

wholesome measures adopted by Government, the situation was tided over without much difficulty and the rains towards the close of the year brought a thorough change for the better.

The distress of 1922-23 was restricted to Nagamangala Taluk and that too to the 9 villages of Anche Chittanahalli, Cholasandra, Ankasapura, Mullakatte, Tyapanahalli, Ramadevanahalli, Sri Ramanahalli, Takkanahalli and Kelagere. It was only temporary in nature and relief measures were adopted in the shape of grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans, grant of tank-beds for cultivation, sinking of temporary wells to overcome water difficulty, throwing open of State Forests for free grazing of cattle, establishment of fodder depôt at Nagamangala and starting of relief works which consisted chiefly of tank maintenance and Village Improvement Works.

#### SECTION IV.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

##### DIVISIONS.

The district is composed of 13 Taluks and one Jagir. There are three Sub-Divisions. Four Taluks, Nanjangud, Chamarajnar, Gundlupet, and T.-Narsipur form the Nanjangud Sub-Division and Mysore, Hunsur, Heggaddevankote and Yedatore go to form the Mysore Sub-Division. The remaining 5 Taluks, *viz.*, Seringapatam, Mandya, Malvalli, Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet Taluks form the French-Rocks Sub-Division. Maddur which was formerly a Sub-Taluk is only a hobli under Mandya; and French-Rocks till recently another Sub-Taluk is part of Seringapatam Taluk.

The following table shows the names of Taluks, Hoblis etc. :—

Taluk	Area in Sq. Miles	No. of Hoblis	No. of villages and Towns		Population in 1921	Population per Sq. Mile
			Govt.	Inam		
1. Mysore (including City).	312	5	137	30	1,51,912	487(Mysore Taluk 225. 374)
2. Yedatore	237	8	153	28	88,797	374
3. Hunsur	660	7 and 1 Spl. hobli.	384	32	1,09,162	165
4. Heggaddevanakote.	621	5	266	13	58,554	94
5. Gundlupet	544	4	154	1	79,524	145
6. Chamaraj-nagar.	474	6	163	28	1,21,487	256
7. Nanjangud	379	5	159	30	1,20,727	319
8. T.-Narsipur	226	5	95	36	95,162	422
9. Seringapatam	274	8	195	19	95,749	349
10. Mandya	449	7	279	23	1,36,204	303
11. Nagamangala	401	5	341	26	80,667	201
12. Krishnarajpet	425	6	333	42	1,12,551	266
13. Malvalli	391	5	207	28	1,20,689	308
14. Yelandur	102	3	..	28	32,134	315
Total	5,495	80	2,866	364	14,03,319	240

#### JUDICIAL.

There is one District Judge's Court and one Subordinate Judge's Court in the Mysore City and there are four Munsiffs' Courts, one at Seringapatam, one at Nanjangud and two at Mysore. All these Courts try cases of a civil nature. (1) Civil Courts.

(2) Criminal  
Courts  
including  
Bench  
Courts.

Administration of criminal justice.—The District Judge tries all the criminal cases committed to sessions.

The Deputy Commissioner, being the Chief Executive Officer of the District, is the District Magistrate, who supervises and controls the work of all other subordinate Magistrates. He exercises appellate powers.

There is one City Magistrate, with First Class powers whose jurisdiction extends over the whole City area. He also exercises appellate powers.

The Special First Class Magistrate of Mysore, who has his jurisdiction over the Taluks of Mandya, Malvalli, Naga-mangala, Seringapatam and Krishnarajpet, also exercises appellate powers. He also exercises II and III Class powers over the Taluk of T.-Narsipur.

There are four special Second Grade Courts at Hunsur, Nanjangud, Mandya and French-Rocks. Of these, the first two courts exercise the powers of the Magistrate of the 1st Class.

All the three Sub-Division Officers are *ex-officio* First Class Magistrates by virtue of their offices. The District Treasury Officer, Mysore, is also an *ex-officio* First Class Magistrate.

All the Amildars, fourteen in number, are *ex-officio* Second Class Magistrates. But the Amildar of the Yelandur Jagir is a Magistrate of the third class.

The Amildar Magistrates of Chamarajnagar and Hunsur Taluks are empowered to try cases coming under the Breach of Contract Act.

There are 15 Bench Courts, one in each of the Taluks and one at French Rocks.

Village  
Panchāyets.

There are no Village Panchāyets in this district, exercising judicial powers. But there are 44 Village Munsiffs' Courts which try cases of a Civil nature. These are presided over by a committee consisting of 5 or 7 persons, the Patel of the village being the Village Munsiff of the Court.

## LAND REVENUE.

The statement below gives particulars of demand, collection and balance for the last 5 years under the several heads:—

Year	Total demand	Remissions	Net recoverable demand	Actual collections	Balance	Percentage of collections
1918-19..	20,96,400	2,805	20,93,595	18,15,375	2,78,220	86·71
1919-20..	20,69,205	1,206	20,67,999	18,97,090	1,70,909	91·74
1920-21..	20,41,328	4,656	20,36,672	17,74,838	2,61,834	87·17
1921-22..	20,54,062	5,581	20,48,481	18,57,435	1,91,046	93·60
1922-23..	19,87,479	6,677	19,80,802	18,17,780	1,63,022	94·10
1923-24..	20,42,217	6,588	20,35,624	17,48,374	2,87,255	87·50
1924-25..	22,13,918	24,152	21,89,766	19,44,017	2,45,749	90·00

## MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

The following is the relevant statistics for the last 7 years:—

Year	Total Demand	Collections	Balance
1918-19.. ..	2,26,918	1,21,744	1,05,174
1919-20.. ..	3,05,397	1,95,380	1,10,017
1920-21.. ..	3,73,592	2,59,229	1,14,363
1921-22.. ..	4,22,474	3,21,414	1,01,060
1922-23.. ..	4,32,584	3,26,606	1,05,978
1923-24.. ..	3,85,210	2,68,962	1,16,248
1924-25.. ..	4,34,711	2,03,465	1,31,246

## LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

There is one District Board and 13 Taluk Boards with 220 Village Panchāyets in the Mysore District. District Boards and Taluk

The District Board of Mysore has got a strength of 48 members as noted below:— Boards.

1. 7 *Ex-officio* members.
2. 33 Elected members.
3. 8 Nominated members.

The strength of the Taluk Boards varies from 16 to 20 and each Taluk Board consists of *ex-officio*, elected and nominated members.

There is no appointment of non-Official Presidents for the Local Boards in the District but all the Local Boards have got their elected non-Official Vice-Presidents.

The strength of the Village Panchāyets varies from 5 to 7, the Patel of the village being the *ex-officio* member of each Village Panchāyet.

The District Board has got jurisdiction over the local area placed under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner for the revenue administration of the district.

Each Taluk Board has got jurisdiction over the Taluk which has been declared as such under the Mysore Land Revenue Code and includes the Sub-Division of a Taluk notified by Government in the *Mysore Gazette* including the Municipal area.

Each Village Panchāyet has got a local area recognised by Government as a village for purposes of collecting the land revenue excluding the area constituted into a Municipality.

The total area of Local Boards excluding the municipal limits is 5,357 square miles. This total area includes also the jurisdiction of the Village Panchāyets.

Functions  
of Local  
Boards.

The functions of the District Boards are :—

(a) The construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and other means of communication.

(b) The establishment, management, maintenance and visiting of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, travellers' bungalows, musafir khanas, rest-houses and other public institutions and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with these institutions.

(c) The planting and preservation of trees on the sides of roads and on other public grounds.

(d) The construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water works, the supply of water from them and from other sources and the preservation from pollution of water for drinking and cooking purposes.

(e) The establishment and maintenance of such relief works in times of famine or scarcity as may be entrusted to the charge of the District Board by the Government.

(f) The establishment and management of cattle pounds including such functions of the Government and the Magistrate of the District under the Cattle Trespass Act 1871 as amended by Regulation VIII of 1892 as may be transferred to the District Board by the Government.

(g) The management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to its charge.

(h) The maintenance of any building or other property which is vested under the Local Boards Regulation in the District Board or may be placed by the Government under the management of that Board.

(i) Any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort, convenience, interest or welfare of the public.

The functions of Taluk Boards are :—

(1) Subject to the control of the District Board and to such rules as may be framed by Government in this behalf, every Taluk Board shall within the area subject to its authority have the control and administration of all purely local road works and buildings maintained at its cost and also of all local services and institutions except such as the District Board may think fit to take under its own direct control and administration.

(2) In respect of roads, works, buildings, services and institutions in the control and administration of the District Board every Taluk Board shall, if the District Board so desires, be the Agent of the District Board and as such agent, shall exercise such authority and perform such duties as the District Board may from time to time in writing delegate to it under the rules framed by the Government in this behalf.

The functions of the Village Panchāyets are :—

(a) The construction, repair and maintenance of village roads including cart-tracks.

(b) The planting and preservation of trees on the sides of roads and public grounds.

(c) The lighting of the public roads.

(d) Cleansing the public roads, drains, tanks, wells and other public places in the village.

(e) Carrying out the improvement works such as :—

(i) Constructing and repairing such tanks and wells and other works as will supply the inhabitants of the village with a sufficient supply of water for domestic use.

(ii) Taking of measures tending to the economic improvement of the village in matters of education, agriculture, rural industries and trade.

(iii) Providing facilities for travellers.

(iv) Any other matter which the Government may declare to be fit and proper to be taken under the control and administration of the Village Panchāyets.

The following table shows the particulars of receipt and expenditure of the Local Boards of the district for the last 5 years :—

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
<i>Receipts.</i>					
1. Local Cess.	99,295	1,12,818	1,10,901	1,14,362	1,13,381
2. House Tax	79,743	84,501	83,391	80,279	75,857
3. Tolls and ferries.	18,040	18,480	18,761	18,129	20,640
4. Fees Fines etc.	16,945	23,479	22,090	44,565	36,255
5. Contributions.	1,792	3,755	427	9,718	11,956
Total ..	2,15,815	2,43,033	2,35,470	2,67,053	2,58,089
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
1. Public works by P. W. D.	66,601	99,329	1,06,692	99,650	84,743
2. Do by Civil Dept.	20,390	13,013	11,385	11,586	16,580
3. Administration and collection.	18,022	21,699	21,611	30,983	29,906
4. Public health safety and convenience.	59,039	71,086	86,924	70,453	78,490
5. Miscellaneous.	625	..	1,67,164	10,641	3,258
Total ..	1,64,677	2,05,127	3,92,776	2,23,313	2,12,977

1. There are three town Municipal Councils in the district/ Municipalities. excluding the Mysore City Municipality (this has been explained separately under Mysore).

1. Nanjangud.
2. Chamarajnagar.
3. Seringapatam.

II. There are 19 Minor Municipalities, viz., Yedatore, Saligrama, Hunsur, Periyapatna, Heggaddevankote, Saragur, Gundlupet, T.-Narsipur, Bannur, Mugur, Talkad, Mandya, Maddur, Malvalli, Krishnarajpet, Nagamangala, French-Rocks, Melkote and Ramasamudra.

The strength of the Municipal Councils varies from 9 to 18 and the total area of all the town and minor Municipalities is 36.25 square miles.

The Sub-Division Officers of Nanjangud and French-Rocks Divisions are the Presidents of Nanjangud and Seringapatam Town Municipalities, respectively, and the latter is the President of the French-Rocks Municipal Council also. The Taluk Amildars are the Presidents for all the remaining Municipalities.

Excepting the Mugur, Ramasamudra, Periyapatna, Bannur and Talkad Municipalities, the remaining Municipal Councils have their elected non-Official Vice-Presidents. At Bannur and Periyapatna, the local Medical Officers are the Vice-Presidents and the Municipal Councils of Mugur, Talkad and Ramasamudra have nominated non-official Vice-Presidents.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the district, in total, for the years 1918-19, 19-20, 20-21, 21-22 and 22-23 :—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Total
1918-19 .. ..	82,855	1,08,406	1,17,491
1919-20 .. ..	1,05,495	1,03,786	1,16,855
1920-21 .. ..	1,02,704	91,133	1,29,057
1921-22 .. ..	1,07,845	1,00,537	1,36,365
1922-23 .. ..	1,16,902	1,17,083	1,36,184



## POLICE AND JAILS.

Police.

The District consists of two circles, *viz.*, Mysore; and French Rocks administered by the District Police Superintendents. There is one Assistant Superintendent of Police appointed to look after the administration of the Mysore City area.

Strength of the Police.

The following statement shows the sanctioned strength of the Police in each of the circles during 1923-24 :—

Name of the circle	Officers	Men
District Superintendent of Police, Mysore ..	77	418
Do do French Rocks ..	45	272
Assistant Superintendent, Mysore City ..	47	275
Total ..	169	965

In the administration of the sanctioned strength of the Force in the French Rocks Circle, there is a temporary force stationed at Krishnarajasagara works consisting of one Sub-Inspector, 3 Daffedars, and 25 men. Four Constables have been given to the Bluff for guarding the Treasury.

Two Prosecuting Inspectors and 2 Daffedars and 14 constables are attached to the Special Courts situated in each of the circles, *viz.*, French Rocks and Mysore.

Cost of the Force.

The total cost of the force with District Police work in rural parts amounted to Rs. 2,80,367 in the year 1923-24 as detailed below :—

			Rs.
Mysore Circle	..	..	1,23,927
French Rocks	..	..	84,843
Mysore City	..	..	71,597
		Total	2,80,367

There is one District Jail situated in the Mysore City and Jails. 14 Lock-ups in the District, one in each Taluk Head Quarter and one in French Rocks.

The following table shows the number of persons admitted in the lock-ups in the District during 1923 and also the daily average number of each class.

Name of class	Admitted during 1923.			Daily average number of each class admitted		
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Females	Total
Convicts ..	435	10	445	163·87	2·80	166·67
Under trial ..	192	5	197	20·77	0·51	21·28
Civil .. ..	82	..	..	5·06	..	5·06

### EDUCATION.

This is the largest of all the Districts in the State in respect of extent and consequently of the number of schools and scholars also, having 1,890 schools and 62,910 pupils. This is one of the two Districts, which contain all grades of Educational institutions in them, Bangalore being the other. Of the schools, 3 were in 1923-1924, Oriental Colleges and 1 a Training College 9 High schools of which 7 were English and 2 Kannada. Again, of the 9 High schools, 2 were for girls and 7 for boys, 109 Middle schools, 1,482 Primary schools, 28 Special schools and 258 Village Indigenous schools, both for boys and girls. From the figures furnished, it will be seen that each school in the District served 2·9 square miles, 1·4 villages and 696 population. A table showing the numbers and grades of the several institutions is given below :—

Area .. ..	Sq. miles.
Area .. ..	5,497·82
Inhabited Villages .. ..	2,730
Males .. ..	6,59,148
Females .. ..	6,60,220
Population Total .. ..	<u>13,19,368</u>

Name of school	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls	Total
Colleges .. ..	4	216	Nil	} 62,910
High Schools .. ..	9	2,060	63	
Middle Schools .. ..	109	5,348	660	
Primary Schools .. ..	1,482	38,632	11,135	
Special Schools .. ..	28	1,017	135	
Village Indigenous Schools	258	3,344	300	
Total .. ..	1,890	50,617	12,293	

No. of Sq. miles served by a school		2.9
No. of villages	do	do
No. of persons	do	do

## INSPECTING OFFICERS.

Designation of the Inspecting Officer	Territorial Jurisdiction	Head-Quarter	Kinds of schools under control
<i>Mysore District.</i> District Inspector	Mysore District	Mysore City	All middle and I. C. M. schools
Assistant Inspectress of Hindustani girls' Schools.	Mysore, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur.	Mysore City	All Hindustani and Middle Primary Girls' Schools,
Assistant Inspector, Malvalli.	Malvalli and T. Narsipur taluks.	Malvalli ..	Primary schools
Assistant Inspector, Mandya.	Mandya ..	Mandya ..	do
Assistant Inspector, Nagamangala.	Nagamangala and Seringapatam taluks.	Nagamangala	do
Assistant Inspector, Krishnarajpet.	Krishnarajpet and Yedatore taluks.	Krishnarajpet.	do
Assistant Inspector, City Range.	Mysore City .. and Taluk.	Mysore City	do
Assistant Inspector, Chamarajnagar.	Chamarajnagar and Yelandur.	Chamarajnagar.	do
Assistant Inspector, Nanjangud.	Nanjangud .. and Gundlupet.	Nanjangud	do

Designation of the Inspecting Officer	Territorial Jurisdiction	Head-quarter	Kinds of schools under control
Assistant Inspector, Urdu Primary schools.	Mysore District.	Mysore City	All Urdu Primary schools in the District.
Assistant Inspector, Kannada Primary schools, Hunsur.	Hunsur and Heggaddevankote.	Hunsur ..	do
Assistant Inspectress of Kannada girls' schools	Mysore District	Mysore City	Primary schools for girls.

There is a school for deaf mutes and the blind in Mysore City. This institution was founded in 1901, and is managed by a local committee with substantial aid from Government. Mysore City is the Head-quarters of the Indian Association of Workers for the Blind, which was started in 1917.

#### MEDICAL.

This District stands next to Bangalore in regard to facilities for medical aid. The important major institutions situated in the City of Mysore are the Krishnarājendra Hospital, the Palace Dispensary, and the Princess Krishnājammanni Sanatorium. The other institutions situated in the City are :—the old Agrahar Dispensary, the Ērangere, the Nazarbād and the Weaver's Line Dispensaries and the E. D. Hospital, Mysore. The Female Dispensaries are the Wesleyan Mission Hospital, Mysore and the Vāni Vilās Hospital.

There are Local Fund Dispensaries in all the Taluk Head-Quarters and other important stations, their number being 24.

There were on 31st December 1925, thirty-eight dispensaries in the district as a whole, the total number of patients treated in them during the year being 4,98,361, both in-door and out-door, as against 4,68,543 in 1924. The total expenditure incurred in 1925 (calendar year) on establishment, medicine etc., was Rs. 2,77,385 as against Rs. 3,01,078 in 1924.

## VACCINATION.

The control over the Vaccination Department in the District is exercised by the Presidents of District Boards under advice by the Sanitary Commissioner. The establishment for the purpose consisted of 28 Vaccinators during the Calendar year 1924. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 26,799 and the total expenditure incurred Rs. 10,303.

## SECTION V.—GAZETTEER.

Agara.

**Agara.**—Agara, a village in the Yelandur taluk in the Mysore District. Population 4,261. It has four old temples dedicated to Rāmēsvara, Narasimha, Varadarāja and Durga all of which are in a dilapidated condition except the Narasimha which has been recently renovated.

In the Tamil inscriptions, the village is named Durgaiyār-agaram and in the Kannada Durgāgrahāra, thus showing that it derived its name from the goddess Durga of the place, though latterly the first portion was left out and the place came to be known as merely Agara. It will be seen from the Kannada and Tamil names of the village as given in the inscriptions that *agara* is only a Tamil corruption of the Sanskrit *agrahara*. But the *Sihalapurāna* gives a different derivation. It says that a king of the name of Vishnusarma, who, when on a visit to the place, was bitten by a cobra, got rid of the poison by his prayers to the deities Rāmēsvara and Narasimha, and that thenceforward the village became known as Agara (free from *gara* or poison). Of the four temples in the village, the Narasimha appears to be the oldest. The goddess in the Durga temple is a standing figure, about four feet high, with four hands, the upper holding a discus and a conch, the right lower in the *abhaya* attitude and the left lower hanging by the side. Outside, the base is decorated with a frieze of what look like *yālis*. In the recently restored Narasimha temple, the *garbhagriha* and *sukhanāsi*, which appear to belong to the original structure, are of an oval shape (*samputākāra*). The *navaranga* has two entrances with porches on the west and north, and opposite to the north entrance