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PAPER 1 · GENERAL KNOWLEDGE · KARNATAKA

Karnataka History, Culture & Geography

The Karnataka section of the General Knowledge paper, written from KEA's own 2026 questions

English Medium | **2026-27 Edition**

15
chapters, Karnataka GK

45
KEA 2026 questions, explained

180
practice MCQs with answers

INSIDE

01 Prehistory, the Mauryas and the Satavahanas
02 The Kadambas and the Gangas
03 The Chalukyas of Badami
04 The Rashtrakutas and the Chalukyas of Kalyana
05 Hoysalas, Seunas and the Vachana movement
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07 Bahmanis, Adil Shahis, Keladi and the early Wodeyars
08 Haidar Ali, Tipu Sultan and the Anglo-Mysore wars
09 Early resistance: Dhondia Wagh, Kittur, Rayanna, Nagar
10 Modern Mysore: the Wodeyars and their Diwans, 1799–1947
11 The freedom struggle in Karnataka
12 Unification and Karnataka since 1956
13 Literature, art and culture of Karnataka
14 Physical geography of Karnataka
15 Resources, wildlife and administration



Jupudi Anil Kumar
UPSC faculty & mentor

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About this book



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UPSC faculty & mentor · 1000+ hours of civil-services teaching

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This book covers the **Karnataka history, culture and geography part of the General Knowledge paper**. It is the biggest Karnataka block in the paper: KEA asks more questions on Karnataka's kings, Diwans, freedom fighters, writers, rivers and wildlife than on any other Karnataka topic, and it asks them in tricky formats (pairs, chronological order, "which is not").

Exam	Paper	What it asks on these topics
KEA FDA (First Division Assistant)	Paper 1, General Knowledge	Karnataka dynasties, monuments, Mysore Diwans, freedom struggle, geography
KEA SDA (Second Division Assistant)	Paper 1, General Knowledge	The same, with more chronology and culture questions
KEA SDA, Kalyana Karnataka (Article 371J posts)	Paper 1, General Knowledge	Pairs and statement questions on Diwans, kings and writers
KPSC Group-C, VAO, PDO, Police and other Karnataka exams	General Knowledge / General Studies	The same Karnataka topics

How KEA asks it. In its three 2026 General Knowledge papers (FDA, 11 January; SDA, 25 January; SDA Kalyana Karnataka, 22 February), KEA asked **18 questions** on Karnataka history and **7** on Karnataka geography. Add Karnataka's art, people, awards and environment, and the all-India questions that test the same periods (the Carnatic wars, Pallava temples, stupas), and **45** of its questions fall within this book. Most of them test **who did what, where and in which order**. This book is built around those facts.

How each chapter works

- A **syllabus line** at the top, and a **What KEA asks** table showing the questions KEA has already asked on the chapter.
- Notes in **tables, timelines and short points**, with the names, places and years that questions are built on. Sections where KEA has asked questions carry an **ASKED BY KEA** tag.
- **From the exam** boxes: KEA's real questions with the **official answer from KEA's final key**, and a short note on why the other options are wrong.
- A **meme break** to make one hard point stick, a **Quick revision** list, **12 practice MCQs** in KEA's style with answers, and a **rapid-fire** list for the last day.

What is inside. Fifteen chapters, from prehistory to the State's resources and administration (see the contents). **All 45 of these KEA 2026 questions** are inside, each in the chapter it belongs to, with the official answer and the trap explained. The Karnataka economy, IT and governance questions are in the companion book on the Karnataka Economy. Facts are current to **November 2026**.

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CHAPTER 10

Modern Mysore: the Wodeyars and their Diwans, 1799–1947

KEA FDA & SDA Paper 1 (General Knowledge): Karnataka history · KPSC Group-C, VAO, PDO: Karnataka GK · 5 of KEA's 18 "Karnataka history" questions in the 2026 papers came from this chapter

After Tipu Sultan fell at Srirangapatna in **1799**, the British gave a smaller Mysore back to the **Wodeyars**. In the next 150 years this princely State became the "model State" of India: the first **Representative Assembly** in princely India (**1881**), Asia's first big **hydro-electric** project (**Shivanasamudra, 1902**), one of India's first State-run **banks** (**1913**) and the first **university** of a princely State (**1916**). Most of this was the work of a few able **Diwans** (chief ministers) working under the Maharajas. KEA asks about this period in almost every paper, and its favourite format is a **pair or a list**: *which Diwan started which project, and in which order did things happen*. Learn this chapter as a set of **Diwan → work** pairs and one **timeline**.

WHAT KEA ASKS ON THIS CHAPTER

Topic	Asked in	What was asked
Nagar revolt	FDA 2026	Its result: **dethronement of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III** (1831)
Sheshadri Iyer's era	SDA 2026	Order of **Kolar gold mining → Civil Service exams → Infant Marriage Act → Shivanasamudra**
Diwans and their works	SDA (KK) 2026	Pairs: Mirza Ismail–Bhadra?, **Sheshadri Iyer–Veterinary Department**, **Albion Banerji–Seal Committee**, V. P. Madhava Rao–Archaeology?
Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV	SDA (KK) 2026	Was he the 25th king? First Vice-Chancellor of BHU? (**neither**)
Mirza Ismail	SDA (KK) 2026	Which industry was **not** his: the **Soap factory, Bangalore** (Visvesvaraya's)
Lord Ripon	SDA (KK) 2026 (related)	His reign: Factory Act 1881, local boards 1882, **Mysore rendition 1881**
Irrigation pioneer	FDA 2026 (related)	**Arthur Cotton**, not Visvesvaraya

10.1 The Wodeyars restored, 1799–1811

Point	Fact
Fourth Anglo-Mysore War	Ended with Tipu's death at **Srirangapatna** on **4 May 1799**
New king	**Krishnaraja Wodeyar III** (*Mummadi* Krishnaraja), a boy of **five**, installed on **30 June 1799**
Treaty	**Subsidiary Alliance** with the East India Company (July 1799): a British force stays in Mysore at Mysore's cost; a **British Resident** watches the government
Capital	Moved from Srirangapatna back to **Mysore**
Diwan	**Purnaiah** (Diwan **1799–1811**), earlier Tipu's finance minister; the boy king's guardian and teacher
End of regency	The king came of age (16) in **1810**; Purnaiah handed over power in **1811** and died in 1812

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Purnaiah is remembered as the first Diwan of Mysore (he was first appointed under Tipu in 1782). He restored grants to temples, *mathas* and *dargahs*, built roads and the **Wellesley bridge** at Srirangapatna, and left a full treasury.

10.2 Krishnaraja Wodeyar III and the Nagar revolt, 1811–1831

ASKED BY KEA

Without Purnaiah, the young king's government spent heavily: land grants to courtiers, a costly court and corrupt officials. Revenue officers squeezed the farmers.

The Nagar revolt (1830–31)

- **Where:** the **Nagar** (old **Bidanur**, the last Keladi capital) region, today in **Shivamogga** district.
- **Why:** heavy land-revenue demands, the *shurti* and *sayar* taxes and the cruelty of revenue officers.
- **Who:** peasants and old *palegars* (local chiefs), led by **Budi Basavappa**, who claimed to be an heir of the **Keladi** kings (his real name was **Sardar Malla**, a farmer's son). He promised lower taxes.
- **When:** began **August–September 1830**; put down by **June 1831** with British troops.
- **Result:** Governor-General **Lord William Bentinck** blamed the king's misrule. In **October 1831** the king was **removed from the administration** and Mysore came under **British Commissioners** for **50 years**. (A later inquiry found that the misrule had been exaggerated.)

FROM THE EXAM · FDA 2026

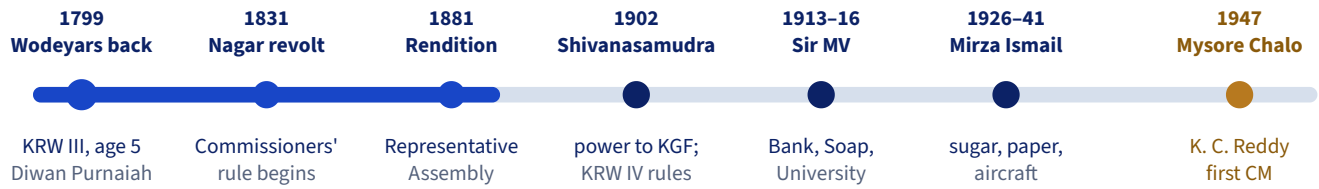
- *The Nagar Rebellion resulted in* (Accession of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III / Dethronement of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III / Appointment of Cubbon as Commissioner / The Subsidiary Treaty): **Dethronement of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III**. His accession and the Subsidiary Treaty were in **1799**; **Cubbon** became Commissioner only in **1834**. *(FDA 2026)*

10.3 The Commissioners' rule, 1831–1881

Commissioner	Years	Remember him for
John Briggs (with Lushington, then Morison)	1831–1834	The first Commissioners
Mark Cubbon	**1834–1861**	Longest serving (nearly 28 years); ran Mysore from **Bangalore**, the seat of government from 1831; roads, bridges, revenue and court reforms. **Cubbon Park** is named after him
Lewin Bentham Bowring	1862–1870	Revenue survey and settlement; education department; preferred British officers
Richard Meade	1870–1875	Trained the young prince Chamarajendra
James Gordon	1875–1881	Last Chief Commissioner; prepared the **rendition**

- Krishnaraja Wodeyar III lived as titular king and kept asking for his kingdom back. He **adopted Chamarajendra** (1865) and died in **1868**. The British recognised the adoption.
- **Rendition:** on **25 March 1881** the administration was handed back to **Chamarajendra Wodeyar X** at a durbar in the Mysore Palace, under an **Instrument of Transfer** with British conditions. The post of Commissioner ended; a **British Resident** came back.

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10.4 Rendition and Rangacharlu, 1881–1883

C. V. Rangacharlu, the first Diwan after the rendition (1881–83), started a democratic experiment that made Mysore famous.

Step	Fact
Mysore Representative Assembly	Set up in **1881**, the **first such body in princely India**, four years before the Indian National Congress (1885). It first met at the **Mysore Dasara** on **7 October 1881** with **144** members, landholders and merchants who spoke for their taluks
What it could do	Hear the Diwan's annual report and put forward the people's needs; it could not make laws
Other work	Cut costs to clear debts; the **Bangalore–Mysore railway** line

FROM THE EXAM · SDA (KALYANA KARNATAKA) 2026 (RELATED)

- *Statements on Viceroy Lord Ripon: (a) First Factory Act, 1881 (b) district and taluk boards by the 1882 resolution (c) the Mysore Wodeyar dynasty's power was restored (d) the Vernacular Press Act, 1878* → **Only (a), (b) and (c)** (option 3). The **rendition of Mysore (1881)** came under **Ripon** (1880–84); the Vernacular Press Act was **Lytton's** (Ripon repealed it in 1882). *(SDA KK 2026)*

10.5 Sheshadri Iyer, 1883–1901: the "maker of modern Bangalore"

ASKED BY KEA

Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer was Diwan for **18 years** (1883–1901), the longest after Purnaiah. Mysore's first big modern projects came in his time.

Year	What	Remember
1880	**Kolar gold mines**	Modern deep mining began under the British firm **John Taylor & Sons** (just before the rendition); **Kolar Gold Fields (KGF)** grew in his time
1889	**Glass House, Lalbagh**	Bengaluru
1890	**Mysore Archaeological Department**	Its first head was **B. Lewis Rice**, who collected Karnataka's inscriptions (*Epigraphia Carnatica*)
1891	**Mysore Civil Service Examinations**	Officers chosen by open competitive exam
1894	Geology Department	Agriculture Department in 1898
1894	**Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation**	Banned marriage of girls below 8; a man over 50 could not marry a girl below 14
1898 onwards	**Basavanagudi** and **Malleswaram**	New extensions of Bangalore after the **plague** of 1898
1899–1902	**Shivanasamudra hydro-electric project**	On the **Kaveri** at Shivanasamudra; first major hydro project in **Asia**; power reached **KGF** in **1902** over a **147 km** line, then the longest in the world

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Year	What	Remember
1900	**Victoria Hospital**, Bangalore	
1905	**Bangalore** lit by electricity	First city in **Asia** with **electric street lights** (after Iyer's death, from his project)
1907	**Vani Vilas Sagar** dam	At **Marikanive** near Hiriyur (**Chitradurga**), across the **Vedavathi**; named after the Queen Regent; the first dam in Karnataka

Sheshadri Iyer also started a **Veterinary Department**, water supply to Bangalore and the Oriental Library (Mysore). A statue of him stands in **Cubbon Park**, in front of the **Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall** (the State Central Library).

FROM THE EXAM · SDA 2026

- *Arrange in chronological order: a. Mysore Infant Marriage Act b. Gold Mining in Kolar c. Mysore Civil Service Examinations d. Shivanasamudra Hydroelectric Power Project* → **b, c, a, d** (option 2): gold mining **1880**, civil service exams **1891**, infant marriage regulation **1894**, Shivanasamudra power **1902**. *(SDA 2026)*

10.6 Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, 1894–1940: the "Rajarshi"

ASKED BY KEA

Point	Fact
Name	**Nalvadi** Krishnaraja Wodeyar (*nalvadi* = "the fourth")
Born	**4 June 1884**, Mysore Palace
Accession	His father **Chamarajendra Wodeyar X** died in Calcutta in **December 1894**; the boy was crowned on **1 February 1895**, aged 11
Regent	His mother **Kempananjammanni Vani Vilasa Sannidhana** ruled as **Queen Regent, 1895–1902**
Full powers	**8 August 1902** (invested by Lord Curzon)
Number	The **24th** Maharaja of Mysore
Title	**Mahatma Gandhi** called him **"Rajarshi"** (saintly king, 1925) and his State **Rama Rajya**
Died	**3 August 1940**, Bangalore Palace; succeeded by his nephew **Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar**
Other honours	First **Chancellor** of **Banaras Hindu University** (1916)

Landmarks of his reign (with the Diwans who carried them out)

- **1907** Mysore **Legislative Council** (the legislature became two-house: Assembly + Council).
- **1909 Indian Institute of Science**, Bangalore, begun with Jamsetji Tata's plan and land and money from the Mysore royal family.
- **1911–1931 Krishnaraja Sagara (KRS) dam** on the **Kaveri** at **Kannambadi** (Mandya), named after him; chief engineer **Sir M. Visvesvaraya**; **Brindavan Gardens** below it.
- **1916 University of Mysore**, the first university in a princely State.
- **1918 Miller Committee** on the representation of non-Brahmin communities in government jobs, appointed after the **Praja Mitra Mandali** (1917) petitioned the Maharaja.
- Social reform: the **Devadasi** custom in temples was stopped; schools for girls and for the depressed classes.
- Patron of music and arts: the court of **Mysore** had **Veena Sheshanna**, **Muthiah Bhagavatar** and others; Nalvadi himself played the veena and other instruments.

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FROM THE EXAM · SDA (KALYANA KARNATAKA) 2026

- *Consider: (I) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV was the 25th king of Mysore. (II) He was the first Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University.* → **Neither (I) nor (II)** (option 4). He was the **24th** Maharaja, and BHU's first **Chancellor**, not Vice-Chancellor (the first Vice-Chancellor was Sir Sunder Lal). *(SDA KK 2026)*
- **Learn the trap:** KEA changes one word (25th for 24th, Vice-Chancellor for Chancellor). Read every word of a statement.

10.7 Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Diwan 1912–1918

ASKED BY KEA

Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya ("Sir MV", 1861–1962), born at **Muddenahalli** (now Chikkaballapur district), was an engineer before he became Diwan. His motto was **"Industrialise or perish"**.

Year	Work as Diwan
1913	**Bank of Mysore** (opened 2 October 1913), later the **State Bank of Mysore** (merged with SBI in 2017)
1915	**Kannada Sahitya Parishat**, Bangalore, with his support; first Kannada literary conference, May 1915
1916	**University of Mysore**; **Mysore Chamber of Commerce**; **Government Sandalwood Oil Factory**
1916–18	**Government Soap Factory, Bangalore** (the famous **Mysore Sandal Soap** from 1918; today **Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd**)
1917	**Government Engineering College**, Bangalore (today **UVCE**)
Planned in his time	**Mysore Iron Works**, **Bhadravati**: started **1923**; today the **Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant** (SAIL)
Engineer's work	Chief engineer of the **KRS dam**; automatic sluice gates; Hyderabad flood protection

- He **resigned in 1918** when the Maharaja appointed the **Miller Committee**, as he disagreed with communal reservation.

FROM THE EXAM · FDA 2026 (RELATED)

- *Who is regarded as the pioneer of irrigation in colonial India?* (Montgomery Martin / **Arthur Cotton** / Sir Frederick Stanley / Sir M. Visvesvaraya): **Arthur Cotton**, who restored the Grand Anicut and built the **Dowleswaram anicut** on the Godavari (1852). Visvesvaraya, the Karnataka favourite, is the **trap**: his KRS dam and automatic gates came later. *(FDA 2026)*

- **Bharat Ratna, 1955.** His birthday, **15 September**, is **Engineers' Day** in India.

10.8 Kantharaj Urs, Albion Banerji and the 1923 reforms

ASKED BY KEA

Diwan	Years	Remember
M. Kantharaj Urs	1919–1922	The Maharaja's brother-in-law; the **first non-Brahmin Diwan**; carried out the **Miller Committee** report (1919): posts reserved for backward communities (1921 orders)
Albion Rajkumar Banerji	1922–1926	**Constitutional reforms of 1923**, based on the committee under **Sir Brajendranath Seal** (the **Seal Committee**, 1922–23): a bigger, partly elected Legislative Council with more powers

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- *How many pairs are correctly matched? (A) Mirza Ismail – Bhadra Reservoir Project (B) Sheshadri Iyer – Veterinary Department (C) Albion Banerji – Seal Committee (D) V. P. Madhava Rao – Archaeological Department of Mysore* → **Two pairs only** (option 2): **(B)** and **(C)**. **(A)** is wrong: the **Bhadra** dam was built in **1947–65**, after Mirza Ismail. **(D)** is wrong: the Archaeological Department came in **1890** under **Sheshadri Iyer**; **V. P. Madhava Rao** (Diwan 1906–09) is remembered for the **Legislative Council (1907)** and the newspaper law of 1908. *(SDA KK 2026)*

10.9 Sir Mirza Ismail, Diwan 1926–1941

ASKED BY KEA

Sir Mirza Ismail (1883–1959), a schoolmate of the Maharaja, was Diwan for **15 years**, under Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV and then Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar. He resigned in **1941** and later served as Diwan of **Jaipur** and **Hyderabad**. He loved gardens and town planning.

Area	Work
Industry	**Mysore Sugar Company**, **Mandya** (**1933**); **Mysore Paper Mills**, **Bhadravati** (**1936**); a cement plant and steel works at **Bhadravati** (expanding the 1923 iron works); **Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers**, **Belagola**; **Government Porcelain Factory** and a **glass factory**, Bangalore; an electric lamp (bulb) factory
Aircraft	**Hindustan Aircraft Ltd**, Bangalore, incorporated on **23 December 1940** by **Walchand Hirachand** with the Mysore government's land and money; today **HAL** (renamed 1964)
Irrigation	**Irwin Canal** (today's Visvesvaraya Canal) from the KRS dam, irrigating about **1.2 lakh acres** in **Mandya**
Power	Electricity reached about **180 villages** by 1940; the **Shimsha** hydro scheme
Towns	**Brindavan Gardens** below the KRS dam; parks and circles in Bangalore and Mysore

FROM THE EXAM · SDA (KALYANA KARNATAKA) 2026

- *Which of the following industries was not started by Diwan Mirza Ismail?* (Hindustan Aeronautics Limited / Belagola's chemical fertilizer factory / Mandya's sugar factory / **Soap factory in Bangalore**): the **soap factory** was set up under **Visvesvaraya** (1916–18). *(SDA KK 2026)*

😂 **MEME BREAK** **Who started it? KEA's favourite trap**



"Mysore Sandal Soap? Mirza Ismail, obviously." ✗



"Soap, Bank, University = Sir MV. Sugar, Paper, Aircraft = Mirza Ismail." ✓

👉 Make two columns in your notebook: MV (1912–18) and Mirza (1926–41). KEA mixes them in every paper.

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10.10 The last years: Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar and Mysore Chalo, 1940–1950

Year	Event
1940	**Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar**, nephew of Nalvadi, became Maharaja (the **25th** and last ruling Maharaja); **Government of Mysore Act, 1940**
1941–46	Diwan **N. Madhava Rao**; 1946–49 **A. Ramaswami Mudaliar** (the last Diwan)
August 1947	Mysore **joined the Indian Union**
1 September 1947	**Mysore Chalo** ("march to Mysore") satyagraha of the **Mysore State Congress** for a responsible (people's) government, led by **K. C. Reddy**, with **K. Hanumanthaiah**, **S. Nijalingappa** and others; police firing killed many
25 October 1947	Popular government sworn in; **K. Chengalaraya Reddy** became the **first Chief Minister** (Prime Minister) of Mysore State (some sources give 27 October)
1950–1956	The Maharaja became **Rajpramukh** of Mysore State; from **1 November 1956** he was the first **Governor** of the enlarged **Mysore State** (renamed **Karnataka** in 1973)

All the Diwans in one table (1881–1947)

Diwan	Years	Key works
C. V. Rangacharlu	1881–83	**Representative Assembly (1881)**; Bangalore–Mysore railway
K. Sheshadri Iyer	1883–1901	Civil Service exams (1891); Archaeology (1890); Infant Marriage law (1894); **Shivanasamudra**; Vani Vilas Sagar; Victoria Hospital; Veterinary Department
P. N. Krishnamurti	1901–06	Purnaiah's great-great-grandson; Mysore Co-operative Societies law (1905)
V. P. Madhava Rao	1906–09	**Legislative Council (1907)**; Newspaper Regulation (1908)
T. Ananda Rao	1909–12	**Mysore Economic Conference** (1911)
M. Visvesvaraya	1912–18	**Bank (1913)**, **University (1916)**, **Soap & Sandal Oil factories**, Engineering College, Iron Works plan, KRS
M. Kantharaj Urs	1919–22	First non-Brahmin Diwan; **Miller report** carried out
Albion Banerji	1922–26	**Seal Committee** reforms (1923)
Mirza Ismail	1926–41	**Sugar (Mandya), Paper (Bhadravati), Belagola fertilisers, porcelain, glass, Hindustan Aircraft**; Brindavan; Irwin Canal
N. Madhava Rao	1941–46	Wartime administration
A. Ramaswami Mudaliar	1946–49	Last Diwan

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QUICK REVISION

- **1799**: Tipu killed; **Krishnaraja Wodeyar III** (age 5) restored; **Subsidiary Alliance**; Diwan **Purnaiah** (1799–1811).
- **1830–31 Nagar revolt** (Bidanur, Shivamogga; **Budi Basavappa / Sardar Malla**) → **Bentinck** removes the king (Oct **1831**) → **Commissioners' rule 1831–1881**.
- Commissioners: **Briggs** → **Cubbon (1834–61, longest; capital Bangalore)** → **Bowring** → Meade → Gordon.
- **25 March 1881** rendition to **Chamarajendra Wodeyar X**; **Representative Assembly 1881** (first in princely India; Diwan **Rangacharlu**).
- **Sheshadri Iyer (1883–1901)**: KGF (mining 1880) → Archaeology 1890 → **Civil Service exams 1891** → **Infant Marriage law 1894** → **Shivanasamudra power to KGF 1902** → Bangalore street lights **1905** → **Vani Vilas Sagar 1907** (Vedavathi).
- **Nalvadi KRW IV**: 24th Maharaja; regency of mother to 1902; **Rajarshi** (Gandhi); first **Chancellor of BHU**; Legislative Council **1907**; IISc **1909**; University **1916**; Miller Committee **1918**.
- **Sir MV (1912–18)**: Bank **1913**, KSP **1915**, University/Chamber/Sandal oil **1916**, **Soap factory**, Engineering College **1917**, iron works (started **1923**), **KRS** engineer; resigned over Miller Committee; Bharat Ratna **1955**; **15 Sept Engineers' Day**.
- **Kantharaj Urs**: first non-Brahmin Diwan. **Albion Banerji**: **Seal Committee 1923**.
- **Mirza Ismail (1926–41)**: **Mandya sugar 1933**, **paper 1936**, **Belagola**, porcelain, glass, **Hindustan Aircraft 23 Dec 1940**, Brindavan, Irwin Canal. Soap was **not** his.
- **1947**: **Mysore Chalo** (1 Sept) → **K. C. Reddy** first CM (25 Oct). Jayachamarajendra: Rajpramukh 1950–56, Governor from 1956.

Practice

1. The Commissioners' rule in Mysore (1831–1881) began immediately after
(1) the Third Anglo-Mysore War (2) the rendition (3) the death of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III (4) the Nagar revolt

2. Cubbon Park in Bengaluru is named after the Commissioner who served the longest, from 1834 to 1861. He was
(1) John Briggs (2) Mark Cubbon (3) Lewin Bowring (4) Richard Meade

3. The Mysore Representative Assembly, the first of its kind in princely India, was set up in
(1) 1881 (2) 1891 (3) 1907 (4) 1923

4. Match List-I (Diwan) with List-II (Work):
a. C. V. Rangacharlu — I. Hindustan Aircraft
b. K. Sheshadri Iyer — II. Bank of Mysore
c. M. Visvesvaraya — III. Shivanasamudra hydro-electric project
d. Mirza Ismail — IV. Representative Assembly
(1) a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I (2) a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II (3) a-IV, b-II, c-III, d-I (4) a-I, b-III, c-II, d-IV

5. Arrange in chronological order:
a. Bank of Mysore b. Mysore Representative Assembly c. Mysore Iron Works at Bhadravati d. Shivanasamudra power supplied to KGF
(1) b, a, d, c (2) b, d, a, c (3) d, b, a, c (4) b, d, c, a

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6. Consider the following statements about Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV:
a. His mother ruled as Queen Regent until 1902.
b. Mahatma Gandhi called him "Rajarshi".
c. The University of Mysore was founded in his reign.
d. He was the last ruling Maharaja of Mysore.
Which of the above are correct?
(1) a and b only (2) b, c and d only (3) a, b and c only (4) a, b, c and d

7. The Miller Committee (1918) was appointed in Mysore to
(1) frame a new constitution (2) inquire into the Nagar revolt (3) plan the Krishnaraja Sagara dam (4) recommend adequate representation of communities in public services

8. Sir M. Visvesvaraya resigned as Diwan of Mysore in 1918 mainly because of
(1) the appointment of the Miller Committee (2) a dispute with Madras over the KRS dam (3) the Seal Committee (4) losses at the Bhadravati iron works

9. Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., today's HAL, was incorporated at Bangalore in
(1) 1933 (2) 1936 (3) 1940 (4) 1947

10. The Vani Vilas Sagar dam at Marikanive, completed in 1907, is built across the river
(1) Kaveri (2) Vedavathi (3) Shimsha (4) Bhadra

11. The "Mysore Chalo" movement of 1947 for responsible government was led by
(1) K. Hanumanthaiah (2) S. Nijalingappa (3) K. C. Reddy (4) T. Siddalingaiah

12. Which of the following was NOT set up during Mirza Ismail's Diwanship?
(1) Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya (2) Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati (3) Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. (4) Bank of Mysore

Rapid-fire (cover the answers and test yourself)

Question	Answer
First Diwan of Mysore after 1799	Purnaiah (1799–1811)
Region of the 1830–31 revolt	Nagar (Bidanur), Shivamogga
Governor-General who took over Mysore in 1831	Lord William Bentinck
Date of rendition	25 March 1881
First Asian city with electric street lights	Bangalore (1905)
First major hydro project in Asia	Shivanasamudra (power to KGF 1902)
Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar was Maharaja number	24
He was the first ___ of BHU	Chancellor
Diwan of the Seal Committee reforms (1923)	Albion Banerji
First Chief Minister of Mysore State	K. C. Reddy (1947)

Answers

Q	Ans	Explanation
1	4	Bentinck removed Krishnaraja Wodeyar III after the Nagar revolt (1830–31); the rendition ended the Commission in 1881.
2	2	Mark Cubbon, 1834–1861; he ran Mysore from Bangalore.

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Q	Ans	Explanation
3	1	Rangacharlu's Representative Assembly, 1881; the Legislative Council came in 1907.
4	1	Assembly – Rangacharlu; Shivanasamudra – Sheshadri Iyer; Bank of Mysore – Visvesvaraya; Hindustan Aircraft – Mirza Ismail.
5	2	1881 Assembly → 1902 Shivanasamudra power → 1913 Bank → 1923 Iron Works.
6	3	Statement d is wrong: his nephew Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar was the last ruling Maharaja.
7	4	Leslie Miller's committee on representation of non-Brahmin communities in government service.
8	1	He disagreed with communal reservation; Kantharaj Urs became Diwan in 1919.
9	3	23 December 1940, Walchand Hirachand with the Mysore government.
10	2	Vedavathi, at Marikanive near Hiriyur (Chitradurga).
11	3	K. C. Reddy, who then became the first Chief Minister.
12	4	The Bank of Mysore was founded in 1913 under Visvesvaraya.

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