

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT IN THE MYSORE STATE:

A DATA-BASED STUDY OF LOCAL PARTICIPATION

A Special Study of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Selected Other Districts

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ABSTRACT

The Quit India Movement of 1942 marked a decisive phase in India's struggle for independence. Its effects extended beyond British-administered provinces into princely states, including Mysore, where national demands intersected with local political, social and economic grievances. This article examines documented forms of participation in Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and selected other centres, drawing on published district gazetteers, official repositories and historical scholarship. Using a historical-analytical method, it considers student mobilisation, industrial strikes, peasant campaigns, picketing, anti-liquor activity, market-toll resistance, arrests and state repression. Quantitative evidence is retained at its original scale: event-level counts are not treated as district totals, and regional aggregates are not redistributed among districts. The evidence points to a multi-centred movement whose local forms varied with social and economic conditions while remaining connected to the national demand for independence. The article also outlines a proposed framework for extracting and coding archival data; this framework is methodological and is not presented as a completed census.

Keywords: Quit India Movement; princely Mysore; popular participation; labour strikes; peasant mobilisation; Mandya; Hassan; archival sources; district gazetteers.

I. INTRODUCTION

The All India Congress Committee adopted the Quit India Resolution at Bombay on 8 August 1942. The subsequent call for decisive resistance transformed the political atmosphere across India. Mahatma Gandhi's call of "Do or Die" intensified popular mobilisation. Although Mysore was a princely state rather than a directly administered British province, its political relationship with the British Empire, the development of representative institutions, the influence of Congress politics and the demand for responsible government created a political environment in which the national movement acquired a significant local resonance.

A study of the Quit India Movement in Mysore therefore requires more than a narrative of prominent leaders. Its social reach has to be reconstructed through villages, taluks, markets, factories, schools, colleges, peasant communities and local administrative institutions. The present study focuses comparatively on Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and selected other districts because their geographical and socio-economic differences make them useful units for analysing regional variation.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the local character of the Quit India Movement in the Mysore State.
- To compare popular participation in Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and selected other districts.
- To analyse the role of peasants, workers, students and rural communities.

- To examine how local economic grievances became connected with the national movement.

- To assess the research value of Gazetteers and archival records.

- To analyse administrative and police responses through available historical data.

- To reinterpret the movement from the perspective of the history of ordinary people.

2.1 FIELD-BASED LOCAL HISTORICAL OBSERVATION

The article identifies field-based local history as a possible complement to documentary research. However, field observations should be reported as completed research only where the author has actually conducted and documented the visits. For each verified visit, record the locality, date, surviving memorial or commemorative marker, local/oral references, nearby institutions, transport and market links, and the relationship between the site and the documented event. Oral accounts should be cross-checked against gazetteers, contemporary newspapers, official records and published scholarship; they should not be converted directly into numerical claims.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study follows a Historical-Analytical and Data Interpretation Method. It combines qualitative historical reconstruction with controlled use of quantitative evidence. Numerical claims are retained only where a published or documentary source provides a basis; where district-level figures remain unverified, the article does not assign a district-wide numerical value.

3.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

- Mysore State Administrative Reports, 1942–43.
- Political Department Records, 1942–43.
- Police Administration Reports, 1942–43.
- District Magistrate Reports, 1942–43.
- Revenue Department Records, 1942–43.
- Jail and Arrest Registers.
- Court Proceedings and Confidential Reports.
- Mysore Representative Assembly Proceedings.
- Mysore Legislative Council Proceedings.
- Contemporary newspapers and personal records of freedom fighters.

3.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

- Karnataka and Mysore State Gazetteers.
- A Handbook of Karnataka.
- Works of Suryanath U. Kamath, K. Veerathappa, G. S. Halappa and H. S. Doreswamy.
- James Manor and Björn Hettne.
- Proceedings of the South Indian History Congress.
- Government of India's Dictionary of Martyrs.
- Arun Chandra Bhuyan and other comparative scholarship.

3.3 DATA INTEGRITY AND VERIFICATION PROTOCOL

A strict source-control principle is followed throughout this study. Aggregate figures are not converted into district-wise statistics, and event-level participation figures are not added together unless the source explicitly supports such aggregation. Where an exact district-wise figure has not been verified from an archival or authoritative source, the article simply does not assign a numerical value. This distinction is essential for preventing false precision in quantitative history.

4. POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF THE MYSORE STATE

The political environment of Mysore during the Quit India period was distinctive. The princely administration continued under the Maharaja, while popular demands for representative and responsible government had become increasingly visible. The Mysore Congress, the Flag Satyagraha, the movement for responsible government and earlier campaigns had helped create political consciousness before 1942. The Shivapura Flag Satyagraha in Mandya was an important stage in this longer process of political mobilisation. The Quit India Movement therefore entered an already politicised social environment rather than an entirely passive one.

VISUAL PLATES

Plate 4. Quit India Movement, Mysore State, 1942: crowd of participants accompanied by police personnel.



Source: Wikimedia Commons; image identification supplied for the article. Used as qualitative visual evidence.

Plate 3. Procession in the city area around K.R. Circle, Bangalore, August 1942, during the Quit India Movement.



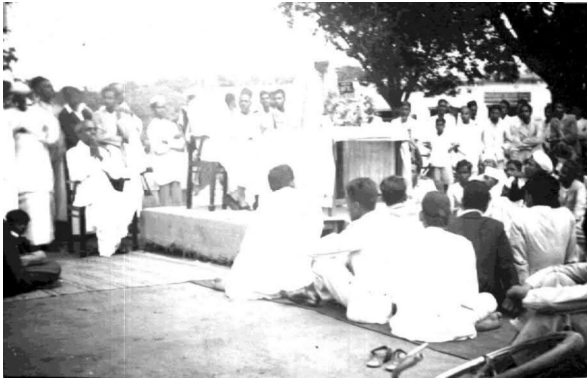
Source: Wikimedia Commons; CC BY-SA 2.5. Used as qualitative visual evidence.

Plate 2. Picketing in front of the Medical School (Bangalore Medical College) during examinations, August 1942, in connection with the Quit India Movement.



Source: Wikimedia Commons; CC BY-SA 2.5. Used as qualitative visual evidence.

Plate 1. Public lecture at Basavanagudi, Bangalore, during the Quit India Movement, organised by the Indian National Congress.



VISUAL EVIDENCE: BENGALURU/BANGALORE, 1942

The following historical photographs are incorporated as visual evidence for the urban dimension of the Quit India Movement in the Mysore region. The captions follow the descriptions available through Wikimedia Commons. They illustrate public lecture activity, student picketing and procession activity in Bangalore in August 1942. The photographs are treated as qualitative visual evidence and are not used to infer participant totals.

Plate 1. Public lecture at Basavanagudi, Bangalore, during the Quit India Movement, organised by the Indian National Congress.

Source: Wikimedia Commons; CC BY-SA 2.5.

Plate 2. Picketing in front of the Medical School (Bangalore Medical College) during examinations, August 1942, in connection with the Quit India Movement.

Source: Wikimedia Commons; CC BY-SA 2.5.

Plate 3. Procession in the city area around K.R. Circle, Bangalore, August 1942, during the Quit India Movement.

Source: Wikimedia Commons; the image identification supplied for the article specifies K.R. Circle, Bangalore, August 1942.

Visual interpretation: Taken together, these images document three related forms of urban mobilisation—public political communication, picketing connected with students and educational institutions, and street procession. Because the images do not independently establish exact attendance figures or the identity of every participant, they are not used as numerical evidence.

Editorial note on visual evidence: The four photographs are used only as qualitative historical/visual evidence. They are not used to calculate participant totals or identify individual persons. The Mysore photograph requires independent provenance verification before journal publication.

5. MYSORE: URBAN, STUDENT AND LABOUR PARTICIPATION

Mysore city was an important political and cultural centre. Contemporary recollections describe students boycotting classes, entering the streets in processions and participating in the Quit India agitation. T. S. Satyan, then a student at Maharaja's College, later recalled student participation and the role of student leaders in the agitation. The Government of India's Digital District Repository also records extensive labour participation in Mysore, including strikes by workers of Minerva Mills, Binny Mills, the Government Press, Porcelain Factory, AMCO Batteries, Mysore Spinning Mills,

Government Electric Factory, Mysore Tannery, Hosiery Factory, ITL, Mahalakshmi Mills, Suryodaya Mills and Government Glass Factory.

The same government repository records a large meeting associated with Hindustan Aircraft Factory workers, with more than 4,000 participants, while meetings involving Binny Mills and Minerva Mills workers reportedly attracted approximately 4,000 and 600 participants respectively. It also records a subsequent procession and a gathering of more than 8,000 people. These figures are separate event observations and must not be summed into a total number of participants.

Arun Chandra Bhuyan's study provides independent scholarly corroboration of the industrial dimension of the Mysore State movement. He identifies Mysore among the princely states where the movement was comparatively intensive and records prolonged strikes at Bhadrawati Steel Works, Kolar Gold Fields and Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore. He also notes disruption of the Harihar railway line. These examples indicate that popular participation extended into industrial production and transport networks. [Bhuyan, 1975, p. 79]

Analytical sequence: Political Protest → Industrial Strike → Economic Pressure → State Response.

6. MANDYA: PEASANTS, MARKETS AND PICKETING

Mandya had already developed a political environment favourable to nationalist mobilisation. The French Rocks market at Pandavapura provides a useful local case. A retrospective account records picketing involving people from villages including Kyathanahalli, Lakshmisagara and Inam Hiremarali. On 15 October 1942, 25 persons were arrested, and on 17 October another seven persons were arrested at Tendekere. These are event-level figures and are not treated as a complete district total.

Indicator	Recorded Information
Major location	French Rocks, Pandavapura
Major activity	Picketing
Arrests, 15-10-1942	25
Arrests, 17-10-1942	7
Villages mentioned	At least 3
Issues reported	Liquor / market-toll resistance

Analytical model: Village → Market → Picketing → Arrest → Popular Resistance.

7. HASSAN: RURAL MOBILISATION

Hassan is particularly significant for the study of rural mobilisation. Research on the Shravanabelagola disturbance identifies a symbolic no-tax campaign in rural centres of Hassan district, together with anti-alcohol activity and opposition to shandy tolls. It also records peasant conferences at taluk level and notes that some local officials violated government expectations by participating in or supporting the movement.

The Hassan experience suggests a close relationship between everyday economic grievances and nationalist politics: Peasant Grievances → Market/Tax Issues → Anti-Liquor Campaign →

Collective Mobilisation → National Political Consciousness.

8. SHRAVANABELAGOLA: A CASE STUDY

Shravanabelagola provides a particularly significant case study within Hassan district. The available South Indian History Congress study places the disturbance within the wider Quit India mobilisation in princely Mysore and documents the importance of no-tax, anti-liquor and shandy-toll campaigns in Hassan. A Handbook of Karnataka records six martyrs from Shravanabelagola and places the total number of persons sent to jail from Karnataka during 1942–43 at approximately 15,000, of whom approximately 10,000 were from princely Mysore. The latter is an aggregate figure for the princely Mysore region and is not treated as a Hassan district figure.

The local background of the Quit India Movement should also be understood in relation to Mahatma Gandhi's earlier contact with the Mysore State and the wider spread of Gandhian programmes.

Gandhi's documented Karnataka tours preceded the Quit India Movement by several years. During his 1934 tour he visited Mysore, Tagadur, Badanavalu and Nanjangud, and on 6 January proceeded through Mandya, Maddur, Besagarahalli and Shivapura before continuing towards Bangalore. These visits are treated as background evidence of earlier political communication and Gandhian influence, not as Quit India events.

9. SELECTED OTHER DISTRICTS AND CENTRES

The study includes selected other documented centres to provide a wider regional context without claiming complete district coverage. These include Bangalore, Tumakuru, Kolar/Kolar Gold Fields, Bhadravati, Shivamogga/Isur and other locations where documentary evidence identifies participation, industrial action, rural mobilisation or state repression. Each centre is treated according to the level of evidence available; incomplete evidence is not converted into unsupported district-wide totals.

10. COMPARATIVE DATA INTERPRETATION

Dimension	Mysore	Mandya	Hassan	Selected Other Districts
Urban participation	High	Moderate	Low–Moderate	Variable
Student participation	Significant	Notable	Notable	Documentary variation
Labour participation	Very significant	Significant in industrial areas	Limited	Variable
Peasant participation	Moderate	High	Very high	Variable
Market/toll resistance	Moderate	High	Very high	Documentary variation
Anti-liquor activity	Significant	Significant	Significant	Documentary variation
Picketing	High	High	High	Documentary variation
Police action	High	Arrest-oriented	Severe	Variable
Rural mobilisation	Moderate	High	Very high	Variable
Industrial strikes	Very high	Significant	Low	Variable

Note: These descriptors are provisional qualitative interpretations of the cited examples, not measured district-wide participation levels. They should be retained only where the cited sources support the comparison; a systematic district ranking requires consistent archival coding.

10A. ADDITIONAL SOURCE-BASED DATA INTERPRETATION

10A.1 Labour Participation in Bangalore: A Quantitative Indicator

Yashodha's study of Quit India activities in Princely Mysore, drawing on the labour dimension of the movement, records that the total number of workers involved in strikes in Bangalore was 36,317 and that 1,518,680 working hours were lost. The figures are used here as Bengaluru (Bangalore)-level labour evidence, not as a Mysore-State or Karnataka-wide total. [Yashodha, 2014, p. 193]

The ratio $1,518,680 \div 36,317$ gives approximately 41.82 working hours lost per worker. This is a derived analytical indicator of average recorded work-time loss; it does not mean that every worker

individually lost exactly 41.82 hours. The more defensible historical conclusion is that labour action was sufficiently extensive to affect industrial production on a measurable scale.

10A.2 Aggregate Imprisonment: Karnataka and Princely Mysore

A Handbook of Karnataka records approximately 15,000 persons going to jail from Karnataka during 1942–43, of whom approximately 10,000 were from Princely Mysore. The derived ratio is $10,000 \div 15,000 \times 100 = 66.67\%$. This ratio is a regional aggregate indicator only. It must not be redistributed among Mysore, Mandya, Hassan or other districts without district-level archival evidence. [A Handbook of Karnataka, 2010/2015 editions]

10A.3 Police Firing and Recorded Martyrdom

The same handbook reports that more than 50 people in Karnataka fell victim to police firing during the Quit India period, including 11 from Bangalore, 7 from Bailhongal, 7 from Davangere and 6 from Shravanabelagola. These four named regional figures account for 31 of the reported firing victims, but they should not be interpreted as the

complete state total. The handbook separately records the execution by hanging of five heroes from Isur in Shivamogga district. The categories—police firing and execution—are therefore kept analytically distinct. [A Handbook of Karnataka]

10A.4 Shravanabelagola: Intensity of State Repression

The South Indian History Congress study of the Shravanabelagola disturbance records a shandy toll-resistance episode in which police firing involved 118 rounds; six persons died at the spot and another died at Hassan Hospital on 13 October 1942. The figure of 118 rounds is treated as a police-action indicator, not as a casualty count. The documented seven deaths constitute a specific incident-level figure within the wider Hassan experience. [V. M. Vishwanath, 2013, pp. 141–143]

10A.5 Bhadravati: Industrial and Administrative Resistance

The Shimoga District Gazetteer records that twelve village patels resigned in protest during the 1942 agitation. It further records the dismissal of 48 workers of Mysore Iron Works and 24 workers of Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravati for participating in the agitation; workers of the two factories struck work for two weeks. Electric transmission lines to Bhadravati were cut three times, and a culvert on the Sagar–Siddapur road was demolished. The $48 + 24 = 72$ figure therefore represents documented dismissals, not the total number of participants in the Bhadravati movement. [Shimoga District Gazetteer, 1975]

10A.6 Isur: Village-Level Mobilisation

The Shimoga District Gazetteer describes Isur as a village with a population of about 2,000. From 17 August 1942, daily processions were held; on 25 September village youths seized officials' registers during assessment and pahani work; on the following day the villagers erected a sign-board declaring the village a freedom-village (Swatantrahalli). This is qualitative and contextual evidence of high-intensity village mobilisation rather than a numerical participation total. [Shimoga District Gazetteer, 1975]

10A.7 Mandya: Event-Level Arrest Evidence

The French Rocks–Pandavapura episode records 25 arrests on 15 October 1942 and seven arrests at Tendekere on 17 October 1942. Their sum, 32, is used only as the combined arrest count for these two documented incidents. It is not presented as the total number of arrests in Mandya district. This distinction is essential for data integrity.

10A.8 Integrated Interpretation

The additional evidence strengthens a four-dimensional interpretation of the Mysore State movement: (1) political mobilisation through students and activists; (2) economic resistance through strikes and work stoppages; (3) rural mobilisation through tax/toll resistance, shandy picketing and village organisation; and (4) state repression through arrests, dismissals, police firing and imprisonment. The movement is therefore best understood as a multi-centred popular mobilisation whose national objective was expressed through locally specific economic, social and political grievances.

Indicator	Figure	Scope	Evidentiary Level	Interpretation
Workers involved in strikes	36,317	Bangalore	Labour participation	Large-scale industrial mobilisation
Working hours lost	1,518,680	Bangalore	Economic impact	Measurable production/work-time disruption
Persons jailed	~15,000	Karnataka, 1942–43	Aggregate	State-wide imprisonment scale
Persons jailed	~10,000	Princely Mysore	Aggregate	Large Mysore-region repression; not district-wise
Derived imprisonment share	66.67%	Princely Mysore / Karnataka	Derived ratio	Aggregate indicator only
Police-firing victims	>50	Karnataka	Aggregate	State-wide repression indicator
Police-firing victims	11	Bangalore	Regional figure	Specific urban repression evidence
Martyrs	6	Shravanabelagola	Incident/regional	Concrete evidence of rural repression
Police rounds fired	118	Shravanabelagola	Incident-level	Intensity of police action
Dismissed workers	$48 + 24 = 72$	Bhadravati	Administrative/labour action	Documented dismissals, not total participation
Village patels resigned	12	Shimoga district	Administrative resistance	Local official participation/resistance

Village population	~2,000	Isur	Contextual baseline	Scale of village mobilisation context
Arrests	25	French Rocks/Pandavapura	Event-level	Market-centred picketing
Arrests	7	Tendekere	Event-level	Rural picketing and repression

Data-control note: Figures in this table retain their original scope. Event-level counts are not converted into district totals; aggregate figures are not redistributed geographically. Derived ratios are explicitly labelled as such.

11. PARTICIPATION INDEX: PROPOSED DATA MODEL

For comparative analysis, a Participation Index may be constructed after archival data collection:

$$PI = S + W + P + R + U$$

Where S = Student Participation; W = Worker Participation; P = Peasant Participation; R = Rural Participation; U = Urban Participation.

Indicator	0	1	2	3	4	5
Student	None	Low	Limited	Moderate	High	Very High
Worker	None	Low	Limited	Moderate	High	Very High
Peasant	None	Low	Limited	Moderate	High	Very High
Rural	None	Low	Limited	Moderate	High	Very High
Urban	None	Low	Limited	Moderate	High	Very High

Maximum PI = 25. The index should be applied only after coding arrests, meetings, picketing incidents, strikes, villages involved, registered cases, police actions and participant numbers from primary sources.

12. ARRESTS AND REPRESSION: QUANTITATIVE PERSPECTIVE

A Handbook of Karnataka reports approximately 15,000 persons jailed in Karnataka during 1942–43, including approximately 10,000 from princely Mysore. On that basis, the princely Mysore share is approximately 66.67%. Formula: $10,000 \div 15,000 \times 100 = 66.67\%$. This is an aggregate figure and must not be converted into a district-wise distribution without archival evidence.

Figure	Scope	Interpretation
~15,000	Karnataka, 1942–43	Approximate persons jailed
~10,000	Princely Mysore	Approximate persons jailed; aggregate
66.67%	Derived aggregate ratio	Not a district-wise statistic
25	Mandya event, 15 Oct. 1942	Event-level arrests
7	Tendekere, 17 Oct. 1942	Event-level arrests
6	Shravanabelagola	Recorded martyrs

13. LABOUR MOBILISATION: QUANTITATIVE DIMENSION

Broader Karnataka evidence reports more than 30,000 labourers participating in strikes in Bangalore and other places. Government documentation specific to Mysore records multiple factories and large worker gatherings. These sources establish the breadth of labour mobilisation while demonstrating the need to distinguish state-wide figures from district-specific figures.

Bhuyan further lists Hindustan Aircraft Manufacturing Company, Bangalore, among the industrial establishments affected by strike action and notes that Mysore Iron and Steel Works was also involved in prolonged industrial stoppage. This corroborates the interpretation that labour action formed a significant component of the Quit India upsurge in the Mysore region. [Bhuyan, 1975, pp. 79, 83]

14. RURAL MOBILISATION: HASSAN-MANDYA MODELS

Hassan model: Peasant → Tax/Toll Resistance → Anti-Liquor Campaign → Rural Organisation → National Politics.

Mandya model: Village → Market → Picketing → Arrest → Popular Resistance.

These models indicate that the local character of the movement was closely related to regional economic structures and social institutions.

15. GAZETTEERS AS HISTORICAL DATA BASELINES

District Gazetteers can be used not merely for background description but as baseline datasets. Relevant variables include population, taluk structure, markets, industries, agricultural organisation, educational institutions, transport, railway and postal networks, police administration and political centres. These variables

can be compared with the geographical distribution of Quit India incidents to test an Infrastructure–Mobilisation Relationship.

Proposed relationship: Railway / Market / College / Industry → Communication → Political Mobilisation.

16. ARCHIVAL DATA EXTRACTION MODEL

Sl.	District	Taluk	Location	Date	Event	Participant s	Arrests	Police Action	Source
1	Mandya	Pandavapur a	French Rocks	15-10-1942	Picketing	—	25	Arrest	Contempora ry/retrospec tive report
2	Mandya	Pandavapur a	Tendekere	17-10-1942	Picketing	—	7	Arrest	Contempora ry/retrospec tive report
3	Hassan	Channaray apna	Shravanabel agola	1942	Mass protest	—	—	Police action	Published historical source
4	Mysore	Mysore	City	1942	Student protest	—	—	Police action	Contempora ry/archival records
5	Selected other district	—	Local area	1942	Political activity	—	—	—	Archival records

17. A NEW INTERPRETATION OF POPULAR PARTICIPATION

Popular participation should not be measured solely by the number of persons arrested. It may be classified into five levels: (I) Passive Participation—attendance at meetings and circulation of information; (II) Symbolic Participation—flag hoisting, slogans and nationalist symbols; (III) Active Participation—picketing, strikes and processions; (IV) Economic Resistance—tax/toll resistance, anti-liquor campaigns and work stoppages; and (V) Direct Confrontation—resistance to police action and violation of administrative restrictions. Coding evidence according to these levels can reveal the social depth of the movement more effectively.

18. COMPARATIVE INTERPRETATION

Mysore was particularly associated with urban politics, students and labour. Mandya displayed a strong relationship between villages, markets, peasants and picketing. Hassan developed a distinctive rural pattern involving peasants, tax/toll resistance and anti-liquor campaigns. Selected other centres demonstrate additional combinations of student, labour, rural and political activity according to local conditions. The Quit India Movement in Mysore was therefore not a uniform movement controlled from a single centre; it was a multi-centred popular movement shaped by the political, economic and social experiences of different local communities.

18.1 JOURNAL-BASED COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRINCELY STATES

Hanshika Manku’s “Quit India Movement,” published in the International Journal of Law Management & Humanities, Vol. 6, Issue

3 (2023), is useful for broad comparative context. The article states that, among large princely states, Mysore was substantially affected and identifies a three-tier pattern of mobilisation at urban, village and secret-group levels. It supports examining Mysore through separate urban, rural and underground dimensions rather than as a single undifferentiated category.

Yashodha’s study of H. S. Doreswamy documents public meetings, underground activity, student participation and industrial strikes in Bangalore and other parts of princely Mysore. Because such figures are secondary-source evidence, they are used as source-reported evidence rather than as a definitive statewide statistical total.

Vishwanath’s study of the Sravanabelagola disturbance records no-tax and shandy-toll resistance, picketing, arrests and major public gatherings. Event-level figures are retained as event-level evidence and are not converted into a district-wide participation total.

Bidyut Chakrabarty’s study of Midnapur demonstrates the importance of locality-level political mobilisation and district-specific networks. K. Venugopal Reddy’s study of the Madras Presidency provides a comparative framework for the labour dimension of the movement. The All India States People’s Conference resolution of 8 August 1942 provides the wider institutional context for political mobilisation and responsible-government demands in princely India.

18.2 COMPARATIVE EVIDENCE: MYSORE AND OTHER REGIONS

Region / Study	Main Participation Pattern	Source	Use in Mysore Comparison
Princely Mysore	Students, underground workers, mill workers and industrial strikes	Yashodha (2014)	Urban–industrial–student mobilisation
Sravanabelagola / Hassan	No-tax, shandy-toll resistance, picketing, peasant mobilisation, arrests	Vishwanath (2013)	Rural village–market network
Madras Presidency	Industrial workers and labour mobilisation	Reddy (2010)	Comparative labour framework
Midnapur, Bengal	Locality-level mobilisation and district-specific political networks	Chakrabarty (1992)	Comparative micro-history methodology
Princely-state context	State politics and responsible-government demands	All India States People's Conference (1942)	Institutional context
Bangalore labour	Yashodha (2014), p.193	36,317 workers; 1,518,680 working hours lost	Industrial participation had measurable economic impact
Bhadravati industrial action	Shimoga District Gazetteer (1975)	48 Iron Works + 24 Paper Mills workers dismissed; two-week strike	Labour repression and industrial resistance
Isur village mobilisation	Shimoga District Gazetteer (1975)	Population about 2,000; daily processions; Swatantrahalli declaration	High-intensity village-level mobilisation
Shravanabelagola police action	Vishwanath (2013)	118 rounds; 7 recorded deaths	Incident-level evidence of severe repression

Editorial caution: the comparative section does not rank princely states by the 'strength' of their movements. It identifies documented differences in organisational form, social participation, rural and urban mobilisation, labour activity and state response.

19. MAJOR RESEARCH FINDINGS

- The Quit India Movement had a substantial impact within the Mysore State.
- Popular participation was not confined to urban centres.
- Rural participation was particularly significant in Hassan and Mandya.
- Student and labour mobilisation was important in Mysore.
- Market-centred picketing was significant in Mandya.
- Tax/toll resistance and anti-liquor campaigns became connected with nationalist politics in Hassan.
- Selected other districts require locality-specific archival reconstruction rather than unsupported statewide extrapolation.
- Police repression formed a significant dimension of the movement.
- Gazetteers provide a socio-economic and geographical baseline.
- Archival records are essential for reconstructing exact chronology, location, participation and administrative response.
- Local forms of the movement were influenced by regional economic structures.

- National objectives and local grievances were closely interconnected.

20. ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY

20.1 Regional Micro-History

The study treats Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and selected other districts as distinct but interconnected local historical units.

20.2 Data Interpretation

The study interprets events through arrests, picketing, strikes, rural participation and police action rather than relying exclusively on narrative description.

20.3 Archive–Gazetteer Integration

The study proposes the use of Gazetteers as baseline datasets for interpreting archival evidence, creating a bridge between descriptive district history and event-level historical data.

20.4 Evidence-Based Interpretation of Major Findings

The central methodological strength of this study lies in connecting each historical claim with a specific category of evidence. The evidence chain is: (1) identify the event or pattern; (2) identify the source; (3) determine what the source actually establishes; and (4) distinguish that finding from wider interpretation. This prevents event-level evidence from being presented as a complete district history.

20.5 Limitations of the Present Study

The principal limitation is uneven archival availability across the selected districts. Mysore has comparatively stronger documentation for student and labour mobilisation, while Hassan and Mandya provide identifiable rural and market-centred case evidence. Several

quantitative figures are aggregate or event-specific rather than continuous time-series data. The article therefore treats quantitative evidence as evidence of scale and pattern, not as a complete census of participation.

20.6 Research Significance

The principal contribution of the article is methodological as well as historical. It places ordinary participants at the centre of analysis and combines event-level evidence with district-level historical context. The integration of Gazetteer baselines, administrative records, police evidence, labour records, arrest data and local case studies offers a replicable framework for reconstructing popular participation in a princely state during the Quit India period.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The evidence supports a graded interpretation of participation. Bhuyan distinguishes the initial phase of processions, slogans and flag-hoisting from the subsequent phase involving attacks on government buildings and communication systems, while emphasising the participation of students, rural youth and industrial workers. This supports the present study's multi-level participation framework, which is treated as an analytical device rather than an official historical classification. [Bhuyan, 1975, pp. 222–223]

The history of the Quit India Movement in the Mysore State cannot be reduced to the arrests of prominent leaders or a limited set of major political events. It was also a history of the political awakening of

ordinary people, rural resistance, student activism, labour strikes, picketing, anti-liquor campaigns, market-toll resistance and state repression.

The comparative study of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and selected other districts demonstrates that the same national movement assumed different forms within different local societies. Mysore city witnessed important student and labour activity; Mandya displayed market-centred protest and picketing; Hassan connected peasant economic grievances with national politics; and other documented centres reveal additional regional forms of mobilisation.

The most appropriate interpretation may therefore be stated as:

“A multi-centred popular movement with a national objective, shaped by the local socio-economic experiences of different communities.”

The next stage of research should systematically examine the Political Department, Police Department, Home Department, Revenue Department, Jail and District Magistrate records for 1942–43. If date, location, participants, arrests, cases, sentences and police actions are coded incident by incident, a District-wise Quantitative Historical Dataset of the Quit India Movement in the Mysore State can be constructed. Such a dataset would provide a strong empirical foundation for understanding the role of ordinary people in the freedom struggle.

EVIDENCE MATRIX: CLAIM–SOURCE–INFERENCE

Claim	Source / Evidence	What It Establishes	Historical Inference
Aggregate imprisonment	A Handbook of Karnataka	~15,000 Karnataka; ~10,000 princely Mysore	Large scale of repression; not district distribution
Labour participation	Government of India Digital District Repository	Multiple industrial strikes and large meetings	Industrial mobilisation had organisational depth
Mandya arrests	French Rocks/Pandavapura episode records	25 and 7 event-level arrests	Village–market–picketing–arrest sequence
Hassan rural mobilisation	South Indian History Congress studies	No-tax, anti-liquor and shandy-toll resistance	National politics linked with local grievances
Shravanabelagola	A Handbook of Karnataka	Six recorded martyrs	Concrete evidence of repression
Comparative context	Yashodha, Vishwanath, Reddy, Chakrabarty, Manku	Regional patterns of mobilisation	Supports locality-level comparative methodology
36,317	Bangalore	Workers involved in strikes	
1,518,680	Bangalore	Working hours lost	
~15,000	Karnataka, 1942–43	Approximate persons jailed	
~10,000	Princely Mysore, 1942–43	Approximate persons jailed; aggregate	
66.67%	Derived aggregate ratio	Not a district-wise statistic	
118	Shravanabelagola	Police rounds fired; incident-level	
7	Shravanabelagola	Recorded deaths in the disturbance	

72	Bhadravati	48 + 24 documented dismissals; not total participation	
12	Shimoga district	Village patels who resigned in protest	
~2,000	Isur	Approximate village population; contextual baseline	
>4,000	Hindustan Aircraft Factory meeting	Event-level crowd	
~4,000	Binny Mills meeting	Event-level crowd	
~600	Minerva Mills meeting	Event-level crowd	
>8,000	Subsequent joint gathering	Separate event; not cumulative total	

KEY QUANTITATIVE EVIDENCE AT A GLANCE

Figure	Scope	Interpretation
~15,000	Karnataka, 1942–43	Approximate persons jailed
~10,000	Princely Mysore, 1942–43	Approximate persons jailed; aggregate
66.67%	Derived aggregate ratio	Not a district-wise statistic
>4,000	Hindustan Aircraft Factory meeting	Event-level crowd
~4,000	Binny Mills meeting	Event-level crowd
~600	Minerva Mills meeting	Event-level crowd
>8,000	Subsequent joint gathering	Separate event; not cumulative total
25	Mandya, 15 Oct. 1942	Event-level arrests
7	Tendekere, 17 Oct. 1942	Event-level arrests
6	Shravanabelagola	Recorded martyrs

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III. NOTE ON QUANTITATIVE EVIDENCE

[33] The quantitative evidence in this article is retained at its original evidentiary level. Event-level figures remain event-level, while aggregate figures remain aggregate. The Government of India Digital District Repository is used for documented industrial strikes and reported gathering sizes. A Handbook of Karnataka is used for the aggregate imprisonment figures and the Shravanabelagola martyr figure. Bhuyan is used as secondary scholarly corroboration for the industrial and infrastructural dimensions of the movement. Journal-based comparative evidence from Yashodha, Vishwanath, Reddy, Chakrabarty and Manku is used as secondary comparative evidence and is not merged into a primary statistical dataset. The newly added Bangalore labour figures are specifically sourced to Yashodha (2014, p. 193), while Bhadravati and Isur figures are sourced to the Shimoga District Gazetteer (1975), and the Shravanabelagola firing figure is sourced to Vishwanath (2013).

SOURCE NOTES

[34] Government of India, Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Digital District Repository, "Mill Strikes in Karnataka." South Indian History Congress articles on Princely Mysore and Shravanabelagola. Arun Chandra Bhuyan, The Quit India Movement, relevant discussions on the mass upsurge, industrial strikes and popular participation. Contemporary and retrospective records concerning French Rocks–Pandavapura picketing and arrests. T. S. Satyan's recollection of student participation at Maharaja's College, Mysore. GandhiServe chronology for Gandhi's 1934 Karnataka and Mysore tour is used only as background evidence for pre-1942 political communication and Gandhian influence.