

CHAPTER XIV.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

It is evident that through the ages Karnataka had evolved admirable local self-government institutions. In the olden days, these institutions were traditionally formulated by common consent of the local people without any super imposition from the higher authority or Government which by convention safe guarded the rights and privileges of these institutions. They enjoyed considerable autonomy in their structure and *modus operandi* even during the rule of centralised monarchy, having jurisdiction over local administration, covering socio-economic and judicial issues within the region.

The basic or nucleus elements of local body was denoted by its number of *muligaru* or *okkalu* (founding fathers) who were basically husbandmen in agricultural settlements. The congregation of village assembly, the *grama sabha* was called *ura hadinentu jaati* or *hadinentu samaya* (the 18 castes of villages), or *ura samastaru*, *ura-okkalu*, *ele-makkal*, *eleme*, etc. In many inscriptions of the Ganga period of the 6th century A.D. found in Bangalore region, references of these assemblies are made which consisted mostly of the heads of families drawn from all castes who used to assemble periodically to review all local public issues. The executives of village assemblies were known as *gavundas* whose number varied according to the extent of jurisdiction and they were entrusted with all responsibilities of governing villages including the power to try petty criminal cases. These assemblies continued to exist in the district under the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar empire.

The following inscriptional evidences can be quoted to endorse the existence of village, town and regional assemblies in the region of Bangalore district from historical period. As early as in 820 Nagondanahalli had an assembly of 92 (*ombadimbaru*) who gave permission to the raising of a temple and grant of land to the temple (Bn 42). Similarly, a record from Ganigarahalli speaks of all the *prajes* (residents) and *gavundas* of the place. These stray records convince the existence of local assembly as they did in the neighbouring district. Similarly, the *nadus* of

the district also had assemblies. A record dated 1332 speaks of all the *prajes* and *gavundas* of Toravalinadu (Bn 61). Similarly, a record of 1352 mentions *prajes* and *gavundas* of Yelahanka Nadu (Nl 32). The grant of the village Nallur for some charity was approved by the '*samasta praje gavundugalu*' of Yelahanka Nadu and some others. Taking care of local public issues, looking after the temples, irrigation facilities like tanks or canals, settling petty disputes etc., were the main duties of these local assemblies; in addition to these, there used to be ward assemblies in big towns. Caste assemblies and professional guilds also looked after many matters within their jurisdiction.

Agrahara Villages: The district had many *agraharas* (settlement of scholarly brahmins) founded and fostered from the beginning of the Ganga rule till that of the Wodeyars of Mysore. The *urodeya*, in an *agrahara*, was exercising similar functions as that of *gavunda* or headman of the village who generally were nominated by the Government. There are number of places in the district in and around Bangalore having associated with place names as *agraharas* now having lost their distinctive identity in the course of history by the influence of rapid urbanisation. An inscription of 1533 A.D. mentions Hessarghatta otherwise called Siva Samudra *agrahara* of the Yelahanka Nadu. The present Bangalore City area had several *agraharas* like Kempapura Agrahara founded in 1597, Vibhuthipura, Ulsoor, etc. The representatives of the *agrahara* assemblies were known as *mahajans*.

Nadu and Mahanadus: By about 10th century, *nadu* assemblies covering the larger area of operation comparable to the modern institutions like the Taluk Development Boards and the Mandal Panchayats vested with the responsibility of providing irrigation facilities, administration of justice and imposition of taxes, etc., came into being and were headed by *nadagouda* or *nadaprabhu* or *nadpergade*. These larger assemblies used to serve as a liaison between the provincial and the Central Government and were capable of influencing the administration and enactment of regulation in the interest of the people of the region. In 1290 A.D., the inhabitants of Ilaippakka nadu (Yelahanka near Bangalore) found that, the provision for maintenance of a temple at Tombalur (Domlur) was inadequate, and as such, their representation to the king Ramanath Deva enabled them to get the remittance of ten *pons* out of the amount being paid by the villagers. The *nadu* assemblies had autonomous power to dispose of its land, to raise loans without the consent of any higher authority. Accordingly, in A.D. 1038, the inhabitants and *gavundas* of Kukkanurnadu near Bangalore (Binnamangala) granted 500 *kuli* (a measure of land) for the Goddess Chamundeswari as revealed in an inscription (Nl 7a). When a *nadu* assembly made a *shasana* or regulation it was to be endorsed by five *mannigas* or local cultivators (land holders) as witnesses.

The meetings of *nadu* assemblies were attended by the representatives of all inhabitants (*prajes*). The inscriptions of the 11th, 12th and the 13th centuries also

indicate the existence of local bodies on a much wider perspective of the time, mentioned as *mahanadus* which were guild assemblies of federal character comparable to Zilla Parishads of Modern times.

Town assemblies

Inscriptional evidences found in the region speak about several incentives and concessions bestowed on those who took initiative in transforming villages into towns by means of arranging shandies or fairs etc. The initiative of converting village settlements into towns was some times taken by villagers and their leaders collectively. Such town assemblies had representation from all sections of the town, though merchant guilds dominated mercantile towns headed by the *pattana shetty* or *pattana swamy* who, used to be founders of the town in many cases. This position was both acquired or hereditary. Some town assemblies were also called *halaru*, *nagara* or *mahanagara*.

Separate settlements of erudite Brahmins in towns were called *brahmapuris* and in such town assemblies both the Brahmins and other dwellers combined. The practice of rewarding an enterprising founder of a town, with an office of the headship of the town besides *inam* lands which was in vogue in medieval times continued right upto Maratha times. The town assembly used to exempt the payment of house tax (*manevana*) for school masters and temple managers. Tax on shops were also collected. For drinking water, smaller towns depended upon wells or tanks and land was donated either by the town assembly or government or individuals for their maintenance.

Barabaluti (Ayagars)

Barabaluti services are generally recognised as *Aya Paddhati* and the various functionaries of the system are also called as *kaivadadavaru* or *aadadeyavaru*. It is a mutual arrangement of division of labour in order to provide basic services of professionals to every village community so that socio-economic life in villages could be a self-reliant.

The *Aya Paddhati* is even now in vogue in rural segments of the district where agriculture predominates and the system has lost its traditional importance and influence. Though the tradition speaks of 12 *ayagars*, the number of vocations have changed from time to time, influenced by local conditions. Soon after the harvest is over, each *baluti* is paid in kind for the value of their services including special remuneration for special services on the occasions like marriage, funeral, etc. The 12 Ayagars included *gavunda* (*gouda*), *shanbhoga* (*karanika*) and *talari*. The other professionals are the boat man, the barika (*bariker*) or watchman, the *totiga* or (inferior village servant), the stone mason, the blacksmith, the goldsmith, the carpenter, the barber and the astrologer. Growing industrialisation, machanisation in agriculture, changing socio-economic structure of rural-society etc. have caused

the decline of *aya paddhati*. *The Mysore Revenue Manual* of 1910, makes a mention of 12 categories of *ayagars* comprising hereditary office holders and craftsmen in a village and of them only first five categories were recognised by the Government for the purpose of village services and they enjoyed land grants or *inams*. The list as in 1910 was as follows: (1) Gowda (2) Shanubhoga (3) Kulvadi *alias* Toti, the watchmen of the village (4) Talari or Policeman, (5) Niraganti, a regulator of water to the fields (6) Madiga or shoe maker, (7) Agasa or washerman (8) Nayinda or barber (9) Kumbhara or pot maker (10) Kammara or Kabbinadava (black smith) (II) Badagi or carpenter and (12) Agasala or goldsmith.

Modern Period

It was during the period of Commissioner's rule (1831-1881) in Princely Mysore which brought several changes and ushered in a new era that also saw the beginning of local self-governing institutions of modern times constituted in accordance with the Government of India Act XXVI of 1850 (The Improvement of Towns Act) which was made applicable to Mysore State. Accordingly, on an experimental basis for the first time, Municipal Boards were constituted in 1862 for chief towns like Mysore and Bangalore.

For Bangalore, two Municipal Boards were constituted one for the Cantonment area and another for the old Bangalore City. The Cantonment was formed here in 1809 to house the British army. It was officially known as the Civil and Military Station. During 1862-63, the revenue of Bangalore town Municipal board was Rs. 21,981 and that of the Cantonment municipal board Rs. 37,509. By about 1870, municipal committees were first constituted for smaller towns in the then district which included Channapatna, Devanahalli, Vadigenahalli (Vijayapura), Kankanhalli (Kanakapura), Dodballapur, Closepet (Ramanagaram), Thyamagondlu, Hoskote, Magadi, Nelamangala, Sarjapura, Anekal, Yelahanka, Dommasandra and Kengeri. The last five places mentioned above now fall within the revenue jurisdiction of city district. In March 1871, Bangalore Town Municipal Regulation was enacted and came into force on 1st April 1871 enabling the Municipal authority to levy certain taxes, tolls, etc. and had imposed certain obligatory duties like conservancy and improvement of town and provision for maintaining police etc. Under the 1871 Regulation, following were the taxes authorised to be levied by the Regulation Municipalities *viz.*, (1) Octroi (2) tax on houses, buildings and lands (3) tax on profession and trade (4) Tax on carriages and carts (5) Toll on carriages and carts (6) Ferries (7) Licence fees (8) Tax on bricks and tiles. House tax was introduced as a substitute for *octroi* where the collection of the latter was not encouraging, *sayer* collection (transit duties, miscellaneous revenues) and *mohatarfa* (tax levied on looms, houses, oil mills and shops etc.) were the main sources of municipal income.

Later in 1881, Municipal Boards were reconstituted as Bangalore City Municipality for old Bangalore town and Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipality for the Cantonment areas. Civil & Military Station Municipal Commission was governed under the provisions of the Madras Municipal Act 1887. The Commission had a strength of 32 members (of them 22 were elected) including the President who was the District Magistrate of the Civil Station. The elections were held on restricted franchise and the constituencies were allotted on the basis of religions like Hindus, Muslims, Europeans and Eurasians etc. Cantonment area was 'a State within the State' because it was a British administered area in the Mysore State and the British resident was head of the administration. The extent of municipal limits of C and M Station civic body was over 13 sq miles in the beginning and there was a common full time President for both the municipalities.

In 1891, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District was the President of Bangalore Municipality and Deputy Commissioners continued to be the Presidents till 1913. The system of election was introduced in Bangalore in 1892 and only those who paid property tax were allowed to vote and contest for the election. The Regulation of 1883 had conferred voting rights on women also.

Though the experiment in civic administration through these bodies proved successful for nearly four decades, it was only in 1902 and in 1906 that these civic bodies were placed on statutory footings by enacting two comprehensive Regulations called Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 as applicable to rural areas (initiated by able Diwans like Rangacharlu and Seshadri Iyer who prepared and submitted the draft of the bill during 1883-85) based on the Local Boards Act of Central Provinces and the Mysore Regulation VI of 1906, for Municipalities based on the Bombay District Municipalities Act of 1901. After the enactment of 1906, Municipal Regulation, some of the earlier temporarily constituted municipalities were declared as Regulation Municipalities and Anekal was one of them and the rest continued as non-regulation municipalities.

The Municipalities governed under 1906 Regulation generally comprised 15 councillors and of them one-third used to be *ex-officio* and the rest being nominated and elected on restricted franchise. If the Regulated Municipalities were to be headed by the Amildars of the taluk, the Chairman of the temporary municipalities were appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners. By 1904, the un-divided Bangalore district had 13 municipalities including Bangalore City, Sarjapur and Anekal of the present district. By this time, the earlier constituted temporary municipalities of Yelahanka, Kengeri, Sulibele and Dommasandra of the present district were reduced to the status of unions (group village panchayats).

The Table given below indicates the income and expenditure of the Municipalities of the present district for 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95 (all figures in Rs.).

Name of the Municipality	1892-93		1893-94		1894-95	
	Inocme	Expendi- ture	Inocme	Expendi- ture	Inocme	Expendi- ture
1. Bangalore City Municipality	1,09,971	1,01,555	1,32,579	1,31,035	1,40,489	1,29,246
2. Anekal	2,336	4,687	2,001	3,659	4,065	3,770
3. Dommasandra	451	685	329	682	686	1,275
4. Kengeri	441	1,035	444	932	895	1,521
5. Sarjapur	653	1,217	607	1,329	1,193	2,771
6. Yelahanka	502	1,443	527	452	1,049	1,082

The tenure of office of the Municipal Councillors was three years, extendable by the Government for a further term of not exceeding one year. The Municipal Act of 1906 was further amended in 1911, 1918 and in 1923 embodying several changes to make them effective institutions to cater to the civic needs. The Mysore City Municipalities Act of 1933 fixed the tenure of office of the President and Vice-President as one year.

In the meanwhile, in 1914, to improve the working of L.S.G. bodies, two committees were constituted by the Government *viz.*, (1) Local Self-Government Committee with M. Kantharaj Urs as Chairman and (2) Local Finance Committee headed by C. Srinivas Iyengar in order to streamline the functioning of these bodies. The result was that a separate legislation for local self- government bodies of rural areas *i.e.*, Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act VI of 1918 was issued.

During 1914-15, the Octroi was collected in the district at the rate of 2% of the value of goods on following commodities like fresh coconuts, betel leaves, jaggery, sheep and goats, oil, tobacco, piece goods and clothes, etc., and later many more goods were brought under the purview of octroi. In 1918, major changes were introduced in the Municipal administration. Accordingly, a provision was made for abolition of non-viable municipalities that were constituted under the executive orders. In 1920, municipalities were given the right to elect their own Presidents. The amendment made to the 1906 Act, in 1923 made a provision for the appointment of Municipal Commissioner which deprived the president, vice-president and the managing committee of executive powers and functions. Another Regulation of 1928-29, removed the earlier disqualification of women from being the members of Municipal Council. The Act of 1906 was repealed in 1933 and three separate Acts namely the Mysore City Municipalities Act, The Mysore Town Municipalities

Act and the Mysore Minor Municipalities Act, (all the three enacted in 1933) were substituted and came into force from 1st August 1933. Under the above Acts, municipalities were classified into three categories on the basis of population of the area and its importance. The major break through after 1933 was introduction of elected majority in the City Municipalities and increased proportion of elected members in other categories of Municipalities. Under the Act of 1933, there was a provision authorising the Municipal Council to constitute a committee styled as the City Improvement Committee. Accordingly, in 1945, the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Act (Act V of 1945) was passed in order to make a provision for the improvement and further expansion of the City of Bangalore. In order to ensure the development of certain specified industrial areas situated in the outskirts of Bangalore City, special civic bodies like NAC for Indian Telephone Industries (I.T.I), Krishnarajapur and H.A.L. Sanitary Board were constituted in 1940.

Table indicating the income and expenditure of the Bangalore City Municipality and the Town Municipal Councils in the district for 1921-22, 1930-31 and 1940-41 is as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)

Name of the T.M.C.	1921-22		1930-31		1940-41	
	Income	Expendi- ture	Income	Expendi- ture	Income	Expendi- ture
Bangalore City	11,35,879	10,36,551	9,95,891	10,17,464	27,53,950	26,84,923
Anekal	5,233	4,995	5,884	7,461	9,145	9,118
Yelahanka	2,656	1,310	4,422	4,524	7,627	7,037
Sarjapur	2,797	2,596	2,075	3,143	2,705	2,733

After 1947

During the post-independence period, concerted efforts were made to revitalise the Panchayat Raj system by adopting several changes in the structure, constitution and *modus operandi* of these institutions so as to enable them to cater to the basic needs of the people of the area. In July 1947, the jurisdiction over the civil station area out of the Bangalore C & M station and the Railway lands and the areas of the Indian Institute of Science were transferred to the Maharaja of Mysore and appropriate amendments were made in Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897 and subject to those amendments, the law of 1897 continued to be in force in the Civil Station area till it was repealed in 1949.

Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949

In 1949, the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act (Act LXIX of 1949) was passed, the Bangalore City and the Civil Station, the area retroceded out of the Civil and Military station were formed into a single corporation for the purpose

of Municipal administration on 8th Dec. 1949. According to 1949 Corporation Act, the Office of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor were introduced, the city was divided into 50 divisions. The responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the Act was vested in the Corporation Council, standing committees and the Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation was to consist of 64 councillors of whom 50 were elected. There was a provision for reservation of seats for depressed class, women and members from trade and commerce organisation. There was also a provision empowering the Govt. to appoint a person or persons having any special knowledge or experience of any subject relating to Municipal administration. Later in 1951, the Mysore Town Municipalities Act was enacted in the place of 1933 Act, which was in force in Mysore State before the States Reorganisation. This Act removed the earlier distinction of major and minor municipalities. The privilege of electing the President and Vice- President was extended to all town municipalities. The 1951 Act was in force in old Mysore area till 1964 Act was passed.

Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964

After the Re-organisation of the State there was a need for a more comprehensive, codified and uniform legislation to govern municipal bodies in the State replacing all other earlier statutes of integrated areas and of Mysore. The new Act came into force from 1st April 1964. According to this present Act, there is a provision for the election of 15 Councillors when the population of the town does not exceed 20,000 with a provision for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000 and the term of office of the Councillors at present is five years. According to the amendments made to the existing Act, since 1983, voting age under adult franchise was lowered to 18 from 21, Karnataka is said to be the first state in the country to bring this radical change in voting age. There is a provision in this Act for reservation of 20% of the total seats for women. The Municipalities are also entrusted with the task of carrying out various anti-poverty programmes of the Government within their areas. Every Civic authority is expected to allocate and spend 18% of its annual budget exclusively for various ameliorative measures of the SC/ST communities.

Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act, 1976

This is the first, unified and comprehensive legislation made applicable to all Municipal Corporation in the State, enacted for the first time in 1976 which repealed the Bangalore Municipal Corporations Act of 1949. A City Corporation can be formed for a population of not less than two lakhs.

The Act envisages a council for each Corporation with a minimum of 50 and maximum of 100 Councillors directly elected for five years. Seats are reserved for the SCs/STs, women and industrial labourers. The members of the Legislative Assembly representing a part or whole of the city may participate in the meetings without a right to vote. A Mayor and a Deputy Mayor are to be elected from among the members for a period of one year. Each Corporation has three standing

committees (1) The committee for Taxation and Finance (2) Public Health and (3) Public Works. Each Committee consists of seven members elected from among the Councillors for a period of one year, and a Chairman is elected from among the members of each committee. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are *ex-officio* members. A Commissioner is the administrative officer. Bangalore is the earliest and the first Corporation to be constituted in the State, while the rest (5) were constituted between 1962 and 1981. The present Act governing the civic body enumerates in comprehensive manner the functions to be accomplished by the Corporation. Among other things, the obligatory duties to be performed by the Corporations include maintenance of cleanliness and sanitation, lighting of streets, upkeep of burial and burning grounds, construction and maintenance of markets, slaughter houses, laying of new public roads and foot paths, matters relating to public health and sanitation including control of epidemics, and activities like providing public parks, gardens, etc.

In view of the introduction of the Karnataka Zilla Parishad, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayat Act, 1983, brought into effect from August 1985, the earlier Town Municipal Councils *viz.*, Devara Jeevanahalli and Sarjapur were reduced to the status of Town Panchayaths while Kengeri was declared as a Mandal Panchayat.

Abolition of Octroi

Karnataka is one of the 16 States in the country to abolish Octroi since April 1979 and before that Octroi used to contribute major share of revenue to Municipal income. As a compensatory measure, Tax on Entry for Goods in Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sales, Therein Act 1979 was introduced and Octroi grant is released by the Government to the Municipalities in addition to other grants. The total amount of Entry Tax collected in the district during 1988-89 was Rs. 28.00 crores as against Rs. 18.41 and Rs. 10.47 crores in 1986-87 and 1984-85 respectively. It was Rs. 25.97 crores in 1987-88.

In addition to the Municipal Corporation at present (1990), the City district has the following Town Municipalities, Kengeri, Anekal, Yelahanka and special urban civic bodies exclusively meant for certain notified areas like (N.A.C.) for I.T.I. (Krishnarajapura) and Sanitary Board for H.A.L.

During 1980-81, the *per capita* income and expenditure of all Town Municipal Councils (four) together in the district was reported as Rs. 32.21 and Rs. 20.60 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1982-83 increased to Rs. 37.53 and Rs. 23.67 respectively. The above figures also include *per capita* grants. Regarding the Corporation area, *per capita* income was Rs. 123.90 (which included *per capita* grant of Rs. 66.25) in 1980-81 was however reduced to Rs. 113.43 by 1982-83 (which included *per capita* Government grant of Rs. 45.44). The *per capita* expenditure worked out for the above years accounted to Rs. 76.89 and Rs. 97.57 respectively. (Source: Report on Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka State by Local Finance Commission.) As illustrations, working of Bangalore City Corporation and Town Municipal Councils of Anekal and Yelahanka are reviewed here in brief.

Bangalore City Corporation

The evolutionary history of Municipal Administration of the modern period of the princely Mysore in general and Bangalore City in particular begins with the formation of Municipal Boards for cities like Mysore and Bangalore as early as in March 1862, when nine leading citizens of Bangalore formed a Municipal board for old Bangalore City on 27th March 1862. The Amildar of Bangalore Taluk was the Chief Executive Officer. A separate Board was formed for the Cantonment area, legally called as Civil and Military Station. By 1881, according to the instrument of transfer, the Assigned Tract forming the C & M Station municipality came under the management of the British Resident. When the cantonment was formed in 1809, it was enlarged at the expenses of 13 villages, and was developed as a kind of City State. The composition and *modus operandi* of these twin Municipal Boards have undergone many changes since the enactment of Bangalore Municipal Regulation 1871 to 1949 when a single Municipal Corporation was formed. The Cantonment Municipality was divided into six wards extending over 13 sq miles. The six divisions were (1) Ulsoor, (2) Southern, (3) East General Bazar, (4) West General Bazar, (5) Cleveland Town and (6) High Ground while the limits of the old town formed in three wards. Both the boards were headed by a common full time president. In the beginning he was paid Rs. 700 p.m. and it was shared by both the Municipalities *ie.*, C & M Station and City in the ratio of 2/3 and 1/3 respectively. Under 1871 Regulation, two persons were nominated from each of these divisions by the Government known as Municipal Commissioners along with six *ex-officio* members for each one of the Municipal Board.

In 1881, when the administration of Mysore was restored to Mysore Royal family, it resulted in the separation of the Municipal boards into Bangalore City Municipality and the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipalities. The fort which was a part of Cantonment was included under the jurisdiction of C & M station Municipality, but later in 1888 it became the part of the City Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore district became the *ex-officio* president of the City Municipality while the C & M station Municipality was headed by the Collector. The Bangalore City or Peta Municipality had its office in the district office building. In 1881, C & M Station Municipality was headed by the Medical Officer (in place of district magistrate) appointed by the Resident. The term of office of the Commissioner either elected or appointed was three years.

In 1892, the City Municipality was given the right of electing one half of its Municipal Councillors. Thereafter was enacted the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906. In 1913, the provision was made for the appointment of honorary President, but the right of electing president was granted only in 1920.

In the C & M Station Municipality, under the provisions of Bangalore Municipal Law 1897 besides the Collector who was *ex-officio* President and the chief executive officer, the municipality composed of *ex-officio* members and non-official Municipal Commissioners who were appointed or elected to represent

the Europeans, the Eurasians, the Hindus and the Muslims and other communities on equitable basis. The Municipalities had liberty to adopt certain bye-laws to suit the local conditions and requirements. In the municipal areas of C & M Station riding, driving or proceeding on public road in chase of bullocks which may be wearing bells or other noisy trappings was an offence punishable with a fine of Rs. 5. The income and expenditure of C & M Station Municipality for some earlier years before it merged with Bangalore City Municipality were as follows. The figures in the bracket indicate expenditure. The amount is in lakhs of rupees: 1880-81: Rs. 1.44 (1.33); 1890-91: 1.84 (1.85); 1910-11: 5.52 (4.94); 1930-31: 9.96 (9.92); and 1941-42: 15.15 (13.71).

In 1923, for the first time, a Municipal Commissioner was appointed for Bangalore City Municipality.

In 1949, both the Municipalities were merged to form the Bangalore City Municipal Corporation under the Bangalore City Corporation Act, 1949. Under the first Corporation Act (1949) elections were held in 1951 and elected council came into being in 1951. Since 1976, the Corporation is governed in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act as applicable to the (six) Corporation in the State.

In 1949, the Municipal limits of City Corporation was just 69 sq kms. With the inclusion of new revenue villages and developed B.D.A. layouts within the Municipal limits from time to time, the area was expanded to nearly 135 sq. km in 1969 and by 1981, area came to cover 152 sq. km. out of the Metropolitan area of 272 sq kms.

In 1985, as many as 64 B.D.A. layouts were transferred to Corporation. The population coming within the Corporation limits plus the limits of the B.D.A. in 1981 was 24.76 lakhs; of which the population within the Corporation limits was 22.90 lakhs. By October 1987, the population of Bangalore City including the B.D.A. limits was 32.26 lakhs. The density of population is reported as 20,682 per sq. km. The number of residential houses as enumerated by the Corporation in 1988 was about 2.17 lakhs as against 1.87 lakhs in 1981 and 2.08 lakhs in 1987. In 1901, it is reported that, the Municipal limits was 11 sq. miles and the number of occupied residential houses was 14,810. The number of rate payers in 1988, 1987 and in 1981 were accounted to 2.37 lakhs 2.27 lakhs and 1.87 lakhs respectively.

The old City of Bangalore comprised mainly of Doddapet running from the Yelahanka gate (present SBM square) on the North and the Fort on the South and Taluk Cutchery road and Chikpet running from Ulsoor gate on the East to the Sondekoppa on the West. "The roads of the old City were narrow and irregular and dwellings, insanitary and over crowded, a result of unregulated and undirected growth". The Town Planning Committee was constituted in 1889 which was entrusted with the task of developing the western and northern extensions of Bangalore City. Accordingly, Chamarajpet and Seshadripuram Extensions were formulated respectively and were brought within the jurisdiction of City

Municipality in 1892. It is reported that these two extensions together had an area of about 300 acres and contained about 1,600 sites for houses. The estimated expenditure on these extensions was accounted to Rs. 7 lakhs. Before the formation of extensions Chamarajpet area was a burial ground. Basavanagudi and Malleshwaram extensions were formulated in 1898, after the visit of plague (1898-99).

Basavanagudi extension covered an area of 703 acres and had 1,862 building sites. It was developed at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. Malleshwaram extension earlier known as Mallapura (as found in the inscription of 17th century) was formed covering an area of 304 acres at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs and had 620 building sites. The Government was giving financial and other assistance to the Municipality for the formation and development of these extensions. In course of time, many more extensions came into being. Some of the earlier extensions of Bangalore City are as given below: Shankarapura (1908), Gavipuram (1915) and Srirampuram (1916), Visweswarapuram (1918). During 1921-31, other extensions like Venkatarangapuram, Kalasipalyam and new extensions south of Central Jail were laid out. Among the extensions which have come up after the formation of the (CITB) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board (Present B.D.A.) the Jayanagar extension is the largest covering an area of 1,600 acres formed at an estimated cost of Rs. 125 lakhs. The number of house sites included were 6,000 and the scheme was formed in 1948. Kumara Park extension was formed in 1947 covering 45 acres and the Wilson garden extension in the same year. The Vyalikaval (1948), Sunkenahalli (1948), Jayamahall (1949) and Rajajinagar (1949) were later extensions.

Water Supply

Before the commencement of the scheme of protected water (filtered) supply to the town in 1896 initiated by Dewan K. Seshadri Iyer, unfiltered raw water was supplied with the *Karanjee* system from a number of tanks such as the Dharmambudhi (near Railway Station), Sampangi, Ulsoor and the Sankey etc. supplemented by wells and stepped ponds. There were a number of people in city whose occupation was to supply a few pots of drinking water every day to the houses of well-to-do people. In order to find out a comprehensive source of water to the town various water supply schemes were prepared by engineers and administrators, since 1847. During the 1890s Bangalore City and C and M Stations were looking for a new source of water supply. Major Grant worked at four sources-(i) Maligal valley, (ii) Hebbal, (iii) Rachenahalli and (iv) Hessarghatta. The Chief Engineer of Mysore (Mr. M.C. Hutchin) preferred Hessarghatta scheme because of economy and long term availability and purity of the water. The Municipal Commission imposed a water tax at the rate of 6% per year on the annual rental valuation of buildings and lands in C & M Station from Jan. 1, 1900. Buildings and lands used for Military purpose, places of worship and charitable institutions were exempted from water tax in 1903, whereas in Bangalore City water tax was levied at 3 to 4% of annual rental value of a building.

General Sankey's project which was carried out at a cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs resulted in a failure (1897). In order to provide suitable source of pure water for the troops, the Govt. of Madras had offered a reward of Rs. 1000 for the best essay outlining a water supply in 1886. Earlier to this, General Fischer and J.W. Flayees, Municipal Commissioners of C & M Station had prepared the outline of Hebbal scheme, supplying water from the Arkavathi at a cost of Rs.6 lakhs in 1888. During 1881, Sampangi and three Millers tanks were the chief sources of water for the C & M stations. The Millers tank was constructed in 1854 which was the first improvement to meet the demand for water of the growing C & M station. The management of water supply which was found to be defective under the P.W.D. and was handed over to Municipality in 1898 when water pipes were first laid, beginning with those areas which were the sources for spread of epidemic diseases.

Later on, Hessarghatta tank built across the Arkavathi, about 20 km. to the N.W. of Bangalore which was supplemented by the Kakol and the Byatha tanks, 27 km. away from city. Additional water supply was from Yele Mallappa Shetty tank, 18 km. away from Bangalore. The Hessarghatta water supply scheme is known as Chamarajendra water works, started in 1894 and was designed for the population of 2.5 lakhs at the rate of 55 litres *per capita* per day. Water was pumped into the City for the first time on 23rd June 1896. The total cost of the project when completed was Rs. 20.78 lakhs.

The cost of distribution of water per 1,000 gallons was 12 annas and nine pies (about 80 paise) in 1896. The number of private taps were about 1,000. Every house connection was having a meter and household was entitled for free allowance of 160 gallons per rupee rental value per month subject to the minimum of 4,000 gallons and excess of water drawn over and above the free allowance was charged at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons. Consumption of water for the entire city per day ranged between 1.5 lakhs to 2 lakh gallons during the rainy season and the summer respectively. The contribution by the municipality to the water works department was Rs. 30,000 per year. The Government of Mysore had the responsibility of supplying water to Civil and Military Stations under the agreement of 1897 and both the municipalities had equal rights in obtaining water.

Since the well water in the town was mostly brackish, the protected water of the Arkavathi was known in popular parlance as 'Sheshadri Coffee' in Bangalore. Hessarghatta scheme was a joint enterprise of the Government of Mysore and the Government of India. In course of time, the growing city began to experience scarcity of water specially when the supply was divided between the military station and city as per the agreement.

In 1922, Hessarghatta reservoir completely dried up. Bangaloreans experienced severe shortage of water in the early thirties., and the Hessarghatta was the only major source of water to the City for the last 50 years. The *per capita* potential availability of drinking water touched all-time low level of less than 45 litres a day.

By 1925, in order to meet the scarcity problem by introducing new source of water, the Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya (1926). The Committee recommended for the construction of a reservoir at Thippagondanahalli across the Arkavathi about 28 km. from Bangalore and the reservoir was put into service from 15th March 1933. This scheme was completely developed by the Government of Mysore. The total cost of the Thippagondanahalli project was Rs. 53.55 lakhs. By the commissioning of this scheme, average consumption of water per day was raised to 3 million gallons from 2 million prior to 1933. The annual working expenses of the project for both City and Civil and Military Station came to about Rs. 7 lakhs.

The rapid growth of the City industrially and also horizontally due to the coming up of new extensions specially after States Reorganisation (1956) again caused water supply problem. It was only after the formation of BWSSB (1965) that a long-term solutions to meet ever growing water demand was planned and the Cauvery was tapped by taking up Cauvery Ist stage project in 1969, which was completed in about 5 years and Bangalore got Cauvery water from Jan. 1974. The cost of the project of Ist stage was Rs. 35 crores. Again in 1979, the work of Cauvery IInd Stage was taken up and completed in 1982 at a cost of Rs. 76 crores. The total potential created from Cauvery stage I and II was 270 M.L.D. The average unit of cost of water which was Rs. 1.70 per thousand litres after completing Cauvery Stage I, was increased to Rs. 2.70 when Stage II was completed. Again after the proposed investment of Rs. 240 crores on Cauvery III Stage, the average unit will cost more, to Rs. 4.63.

By 1986, category-wise different tap connections in Bangalore were as follows:- The figures in the brackets are meant for 1985. Domestic 1,74,601 (1,67,500), Non-domestic 10,532 (9,857), Public taps: 4,536 (4,382). In 1986, per day consumption of water in M.L. under different categories and *per capita* consumption were as follows: The figures in the brackets indicate average consumption per day per connection-Domestic: 124.25 ML. (712 litres), Non-domestic: 48.61 (4,615), Public taps: 33.72 (7,439).

Public Health and Sanitation

Before the introduction of Municipal regulation in 1871, the then Municipal Board was imposing a Sanitary tax *kachara terige* of four *annas* for every 40 square feet (*ankana*) of built area. In spite of the bye-laws insisting on daily conservancy, privy pits were not cleared daily and it was not uncommon for the people to let the excreta to accumulate for months and then sell the same as manure. But some kind of modern drainage system was planned in 1898-99 after the visit of plague when many congested areas were cleared, roads broadened and open drains and major sewage carrier lines were laid. The new extensions like Basavanagudi and Malleshwaram created during this period were provided with conservancy roads a good network of drains.

For the first time, a complete scheme for the City drainage project was prepared by D. Cruz in 1917 for old town and extensions at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.08 lakhs. In 1927, an important work was carried out by covering the main drain in the market. As per the advice of Sir M. Visveswaraya it was decided to dispose off sewages from several valleys in their respective out falls.

It was in 1940, that after the completion of Thippagondanahalli reservoir assuring adequate water supply, the extension of under- ground scheme was taken up. Accordingly, a comprehensive drainage scheme for the whole city of Bangalore and extensions was prepared by a special officer of the city drainage division at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.25 lakhs.

At present nearly 90% of the city municipal area and 75% of the Cantonment area are covered by a network of sewerages. A number of layouts formed at the fringe of the Corporation area by the B.D.A. are also provided with U.G.D. system. The Vrishabhavathi valley and Challaghatta valley are the main basins to which the sewage of the City is ultimately drained. The extent of area covered by the underground drainage at present is 260 sq. km.

The capital expenditure made by the B.W.S.S.B. towards U.G.D. during the last three years i.e., 1986-87, 1985-86, and 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 26.02 lakhs, Rs. 17.76 lakhs and Rs. 10.01 lakhs respectively. The extent of length of open surface drains maintained by the B.C.C. is reported as 80 km. It is reported that at present Bangalore is having well designed and regularly maintained under-ground sewerage system. The total length of sewerage lines laid at the end of Dec. 1985 was around 15.40 lakh RMT under maintenance and 53.35 lakhs RMT under project. In order to facilitate easy cleaning of sewer lines adequate number of man-holes are provided. In 1986, the number of man-holes were 68,292.

The work relating to Public Health and Sanitation within the Corporation limits is looked after by the health department of the Corporation, headed by the Health Officer, assisted by Deputy Medical Officers (3), Divisional Health Officers (14), Senior Health Inspectors (46), Junior Health Inspectors (135), Sanitary daffedars (157) and Poura Karmikas numbering 6,671. Corporation also maintains maternity hospitals (28), allopathic (20), Ayurvedic (one), unani (one) and mobile hospitals (3) in addition to a referral hospital. Mobile hospitals cater to the needs of slum dwellers. It is reported that the total garbage collection and disposal in the city is accounted to be 1,800 tonnes per day.

Other Amenities : Bangalore was electrified in August 1905 beginning with 310 street lights of 15 watts and from January 1908 the area of C & M station Municipality was electrified with installation of 250 street lights. There used to be an agreements entered into between the Mysore Darbar and the British Commission in sharing the cost of electric lighting of streets in C & M station. These agreements were renewed and revised from time to time. Accordingly, the Government of Mysore, agreed for the supply of electricity to C & M station and City Municipality on condition that each Municipality will contribute Rs. 25,000

annually in return for the services of electricity when electricity was first supplied. The total number of lamps in the C & M Station by the end of September 1926 stood at 1,220. In 1931 Sir Mirza Ismail took keen interest in making the city beautiful by installing five way cluster lights in important places like City Market, Russel Market, Hudson Circle, etc. which still continue. Until 1960-61, the Corporation was paying electricity consumption charges and reimbursing the cost of replacement and new fittings. Since 1970-71, a street light division was created under the control of K.E.B. which will help the Corporation to improve street light system in a planned way.

By 1949, the total number of street lights in Bangalore Corporation limits was 8,000 which was increased to 36,682 by 1973. The expenditure of the Corporation on street lights in the above years accounted to Rs. 1.50 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively. By the end of March 1988, the total number of street lights of all categories together accounted to 55,711. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Corporation in 1988 accounted to 1,880 km and of them 1600 km was tar roads and 200 km of cement road.

The number of gardens or parks of all sizes together maintained by the civic authority was 225 and of them, Bommanahalli Nursery covering about 40 acres is the biggest. The total annual expenditure incurred by the Corporation for the maintenance of gardens was Rs. 152.36 lakhs during 1988. The Corporation maintains several educational institutions like nursery schools (74), Primary schools (8) and 27 High schools including 10 Junior Colleges. The expenditure incurred by the Council on educational institutions during the last three years accounted to Rs. 287.87 lakhs (1987-88), Rs. 223.00 lakhs (1986-87) and Rs. 187.53 lakhs for 1985-86. The total annual grant released by the Corporation for the institutions engaged in the promotion of socio-cultural activities in the city accounted to Rs. 3.60 lakhs for 1989-90 and Rs. 30.34 lakhs and Rs. 17.54 lakhs during 1988-89 and 1987-88 respectively.

The total amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures for the SC/ST communities out of the 18% reserved budget during the last three years i.e., 1988-89, 1987-88 and a year before accounted to Rs. 344.99 lakhs, Rs. 246.47 lakhs and Rs. 260.26 lakhs respectively.

The Corporation also maintains 23 cemeteries, four electric crematoria, 8 dhobi ghats and two cattle pounds, a guest house and a planetarium (1988). It also maintains six community centres, 11 milk centres and 9 creches.

Finance: In the beginning (1862), in addition to *kachara terige* (conservancy tax) the Municipal finance used to consist of *sunka* (octroi) on tobacco, a sayer duty, *undige* on country piece goods and local tax on nuts, betel leaves and pepper etc. The income of the Bangalore Town Municipal Board and the Cantonment Municipal Board during 1862-63 were accounted to Rs. 21,981 and Rs. 37,509 respectively. During the next decade (1871-72) the corresponding figures accounted to Rs. 43,010 and Rs. 92,617 respectively. By 1881 if the Revenue of the

Cantonment Municipality accounted to Rs. 1.44, the revenue of Bangalore Town Municipality was not even half of that, it was Rs. 60,000. By 1930-31 when Bangalore was declared as City Municipality the revenue receipts were raised to Rs. 9.95 lakhs while that of the C & M station Municipality were accounted to Rs. 6.77 lakhs.

Among all other sources of income, property tax continues to be the main source of income to the Corporation. As per old records, the property tax of Rs. 21.98 lakhs in 1950-51, became more than double (Rs. 47.45 lakhs) during the next decade (1960-61). By 1970-71, the property tax realised was nearly four times more than that of (1960-61) being Rs. 172.41 lakhs. In 1972-73, the above tax realised was accounted to Rs. 262 lakhs. Similarly, the collection derived from Octroi, tolls and storage etc., reported for 1950-51, 1960-61, and 1970-71 were accounted to Rs. 16.66 lakhs, Rs. 50.45 lakhs and Rs. 226.38 lakhs respectively.

Before its abolition, the octroi used to fetch an annual income ranging between Rs. 9 to 11 crores to the Corporation during 1976-77 to 1978-79. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Corporation during the last three years i.e., 1988-89, 1987-88 and 1986-87 accounted to Rs. 2,394.75 lakhs, Rs. 1,503.16 lakhs and Rs. 981.71 lakhs respectively. During 1988-89, the total amount of grant and subsidy received by the Corporation accounted to Rs. 1067.82 lakhs and of this the major portion (Rs. 524.94 lakhs) was meant for National Malaria Eradication Programme, Rs. 419.80 lakhs for Flood relief and the rest was for family welfare and other schemes. The main revenue yielding assets of the Corporation include 1,538 Municipal quarters, 106 shopping complexes, 5,769 shops, 109 school buildings, etc.

The present Corporation office building was constructed in 1936 at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The comparative percentage of expenditure incurred by the Corporation in relation to its total income under different heads during 1978-79 and 1988-89 were as follows: (The figures in the brackets indicate the expenses for 1978-79). Public Health and Sanitation-0.81% (1.23%); Public Works executed-14.49 (5.84); Water Supply 5.09 (4.68); Roads and lights 5.09 (11.21); Drains and control of epidemics 2.50 (0.88); Establishment 28.58 (28.19); and miscellaneous 43.44 (48.17).

Among the sources of Municipal income, property tax is very conspicuous. During 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86, the property tax collected by the Corporation was as follows: (The figures in the brackets indicate the demand) 17.09 crores (31.82), 11.78 crores (20.52), and 11.70 crores (17.51) respectively. The income from the markets during the above years accounted to Rs. 1.66 crores (1987-88), Rs. 1.84 crores (1986-87) and Rs. 1.39 crores (1985-86). During 1987-88, the property tax was collected on 2.14 lakhs buildings and about 20,000 vacant sites. The total staff employed by the Corporation in 1988 was 14,741 including 6,671 Pourakarmikas.

The income and expenditure of the Corporation for some recent years during 1979-80 to 1988-89 in lakhs of rupees are as follows: (The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure): 1979-80: 1,965.22 (2,176.89); 1981-82: 4,769.59

(3,817.13); 1983-84: 4,085.24 (5,060.80); 1985-86: 5,456.81 (5,024.13); 1987-88: 5,885.02 (5,797.12); and 1988-89: 9,290.44 (9,461.78).

Town Municipal Council, Anekal.

The municipal history of Anekal town dates back to 1870, when a temporary Municipal committee was constituted with nine nominated members headed by the Amildar of the taluk. The latest elections to the Council were held in 1983 in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964, from three wards and was reconstituted with 15 councillors including one seat reserved for SC/ST communities.

During 1939-40, the town had 1,268 houses with 1,468 rate payers and incidence of taxation per head was one rupee six paise. The income and expenditure of the Council during 1939-40 were Rs. 8,450 and Rs. 8,257 respectively as against Rs. 2,639 and Rs. 2,285 respectively during 1891-92. The number of councillors were 21 in 1939-40.

In 1981, it had a population of 19,267 within the municipal limits of 1.25 sq.km. and had about 3,000 residential houses. By 1988, the Municipal limit was doubled and number of houses increased to 4,670. The *per capita* incidence of tax was Rs. 5.97 in 1981 it increased to Rs. 14.20 by 1988. Since 1973, protected tap water is being supplied to the town drawn from bore wells. The protected water supply scheme commenced in 1973 was completed in 1977 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.92 lakhs financed by the State grants. In order to cater to the growing demand for water supply, an augmentation scheme taken up in 1983 was commissioned in 1989 at an expense of Rs. 35.29 lakhs. The above schemes were taken up by the K.U.W.S. and D Board, Bangalore. The number of private and public taps reported in 1983 were 1,278 and 82 respectively. The number further increased to 1,518 and 90 respectively by 1988. On an average, daily about 8 to 10 litres of water is being supplied per head.

There is no U.G.D. system and only open surface drains are in existence. The sanitary work of the town is looked after by a health inspector assisted by 29 Pourakarmikas. Three slums have been reported from the town known as AK, AD and Bhovi Colonies, covering about 200 houses and a population of 3,000. The slum is being improved by the State Slum Board. Total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council in 1988 was about 65 kms mainly comprising of 35 km of mud roads. The town was electrified by about 1946. At present, there were 3,758 domestic connections, 403 street lights and about 625 commercial installations. The amount expended by the Council towards the development of new extensions during 88-89 was Rs. 11,500. The total amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of SC/ST Communities out of the 18% reserved budget amounted to Rs. 15,160 (86-87) and Rs. 33,065 (88-89). The above amount was expended for the purposes like electrification of the houses of SC/ST members, supply of uniforms to SC/ST students, water supply and furniture etc. for the SC/ST hostels.

The octroi compensation availed by the Council during the last three years (1986-87 to 1988-89) was at the rate of Rs. 1.32 lakhs each year, in addition to being Rs. 50,000 as development grant and Rs. 3.28 lakhs being motor vehicle tax subsidy (for 1988-89 only). There is a considerable variation in the expenditure incurred by the Council on different heads during the last decade based on the priorities of civic amenities. The actual expenses incurred by the Council during 1988-89 under different heads were as given below. The figures in the brackets indicate the expenses for 1978-79: Public Health and Sanitation Rs. 44,272 (Rs. 880); Public works executed by T.M.C.: Rs. 50,818 (41,099); Water Supply: Rs. 26,440 (42,472); Maintenance of roads and lights: Rs. 18,360 (47,230); Establishment: Rs. 8.19 lakhs (2.24 lakhs); Miscellaneous: Rs. 1.20 lakhs (88,000).

The present office building of the Town Municipal Council was constructed in 1962 at an expense of Rs. 45,000. In 1985, four shopping complexes were constructed at the expense of Rs. 52,000. By the end of March 1989, the assets and liabilities held by the Council accounted to Rs. 9.66 lakhs and Rs. 3.86 lakhs respectively. The income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years were as follows: The figures in brackets represent expenditure and the amount is in lakhs. 1979-80: 6.56 (3.80); 1981-82: 8.86 (8.15); 1983-84: 7.67 (7.86); 1985-86: 9.19 (8.98); 1986-87: 9.87 (8.08); 1987-88: 9.90 (9.40); and 1988-89: 10.62 (10.79).

Town Municipal Council, Yelahanka

The evolutionary history of Municipal administration of Yelahanka town (being developed as a satellite town of Bangalore, situated about 14 km from Bangalore) dates back to as early as 1870 when a temporary municipal committee was constituted under an administrative order. However, by 1904, it was reduced to the status of union (group panchayat). In 1918, it was again up-graded as a minor municipality and now is being continued as Town Municipal Council under the present Municipal Act. The latest elections to the Council were held in 1983 for 15 Councillors, including five seats reserved, three for women, two for the SC/ST communities. The population of the town in 1981 was 16,003 with 2,618 residential houses. By 1988, the number of houses increased to 3,118. Since 1971, there is no change in municipal limits, that being 4.80 sq.km. The number of tax payers and incidence of taxation in 1988 was 3,118 and Rs. 109.69 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1981 accounted to 2,618 and Rs. 51.94 respectively. During the period of two decades *i.e.* 1960-1980, five extensions have been added to old city covering an area of about 62 acres, 9,200 population and about 1,124 residential houses. The amount expended by the Council for the development of these extensions during the last five years accounted to Rs. 1.50 lakhs by the Council.

Since 1962, protected tap water drawn from bore wells is being supplied to the town. The scheme started in 1953-54 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.57 lakhs was completed in 1962. The present total storage capacity of overhead tank and a ground level reservoir is 60,000 gallons. In order to meet the growing demand for

water an augmentation scheme was taken up by the BWSSB in 1986-87 at an estimated cost of Rs. 27 lakhs. The financial participation made by the Town Municipal Council to this water supply scheme is Rs. 7 lakhs. Under the scheme, the Cauvery water is being supplied to the town as additional source in addition to existing bore-wells. The scheme is in progress. On an average, daily about 4,000 gallons water is being distributed to the town which works out to three gallons *per capita* per day. The number of private and public tap connections during 1988-89 were 966 and 35 respectively. In the absence of UGD, there are only open surface drains. The annual expenditure incurred by the Council towards the construction and maintenance of open surface drains is about Rs. 30,000. The sanitary work is attended by about 18 Pourakarmikas under the supervision of Conservancy Dafedar headed by the health inspector.

Within the town limits, the total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council is 13 km. Electricity was installed in the town in 1912 for street lights. During 1988-89, category-wise electric installations were as follows: domestic connections 2,500, street-lights 901, commercial 58, and industrial 8. The Municipal high school maintained by the T.M.C. since 1952, was handed over to the Government in 1970. Since 1942, a nursery school is being maintained by the Council, with an yearly expenditure of Rs. 32,000. The grant-in-aid extended by the Council to the institutions for promotion of sports and cultural activities in the town during 1988-89 accounted to Rs. 5,600.

There are two slums reported from the town known as AD and AK Colonies spread over in an area of two acres, covering 180 houses. The State Slum Board and the T.M.C. together have extended certain basic amenities to these slum dwellers. The expenditure for several ameliorative measures like providing electricity, repair of houses, construction of hostels, supply of books and uniforms to SC/ST students are met out by the Town Municipal Council out of the 18% reserved budget meant for the purpose. The expenditure incurred by the Town Municipal Council for the above purpose during the last three years accounted to Rs. 1.16 lakhs (88-89), Rs. 28,568 (87-88) and Rs. 27,138 (86-87).

The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council during the last three years accounted to Rs. 87,345, Rs. 18,577 and Rs. 16,322 for 1988-89, 1987-88 and 1986-87 respectively. The developmental grant availed in 1986-87 was Rs. 15,000. The Municipal Office building was constructed in 1912 at an expenses of Rs. 1,000. Other revenue yielding assets of the Council include 13 vegetable shops constructed in 1960 at an expenses of Rs. 10,000 and 8 commercial shops. The vegetable market was constructed in 1980 at an expenditure of Rs. 6,000. The present annual rent derived from Municipal property accounted to Rs. 98,950. The comparative figures of expenditures incurred by the Town Municipal Council in proportion to its income under different heads during 1988-89 and 1978-79 were as given below. The figures in the brackets indicate the percentage of expenditure for 1978-79. Public health and sanitation: 28.04 (11.78); Public works executed by TMC: 3.25 (23.47); Water supply: 9.39 (10.74); Roads and lights: 10.24 (17.78); Establishment 9.65 (16.17); Miscellaneous 27.25 (21.60). The total income and expenditure of the

Town Municipal Council for some recent years in terms of lakhs of Rs. are as given below: The figures in the bracket indicates the expenditure: 1979-80: 4.50 (4.64); 1981-82: 3.31 (3.41); 1983-84: 7.32 (7.28); 1985-86: 11.23 (7.87); 1986-87: 6.89 (13.14); 1987-88: 8.15 (8.50); and 1988-89 12.02 (10.56).

Town Municipal Council, Kengeri.

The civic administration of the place began as early as in 1904 when Kengeri was declared as a Union under the then District Board regulations and thereafter in 1918 it became a minor municipality. It was declared as a Town Municipality in 1973 according to Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 and was reconstituted. The latest elections to the Council were held in 1983 for 15 representatives including six seats reserved, three for SC/ST and three for women.

The population of this satellite town in 1981 was 16,500 with 881 residential houses. The Municipal limits of Kengeri in 1981 extended to 12.31 sq.km. The number of residential houses increased to 1,379. The total demand of tax for 1988-89 was reported as Rs. 1.78 lakhs. The town has two extensions spread over an area of six acres. The amount spent by the TMC for development of these extensions so far accounted to Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

Since 1970, protected tap water is being supplied to the town. At present, seven bore wells dug by PHE serve as main sources of water to the town. Protected water supply scheme started in 1965 was completed in 1968 at an estimated expenditure of Rs. one lakh. The storage capacity of a over-head tank is 10,000 gallons. The number of private and public taps in 1989 was 375 and 12 respectively as against 130 and 8 in 1983. On an average, total distribution of water and *per capita* is reported as 60,000 gallons and 20 litres respectively. It is reported that at present, protected water is being supplied on alternative days. Kengeri was electrified in 1950. In 1988, there were 3,210 domestic connections, 78 street lights and 25 industrial installations within its municipal limits. One slum (Gandhinagar) covering about 260 huts spread over in an area of 2 sq.km. and 400 population is reported from the town. The octroi compensation grants availed by the Town Municipal Council is reported at Rs. 28,000 annually. The income and expenditure of the Town Municipal Council in terms of lakhs of Rs. for some recent years were as follows: The bracket figures indicate expenditure: 1977-78: 00.83 (00.80); 1979-80 2.29 (2.86); 1981-82: 1.00 (1.13); 1983-84: 6.46 (8.72); 1985-86: 4.50 (3.86); 1987-88: 00.69 (00.59); and 1988-89: 6.72 (6.45).

Slum Clearance

Slums are the outcome of rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. Bangalore City is having the largest number of slums in the State. The number of slums has been increasing in recent years not only in Bangalore City but also in smaller towns like Anekal, Kengeri, Yelahanka and other places of the City district, being in close contact with Bangalore City and industrialisation of those areas found in urban agglomeration.

In order to streamline its activities, the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Bangalore, opened the Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices in Bangalore in 1980. The total number of slums identified in Bangalore City upto the end of March 1988 were 401 under the control of different agencies viz., BDA control (64), City Corporation (64), on Private and State Government lands under the control of KSCB (165) and on Railway, Muzrai and KSRTC lands 108. The total population of slum dwellers in City is about 3.65 lakhs. Out of 165 slums under the control of the board, 98 slums have been provided with basic amenities at an expense of Rs. 120.36 lakhs, covering about 1.03 lakh population in Bangalore City. So far, the board has demolished 4,319 huts spread over in 55 places covering about 4,319 families and of these 4,262 have been rehabilitated by providing transit sheds at Laggere, Lalbagh-Siddapur and Madhavan Park. Upto the end of March 1988, Slum Clearance Board has constructed 1,933 houses (1,753 tenements) and 180 tenements with HUDCO assistance in Bangalore City by spending about Rs. 275.11 lakhs out of which 974 houses were distributed to the original slum dwellers of Bangalore City district.

The grants provided, the expenditure incurred for clearance of slums (for construction of EWS houses) during the last three years were as follows: The figures in the brackets indicate the actual expenditure. The amount is in lakhs of rupees. 1986-87: 53.01 (46.77); 1987-88: 47.06 (23.94); and 1988-89: (Upto Jan. 1989): 39.40 (29.78).

Town Planning

The Department of Town Planning was created only on 3-11-1959. A full time director of town planning was appointed in 1964 and the office of the Town Planning Officer, Bangalore Metropolitan Planning area was sanctioned in 1961, headed by the Town Planning Officer. In 1979, when the department was reorganised town planning officer was redesignated as Deputy Director Town Planning, and the name of the office was changed as Office of the Deputy Director Town Planning, Bangalore Metropolitan Region Unit.

After the constitution of B.D.A. in 1976, the Planning functions of City Planning authority and the development functions of the former C.I.T.B. were merged with the B.D.A. The statutory functions under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act were transferred to the B.D.A.

Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority was constituted under the Act enacted in 1985 for the establishment of the authority for the purpose of planning, co-ordinating and supervising the orderly development of the areas within the B.M.P.R. comprising the Bangalore districts (Urban and Rural) and the Malur taluk of Kolar district. The authority has come into effect from 1-10-1986.

Bangalore Metropolitan Planning area has prepared development plan in respect of Anekal, Sarjapur, Kannahalli (BN), Bannerghatta, Bettahalasoor, Chik-

kajala (BN), Bagalur (BN), Doddatogur (B.S), Gubbalalu (BS), Sonnappanahalli (BN), Hessaraghatta (BN) and Chikkabanavar (BN) of the City District.

In addition to above, the office had prepared many layouts for residential, industrial and commercial development plans of several Government bodies and institutions.

H.A. Sanitary Board

In order to provide basic civic amenities to the specified industrial area *i.e.*, Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. a special urban body known as Hindustan Aircraft Sanitary Board was constituted in 1944. The area is located on the eastern part of Bangalore and on the southern side of old Madras road. H.A.S. Board area is a part of Bangalore Urban Agglomeration and has a separate local authority to govern it in accordance with the provisions of sections 349 to 354 relating to the notified areas in Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964.

The Board constituted in 1944 was having a jurisdiction over an area of 26.05 sq.kms. which included 21 villages. The H.A.L. Township is having a population of 15,718 (1981), which is a part of the H.A. Sanitary Board. The population of Sanitary Board excluding the H.A.L. Township is 39,599. The area coming within the jurisdiction of the H.A. Sanitary Board is situated just adjacent to the Corporation limits and partly within B.D.A. executed schemes of H.A.L. II and III Stage.

The Board is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore district as an *ex-officio* President and Assistant Commissioner Bangalore Sub Division as an *ex-officio* Vice-President. The Board also comprises official members like Executive Engineer Bangalore Division, District Health Officer, two representative from H.A.L. factory and two members representing the rural areas under the jurisdiction of the board. The area of the board has been exempted from the operation of Karnataka Village Panchayaths and Local Boards Act, 1959.

The main sources of income of the board are levy of assessment on building, land tax, tax on vehicles, shops, licence fees on hotels and sale of manure dumps etc. in addition to apportionment of Entertainment Tax. A high school named after Sir M. Visveswaraiah was started by the board at Konena Agrahara.

The Factorie's contribution to the board Rs. 25,000 annually in 1944 was raised subsequently. The board was receiving a sum of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 5,920 from 1952-53 as grants from the HAL and the BEML respectively in lieu of tax per year. The permanent staff employed by the board is 56 including 33 Poura Karmikas. The income and expenditure of the board during 1961-62 was Rs. 1.52 lakhs and Rs. 1.13 lakhs respectively. The income and expenditure of the board for some recent years was as follows: The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure and amount is in lakhs of Rs. 1978-79: 5.09 (5.63); 1980-81: 4.98 (5.00); 1982-83: 8.98 (8.06); 1984-85: 19.29 (18.22); 1986-87: 17.34 (20.40); and 1987-88: 27.40 (22.38).

N.A.C. Krishnarajapuram

In order to cope up with increasing demand for better civic amenities, a Notified Area Committee was constituted for Krishnarajapura in October 1980 replacing the Village Panchayath of K.R. Puram in accordance with the provisions of Section 349 (4) of Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964. This NAC was specially constituted in order to facilitate the development of industrial area of Indian Telephone Industries and other industries of K.R. Puram. The area of operation of NAC is about 10 sq.km comprising of 10 villages like K.R. Puram, Kowdenahalli, Devasandra, Basavanapura, Seegehalli, Sonuathammanahalli etc. with a total population of 27,830. The number of residential houses in K.R. Puram in 1981 was 3,999 and house tax payable was 6.43 lakhs.

Elections are not held to N.A.C. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore City District is the present Administrator. Earlier to the appointment of the Administrator, the Secretary, B.D.A. used to be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee. The Committee also consists of one representative from I.T.I. factory, the local M.L.A. and two non-official nominated members.

Among other things *mohatarfa* tax is the main source of income to the Committee. Since the formation of N.A.C., protected tap water is being supplied to the town drawn from borewells. An augmentation scheme was taken up in 1988-89 at an expense of Rs. 8 lakhs. At present, daily about 60,000 gallons of water is being distributed which works out to 20 gallons per house per day. During 1988, there were 481 private and 20 public taps as against 300 and 35 respectively in 1983. There are 27 Poura Karmikas for the upkeep of the town. The total length of roads managed by the N.A.C. was 95 km in 1989 and major portion being mud roads of 70 km. Electricity was supplied in the area by about 1957. There were about 3,900 domestic and 870 street light connections in 1989.

The area also has five slums, covering about 1,300 huts spread over in an area of four sq.km. Of these slums one has been cleared by the Slum Board. The actual expenditure made by the civic authority on several welfare oriented schemes for the SC/ST communities out of the 18% reserved budget, accounted to Rs. 1.02 lakhs, Rs. 99,973 and Rs. 84,583 for the years 1988-89, 1987-88 and 1986-87 respectively.

The developmental expenditure incurred by the N.A.C. on some major heads during 1988-89 and 1985-86 were as follows (The figures in the bracket are meant for 1985-86) Public Works: 1.50 lakhs (1.49); Water Supply: 2.30 (00.92); Sanitation: 00.54 (00.13); Lighting: 2.02 (1.29); and Establishment: 7.20 (3.37). N.A.C. was sanctioned a grant of Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 25,000 during 1984-85 and 1985-86 for the purpose of town development works. The entertainment tax apportionment availed by the N.A.C. for 1986-87 and 1987-88 accounted to Rs. 1.22 and 1.21 lakhs respectively. The income and expenditure of the N.A.C. for some recent years in terms lakhs of Rs. is as given below: (The figures in the brackets reveal expenditure). 1980-81: 2.87 (1.05); 1982-83: 16.87 (12.08); 1984-85: 22.57 (19.45); 1986-87: 8.27 (8.16); 1987-88: 30.58 (30.00); and 1988-89: 30.65 (29.01).

Bangalore Development Authority

The erstwhile City Improvement Trust Board constituted for Bangalore City in accordance with the provisions of the City of Bangalore Improvement Act 1945, was reconstituted and re-organised as Bangalore Development Authority on the models of Delhi Development Authority (DDA), under the B.D.A. Act 1976, with effect from 17-1-1976 with the twin objectives of proper planning and development of Bangalore Metropolitan Area. When the C.I.T.B. was formed it consisted of eleven members and of them seven were appointed by the Government including the Chairman and the remaining four were elected from the Bangalore City Municipal Council. The tenure of office of the members was for a period of three years. The City drainage work which were under the administrative control of the director of public health were transferred to C.I.T.B. An outlay of Rs. 2.14 lakhs was incurred on underground drainage work in the City.

The first housing scheme to be taken up by the C.I.T.B. was at Kumara Park West Extension, where about 103 houses for low income group were constructed. The cost of each house ranged between Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 12,000 including the cost of the site (1945-46). Similarly, the first industrial suburb to be inaugurated was Rajajinagar in July 1949. Increased developmental activities of the Board also resulted in the increase of income and expenditure of the board both revenue and capital. The income and expenditure of the board accounted to Rs. 33.76 lakhs and Rs. 27.77 lakhs respectively during 1948-49 and it increased to Rs. 206.77 lakhs and Rs. 215.35 lakhs respectively during 1966-67. The B.D.A. is expected to ensure the development of Bangalore Metropolitan Area in an orderly manner by preventing unhealthy and unregulated growth and also to provide basic civic amenities to the citizens. The authority works on the basis of no profit and no loss. Among other things, the main functional activities of B.D.A. are the acquisition of land, planning and development of layouts with construction of roads, bridges, surface drains, extension of civic amenities like parks, open spaces, water supply, U.G.D., street lights, and to extend other amenities like markets, hospitals, schools, etc., in the areas under its control as extended by any other municipality. The present authority comprises the Chairman with three whole time members *viz.*, Engineer Member, the Town Planner Member and Finance Member, in addition to 16 part-time members including official and non-official member. The Commissioner is the Chief executive officer of the authority.

Some of the on-going layout development schemes undertaken by the B.D.A. are as follows: Sarakki Layout approved in 1969 for Rs. 399.50 lakhs which envisaged the acquisition of 741 acres of land to form about 4,049 sites. Till 1985-86, 5,693 sites were formed. BSK II Stage was approved in 1964 for Rs. 144.88 lakhs with a provision for acquiring 580 acres to form about 4,185 sites. The layout formation is mostly completed. Raja Mahal Vilas II Stage was sanctioned during 1978, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.40 crores. In addition to general sites, about 547 sites for NRI were formed here under Dollar scheme. The Kumaraswamy Layout (1978) covers an area of 274 acres and about 4,220 sites have been formed.

The other layouts taken up for development include the extensions like Timber Yard II Stage (1980), B.T.M. (1703 acres), Nagarbhavi Stage I (1984) covering 610 acres, Nagarbhavi Stage II, Nandini Layout, (1978) covering 786 acres, Chandra Layout, Old Madras Road-Banaswadi Road layout (1974), Hennur Road-Banaswadi Road (1978), East of NGEF covering 875 acres, etc. Banashankari III Stage was formed during 1985 covering an area of 1305 acres, where about 4,839 sites were formed. The on-going schemes also include further extension of old layouts like Mahalakshmi Layout, Matadahalli, etc.

The total number of house sites distributed by the B.D.A. during the decade 1978-79 to 1988-89 were accounted to 40,028 (except for the years 1980-81). The highest number was during 1987-88 i.e., 16,485 sites, followed by 1984-85 (5,836 sites). The number distributed during 1988-89 was 4,655. During 1988-89, the works relating to as many as 14 new layouts were sanctioned by the Government, covering an area of 10,583 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 49,079.79 lakhs. The total number of house sites proposed in the above (14) approved extensions was 1,03,576.

Houses are also constructed and allotted by the B.D.A. under different schemes. So far, the number of houses constructed and allotted by the B.D.A. under the HUDCO norms were 4,845 and 4,772 respectively while the number under self-financing housing scheme (S.F.H.S. Rules) were 2,636 and 2,607 respectively. The houses under S.F.H.S. are located at Rajmahal Vilas, Nandini Layout and B.T.M. layout. B.D.A. has constructed six commercial complexes at Indiranagar (estimated cost Rs. 118.60 lakhs), Koramangala (estimated cost 61 lakhs), Austin Town (Rs.20 lakhs), BSK. II (Rs. 36.30 lakhs), Magadi Road Chord Road (Rs. 21.34 lakhs) and R.T. Nagar (Rs. 25 lakhs) and two complexes are under construction at Kallahalli (Rs.17 lakhs) and Domlur (27 lakhs).

To ease the traffic congestion within the city limits, the authority has taken up the construction of Ring roads of 100' width outside the city limits connecting all major roads. This project has been undertaken by the B.D.A. as self-financing project. The length of outer ring road will be about 62.1 km. out of this 20 km. length have been completed in Southern part of the City passing through BSK. II, Sarakki, Koramangala, Indiranagar upto old Madras Road., another 15.22 km. is under progress. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 80 crores.

During 1988-89, as many as 45 slums were under the supervision of the B.D.A. where basic civic amenities like street lights, water supply connection and public toilets have been provided. In many slum areas community halls have also been constructed out of 18% reserved budget meant for ameliorative measures of the SC/ST communities. During 1988-89 the budget allotted for these measures was Rs. 100 lakhs as against 62 lakhs in the previous year. During 1988-89, the number of sites allotted to weaker sections at 50% of the usual rates were 823 and another 1,150 were meant for the economically weaker sections whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 6,000. In the same year, another 2,000 sites of smaller dimension (20' x 30') were notified (second instalment) to mark the birth centenary of Dr.

B.R. Ambedkar. These sites were allotted at 25% of the sital value and another 1,401 were allotted to the slum dwellers.

The B.D.A. provides electric street lights in respect of 48 layouts. The total number of street light points of all categories provided in 1988-89 accounted to 5,940. During the year 1988-89, the number of corner and intermediate stray sites were auctioned by the B.D.A. realising an amount of Rs. 18.59 crores.

The B.D.A. is also the planning authority for Bangalore Metropolitan area and the town planning section of the B.D.A. is entrusted with the main functions like preparation of Development plan of Bangalore Metropolitan area, preparation of BDA extensions/schemes for residential, commercial and industrial uses, allotment of C.A. sites, allotment of bulk lands, conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose etc., in addition to approval of private layouts, issue of trade licences etc.

The comprehensive Development Plan prepared by BDA upto 2001 A.D. for an estimated population of 70 lakhs was approved by the Government in 1984. The area for which comprehensive development has been drawn up totals to 1279 sq.km. and a major part of this area has been ear marked for Green Belt which measures about 839.72 sq.km. or 65.39% of the total extent. According to the plan, the lands in green Belt area are to be used only for agriculture, gardens, orchards, nurseries and forest. The plan also includes six Regional Parks, covering a total area of 1,500 hectares. The Regional Parks proposed are (1) The east of Ideal Home Colony park (2) Hebbal Tank park (3) HMT-BEL Area Park, (4) Madiwala Tank Park (5) White Field Industrial area and (6) South of J.P. Nagar Park. BDA has introduced several incentive schemes for voluntary surrender of lands by the land owners. It is reported that unauthorised construction on the land acquired by BDA for its schemes have become serious problem for the BDA. It is reported that as on 1-4-1989, out of 19,743 acres of land notified for acquisition by BDA, only 12,428 acres have been acquired and the remaining could not be acquired because of growing unauthorised constructions.

HOUSING

Like other Metropolitan towns, Bangalore is also facing the serious problem of growing scarcity of housing inspite of the efforts of number of agencies engaged to ease the housing problem. The agencies engaged to ease the housing problem are the Government, Co-operative Housing Societies, Corporation, the Bangalore Development Authority, and the Housing Board, Public Companies like HUDCO, H.D.F.C. and Canfin Home programme launched by the Canara Bank, etc. Some of the public sector undertakings like the H.M.T., B.E.L., I.T.I., H.A.L., etc., have provided quarters to their employees to a certain extent. Bangalore City Corporation has also provided certain quarters to its Poura Karmikas and other employees. The Government Departments like the P & T., L.I.C., R.B.I., Police, KSRTC., Health, etc., have also provided quarters to their employees in addition to the

quarters provided by the State Government. The State Government has also constructed about 1849 quarters so far at different places in Bangalore City for its employees/officers.

The location of Government Quarters is as follows. Jeevanbhimanagar 732 quarters (1976), KGS Quarters at Thimmenahalli 54 (1977), M.S. Quarters at Lalbagh-Siddapur 60 (1975-76), Jayanagar 18 (1976). In 1970 for the purpose of Class IV employees 360 Multistoreyed quarters were built at Wilson Garden. The number of Government quarters built at Vasanthanagar and Jayamahal are 59 and 53 respectively. At Rajajinagar under RHS 216 'D' type quarters were built. Yelahanka new Township has 170 Government quarters built for economically weaker section and low income group during 1978-79. The number of quarters for the VIPS and other dignitaries are reported as 127 which also include the Government Guest houses viz., Kumara Krupa, Sudarshan etc.

Housing Board

The Karnataka State Housing Board established in 1956 is the successor of Labour Housing Corporation. The Board undertakes various housing schemes both in the Urban and Rural areas of the district under the State Plan Scheme with the financial assistance from the HUDCO. Since inception (1956), upto the end of March 1970, the total number of houses constructed by the Board under different categories of income and housing schemes were 14,522 comprising of 5,146 houses under subsidised industrial housing scheme under State Sector and 3,924 houses for employers' Sector. The number of houses built by the Board during the above period under subsidised rental housing scheme, low income group and middle income group were accounted to 2,460, 2,365 and 627 respectively within the limits of the Metropolitan region.

At Present, K.H.B., No.1 Metropolitan Division Yelahanka formed in 1984 exercises the control over the areas of City district with a number of Sub-divisions formed at different places to streamline the construction activities. Board's activities in City district are mostly concentrated at Yelahanka where massive house building and other construction activities are undertaken by the board by opening its three sub-divisions in the new township. The board has opened a sub-division at Koramangala to build about 480 quarters for the police. There is one more sub-division at Agrahara Dasarahalli. The Board's activities undertaken at Yelahanka mainly include development works of new township, construction of shopping complex, construction of 117 HIG (high income group), 66 MIG, formation of layout for construction of 208 HIG houses under-self finance system, completion of 314 LIG, 99 MIG, 12 HIG and 234 Economically Weaker Sections' houses, etc. at the Metropolitan area. In addition to 480 police quarters at Koramangala, the board has constructed 49 HIG, 20 MIG houses at Agrahara Dasarahalli, 35 HIG and 13 HIG houses were constructed at Kengeri and Koramangala respectively. The total number of houses constructed in Bangalore, Metropolitan area from its inception upto March 1985 were 12,572 buildings.

A survey conducted by the Government of Mysore from the Department of Economic Development and Planning, Bangalore, 1946, reveals an interesting account about the housing problems of Bangalore City and conditions of dwelling. According to the survey out of 48,606 families in Bangalore, 19,732 were living in the houses in an area less than 100 sq. feet and another 17,261 families were living in an area between 100 and 300 sq. feet. Only about 4,000 families had a floor area between 300 to 500 sq. feet. Most of the families reside in ill built, ill-ventilated and back-to-back houses under condition which was not conducive to healthy living. The reasons attributed by the survey for this unhealthy living condition is due to migration of people to Bangalore in large number specially after the II World War. A survey also quotes that the dwelling condition in places like C & M station and in other cities like Mysore and K.G.F. were far better because of their limited growth when compared to Bangalore. It is also revealed that the C & M station embarked upon regular programme building Municipal houses over two decades ago for letting out to the poor at very low rents. In order to improve housing and Town Planning a special Committee was appointed and designs of houses were prepared. According to the suggestion of the Committee, a separate area was earmarked for locating Industrial establishments outside the heart of the City. Accordingly, a number of industrial suburbs were sanctioned.

Experimental-cum-Demonstration of House building

In order to ease the problem of rural housing by reducing the cost of construction by adopting innovative techniques in the use of building materials, labour finance and management, etc. Government of India established five rural housing wings in five centres including Bangalore for the purpose of research, investigation, training demonstration and extension work etc. in 1958.

The Bangalore Wing which functions in collaboration with the State Governments of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Pondicherry is located in the University Visveswaraya College of Engineering. The main objectives of the institution are to train the personnel engaged in rural housing scheme and conduct research on indigenous materials of construction and to construct experimental-cum-demonstration houses as extension techniques. The Ministry of Housing, Government of India will finance for construction of experimental houses in selected villages served by the wing. Bangalore Wing has so far constructed 15 experimental-cum-demonstration houses in different villages viz., (1) Suradhenu-pura, (2) Sondkoppa, (3) K. Narayanapura and (4) Marenahalli. The cost of construction of these houses in 1962 was Rs. 2,375 per house with the plinth area of 500 sq.ft. constructed at Suradhenu-pura village. By 1973, the cost of each house ranged between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,700 with the built area ranging between 351 sq.ft. to 485 sq.ft. respectively, constructed at Sondkoppa village.

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board was constituted in 1964 by the State Government under the State legislation. Among other things, the main functional activities of the Board are to provide water supply and to make arrangements for the sewerage and disposal of sewage in the existing and developing region of the Bangalore Metropolitan area. The Board can also undertake investigation of water source, preparation and implementation of plans and schemes of water for domestic purpose within the Metropolitan limits. The board is expected to function on the principles of no loss and no profit basis. The area of operation of the board 70 sq.km. in 1964 and it now covers 500 sq.km. of Metropolitan region.

Before the formation of the Board, the City Corporation was responsible for the supply of water. In the Cantonment area water supply was maintained by the Corporation and in the city area it was maintained by the P.W.D. But, the cost of maintenance was charged to the Corporation which was purchasing water in bulk from the P.W.D. The headwork was under the control of Government. From 1961 August, the entire system of distribution excepting the headwork was transferred to Bangalore City Corporation and this was handed over to B.W.S.S.B. in 1964.

The Board is authorised by the Government to enforce the Bangalore Water Supply Regulation 1965 and the Bangalore Sewerage Regulation 1974. There are as many as 57 Regulations in respect of Water supply, and 19 Regulations in respect of Sewerage. The above Regulations have come into force from 1-4-1965 and 1-5-1974 respectively. The Bangalore water supply and Sewerage Rules 1964 and Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Regulation 1965 are the two principal Regulations enforced by the Board.

After successfully completing the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage I and II, it has now taken up augmentation scheme Stage III. The financial assistance to Cauvery Water supply scheme by the State Government was of Rs. 2,629 lakhs (1964-65 to 1975-76) and the loan assistance from L.I.C. was Rs. 700 lakhs. The financial assistance of the State Government for the II Stage was of Rs. 1,975 lakhs and that of L.I.C. being Rs. 4,288 lakhs.

The III Stage is taken up at the cost of Rs. 240 crores., which is expected to bring additional 270 MLD (million litre per day) of water from the Cauvery source, which is pumped to Bangalore from Torekadanahalli which is about 98 km. from Bangalore. Even after completing stage III of Cauvery Water Supply Scheme the standard supply of 200 LPCD cannot be met due to the fast growth rate of Bangalore in recent decades. It is proposed to augment the supply by another 540 MLD of water by tapping the Cauvery by taking up IV stage at an estimated cost of Rs. 490 crores. There are as many as 30 ground level reservoirs and 31 over-head tanks with a total storage capacity of 104.42 M.G. as in 1988 as against 39 reservoirs (19 ground level and 20 O.H.T) with storage capacity of 60.22 M.G. upto 1978. In 1988, on an average, quantity of water supply per day was 98 M.G.D. which worked

out to 70 LPCD (Litre per day per capita). The corresponding figures for 1981 were 60 M.G.D. and 102 LPCD.

In 1988, the number of domestic tap connections within the Bangalore Metropolitan region were 1.89 lakhs as against 1.18 lakhs in 1981. The number of public taps was 4,685 (1988). In addition to public taps, the board has also drilled 1414 borewells during 1982 to 1986. The revenue receipts and expenditure of the board during 1986-87 were accounted to Rs. 2,280.69 lakhs and Rs. 3,059.93 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for 1980-81 were Rs. 1,229.00 lakhs and Rs. 1,360.00 lakhs respectively. The amount of water supply charges paid to the Board by the agencies like Municipal Corporation, Government and Public Sector undertakings together was accounted to Rs. 66.75 lakhs (1987-88).

In order to have an effective control and better service, the administrative jurisdiction of the board is further divided into 8 water supply sub-divisions, 32 water supply service stations, four sanitary sub divisions and 26 sanitary service stations. Under the Cauvery water supply scheme stage III water is conveyed through pipe lines of 1750 mm. diameter for a distance of 80 km and to a height of nearly 500 metres by pumping in three stages, the pumping stations being located at Torekadanahalli, Harohalli and Tataguni. The water is pumped to height of 160 to 170 mtrs. at each pumping station. Action is also being taken by the board for providing U.G.D. The extent of area covered under U.G.D. at present is about 260 sq km.

The board consists of five official members and two non-official members including Chairman. The tenure of office of the members is three years. There are technical and consultative committees to guide the board. The total staff employed by the board was 3,340 in 1988. The administrative complex (Cauvery Bhavan) Stage I (ground plus five storeys) of the board was constructed in 1973 at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. Stage II of the complex- construction of four floors-was completed in 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.50 lakhs. The income (revenue receipts) and expenditure (Revenue expenditure) of the Board for some recent years was as follows: The figures are in crores and the figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure. 1977-78: 8.33 (7.81); 1979-80: 12.48 (9.45); 1981-82: 12.19 (13.59); 1983-84: 16.66 (21.44); 1985-86: 21.27 (26.82); and 1986-87: 22.80 (30.56).

B.M.R.D.A.

With a view to planning, co-ordinating and supervising the orderly development of the areas within the Bangalore Metropolitan Region (comprising of Bangalore Rural and Urban districts and Malur Taluk of Kolar District) Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority, a high power advisory authority was legally constituted in December 1987 in accordance with the provisions of B.M.R.D. Authority Act 1985.

Among other things, the main functional activities of the authority as mentioned in sections 9 and 10 of the Act, include carrying out the survey of the area, preparation of structure plan and its implementation and co-ordinating the

activities among the different agencies, like the B.D.A., City Corporation, BWSSB, KSCB, KEB, KSTRC etc., being the constituents of the authority who are expected to streamline and co-ordinate the various Urban Development Schemes. So far, BMRDA has taken up the works/projects like preparation of the structure plan, which defines the broad conceptualisation of growth areas to be developed, study on Metropolitan Management, and Bangalore Urban Transport Project (expected to cost Rs.200 crores) to be taken up under the World Bank assistance). A budget of Rs. 200 lakhs were earmarked to BMRDA during the 7th Plan out of which Rs. 25 lakhs was provided for the year 1989-90 for administrative expenses. The Authority headed by the State Chief Minister as Chairman, and Minister in charge of Urban Development as Vice-Chairman comprises in all 19 members representing various public utility service agencies like BWSSB, KEB, Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board, KSRTC and Town Planning, and the Metropolitan Commissioner acts as Member Secretary.

LOCAL BOARDS

In the princely Mysore, local boards for areas other than municipal limits were constituted as early as in 1862, together with the municipal bodies for the urban areas. They were entrusted with the task of undertaking various developmental works specially in providing rural communication, health and sanitation, education facilities, etc. These institutions before getting a statutory footing in 1902 under the provisions of Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902, were called as Local Fund Circles constituted for each revenue district presided over by Chief Revenue Officer of the district. They comprised seven non-official members (six land owners and one Inamdar) and officials like Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon and all Amildars of the taluks. In the beginning Local Fund Circle had limited powers to spend upto Rs. 500 for village roads. The main sources of revenue of the District Fund Circles in 1871-72 were plough tax, local cess at the rate of one anna in a rupee of the land assessment in a settled taluk and half anna in unsettled taluks as well as half anna upon the collection realised from Sayer, Abkari, forest produce, coffee halat, salt pan, etc.

Of the total collections, 24% were appropriated to education for support of village schools and 76% were credited to Local Fund Account of the district for other general developmental expenses. The incidence of taxation of land revenue in Bangalore district for 1871-72 was 0.94% which was raised to 1.47% by 1901.02. The Act of 1902 was the first Local Boards Act which replaced the Local Fund Circles that functioned under the executive orders for the period of nearly four decades (1862-1902). The new Act (1902) had also made a provision for constituting Taluk Boards on the lines of District Boards for each revenue taluk. Accordingly, 10 Taluk Boards and the District Board were constituted for Bangalore district. The District Boards headed by the Deputy Commissioners comprised senior district officers of the departments of Revenue, Medical Relief, Engineering and Education in addition to many non-official members appointed by the Govern-

ment. The Taluk Boards had 12 members each. The main sources of income of the District Board remained the same as in the case of Local Fund Circles and some taxes were newly added to match the resources for growing developmental activities and were performing the same functions of Local Fund Circles with liberal powers to spend for developmental activities. The term of office of non-official members of the Board was three years and they used to meet not less than four times a year. During 1911-12, action was taken to amend Local Boards Regulations to empower the district boards including Bangalore to impose Railway Cess to facilitate the development of Mysore Railways. In 1915, when Bangalore District Board was reconstituted, it had 25 members and of them, seven were *ex-officios*, 10 non-officials elected from Taluk Development Boards and the remaining eight were government nominees. The total income and expenditure of the board for 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 1.18 lakhs and Rs. 1.21 lakhs respectively. Of the major portion Rs. 69,250 was cess on land revenue at the rate of one *anna* per rupee.

In 1918, major changes were introduced in the structure and the *modus operandi* of Local Boards in view of the government accepting the recommendations of separate committees of 1914-15 headed by M. Kantharaj Urs and C. Srinivas Iyengar so as to make these institutions more successful and active. According to Local Boards Act of 1918, the establishment of Village Panchayats with more powers was made possible and representation was given to important communities on District and Taluk Boards. In the meanwhile, in 1916, government had sanctioned a scheme for holding annual conferences at the district and taluk levels to discuss the priorities of development of the area to streamline the functioning of these boards. After 1918, the resources of the district boards improved considerably by additional allotment from local cess and assignment of *mohatarfa* collected in non-panchayat areas. Under the 1918 regulations, local boards were also entrusted with certain non-obligatory functions like irrigation, drinking water, industrialisation and promotion of agriculture.

In 1919, as a part of National Policy, control of government on local boards was further relaxed. In 1919-20, the strength of Bangalore district board was raised to 45, and of them, 2/3 were elected by Taluk Boards, selected Municipal Councils, Inamdars and recognised associations in the district. The Deputy Commissioner continued as an *ex-officio* President of the Board and the Vice-President was to be an elected *non-official*. From 1924 onwards, Presidents of the Boards used to be an elected non-officials. The income and expenditure of the Bangalore Local Board from 1918-19 to 1922-23 were as follows. The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure. 1918-19; Rs. 59,699 (Rs. 8,780); 1919-20: Rs. 80,673 (Rs. 41,200); 1920-21: Rs. 90,303 (Rs. 52,457); 1921-22: Rs. 65,130 (Rs. 22,600); and 1922-23 Rs. 87,235 (Rs. 36,601).

Abolition of Taluk Boards

The Regulation of 1927 abolished Taluk Boards enabling the District Boards to devote their attention to the development of larger local interest in the district

and the Panchayats too lost their control of supervision from District Boards and were brought under control of Taluk Amildars. During 1928-29, the franchise and right of contesting elections was extended to women, while under 1918 Regulation, there was a provision for nomination of women in each of the district board.

After passing of the Elementary Education Act in 1930, the management control and financing of elementary education was entrusted to Local Boards from July 1931. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer who was subordinate to Deputy Commissioner was responsible for the administration of sanitation in the district. Of the 2,479 villagers in the then district, 1,546 had been brought under village sanitation rules in 1930. By 1924, the Boards were allowed to have elected Presidents and Vice-Presidents. The term of office of the Board members was four years. During 1940-1950, further developments were marked by the greater efforts to place rural local bodies in particular on sound footing, more democratic and closely associated with developmental works like hobli drive (1942), training of rural workers (Gramasevakas) etc. were introduced through the executive orders. During the post-Independence period concerted efforts were made through the legislative processes to make these bodies more dynamic and responding to the local needs. Accordingly, in 1949-50 and in 1953-54, two important committees were set up headed by V. Venkatappa and D.H. Chandrashekaraiah respectively to suggest improvement upon the organisational structure of local self-government bodies. The recommendations of Venkatappa Committee were embodied in Mysore Village Panchayats and District Board Act 1952 which had suggested for two-tier rural-oriented District Boards comprising of members indirectly elected by Panchayats, but no action was taken to conduct elections and the District Boards of earlier set up ceased to function from 1st March 1954, after having served for nearly more than five decades (1902-1954).

D.H. Chandrashekaraiah Committee of 1953 was asked to examine the question of desirability or otherwise of continuing District Boards with new structure as suggested by Venkatappa Committee and the question of re-starting of Taluk Boards abolished in 1927 and other related issues. The Committee in its report (1954) though had recommended for continuation of District Boards and Taluk Boards, had suggested the different ratios of elected members in the board from different constituent units like Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and Town Municipal Councils. The special feature of the recommendation was that a three-tier linked District Board involving the urban bodies also as constituents of the District Board. But these recommendations could not be implemented in view of the State Reorganisation in 1956.

After 1956

The Reorganisation of the State compelled the need for enactment of codified, uniform and more-comprehensive new legislation to govern local self-government institutions to serve more effectively with the launching of socio-economic develop-

mental programmes both by the State and the Central Governments during the post-planning period. Accordingly, three-tier linked socio-economic development-oriented local self-government bodies comprising of Village Panchayats, Taluk Boards and District Development Council were ushered in by an enactment known as Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 with effect from 1st November 1960, replacing all other earlier legislations of different integrated areas of Karnataka. During 1959-60, the income and expenditure of the out-going Bangalore District Board under the administrative control were accounted to Rs. 13.77 lakhs and Rs. 20.82 lakhs respectively.

The District Development Council

The District Development Council for Bangalore district was first constituted in 1960, in the place of former District Board in accordance with the provisions of K.V.P. and L.B. Act of 1959. It was an advisory body at the district level under the new set-up headed by the Deputy Commissioner. The main functions of the District Development Council were of supervision, guidance and co-ordination of developmental activities implemented by the Taluk Boards, Town Panchayats and the Village Panchayats. This body comprised the Presidents of Taluk Development Boards, official members of various development departments in the district including the Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Legislative Council and some nominated members. But in respect of Bangalore City District there is an organisation, the DRDS headed by the Special Deputy Commissioner (Development) which started functioning in October 1986, to monitor all developmental schemes since there is no Zilla Parishad for the City district. (Now, the District Development Councils are replaced by the Zilla Parishads in other districts).

Taluk Development Boards

Taluk Development Boards as subordinate institutions, endowed with rural developmental activities first came into being in Princely Mysore in 1902 on similar lines with District Boards, for each revenue taluk or sub-taluk and were headed by the Assistant Commissioners. These boards had 12 members, of whom four used to be *ex-officios*, five elected and the rest nominated. These boards were expected to meet atleast six times in a year. According to Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act of 1918 which replaced the 1902 Act, the proportion of elected members in these boards increased considerably, giving representation to important communities and independent powers were given to Taluk Development Boards. In 1918-19, the strength of each taluk board (10) viz., Bangalore, Hoskote, Anekal, Dodballapur, Devanahalli, Nelamangala, Channapatna, Closepet (sub-taluk), Kankanhalli and Magadi with the exception of Bangalore taluk was raised to 16 and in the case of Bangalore taluk, it was 20 and half the number of members were elected, the electorates being land-holders, Inamdars and selected village

Panchayats. The Presidents in the case of Bangalore and Closepet taluk boards were Assistant Commissioners and in case of other taluks Amildars, who were assisted by the elected non-official Vice-Presidents, whereas in the case of Bangalore Taluk Board, the Amildar used to be Vice-President. Consequent on the government accepting the recommendations of the Second Local Self-Government Conference held in 1923, Taluk Boards were abolished in 1927. However, there was a provision to appoint taluk committee by District Local Boards whenever it was found necessary.

Revival of Taluk Boards

After a lapse of 33 years, Taluk Boards were once again revived by the new State in 1960 by enacting the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959 under three-tier linked Panchayat Raj Institutions. According to 1959 Act, eleven Taluk Development Boards, one each for a revenue taluk were constituted in 1960 covering the area excluding the municipal limits. The number of elected members of each board was fixed to be between 15 and 19 on the basis of population *i.e.* less than one lakh and one lakh and above, respectively with a provision for reservation of seats for women and SC/ST sections. The legislators elected from the taluk were to be *ex-officio* members of the Board. The Block Development Officers functioned as the Chief Executive Officers. Since their inception in 1960 and thereafter, three elections were held to these bodies and the latest was in 1978 and thereafter from 1983 they were administered by the Administrators. All the Taluk Development Boards in the district together had 152 members including 49 reserved seats. They were abolished in 1983 in view of introduction of Zilla Parishads, Mandal Panchayats and Taluk Panchayat Samithis.

Taluk Development Boards were empowered to supervise and guide the functions of Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats under their control. Among other things, the main functional activities entrusted to Boards were formation of roads, sinking of drinking water wells, minor irrigation works, providing civic amenities, etc. including implementation of economic development programmes of the State and Central Governments. The Taluk Development Boards were eligible for annual grant of an amount equal to 50% of the land revenue collection of the taluk concerned in addition to Government assigning an amount equal to 10% of the land revenue collection for spending for special purposes. Boards were also empowered to levy certain specified duties. All the proceeds of land revenue collections of the area were divided between Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats at the ratio of 60 : 40 respectively. Since 1987, Taluk Development Boards have been replaced by Taluk Panchayat Samithis. Tables indicating the taluk-wise income and expenditures of the Taluk Development Boards for 1986-87 are appended at the end of the Chapter. For the purpose of illustration, T.D.B. Anekal has been reviewed in the following paragraphs.

T.D.B. Anekal

In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Taluk Development Board for Anekal Taluk was constituted in 1960. In 1981, the area coming under the administrative jurisdiction of the T.D.B. excluding the Municipal limits of Anekal was 535 sq.km. with a population of 1,46,273. The number of residential houses in the taluk excluding Anekal Municipal limits was 28,905. The number of village panchayats functioning under the control of T.D.B. were 50, and of them three were independent panchayats viz., Attibele, Jigani and Dommasandra and the rest (47) were group panchayats. The total number of V.P. members were 665 including 189 reserved seats meant for SC/ST groups and women. The number of habited villages in the taluk are 209. The latest elections to the T.D.B. were held in 1978 and it was reconstituted for the period of five years with 19 members including eight seats reserved, six for SC/ST groups and two for women. In 1983, the tenure of office of the elected body ceased and thereafter it is being administered by the administrator.

In view of the introduction of the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats all over the State, the former TDBs were replaced by Taluk Panchayat Samithis, but in the City district former TDBs continue to function since Zilla Parishad is not constituted for the City district and the boards continue to exist under the control of the administrator without an elected body. The developmental expenditure incurred by the board (consolidated) during the period of five years 1978-79 to 1982-83 (during the period of elected body) under different heads were as follows: maintenance and construction of roads (1979-80 and 1981-82): Rs. 65,160; Public Health and Sanitation: 6,042; sinking of drinking water wells: 1,35,554; Minor Irrigation (repair of tanks): 11,435; Development of Agriculture: 11,287; Family Welfare: 25,704; while the expenditure made on the programme of the distribution of Janatha houses and house sites, and the amount expended for various ameliorative measures for the SC/ST Communities under the 18% reserved budget accounted to Rs. 20,381 and 2.35 lakhs respectively.

The developmental expenditure incurred by the board in recent years *i.e.*, 1987-88 under different heads were as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure for 1986-87: Maintenance of roads-Rs. 7,873 (33,137); Public Health and Sanitation-13,335 (86-87); Development of agriculture-19,837; Welfare of SC/ST under 18% reserved budget: 28,934 (75,833); Family Welfare-58,000 (13,000). The total length of roads maintained by the Board at present is 260.80 km. The board also maintains a child and women welfare centre at Muthanallur for the benefit of SC/ST communities out of 18% reserved budget. To improve its resources, the board has constructed shopping complexes at Sarjapur and Bannerughatta (during 1984-85 to 1986-87) at an expenses of Rs. 43,000 and Rs. 67,786 respectively.

Since inception of the scheme (1973-74), upto the end of the scheme (1978-1979), the number of Janatha houses constructed by the T.D.B. were 580 at a cost of Rs. 111.60 lakhs; while the number of houses constructed with bank assistance scheme (1980- 81-82) were 184 at an expenditure of Rs. 5.08 lakhs. The number of houses constructed under low cost housing scheme (during 1976- 77 to 1987-88) were 811, expending Rs. 13.98 lakhs. Under the HUDCO scheme, the number of houses completed by the Board (during 1978-79 to 1987-88) were 2,413 at an expense of Rs. 74.58 lakhs. It is reported that the number of house sites distributed in Anekal taluk upto the end of March 1989 were 12,954. The income and expenditure of the 50 Village Panchayaths of the taluk during 1987-88 accounted to Rs. 5.48 lakhs and Rs. 4.80 lakhs respectively. During the next year, 1988-89, there was an increase in both income and expenditures, being Rs. 6.17 lakhs and Rs. 5.80 lakhs respectively.

The income and expenditure of the T.D.B. for some years during the last decade were as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. The amount is in term of Rs. in lakhs.

1976-77: 6.54 (6.22); 1978-79: 8.72 (6.14); 1980-81: 6.79(6.65); 1982-83: 7.61 (7.96); 1984-85: 9.24 (6.62); 1986-87: 18.02 (15.16), 1987-88: 17.06 (7.22); 1988-89: 10.03 (15.53).

Village Panchayats

Much before the introduction of Village Panchayats as a basic unit of self-governing body at the grassroot level in the modern period, the sanitation aspect of villages was looked after by the health department under Village Sanitation Regulation of 1898 as applicable to the erstwhile Mysore State. After the introduction of Local Boards and Taluk Boards in 1902, the cluster of smaller villages with a population of 100 and above together were formed as Panchayats, also known as Unions under the District Boards Regulation No. 23. In 1914-15, Bangalore district had 23 such unions including, Yelahanka, Kengeri, Begur, Jigani, Attibele, Sondekoppa and Tavarekere.

The introduction of Village Panchayat and Local Board Regulation of 1918 marked the beginning of constitution of regular village Panchayats on statutory footing. Accordingly, VPs. or group of villages with separate resources and a nominated Chairman were constituted. Some selected panchayats were endowed with powers to try some petty cases under the Village Courts, in addition to entrusting the work of forest panchayats, tank panchayats and also supervision over village elementary schools. Later in 1927, when Taluk Development Board was abolished, VPs, were placed under the direct control of Tahsildars who were given powers of control, inspection and supervision. Before the reorganisation of the State and thereafter till 1959, Village Panchayats in the district were governed according to the provisions of Mysore Village Panchayat and Local Board Act of 1952. During 1958-59, income and expenditure of all the VPs in the undivided

district were accounted to Rs. 74.57 lakhs and Rs. 25.73 lakhs respectively, the corresponding figures for the next year (1959-60) were accounted to Rs. 67.23 lakhs and Rs. 24.63 lakhs respectively.

According to the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 which was in force till 1985, VPs were to be constituted for every revenue village or group of villages comprising a population of not less than 1,500 but not more than 10,000, with not less than 11 and not more than 19 directly elected members for the period of five years, with due reservation of seats for SC/ST communities and women. Every Village panchayat was expected to meet atleast once in every month. There was a provision for constituting four committees by election to have effective co-ordination in the administration. The Act had enlisted both obligatory and discretionary functions covering broad range of developmental activities. Under the 1959 Act, Village Panchayats were allotted 30% of the land revenue collections of the constituent villages and 10% of the same as discretionary grants for special purposes. These bodies were empowered to levy taxes on vacant lands, buildings, professions, trade, callings, etc. In case of Panchayats, having an annual income of more than Rs. 12,000 a separate Panchayat Secretary was to be appointed. In respect of other villages, village accountants were acting as secretaries. The latest elections to these village panchayats were held in 1978. As in March 1988, the City district had in all 187 Village Panchayats and their taluk-wise break-up was, Bangalore South 72, Bangalore North 65 and Anekal 50.

The Taluk-wise income and expenditure of the Village Panchayats in the District for the year 1988-89, were as given below. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. The amount is in terms of lakhs of rupees. Anekal : 6.17 (5.80); Bangalore North 42.55 (38.46); Bangalore South 48.10 (31.94)

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in Bangalore District (Urban) for 1988-89.

Name of the Taluk Development Board.	Land Revenue assigned by Government	Rates and Taxes	Revenue derived from TDB properties and other sources.	Miscellaneous	Grants and Contributions	Debt head
Anekal	-	1,75,726	1,59,170	7,02,618	-	-
Bangalore South Taluk	1,35,000	75,10,000	10,70,000	44,250	75,000	33,45,000
Bangalore North Taluk	4,70,642	2,05,43,801	1,36,897	46,035	12,25,206	6,00,285

Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in Bangalore District (Urban) for 1988-89.

Name of the Taluk Development Board.	General Administration. Sanitation	Public Works executed.	Public Health and	Civic amenities	Education.	Contributions and grants sanctioned.	Miscellaneous.	Debt head.
Anekal	1,90,500	6,66,883	12,000	39,889	5,500	-	4,38,905	2,00,000
Banashankari (Bangalore South Taluk)	4,83,600	67,31,000	28,000	1,99,500	5,000	2,93,500	2,83,500	14,86,000
Yelahanka (Bangalore North Taluk).	11,89,870	2,47,52,459	2,27,820	1,93,214	-	10,74,562	38,74,562	5,67,875