

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

It is evident that through the ages Karnataka had imbibed the rich heritage of local self-government institutions keeping in harmony with changing socio-economic conditions. The old time institutions of self-governing were formulated by the common consciousness of local people and were not imposed by the higher authority. They enjoyed considerable autonomy in their structure and *modus operandi* even during the rule of centralised monarchy as mini republics having jurisdiction over local administration, socio-economic and judicial issues of their areas. The State too, by convention, safeguarded the rights and privileges of these institutions. The basic or nucleus element of local body was denoted by its number of *muligaru* or *okkalu* (founding fathers) who were husbandmen in agricultural settlements or villages. The congregation of village assembly or Grama Sabha was called *urahadinentur jaati* or *handinentu samaya* or (the 18 castes of villages), *urusamastaru*, *ura-okkalu* *ele-makkal*, *elene*, etc. In many inscriptions of the Ganga period of 6th century A.D. we find the references of these assemblies which comprised mostly the heads of the families drawn from all castes which used to assemble periodically to review all local public issues.

An inscription (Db 31) of 1267 AD, mentions about the members of eighteen *samayas* who together with the merchant guilds granted a land to a temple of Gaureshwara at Dodballapur. Another inscription (Kn 16) of 1316 AD makes a mention of eighteen *samayas* together with all the *gavundas* of Honnalge and Chikkanadu in granting an endowment of land at Galihal. A record from Nittur speaks of all *gavundas* traders and the 18 *samayas* in a grant to a temple in 1299 (Kn 76). The executive of Village assemblies were known as *gavundas* whose number varied according to the extent of the area and they were entrusted with all responsibilities of governing villages including the powers to try petty criminal cases. These assemblies continued in the district under the Hoysala and the Vijayanagar period.

AGRAHARA VILLAGES:

The district had many *agrahara* founded and fostered from the beginning of the Ganga rule till that of the Wodeyars of Mysore. The *Hrodeya* in *agrahara* corresponded the *gavunda* or headmen of the village who generally were nominated by the Government. According to the inscriptions of (Cp 77 and 132) of A.D. 1007, the desire of the assembly of the Mahajans of Periya Malavur was that their rule should become acceptable to all those who came to their town from other towns. Their decisions were reduced to writing and copies were carved on stones for the notice of the public. Their *sasanas* were considered as *daiva sasanas* or devine laws. The grants made by the Mahajans as *devadana* were exempt from tax. The rules and regulations of the *agraharas*, were known as *samaya*, *maryade*, *sthatti*, and *vyavasthe*. Some of the *agraharas* used to have hamlets under them known as *kakuvallis* and the Mahajans used to confer the office of the *genvunda* for such hamlets under their control. The record of Kudalur (Cp 112) elicits such appointment.

NADU AND MAHANADUS

By about 10th century, Nadu assemblies covering the larger area of operation of self-governing emerged (comparable to the status of modern Taluk Boards or Mandal Panchayats) vested with the responsibility of providing irrigation facilities, administration of justice and imposition of tax etc., and were headed by nadagoudas or *nada prabhus* or *nada ppergade*. They could be hereditary chieftains as in the case of Sigalanadu. These assemblies used to served as liaison between the provincial and Central Governments 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 Ilaippakkanadu (Yelahanka near Bangalore) found that the provision for the maintenance of a temple near Tombalur (Dommalur) was inadequate. Their representation to the king Ramanathadeva enabled them to get the remittance of 10 pon out of the amount being paid by the village.

The *nadu* assemblies had autonomous power to dispose of its land and to raise loans without reference to any other higher authority. Accordingly, in A.D.1038, the inhabitants and *gavundas* of Kukkanur *nadu* near Bangalore (Binnamangala) granted 500 *kuli* (a measure) of land for the Goddess Chamundeswari as revealed in an inscription (N1 7a). According to another inscription (KN 68) Maradeva chieftain of Sigalanadu and *praje gavundas* having assembled, sold the village of Achalu to one Jaya, an officer. When a *nadu* assembly made a *sasana* or regulation, it has been endorsed by five *mannigas*, or local cultivators

(land holders) acting as witnesses (Ht.111). The meetings of *nadu* assemblies were attended by the representatives of all inhabitants (*praje*) and there were different ways or occasions, in which *nadu* assemblies used to meet. According to an inscription (Ht 111) those who had a business with them would request the assembly to make a regulation. Among the officers of the *nadu*, mention is also made about settlement officer in Kilalenadu (in modern Channapatna taluk, Cp.132).

The inscription of 11th, 12th and 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 time. The constituent members of these assemblies included the representatives of trade guilds of the district and important towns, local representatives of the place, where such meetings were held and the surrounding region and the Government officers of the region.

TOWN ASSEMBLIES

Inscriptional evidence found in the district speak about several incentives and concessions bestowed for those who took initiatives in converting villages into towns by means of arranging shandies or fairs etc. The initiative of converting a village into a town was sometimes taken by villagers and their leaders on collective basis. In 1319 A.D. one Ramalingabhata established fair and converted the village of Chandimadihalli into a town for which he was given grant by the people and headman of Telinadu (Cp.12)

Town assemblies had representation from all sections in the town, though merchant guilds dominated mercantile towns headed by the *pattana shetty* or *pattanaswamy* who on many occasions used to be the founders of the town. This position was both acquired and hereditary. Some town assemblies were also called *kalaru*, *nagara* or *mahanagara*. Towns and villages with separate settlement of scholarly brahmins were called *brahmapuris* where assemblies combined the brahmins and other dwellers. The practice of rewarding an enterprising founder of a town with an office of the headship of the town besides *nam* lands which was in existence in medieval times continued right upto Maratha times. In 1318 A.D. Viraballala III's Minister Somarasa granted a charter to one Chittari Balashetty and Masana Shetty for converting a village Mugulanahalli into Nanadesipattana by the establishment of the fair in it (Cp 73). Viraballas III's officer Nagarasa gave to one Hariba Shetty certain grants of income from the taxes for having built a city

to the south of Behur (Bevur) in the name of Bommarasa (Cp 71). The town assembly used to exempt 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 private individuals for their maintenance.

BARABALUTI (AYAGARS)

Barabaluti services generally recognised as 'Aya paddati' and the leaders of the system are called as Kaivadavaru or Adadeyavaru. It is a mutual arrangement of division of labour to provide basic services of various professionals and craftsmen to every village community so that socio-economic life in the rural community could be self-reliant. The *aya paddati* is even now in vogue in a very loose form in rural segments. Though tradition speaks of about 12 ayagars the number of vocations have changed from time to time, influenced by local conditions. Soon after the harvest, each *ayagar* is remunerated in kind for the value of their services. Special remuneration are also paid for special services on occasions like marriage, funeral etc. The records of the Western Chalukyas, the Hoysalas and the Yadavas make mention of following 12 *ayagars*. In addition to the village officials like *gavda* (headman, also *gavunda*), *senabova* (or *karnenika*) and *talari*, the other professionals are the boat man, the *barika* (bariker) or watchman, the *totoga* or (inferior village servant), the stone mason, the blacksmith, the goldsmith, the carpenter, the barber and the astrologer. Two records from Channapatna tq (Cp 123 and Cp 77) mention about three *ayagara* namely the carpenter, the goldsmith and the stone mason.

Growing industrialisation, mechanisation of agriculture and rural industries, changing socio-economic structure of the rural society etc., have caused the decline of *aya paddati*. The Mysore Revenue Manual of 1910 makes a mention of following 12 categories of *ayagars* comprising of both office holders and craftsmen and of them only the first five were recognised by the Government for the purpose of village services and they enjoyed land grants or *inams*. The list of Barabalutis in 1910 was as follows:- 1) Gowda 2) Shanubhoga 3) Kulvadi alias Toti, the watchman of the village 4) Talari or policeman 5) Nirganti, a regulator and distributor of water to the fields 6) Madiga or currier and shoe maker 7) Agasa or washerman 8) Nayinda or barber 9) Kebbinadava (Kammara) or ironsmith 10) Badagi or carpenter and 11) Agasala or goldsmith.

MODERN PERIOD

It was during the period of rule of Commissioners in Princely Mysore that a beginning was made in formulating Local Self-Government institutions in accordance with the Government of India Act XXVI of 1850, which was also made applicable to Mysore State. Accordingly, on experimental basis Municipal Committees were constituted in 1862 for principal towns like Mysore and Bangalore. In course of time other district headquarters towns and taluk places were brought under the purview of self-governing bodies. After a gap of 8 years i.e., in 1870 Municipal Committees were first constituted for smaller towns like Channapatna, Devanahalli, Vadigenahalli (Vijayapura), Kankanhalli (Kanakapura), Dodballapura, Closepet (Ramanagaram), Thyamagondlu, Hoskote, Magadi, Nelamangala, Sarjapura, Anekal, Yelahanka, Dommasandra and Kengeri (the last five places are now in Urban district).

Though the experiments in civic administration through these bodies for nearly four decades proved successful, it was only in 1902 and in 1906 that these civic bodies were placed on statutory footings by enacting a comprehensive Regulations called Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 applicable to rural areas (initiated by Diwans Rangacharulu and Seshadri Iyer by preparing and submitting the draft 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 viz., Dodballapur, Channapatna, Ramanagaram, Devanahalli and Anekal and the rest continued to be non-regulation municipalities. The municipalities governed under the provisions of Regulation of 1906 generally comprised of 15 councillors and of them one third used to be *ex-officios* 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 Chairmen of the temporary municipalities were appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner. Generally, following were the taxes authorised to be levied by the Regulation Municipalities under the 1871 Regulation as made applicable to Princely State. 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 and 8) Tax on bricks and tiles. House tax was introduced as substitute for octroi where the collection of latter

was not encouraging. Sayer collections (transit duties, miscellaneous revenues) and mohatarfa (tax levied on looms, houses, oil mills and shops, etc.) were the main sources of municipal income.

By 1904, the undivided district of Bangalore had 13 Municipalities viz., Bangalore city, Channapatna, Closepet, Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Hoskote, Kankanhalli, Magadi, Nelamangala, Sarjapur, Anekal, Thyamagondlu and Vadigenahalli. The earlier temporary municipalities of Yelahanka, Kengeri, Sulibele and Dommasandra were reduced to the status of Unions. The income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the district excluding Bangalore city during the four years i.e., 1891 to 1895 were as follows: (The figures in brackets indicate the expenditure). The amount is in lakhs of rupees. 1891-92 1.40 (1.30), 1892-93 - 1.57 (1.57), 1893-94 - 1.53 (1.53) and 1894-95 - 1.50 (1.50). The table given below indicates the income and expenditure in rupees of some Regulated and Non-regulated Municipalities in the district for 1892-93, 1894-95 and 1895-96.

	1892-93		1894-95		1895-96	
	Income	Expendi- ture	Income	Expendi- ture	Income	Expendi- ture
Channapatna	5,027	5,606	3,895	3,486	4,065	4,288
Closepet	2,717	3,018	2,975	3,634	2,810	4,503
Devanahalli	1,284	2,418	2,406	2,174	2,870	3,537
Dodballapur	1,722	3,095	4,052	4,056	4,265	5,605
Hoskote	1,166	1,865	2,227	2,117	2,228	2,713
Kankanhalli	1,233	1,868	1,888	1,077	1,882	2,264
Magadi	1,637	3,095	2,949	3,918	3,071	3,723
Nelamangala	1,132	1,443	2,470	2,315	2,259	3,727

The Municipal Act of 1906 was further amended in 1911, 1918 and in 1923 embodying several changes so as to make these bodies economically viable, autonomous and effective institutions. According to the Regulation of 1906, the tenure of office of the councillors was three years. Women got the voting rights. Earlier restricted franchise was liberalised to a certain extent to increase the public participation in civic administration. By 1911-12, the total number of municipal councillors of 12 Municipalities together excluding Bangalore city (24) was 142 and of them 69 were nominated non-officials, 52 *ex-officios* and 21 were elected non-officials. The total number of rate payers (figures given in brackets) was in

Channapatna (2,787), Devanahalli (1,701), Dodballapur (1,415), Anekal (1,316), closepet (1,141) and in Sarjapur (436). In 1914, to improve the working of Local Self-Government bodies, Mysore Government constituted two committees 1) Local Self-Government Committee with M.Kantharaj Urs as chairman and 2) Local Finance Committee headed by C.Srinivas Iyengar to enable these bodies to function more effectively than before. Consequent on it, a separate legislation for Local Self-Government bodies of rural areas viz. Local Board and Village Panchayat Act VI of 1918 was enacted.

During 1914-15, the octroi was collected in the district at the rate of 2% of the value of goods on following merchandise like coconuts fresh, betel leaves, jaggery, sheep and goats, oil, tobacco, peice goods and clothes. The total amount of octroi realised in 1914-15 from 12 municipalities excluding Bangalore was Rs.9,034 and the highest amount of octroi collected was in Channapatna, being Rs.3,236. Among the items subjected to octroi the yield from fresh coconuts was highest, being Rs.1,691 followed by betel leaves Rs.1,292 and oil Rs.1,118. By 1916, the district had 12 municipalities excluding Bangalore City and of them Dodballapur, Closepet, Channapatna, Anekal, and Devahahalli were Regulation Municipalities governed under Regulation VII of 1907 and the rest viz. Vadigenahalli, Sarjapur, Nela-mangala, Thyamagondlu, Hoskote, Kankanhalli and Magadi continued to be Non-regulation Municipalities. The Deputy Commissioners used to be Presidents of Non-regulation Municipalities and the sub-divisional revenue officer used to be the Presidents of Regulation Municipalities of their division. The Amildars or Deputy Amildars used to be Vice-Presidents.

In 1918, major changes were introduced in the municipal administration. Accordingly, a provision was made for the abolition of non-viable municipalities that were constituted under the executive orders; municipalities were also classified into three categories viz. city, town and minor municipalities according to their importance. The major break through was an introduction of elected majority in the city municipalities, and increased proportion of elected members in other categories of civic bodies. Accordingly, the towns and minor municipalities were permitted to elect their own Vice-Presidents and government's control over the affairs of civic bodies was reduced to a minimum. The second Local Self-Government Conference was held in the State in 1923 (the first was held in 1915) and some of the important recommendations of the conference were accepted by the government. Accordingly, in 1926 and 1927, the earlier Regulation of 1918 was suitably amended.

INCREASED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

In course of time, the income of civic bodies in the district increased due to the widening of the orbit of tax structure and so also the expenditure in catering to the growing demand to extend civic amenities. Another Municipal Regulation of 1928-29 removed the disqualification of women from being the members of Municipal councils. Table indicating the income and expenditure of the Town Municipal Councils in the district for 1921-22, 1930-31 and 1940-41. (See Table A).

During 1939-40, number of houses, rate payers and incidence of taxation per head of some municipalities in the district were as follows.

Sl. no.	Name of the T.M.C	No. of houses	Rate payers	Incidence of taxation per head	Rs.	as.	ps.
1.	Channapatna	3,169	2,236	2	0	5	
2.	Closepet	1,525	----	1	6	0	
3.	Devanahalli	1,490	1,300	1	0	1	
4.	Hoskote	1,062	863	1	2	0	
5.	Kankanhalli	1,046	835	1	3	0	
6.	Magadi	1,260	1,400	0	14	0	
7.	Vadigenahalli	1,283	876	1	8	0	

In 1943-44, the minor municipality of Hoskote was upgraded as Town Municipal Council.

AFTER 1947

During the post-independence period concerted efforts were made to revitalise the Panchayat Raj system introducing several changes in their structure, constitution and *modus operandi* so as to enable them to cater to the needs of basic civic amenities in the areas represented by them. In 1933, the Mysore Town Municipalities Act and Minor Municipalities Act were introduced envisaging adult franchise and increase in the elected representation in Municipal councils. Later in 1951, the Mysore Town Municipalities Act which was in force in Mysore State before the State Reorganisation removed the earlier distinction of major and minor municipalities. The privilege of electing President and Vice-President was extended to all town municipalities.

Table - A
Income and Expenditure of all the Town Municipal Councils in Bangalore District.

Name of the Town Municipal Council	1921-22		1930-31		1940-41	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Channapatna	15,229	15,083	26,634	26,237	36,035	33,817
Closepet	4,466	4,920	7,093	9,172	15,712	15,890
Devanahalli	6,031	4,842	7,119	7,844	8,964	9,148
Dodballapur	6,901	6,277	18,233	18,508	40,602	44,691
Hoskote	4,453	3,887	6,665	6,982	11,875	11,592
Kanakanahalli	3,503	3,738	5,371	6,533	12,361	11,243
Magadi	5,063	4,684	5,533	5,314	13,291	11,505
Nelamangala	4,846	4,713	4,769	5,087	7,028	6,480
Sarjapura	2,797	2,596	2,075	3,143	2,705	2,733
Thyamagondlu	4,711	5,304	4,036	4,357	4,505	4,485
Vadigenahalli	2,932	2,553	3,501	4,461	6,295	6,067

The total development grant sanctioned for seven town municipal councils in the district viz. Channapatna, Dodballapur, Kanakapura, Magadi, Hoskote, Nelamangala and Thyamagondlu during 1951-52 was of Rs.1.13 lakhs for works like water supply, breaching of tank, drainage, tarring of roads, etc.

KARNATAKA MUNICIPALITIES ACT 1964

After the Reorganisation of the State, a more comprehensive and uniform legislation to govern the municipal bodies in the State replacing all other earlier statutes was brought into force from 1st of April 1964. According to the present Act, there is a provision for 15 Councillors to be elected 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 as against four years in the replaced 1951 Act. According to the amendments made to the existing Act, since 1983, voting age under the adult franchise has been lowered to 18 from 21 for the first time in the country and there is also a provision 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 municipality is expected to allocate and spend 18% of its annual budget exclusively for various ameliorative measures of the SC/ST communities. Among the various important municipal functions as envisaged in the 1964 Act, the matters relating to sanitation, health, civic amenities like maintenance of roads, parks, markets, etc. are enunciated. The latest elections to the municipalities in the district were held in December 1983 and were reconstituted. At present, all these municipalities are administered by the Administrators appointed by the government after the expiry of elected Councils in December 1988. The total number of Councillors of all these municipalities in the district in their latest elections (1983) were 163 and of them, 116 were general seats and the rest 19 were reserved for SC/ST communities and 28 for women.

In view of the introduction of the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats Act 1983, brought into effect from August 1985, the earlier Town Municipal Councils like Nelamangala, Kengeri (now Urban District) and Town Panchayats like Thyamagondlu, Devarajeevanahalli and Sarjapura (present Urban District) were reduced to the status of Mandal Panchayats.

ABOLITION OF OCTROI

Karnataka is one of the 16 states in the country which has abolished octroi since April 1979. Octroi used to be the backbone of municipal income when it was in vogue. As a compensatory measure, 'Tax on entry for Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale' has been introduced and Octroi grant is being given to the municipalities from the State Government in addition to other grants. At present (1989) Bangalore Rural district has the following municipalities: Channapatna, Dodballapur, Kanakapura, Devanahalli, Ramanagaram, Magadi, Hoskote and Vijayapura. The per capita income of all the communities together in the district for 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 accounted to Rs.39.94, 47.94 and 48.32 respectively which also included per capita government grant of Rs.21.43, 21.24 and 13.59 for the above years respectively, while the figures of per capita expenditure accounted to Rs.41.95, 42.92 and 39.08 respectively.

The total grants availed by all the municipalities in the rural district accounted to Rs.34.28 lakhs for 1982-83, Rs.53.57 lakhs for 1981-82 and Rs.54.05 lakhs for 1980-81. The total income of all the Town Municipal Councils in the district for 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 accounted to Rs.66.46, 67.33 and 67.82 lakhs respectively.

Under Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of small and medium towns launched in the 5th plan period, for the block year of 1978-83 and continued in subsequent plans is applicable to towns below one lakh population is mainly meant for the benefit and linkages of employment generation with urban development and aims to provide residential sites and services of roads, water and industrial estates etc. In the above scheme, 35 towns of the State were selected and of them, Ramanagaram, Channapatna, Magadi and Kanakapura were included.

The various components of the schemes like 1) Land Aquisition, 2) Land Development, 3) Traffic and Transportation and 4) Mandies and Markets are being executed by the concerned Town Municipal Councils/CMCs/PWD. However, the components like the low cost sanitation (in respect of 1.Channapatna, 2.Kanakapura and Magadi towns) are entrusted to the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and drainage Board.

As an illustration, working of all Municipalities in the district is reviewed hereunder:

T M C, CHANNAPATNA

The temporary municipality constituted in 1870 for Channapatna was regulated in about 1911 under Regulation VII of 1906. During 1911-12 it had 15 councillors and of them, nine were nominated non-officials, five *ex-officio*, and one elected member. The latest elections to the council were held in 1983 for 23 members and of them, seven seats were reserved, four for women and three for SCs/STs. The boundaries of the town limits were fixed in 1974. The present town limits are 8.5 sq km as against 2.8 sq km prior to 1974. The population of the town in 1981 was 50,725 with 8,195 residential houses. The daily floating population of the town is reported as 10,000. The number of rate payers in 1987 was 6,547 as against 4,985 in 1971. The per capita taxation in the above years were Rs. 7.69 and 2.88 respectively. The present trend of development of the town is towards the southern and eastern side along the Bangalore-Mysore highway and the Sathanur road.

Prior to the commencement of protected water supply scheme in 1934 from the Kanva river near Chikmalur from infiltration wells, Kunnirakattetank was the main source of water to the town. The scheme of 1934 was fully financed by the government loan. Later on, improvement works were taken up at different period at an expense of Rs.3.19 lakhs financed by the government loan. To augment the existing supply of water to cater to the growing needs of the town, a comprehensive water supply scheme was taken up in 1976 at an estimated cost of Rs.51.79 lakhs assisted by the L.I.C. loan of Rs.33 lakhs and Rs.18 lakhs government loan and the rest being contributed by the Town Municipal Council. The comprehensive water supply scheme includes construction of over-head tanks, underground sump pits of 35,000 and 25,000 gallons capacity and 32 borewells, etc. The scheme is not yet completed. The present *per capita* supply of water during rainy season is 12 gallons and half of it during the summer. It is reported that the cost involvd in maintaining the water supply scheme is Rs.9 lakhs per year, whereas revenue by way of water charges being Rs.2 lakhs per annum. The number of private and public tap connections in 1987 were 2,320 and 1,120. There is no U.G.D. system in the town. Only surface drains are in existence. The sanitation work is attended by 83 Pura Karmikas under the supervision of Senior Health Inspector. It is reported that from 1918-19, the civic authority was running a Unani dispensary which was closed subsequently. There are five slums reported and declared within the town limits. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the council is about 56 kms as in 1987. The town was electrified in 1928. The present town hall in which the Town Municipal Council office is housed was constructed in 1930 at a cost of Rs.30,000, shared equally by the government, the Municipality and by the public by contributions. The income-yielding

properties of the Town Municipal Council include bus stand with hotel building and shops, Karbala Maidan and 21 shops in the post office road. The total expenditure incurred by the Council for various welfare-oriented schemes under 18% reserved budget for 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86 were accounted to Rs.93,221, Rs 80,305 and Rs.51,793 respectively. The Octroi Compensation Grant availed by the Town Municipal Council during the last three years ie, 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86 was Rs.13.40 lakhs, Rs.12.02 lakhs and Rs.11.11 lakhs respectively. Headwise expenditure incurred by the Council during 1987-88, and 1977-78 was as follows: (The figures in the brackets refer to the year 1977-78) public safety and sanitation Rs.57,000(1.23 lakhs); public works undertaken Rs.1.95 lakhs(29,000); water supply one lakh(1.72 lakhs); roads and street-lights 90,000 (54,800); drainage and control of epidemics nil (34,000); establishment 12.95 lakhs (4.28 lakhs); miscellaneous 10.98 lakhs (3.00 lakhs)

Channapatna is one of the Town Municipal Councils in the state included under the Central Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) during 1980-85 and it is being extended. The scheme comprises acquisition of land (54 acres), formation of layouts for about 800 house sites and development of existing roads, construction of shops and providing low cost sanitation. Under the scheme, an equal contribution is to be made by the State Government. The finance released by the Centre for the above scheme is Rs.27.10 lakhs and the State Government has contributed equal amount under the scheme. So far, metalling of 6 km length of existing roads providing drains and construction of low cost latrines, etc. have been completed and construction of 21 shops, fetching the annual revenue of Rs.80,000 is completed and the work on construction of 32 shops is under progres; 22 acres of land has been acquired for the formation of 476 sites as reported by the council. The income and expenditure of the council for some recent years are as follows: (The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure). The amount is in terms of lakhs of rupees. 1977-78: 10.90 (11.41); 1979-80: 15.89 (13.23); 1981-82: 18.19 (17.38); 1983-84: 21.36 (21.26); 1985-86: 32.59 (33.30); and 1987-88: 31.81 (31.74).

T M C, DEVANAHALLI

An ad hoc municipal committee was formed at Devanahalli in 1870. After serving for nearly 40 years ie. in 1909, it was converted into Regulation Municipality with 15 councillors and of them 10 were nominated including five *ex-officio* and the remaining five were elected. Latest elections to the council were held in 1983 and was

reconstituted with 15 representatives. In 1987, the municipal limit was 2.70 sq km with 15,184 population. The number of residential houses as enumerated by the Town Municipal Council in 1987 were 2,934 as against 2,596 in 1981. The number of rate payers in 1987 was 2,930 and the annual rateable value was 8%.

Prior to the commencement of protected water supply scheme, the local tanks and open wells used to be the sources of water to the town. Protected water supply scheme was commenced in 1967 and was completed in 1972 at an expense of Rs.4 lakhs fully assisted by the government in the form of loan and under the scheme, 25 bore wells supply water to the town. At present, on an average, about 40,000 gallons of water is being supplied to the town which works out to 2.50 gallons *per capita* per day. In 1987, there were 770 private taps and four public taps. Sanitation work of the town is attended by 23 Poura Karmikas under the supervision of Health Inspector. The town has no underground drainage facilities. The fast growth of the town has resulted into the growth of slums and of them two have been provided with basic amenities by the Slum Clearance Board. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the council is 45 km. The Municipal high school started by the Council (1954) was handed over to the government in 1974.

The town was electrified in 1933. The number of street lights in 1987 were 470 and domestic connection 1874. A small park is also maintained by the council in about half an acre area. The amount extended by the council out of 18% reserved budget for the welfare measures of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for 1987-88, 1986-87 and a year before, accounted to Rs.31,972, Rs.33,250 and Rs.13,218 respectively, and the major portion of this amount was utilised under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme and in providing compensation for those whose houses were damaged by fire. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1987-88 was Rs.1.50 lakhs, as against Rs.60,796 and Rs.70,589 for the two previous years respectively. Among other things, the municipal property also include 10 residential quarters built in about 1969-70, at an expense of Rs.63,000. The office building of the Town Municipal Council was constructed in 1954 at an expense of Rs.34,000. The comparative figures of expenditure made by the civic body under different heads for 1987-88 and 1977-78 are as follows. (The figures for 1977-78 are given in the brackets). Public health and sanitation: 5,657 (1,449), public works and constructions: 33,069 (69,913), water supply: 21,594 (1,220), maintenance of roads and lights: 22,178 (39,241), drains and control of epidemics: 2,960 (1,433), establishment 5.02 lakhs (1.64 lakhs), and miscellaneous 1.74 lakhs (1.25 lakhs). The income and expenditure of the municipality for

some years during the last 10 years was as follows: (The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure). The amount is in terms of lakhs of rupees. 1978-79: 3.40 (3.47), 1980-81: 3.92 (3.29), 1982-83: 5.75 (5.85), 1984-85: 6.16 (6.46), 1986-87: 5.32 (6.75), and 1987-88: 8.53 (7.63).

T.M.C. DODBALLAPUR

Replacing the temporary Municipal Committee of 1870, a Regulation Town Municipal Council was first constituted for Dodballapur in 1909 in accordance with the provisions of Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906. In 1911-12, it had 15 Councillors and of them, 10 were nominated including five ex-officios and the rest were elected. In 1911-12, it had 1,415 rate payers. In 1981, the extent of municipal jurisdiction was 13.06 sq km with 8,107 residential houses. The population of the town in 1981 was 47,168. The latest elections to the council were held in 1983 for 23 representatives including six seats reserved. In 1987, the number of rate payers and incidence of tax were 4,680 and Rs.26 respectively. Under the protected water supply scheme, commenced in 1952 and completed in 1963, 44 bore wells serve as the source of water to the town. The total outlay of water supply scheme, was Rs.16.87 lakhs, met both by the government and L.I.C. in the form of loan i.e. Rs.8.48 lakhs and Rs.8.39 lakhs respectively. The total quantity of daily supply of water per day and its per capita distribution in 1987 were 10 lakh gallons and 15 gallons respectively and there were 592 public, 1,889 domestic and 68 non-domestic tap connections.

In the absence of underground drainage, the town has only surface drains to the extent of 70 km in length. The sanitation work of the town is attended by 88 Poura Karmikas. The total length of roads maintained by the civic authority was about 52.30 km in 1988. The town was electrified in 1930 and in 1987, there were 2,235 street lights and about 10,595 domestic connections. On various ameliorative measures of SCs/STs, the amount spent by the Council during 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86 were accounted to Rs.3,65,180, Rs.67,267 and Rs.2,11,387 respectively. The Octroi compensation grant availed by Council during the last two years i.e. 1987-88 and 1986-87 accounted to Rs.11,13,040 and Rs.4,68,716 respectively. The income and expenditure of the council for some years during the last 10 years is given below. (The amount is in terms of lakhs and the figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure.) 1977-78 Rs.11.10 (12.40); 1979-80 Rs.20.57 (15.14); 1982-83 Rs.18.97 (23.65); 1984-85 Rs.24.16 (25.55); 1986-87 Rs.24.20 (32.48); and 1987-88 Rs.33.51 (42.23).

T M C, HOSKOTE

A Regulation Municipality for Hoskote town was first constituted in 1908 in accordance with the provisions of Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906. It continued as a minor municipality till 1943-44, when it was upgraded as Town Municipality. In 1983, the latest elections to the Council were held for 15 representatives and of them, 10 were general seats and of the rest reserved. In 1981, with a population of 17,538, the municipal limit was 3.12 sq km with 3,021 residential houses and the number of rate payers was 1,200. The incidence of tax in 1981 was Rs 5.80 which increased to Rs. 20.00 with 4,200 tax payers by 1987. The provisions of the Town Planning Act are made applicable to this town. In the last five years, six new extensions have come up spread over an area of 132 acres with about 855 houses due to rapid industrialisation of the area around Hoskote. It is reported that so far, Town Municipal Council has spent about Rs. 2.5 lakhs for the development of these new extensions with financial assistance from government to the order of Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

Earlier, filtered water was supplied to the town by a large open well connected to a natural water tank by means of canal. At present, the town gets protected piped water drawn from two big open wells, 13 bore wells and about 31 wells fitted with hand pumps. The protected water supply scheme commenced in 1954. On an average, the total quantity of daily supply of water and its *per capita* distribution in 1987 was reported as 3.25 lakh gallons and 13 gallons respectively. The number of private and public taps reported was 1,700 and 40 respectively in 1987. There is no underground drainage system. Only surface drains to the extent of 30 km in length are maintained. There are five slums reported from the town. The total length of roads of all types maintained by the Council was about 10 km. The Municipal high schools managed earlier (1964) were handed over to government in 1975-76. A nursery school is also run by the Council since 1982-83. The expenditure on it during 1987-88 was Rs.99,356. A public park (covering about six acres) is also being maintained by the council. The amount expended by the Council out of 18% reserved budget for ameliorative activities of the SCs and STs during 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86 were accounted to Rs.69,450, 25,382 and Rs.32,237 respectively. The octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1986-87 was Rs.30,856 as against Rs.85,336 for 1985-86 and Rs.74,825 for 1984-85 respectively. The developmental expenditure of the Council for 1987-88 and 1977-78 under different heads were as follows. (The figures for 1977-78 are shown in the brackets). Public health and sanitation-33,466 (10,801); water supply-77,479 (7,825); maintenance

of roads and lights-3.59 lakhs (1.20 lakhs); establishment-7.54 lakhs (1.04 lakhs); and miscellaneous-2.57 lakhs (1.15 lakhs). The total development grants availed by the Council from 1984-85 to 1986-87 accounted to Rs.75,000, while the loan and subsidy availed under 'Bhagya Mandir' Scheme from 1981-82 to 1986-87 accounted to Rs.1.77 lakhs and Rs.1.06 lakhs respectively. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years during the last 10 years were as given below in terms of lakhs and figures in the bracket indicate the expenses: 1977-78 - 3.41 (3.59); 1979-80 - 6.52 (4.59); 1981-82 - 5.22 (6.00); 1983-84 - 6.51 (7.21); 1985-86 - 8.86 (9.44); 1986-87 - 9.15 (9.17); and 1987-88 - 15.38 (14.83).

T M C, KANAKAPURA

A municipal committee to look after civic affairs of the town of Kanakapura was founded in 1970. It continued as a non-regulation town municipal council till 1918-19. In 1911-12, the council had 10 members, all nominated, and of them, six were non-official local members and four ex-officios. There were 720 rate payers in 1911-12. In 1947, the Council had 21 elected representatives including the president. The latest reconstitution of the Council took place in 1983 consisting of 19 elected members and of them, 14 were general seats and the remaining reserved.

The municipal jurisdiction in 1981 was 3.71 sq km with 30,161 population and about 5,086 houses. In 1987, there were 5,100 houses and 5,100 rate payers and the incidence of tax is reported as Rs.98.41 as against 3,381 rate payers with incidence of tax being Rs.47.14 in 1981. Open wells and the Arkavati were the earlier non protected sources of water to the town. The first stage of improved water supply scheme (1952-55) at an estimated cost of Rs.6.75 lakhs was taken up with government loan. At present, protected water, drawn from unfiltered huge well sunk on the bank of the Arkavati and other bore wells serve as main sources of water. During 1983-85, to improve the existing water supply, 45 bore wells were sunk and of them 12 have been energised. It is reported that the quantity of water supply per day and its *per capita* distribution in 1988 were 8 lakh gallons and 26 gallons respectively. The number of private and public tap connections reported in 1988 were 2,700 and 400 respectively, as against 1,120 and 150 in 1980.

In the absence of underground drainage, the town is covered by open surface drains to the extent of 190 km in length. There are 46 Poura Karmikas to up-keep the town under the supervision of a Senior Health Inspector. There are five slums reported from the town covering

about 324 dwellings and about 2,167 population which have been developed. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Town Municipal Council was 117 km in 1988. The town was electrified in 1929 and there were 875 street lights and 3,580 domestic connections in 1988. Town municipal Council also maintains a high school (1947) and a Junior College since 1982. The expenses made by the council on these institutions from 1983-84 to 1987-88 accounted to Rs.2.27 lakhs. The Council also maintains two small public parks. The amount expended by the Council towards welfare measures of SC/ST communities totalled Rs.29,943 in 1987-88 as against Rs.91,348 and Rs.81,188 for the preceding two years respectively.

Kanakapura is also one of the Town Municipal Councils included under the Central scheme of IDSMT (1980-85) which envisages the development of certain basic components of small and medium towns. The total project cost was Rs.94.21 lakhs of which the amount released upto the end of March 1988 was Rs.68.12 lakhs. The developmental activities undertaken in the above scheme including construction of low cost latrines (607) at an expense of Rs. 23.20 lakhs and formation of new house sites etc. The octroi compensation grant availed by the Council during the last three years, 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86 were accounted to Rs.1.09 lakhs, Rs.6.13 lakhs and Rs.4.22 lakhs respectively, in addition to Munnade grants of Rs11,433(1984-85 and 1985-86) and Rs.6.50 lakhs, development grants (1985-86 to 1987-88), Rs.1.76 lakhs under Bhagya Mandir scheme (1984-85 to 1986-87) and D.A. grants. The present municipal office building was constructed in 1966 at an estimated cost of Rs.31,000 and a High School building in 1961 at an expense of Rs. 30,213 and vegetable market blocks I and II at an expense of about Rs.19,000.

The categories developmental expenditure made by the Council during 1987-88 and 1977-78 were as given below. (The figures in the brackets indicate the performance for 1977-78). Public health and sanitation Rs 77,000 (55,335); public works undertaken 12.28 lakhs (1.10 lakhs); water supply 4.81 lakhs (74,581); maintenance of roads and lights 2.89 lakhs (54,540); drains and control of epidemics 4,000 (2,150); establishment 12.31 lakhs (2.75 lakhs) and miscellaneous 6.30 lakhs (4.90 lakhs). The income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1977-78 to 1987-88 were as follows; the expenditure figures being given in the brackets in terms of lakhs of rupees. 1977-78: 11.42 (10.62); 1979-80: 15.22 (12.69); 1981-82: 18.60 (14.12); 1983-84: 13.25 (13.76); 1985-86: 22.75 (22.60); 1986-87: 27.94 (27.85); and 1987-88: 39.07 (39.41).

T M C MAGADI

The Municipal Committee of Magadi was founded in 1870. It was a temporary Municipal Committee which later became Regulation Municipality. The latest elections to the Council were held in 1983 for 15 seats from four divisions and of them four seats were reserved. The jurisdiction of Municipal limits in 1981 was 2.70 sq km with 17,605 population. The number of residential houses in 1987 was 3,125 as against 2,250 in 1981 with 2,360 rate payers (1987). The main sources of water to the town are open wells. The protected tap water supply scheme launched in 1964 was completed in the year 1967 at an estimated cost of Rs 2.60 lakhs. Due to the scarcity of water, new scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 84 lakhs was approved and commenced in 1983 is still in progress. The scheme is fully financed by the State government loan. Under the scheme, 71 bore wells serve as the source of water. The total storage capacity of overhead tanks (4) built in 1964 (1) and 1986 (3) is 75,000 gallons. On an average, the total quantity of water supply per day and its *per capita* distribution is reported as one lakh gallons and seven gallons respectively. The number of domestic and public taps reported in 1988 were 362 and 64 respectively. In the absence of under ground drainage, the town has V and L shaped surface drains to the extent of 36 km in length. There are 21 Pura Karmikas and other staff to upkeep the town. The total length of roads of all types within the town limits is 17 km. The town was electrified in 1938. The number of street light connections reported in 1987 were 1,004. A development grant of Rs 15,000 was utilised during 1987-88 for the development of drains and roads. The Town Municipal Council also maintains two Balawadis at an expenses of Rs 72,615 in 1987. It is reported that the total number of immovable properties of the Council are 36 including 23 shop buildings and three water supply staff quarters. For ameliorative measures of SC/ST communities, the amount expended by the Council during the last three years was Rs 19,349 (1987-88), Rs 34,184 (1986-87) and Rs 33,220 (1985-86). The total grants availed by the Council during the last three years under the schemes like Munnade, Bhagya Mandir and open air theatre were accounted to Rs 17,750 (1985-86), Rs 93,216 (1986-87) and Rs 27,675 (1987-88). The proportion of expenditure incurred by the Council in relation to its total income under different heads for 1987-88 and 1977-78 were as follows: (The figures quoted in the brackets refer to 1977-78). Public health and sanitation 9% (2.4%); public works executed 9% (2.4%); water supply 3.7% (2%); roads and lights 4.2% (12%) drains and control of epidemics .05% (0.3%), establishment 41.2% (48.3%), miscellaneous 32.7% (32.5%).

Magadi is also one of the town municipal councils of the district included under the Central scheme of IDSMT during 1980-83 and it is being extended. According to the Deputy Director (IDSMT) of the Department of Municipal Administration, the total amount expended for various developmental activities upto the end of March 1988 accounted to Rs 61.06 lakhs out of the total project cost of Rs 75.23 lakhs. Under the scheme, the amount expended on low cost sanitation was Rs 27.02 lakhs, the total number of house sites to be formed is 1,018 and the number of shops to be constructed to improve the revenue of the Town Municipal Council are 85. The scheme also includes conversion of 75 latrines into flush-out and additional construction of 700 latrines.

The total staff employed by the Council is 45 including the 23 Pura Karmikas. The total income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years were as given below. (The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure in terms of rupees in lakhs): 1978-79-6.39 (4.08); 1980-81 -5.49 (6.74); 1982-83-6.05 (8.07); 1984-85-8.58 (7.58); 1986-87 -9.07 (13.05); and 1987-88-10.47 (10.43).

T M C RAMANAGARAM

In 1870, a temporary municipal committee was constituted at Ramanagaram which later became a Regulation Municipality in 1894. Since 1971, there is no change in municipal limits, that being 11.6 sq km as in 1987. In 1981, the neighbouring revenue villages like Ijoor, Rangarayanadoddi, etc. were added to municipal limits. In 1981, it had a population of 44,005 and about 5,889 rate payers (1987). The number of houses as enumerated in 1981 was 6,885. The latest elections to the council were held in 1983 and the Council was reconstituted with 23 representatives including five reserved seats. The town is divided into five municipal wards. The Arkavathi is the main source of water to the town. At present, protected water is being supplied to the town from the infiltration wells and bore wells sunk in the river. The comprehensive water supply scheme commenced in 1979 is not yet completed. The total cost of the water supply project is about Rs 80 lakhs, met out by L.I.C. loan of Rs 72 lakhs, and the rest being contributed by the TMC. the scheme includes construction of three overhead tanks (1981) with total storage capacity of 15 lakh litres and pump house etc. The total quantity of daily supply of water and its per capita distribution is reported as 30 lakh litres and 50 litres respectively (other than in summer season). The total number of public, domestic and non-domestic taps reported in 1987-88 were 792, 2,708 and 328 respectively.

At present, in the absence of underground drainage, open surface drains are in existence. The sanitation work is looked after by 72 Pura Karmikas and others. Four small slums have been reported from the growing town covering about 175 huts and about 900 population in 1988. The total length of roads of all categories together maintained by the council was about 34 km as in 1987. The town was electrified in 1928-29. During 1988, the total number of street light connections, domestic including A.E.H. and commercial including industrial were reported as 1,054, 5,349 (4,263 domestic and 1,086 A.E.H.) and 1,389 respectively.

The municipal multi-purpose High School was started by the TMC in 1947, expending about Rs 1.68 lakhs on its building (1947). It was handed over to Government in 1956. The Council started a first grade college (1982). The capital expenditure incurred on it so far is reported as Rs 3 lakhs on building and furniture. In 1987, it was handed over to Government. Town Municipal Council also maintains a small public park (Gandhi Park). The office building of the TMC was constructed in 1962. The total amount expended by the council towards ameliorative measures of SCs/STs for purposes like providing electricity, contribution to SC/ST hostel, Balawadis, water supply, etc., amounted to Rs 35,882, Rs 71,826 and Rs 31,596 during 1985-86, 1986-87 and in 1987-88 respectively.

The Octroi Compensation Grant availed by the Council during the last three years i.e., 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 was Rs 5.94 lakhs, Rs 13.08 lakhs and Rs 15.07 lakhs respectively. The expenditure incurred by the Council under different heads during 1987-88 and a decade earlier were as follows: (The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure for 1977-78). Public health and sanitation 48,284 (35,024); public works undertaken by the TMC 2.32 lakhs (4.56 lakhs); water supply 3.32 lakhs (2.87 lakhs); roads and lights 1.87 lakhs (1.24 lakhs); drains and control of epidemics 2.22 lakhs (1.34 lakhs); establishment 5.25 lakhs (4.35 lakhs); and miscellaneous 98,785 (69,364). The total staff strength of the Council is 111 including 40 temporary staff. Ramanagaram is also included under the Central scheme of IDSMT during 1985-90 and it is being extended. According to the Deputy Director (IDSMT) of the Department of Municipal Administration, the total amount expended for various developmental activities upto the end of March 1988 was accounted to Rs 3.87 lakhs out of the total project cost of Rs 53.99 lakhs. Under the scheme, the total number of sites to be formed is 697. The total income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years were as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure in terms of lakhs of rupees. 1978-79-

25.05 (22.93); 1980-81-15.40 (16.15); 1982-83-22.65 (30.89); 1984-85-22.91 (23.46); 1986-87-30-28 (30.38); and 1987-88-32.51 (31.84).

T M C VIJAYAPURA

The municipal history of Vijayapura formerly known as Vadigenahalli dates back to 1870 when a temporary municipal committee was constituted. In 1911-12, it had eight Councillors, all nominated and of them six were non-officials and two ex-officios and it had 1,028 rate payers. In 1918, it was reconstituted as a minor municipality and elections were held for the first time, and in the next year (1919) a non-official member was elected as Vice-President. It was in 1944 that for the first time a non-official member became the President of the council. The appointment of the Chief Officer was first made in 1957.

The latest elections to the Council were held in July 1983 for 15 seats and of them, five seats were reserved. The total extent of municipal limits in 1981 was 14.55 sq km with a population of 17,212 and there were 2,165 residential houses. In 1987, the number of houses was 2,703 with equal number of rate payers. The per capita taxation in 1987 was Rs 9.18 as against Rs 5.30 in 1981. The provisions of Town Planning Regulations are made applicable to the town since 1969. An extension called Jayachamarajendra formed in 1974 comprises of 300 houses and about 2,000 population. The amount expended by the Council in providing civic amenities in extension areas in 1983-84 and 1987-88 were accounted to Rs 25,200 and Rs 65,000 respectively. Protected water supply scheme commenced under NRWS at an estimated cost of Rs 14.40 lakhs in 1974 was completed in 1983, TMC bearing 10% of the cost. Under the scheme, number of borewells sunk were 22 of them nine were electrified.

To meet the growing demand, an improved water supply at an estimated cost of Rs 44.20 lakhs has been approved by the Government (1987). The scheme is yet to be executed. At present, the total quantity of water supply per day and its *per capita* distribution is reported as 80,000 gallons and 3.5 gallons respectively. Due to scarcity of water, only public taps (385) were provided as in 1987-88. In the absence of underground drainage, the town is provided with open surface drains to the extent of 10 km in length. It is reported that for the first time scavengers were appointed by the Council in 1918. The sanitation work of the town is looked after by 23 Pura Karmikas and other supervisory staff. The amount expended by the Council for 1987-88 and 1986-87 for sanitation and public health were accounted to

Rs 67,435 and Rs 48,970 respectively. The fast growing urbanisation and industrialisation of the town has resulted in the growth of 12 slums covering about 3,500 population and about 600 dwellings and of these slums, four have been taken up for rehabilitation by the Slum Board.

The total extent of length of roads maintained by the Council in 1987-88 were 25 km. The town was electrified in 1935. Different electric installations in 1987 were: street lights 860, domestic connections 9,750, commercial 1,400 and industrial 200. The municipal high school founded in 1946 was handed over to government in 1971-72. Among other things, the chief income yielding assets of the TMC include 33 shops, 34 quarters, 30 vacant sites and four municipal offices. The amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of SC/ST communities under 18% reserved budget during the last three years i.e., 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86 was accounted to Rs 86,315, Rs 89,956 and Rs 74,059 respectively. The Council has the credit of being adjudged as best municipality at the Divisional level continuously for three years from 1984-85 to 1986-87 and has won the cash award of Rs 5 lakhs each for the first two years and Rs 3 lakhs for 1986-87. The octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86 accounted to Rs.6.09 lakhs, Rs 6.36 lakhs and Rs 4.40-lakhs respectively. The figures of comparative expenditure made by the Council on different heads for 1987-88 and a decade earlier were as follows: (The figures for 1977-78 are shown in the brackets). Public health and sanitation 31,422 (3,300); public works undertaken 10.30 lakhs (3.85 lakhs); water supply 1.23 lakhs (3,923); maintenance of roads and lights 1.21 lakhs (41,000); drains and control of epidemics 11,402 (2,026); establishment 4.90 lakhs (1.63 lakhs); and miscellaneous 3.16 lakhs (2.67 lakhs). The income and expenditure of the Council for some years during the period of last 10 years is given below. The amount is in lakhs of Rs and the figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure. 1978-79-10.02 (6.02), 1980-81-10.29 (11.32), 1982-83-20.16 (25.63), 1984-85-19.53 (19.73), 1986-87 23.73 (21.09) and 1987-88-18.34 (21.24).

The table given below indicates the income and expenditure of the municipalities of the district for the years 1977-78, 1982-83 and 1987-88.

Income and Expenditure of all Town Municipal Councils in Bangalore Rural District:
(Amount in lakhs)

Name of the Town Municipal Council	1977-78		1982-83		1987-88	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Channapatna	10.90	11.42	16.01	13.67	31.82	31.75
Devanahalli	3.60	4.03	5.75	5.85	8.53	7.64
Dodballapur	11.10	12.40	18.97	23.65	33.51	42.24
Hoskote	3.41	3.59	7.23	6.39	15.38	14.83
Kanakapura	11.42	10.62	13.68	14.27	39.08	39.42
Magadi	4.14	4.51	6.06	8.08	10.48	10.43
Nelamangala	3.30	2.50	6.54	5.79	8.99	9.12
Ramanagaram	15.24	15.45	22.65	30.89	32.51	31.84
Vijayapura	8.32	8.67	20.16	25.63	18.34	21.24

Slum Clearance: Growing urbanisation in recent decades associated with fast industrialisation and increased migration of people from rural areas to urban centres have resulted in the growth of slums in big cities. The number of slums identified by the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board in rural district including all Municipal towns accounted to 42 covering about 40.27 sq km area and of them 34 are reported as 'improved' by providing basic civic amenities at an expenses of Rs 27.88 lakhs by the end of March 1988. The population covered under 'improved slums' is reported as 16,294. The number of slums reported from Dodballapur was highest, being 11 followed by Devanahalli and Vijayapura T.M.C. limits together 10, Channapatna 9, whereas four slums from each towns have been reported from Kanakapura, Magadi and Ramanagaram.

Town Planning:- In the erstwhile Mysore State, in order to ensure orderly growth of towns and cities, town planning activities were attended to by the Government Architects till the formation of a separate department of Town Planning in March 1959. To facilitate the orderly growth of Bangalore City with necessary infrastructure City Improvement Trust Board for Bangalore was constituted in 1946 (the present Bangalore Development Authority). The office of Town Planning Officer, Bangalore Metropolitan Planning area was sanctioned in 1961. After the reorganisation of the state, a uniform and comprehensive legislation ensuring orderly planning of towns known as Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act 1961 was brought into force in 1965. Consequent on the reorganisation of the department in 1979, the office of the Deputy Director of Town Planning, Bangalore Metropolitan Region unit headed by the Deputy director of Town Planning was opened. In 1985, Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA) was constituted under the Act to ensure proper planning, co-ordination and supervising the orderly development of the area comprising of undivided Bangalore district and Malur taluk of Kolar district. The authority is headed by the Chief Minister as its Chairman.

The main planning functions of the department include preparation of Regional Development plan for the Bangalore Metropolitan Planning area, preparation of development plans for towns and potential villages in the district, planning of extension and redevelopment schemes for congested areas and slums etc. The BMRDA has prepared development plans in respect of eight towns of the district viz., Nelamangala, Ramanagaram, Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Vijayapura, Magadi, Hoskote and Kanakapura in addition to preparing development plans for 11 villages in the district.

LOCAL BOARDS

Local Boards for areas other than municipal limits were constituted in the Princely State of Mysore in general including Bangalore district as early as in 1862, together with the municipal bodies. They were entrusted with the task of undertaking various developmental works specially in providing rural communication, health and sanitation, educational facilities, etc. These institutions before getting a statutory sanction 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, this body had limited powers to spend upto Rs 500 for village roads under the charge of Public Works Department. The main sources of revenue of the District Fund Circle in 1871-72 were plough tax, local cess at the rate of one anna in a rupee of the land assessment in 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 enacted during the period of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV 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 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 of senior district officers of the departments of Revenue, Medical Relief, Engineering and Education in addition to many non-official members appointed by the Government. The Taluk Boards had 12 members. 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 receipts, 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 *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 assessment of Mohatarfa collected in non-panchayat areas. Under the 1918 Regulation, 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-officios* 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 elected non-officials. The income and expenditure of the 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 22,603); and 1922-23-Rs 87,235 (Rs 35,601).

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 election was extended to women, while under 1913 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 1930, 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. Chandrashekariah 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. Chandrashekariah Committee of 1953 was entrusted to examine the question of desirability or otherwise of continuing District Boards with new structure as suggested by Venkatappa Committee and the question of restarting of the 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, however had suggested the different ratios of elected members 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 States 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 institution to serve more effectively with the launching of enormous socio-economic developmental programmes both by the State and the Central Government during the post-planning period. Accordingly, a three tier set up of socio-economic development oriented local self-government bodies comprising of Village Panchayats, Taluk Boards and District Development Councils were ushered in through a legislation 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 outgoing Bangalore District Board under the administrative control were accounted to Rs.13.77 lakhs and Rs.20.92 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 Local Boards 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 coordination in developmental activities carried on by Taluk Boards, Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats. This body comprised of 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. Now, the District Development Council is replaced by the Zilla Parishad.

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 at least six times in a year. According to Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act of 1913 which replaced the 1902 Act, the proportion of elected members in these boards was 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), Kana'anhalli and Magadi with exception of Bangalore taluk was raised to 16 and in the case of Bangalore, 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 according to 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-officios* members of the Board. The Block Development Officers functioned as 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 looked after by the Administrators. All the Taluk Development Boards in the district together had 152 members including 49 reserved seats, when they were abolished in 1983 in view of introduction of 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 in 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., Dodballapur has been reviewed in the following paragraphs.

TDB, DODBALLAPUR

In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, Taluk Development Board for Dodballapur Taluk was constituted in 1960. In 1981, the area coming under the jurisdiction of the board excluding the Municipal limits of Dodballapur town was 778.7 sq.km. with a population of 1,44,120. The number of habited villages and Village Panchayats coming under the jurisdiction of the Board were 274 and 55 respectively with 26,151 residential houses.

Before its abolition in 1983, the last Board reconstituted in 1978 had 19 elected members including six seats reserved, four for the SC/ST and two for women. In view of the introduction of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats the board actually ceased to function from 1987 when it was replaced by Taluk Panchayat Samithi. The developmental expenditure incurred by the Board (consolidated) during the period of five years i.e, 1982-83 to 1986-87 were as follows: Public health and sanitation Rs. 1.19 lakhs; Minor irrigation Rs. 7.60 lakhs; Development of agriculture Rs.1.22 lakhs; Animal husbandary Rs.34,000; while the expenditure on women and children welfare, social education and on other important projects accounted to Rs.3.27 lakhs, Rs.16,000 and Rs.5.99 lakhs respectively. The expenditure incurred on various ameliorative measures of SC/ST communities under 18% reserve budget were accounted to Rs.2.76 lakhs during the above period. During 1985-86, the total length of roads

maintained by the Taluk Development Board was 176 km and number of primary school buildings repaired were 30 at an expense of Rs.74,500. The scarcity relief works undertaken were 146 involving an amount of Rs.8.10 lakhs. Two High schools earlier managed by the Board viz. Tubagere and Hosahalli were handed over to the Government in 1971-72.

During 1984-85, the land revenue assigned by the Government to the Board accounted to Rs.3.09 lakhs and surcharges on stamp duty transferred to the Board was Rs.1.99 lakhs, while the income derived from T.D.B. properties and other sources amounted to Rs.2.87 lakhs. The income and expenditure of the T.D.B. in terms of lakhs for some years before it was abolished were as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure: 1977-78: 6.38 (6.38); 1979-80: 4.00 (2.94); 1981-82: 10.19 (7.76); 1983-84: 11.63 (11.23); 1985-86: 11.67 (9.32); and 1986-87: 8.95 (8.74).

TOWN PANCHAYATS

These were the intermediary semi-urban local bodies functioning in between village Panchayats and Town Municipality constituted in accordance with the provisions (Section 3) of the V.P. and L.B. Act of 1959, entrusted with the task of providing civic amenities for smaller towns. According to the above Act, there was a provision that the Government can declare a village panchayat with a population of not less than 5,000 and annual income of not less than Rs.10,000 as Town Panchayat. A Town panchayat used to comprise of not less than 11 and not more than 19 elected members with due reservation of seats for women and SCs/STs. After the enforcement of above Act, some of the former smaller Municipalities like Thyamagondlu and Sarjapur and a V.P. like Devarajeevanahalli were declared as Town Panchayats. Now Devarajeevanahalli and Sarjapur form the part of Bangalore Urban districts while Thyamagondlu is in Nelamangala taluk. In 1987, after the introduction of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats, these former Town Panchayats have been declared as Mandal Panchayats.

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. The taluk-wise list of Union Panchayats was as follows: Bangalore: Yalahanka, Kengeri and Beguru; Hoskote: Hindiganal and Sulibele; Anekal: Dommasandra, Jigani and Athibele; Dodballapur: Kadnuru, Devanahalli, Avati, Budigere and Bagalur; Nelemangala: Sondekoppa and Dodbele; Channapatna: Honganur, and Malur; Closepet sub-taluk: Bidadi and Jalamangala; Kanakanahalli: Harohalli and Kodihalli, Magadi: Tavarekere, Motaganahalli and Gudemaranahalli. The number of members for all these union panchayats were 189 and of them 126 were nominated and the rest (63) were *ex-officios*. The total income of all these unions were accounted to Rs.9573.

The introduction of Village Panchayat and Local Board Regulations of 1918 marked the beginning of constitution of regular Village Panchayats on statutory footings. Accordingly, VPs or groups 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. In 1939-40 the taluk-wise number of VPs, income and expenditure in respect of some taluk was as follows: The figure in bracket indicates the expenditure: Channapatna (No.VPs. 110) income Rs.7,451 (8,127), Devanahally (233 VPs), Rs.6,066 (10,242), Hoskote (300 Vps) Rs.18,119 (23,957), Kanakapura (205 VPs) Rs.11,994 (17,997), Magadi (290 VPs. Rs.4,290 (11,458), and closepet (107 VPs) Rs.18,646 (17,837). 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 VPs. in the 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 of 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 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. Before these village councils were replaced by Mandal Panchayats in 1987, the district had 456 Panchayats with 4,435 elected members, and of them 455 seats were reserved for women and 856 for SC/ST sections excluding Hoskote and Magadi. The taluk-wise distribution of village panchayats before 1987 was as follows: Channapatna 54, Devanahalli 41, Dodballapur 55, Hoskote 44, Kanakapura 81, Magadi 71, Nelamangala 66 and Ramanagaram 44. The taluk-wise income and expenditure of VPs. for 1986-87 were as follows: (The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure):- Channapatna: Rs.1,38,350 (1,42,520); Devanahalli: Rs.3,20,430 (2,20,000); Dodballapur: Rs.4,60,843 (2,97,083); Magadi: Rs.1,82,323 (1,52,000); Nelamangala: Rs. 8,94,320 (7,15,308); Kanakapura: Rs.10,06,100 (9,06,930); Ramanagaram: Rs.4,45,939 (3,56,505); and Hoskote: NA

ZILLA PARISHADS AND MANDAL PANCHAYATS

The beginning of 1987 was a landmark in the annals of history of Panchayat Raj institutions in the State since after an administrative experience of nearly 27 years with local self-government institutions constituted under K.V.P. and L.B. Act of 1959 were replaced by a new legislation known as Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithi, Mandal Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983 (Karnataka Act No.20 of 1985) brought into effect on 14th August 1985. The new Act has not been brought into operation in full measure since the constitution of 'Nyaya Panchayat' has been deferred for the period of five years.

It is aspired that these new institutions will serve as core and active instruments towards the goal of attainment of 'Grama Swaraj'. The above Act envisages democratic decentralisation of power, autonomy and socio-economic transformation at the grass-root level by increased people's participation. According to the proclamation a wide range of

developmental activities have been entrusted to these local institutions. Except major and medium irrigation works, all other developmental works and related matters including inter-rural and district rural development schemes come under the perview of Zilla Parishad. In 1987 as many as 44 different developmental schemes like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandary, minor irrigation, rural development, education (primary and secondary) rural health and sanitation, welfare of SC/ST sections and public distribution etc., are entrusted to the Zilla Parishads. Under the changed system, Zilla Parishads are empowered to undertake all other works except those externally aided projects and such works undertaken by the State level Boards and Corporations where the jurisdiction exceeds a district. Parishads are empowered to accord administrative sanction for schemes within an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs. Under Section 183(2) of the Act, State Government have powers to inspect the scheme works or review the progress of the work undertaken by the Zilla Parishads. On the basis of administrative hierarchy in the descending order the new institutions enumerated are (i) Zilla Parishad, (ii) Taluk Panchayat Samithi, (iii) Mandal Panchayats and (iv) Grama Sabhas. The constitution and *modus operandi* of these institutions in brief are enumerated below:

All these institutions of corporate status enjoy perpetual succession, the tenure of office of the members is five years and 25% of the elected seats are reserved for women in addition to 18% for SC/ST communities. These institutions also come under the perview of Prohibition of Defection Act 1987.

ZILLA PARISHADS

Zilla parishads in brief will function like District Governments having jurisdiction over the revenue district excluding the areas of Municipal and Corporation limits. They also comprise of directly elected members of the State Legislature and the members of Parliament representing part or whole of the district. The number of members to be elected to Zilla Parishads worked out at the rate of one members to be elected to Zilla Parishads is worked out at the rate of one member for every 25,000 population, and part thereof (as per 1971 parishads shall have nine standing committees in order to ensure effective administration and co-ordination. The Adhyaksha and the Upadhyaksha are provided with the status and salary of a State Minister and a Deputy Minister respectively. The chief executive of the Parishad is designated as the Chief Secretary of the rank of senior IAS scale. Wide range of functions have been assigned to Zilla

Parishads under section 182, 184 and 185. Now DRDS stands dissolved with its assets and liabilities transferred to the Zilla Parishads.

The sources of finance of the Zilla Parishads mainly include the amount transferred by appropriation out of consolidated fund of the state, grants, assignments, loans, contributions by the Government in addition to levies, penalties, rent from land, properties, etc. The Finance Commission covering these new institutions has been set up by the state government to examine the sources of income, expenditure and revenue etc. It is envisaged that Zilla Parishads undertake some developmental activities independently covering more than one Mandal Panchayat. There are other developmental activities executed by the Zilla Parishads in consultation with Mandals.

During 1987-88, the total income of the Zilla Parishads in the form of government grant and other sources accounted to Rs.4,665.51 lakhs which included Rs.2,243.48 lakhs under Plan Scheme, Rs 2,206-85 lakhs under Non-Plan and the rest Rs.215.18 lakhs being other sources (receipts from Departments, erstwhile DRDS, DDC and TDB). The total expenditure for the accounting year 1987-88 was Rs. 3,864.97 lakhs classified under plan and Non-plan schemes being Rs.1,907.36 lakhs and Rs.1,957.61 lakhs respectively. The plan expenditure of Rs.1,907.36 lakhs was distributed among 25 different developmental schemes. The major amount was expended for the schemes like, rural employment (516.56 lakhs), the welfare schemes of SC/ST communities and other backwards classes (218.74 lakhs), other rural development schemes (161.27 lakhs), rural development special component scheme (157.54 lakhs), rural water supply (115.39 lakhs).

The expenditure made for other important schemes like family welfare, education, medical and public health, rehabilitation of bonded labourers and rural housing accounted to Rs.90.43 lakhs, Rs.68.85 lakhs, Rs.63.72 lakhs, Rs.62.47 lakhs and Rs.68.65 lakhs respectively, and the rest was spend on other schemes. The total grants released by the Government to Mandal Panchayats in the district accounted to Rs.158.32 lakhs under Mandal Scheme I, while the amount expended by the Zilla Parishad in consultation with Mandal Panchayats (works executed through Zilla Parishad) accounted to Rs.863.11 lakhs.

The total income of the Mandal Panchayats in the district for 1987-88 accounted to Rs.123.52 lakhs, comprising of Rs.97.25 lakhs as grants, Rs.26.27 lakhs being rates and taxes collected. The total expenditure of Mandal Panchayats accounted to Rs. 58.73 lakhs, spread over to Rs.29.58 lakhs on other public works, Rs. 15.78 lakhs on

establishments, Rs.9.93 lakhs on electricity charges and the rest Rs. 3.44 lakhs as travelling allowances.

For the financial year 1988-89, the total grants released by the government for various developmental schemes to Zilla Parishad accounted to Rs.4,226.45 lakhs. Of this, the grant released under Non-Plan programme accounted to Rs.2,524.60 lakhs and the rest Rs.1,701.85 lakhs (plan schemes). The total expenditure of the Zilla Parishad for the financial year 1988-89 accounted to Rs.4,439.78 lakhs.

Regarding the amount provided by the Zilla Parishad for 1988-89 for two different schemes viz. Mandal Scheme I (exclusively meant for the development works of Mandal Panchayats) and Mandal Scheme II (implemented through zilla parishads covering more than one Mandal Panchayat) accounted to Rs.118.16 lakhs and Rs.926.74 lakhs respectively, total being Rs.1,044.90 lakhs.

The total amount expended by the Z.P. under the plan Scheme upto the end of December, 1988 accounted to Rs.1,285.73 lakhs. The major items of expenditure were as follows: Rs.434.45 lakhs for public works, Rs.109.34 lakhs for other rural development works, Rs.78.77 lakhs for rural development works, while the expenditure incurred under the scheme like rural development works under special programme (Rs.73.90 lakhs), family welfare (Rs.75.82 lakhs) and special component scheme for the welfare of SC/ST sections (Rs.67.04 lakhs) etc.

The expected income and expenditure of Mandal Panchayats in the district for 1988-89 accounted to Rs.181.32 lakhs and Rs. 178.62 lakhs respectively; whereas the actual receipt upto the end of December 1988 accounted to Rs.119.24 lakhs and of this, government grant was Rs.70.38 lakhs, the rest (Rs.48.86 lakhs) being collection of rates and taxes. The total actual expenditure during the above period accounted to Rs.106.26 lakhs comprising the expenditure of Rs.67.14 lakhs on other public works, Rs.20.32 lakhs for salary, Rs. 16.70 lakhs on electricity and the rest Rs. 2.10 lakhs on T.A.

In order to augment its sources of income and to have self reliance, ZP. has launched several income yielding schemes, the chief among them being the development of fisheries on large scale by undertaking fish seed production (40 lakh seeds) in a Bagany tank of Magadi taluk at an expense of Rs. 20 lakhs. The scheme is expected to yield Rs. one crore to the Z.P. In order to supply drinking water, Z.P. had planned to sink 195 bore wells and it had provided Rs.97 lakhs for smaller water supply schemes (120 schemes).

Under the new set-up, for the first time, elections to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats were held in the state including Bangalore rural districts on 2-1-1987 and 20-1-1987 respectively. The newly constituted Zilla Parishads of Bangalore rural districts comprises 39 elected representatives and 17 ex-officio nominated members. Among the 39 elected members 21 are general seats, the rest being reserved, 9 for women, 8 for SC/ST communities, and one for women of SC/ST communities. The number of Mandals in the district is 103 in total comprising of 2,529 elected representatives including reserved seats.

TALUK PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS

The Act contemplates the constitution of Taluk Panchayat Samithi for each revenue taluk to streamline the works of Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayats in the capacity of advisory and co-ordinating body consisting of the members of Zilla Parishad of the taluk, MLAs, MLCs and the Pradhans of the Mandals. There is also a provision for co-opting five members including the chiefs of TAPCMS and Agriculture and Rural Development Banks, the SC/ST and women members from backward communities. The MLA representing the major segment of the taluk will be the chairman of the samithi and the B.D.O. will be the Secretary. The developmental works of the Zilla Parishads are implemented through the assistance of Taluk Panchayats.

MANDAL PANCHAYATS

The Mandal Panchayats are considered as vital institutions and are expected to play a pivotal role in the development strategy of the areas concerned. According to the Act, one Mandal Panchayat shall be constituted for a group of villages formulated with administrative convenience encompassing a population between 8 to 12 thousands (1971 Census). This representative body includes those members elected to it at the rate of one member for every 400 population of the Grama Sabha. Mandal Panchayat is vested with substantial powers and autonomy to undertake developmental works specified under Mandal Scheme-I with its own resources. It shall also constitute three sub-committees of elected members viz., Social Justice, Production and Welfare. At present, the Pradhans and Upapradhans, are paid monthly honorarium of Rs.300 and Rs.150 respectively and are treated as public servants. The Mandal Panchayat is expected to assemble atleast once in a month, to conduct the deliberations. The secretary for the Panchayat is appointed by the Zilla Parishad who functions as a chief executive.

The sources of income of the Panchayat include allotment of funds by the Government or Zilla Parishad, grants and loans, tax on building, lands, markets, vehicles, bus stands etc. Under Section 114(3) the Government shall make a per capita contribution at the rate of Rs.10 per person residing in the Mandal to be worked out on the basis of last preceding census. Out of this grant, 25% will be the share of Zilla Parishads. The main function of the Mandal Panchayat are enumerated under section 56, 57 and 58 of the Act.

The number of developmental schemes exclusively transferred to Mandal Panchayat are 27 at present for which Mandals are committed. The chief among them are rural water supply, housing, welfare of the SC/ST communities, agricultural extension projects (World Bank aided), rural development, roads and bridges and adult education etc.

Grama Sabha: The Grama Sabha comprises of all those voters entitled to vote for Zilla Parishad, functioning at every village. It is expected to meet atleast once in six months and shall chalk out schemes for local development and review the work done earlier. The Sabhas are expected to promote unity and integrity at the grass-root level and should build up a land army of its own. Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayat are expected to give due consideration to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Grama Sabha which is to be arranged by the Mandal Panchayat. The Grama Sabha is to be presided over by the Pradhan of the Mandal Panchayat.

Taluk-wise list of Mandal Panchayats is as given below:-

Channapatna Taluk: 1. Dasavara, 2. Ramapura, 3. Thagachagere, 4. Honganur, 5. Singarajapura, 6. Kodamballi, 7. Yelethotadahalli, 8. Harokoppa, 9. Akkur, 10. Malurpatna, 11. Malur, 12. Mudagere, 13. Byadarahalli, 14. Bevooru

Devanahalli Taluk: 1. Koirra, 2. Kundana, 3. Avathi, 4. Bijjawara, 5. Koramangala, 6. Bettakote, 7. Channarayapatna, 8. Budigere.

Dodballapura Taluk: 1. Rajaghatta, 2. Sakkare Gollahalli, 3. Melekote, 4. Kodigehalli, 5. Doddabelavangala, 6. Majarahosahalli, 7. Kanasavadi, 8. Channadevi Agrahara, 9. Hosahally, 10. Tubagere, 11. Hanabe, 12. Sasalu.

Hoskote Taluk: 1. Sulibele, 2. Bendiganahalli, 3. Nandagudi, 4. Tavarekere, 5. Shivanapura, 6. Mugabala, 7. Alappanahalli, 8. Jadigenahalli, 9. Mallasandra, 10. Vagata, 11. Devanagundi, 12. Anugondahalli.

Kanakapura Taluk: 1. Gabbadi, 2. Harohalli, 3. Kottagalu, 4. Doddamaralavadi, 5. Banavasi, 6. T.Hosahalli, 7. Kallahally, 8. Bekuppe, 9. Shivanahalli, 10. Chikkamuduwadi, 11. Kodihally, 12. Herendyapanahalli, 13. Hosadurga, 14. Hunasanahalli, 15. Hukunda, 16. Heligehalli, 17. Alahalli, 18. Kadahally, 19. Kabbalu, 20. Sathanur.

Magadi Taluk: 1. Hulikal, 2. Kudur, 3. Narasandra, 4. Hullenahalli, 5. Thippasandra, 6. Kalarikaval Hosapalya, 7. Thaggikuppe, 8. Sathanur, 9. Mathikere, 10. Madabal, 11. Hanchikuppa (UG Doddi), 12. Bachenahatti, 13. Motagondanahalli, 14. Solur, 15. Banavadi.

Nelemangala Taluk: 1. Basavanahalli, 2. Yentiganahalli, 3. T. Begur, 4. Thyamagondlu, 5. Doddabele, 6. Manne, 7. Yelekyathanahalli, 8. Sompura, 9. Kuluvanahalli, 10. Shivagange.

Ramanagaram Taluk:- 1. Harisandra, 2. Sugganahalli, 3. Bidadi, 4. Lakshmisagara (Hanumanthanagara), 5. Ittamadu, 6. Byramangala, 7. Kylanchara, 8. Bannikuppa, 9. Kutagal, 10. Jalamangala, 11. Lakshmpura.

For the purpose of illustration, Thaggi kuppe Mandal Panchayat is reviewed below.

THAGGI KUPPE MANDAL PANCHAYAT

Thaggikuppe is situated about 4.5 km from the taluk headquarters town Magadi. After the introduction of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats Act of 1985, Mandal Panchayat was constituted in April 1987 for group of 25 villages with Thaggi Kuppe as Mandal Kendra. The Mandal Panchayat comprises of 30 members including eight seats reserved and two nominated. In 1981, the total population of the area formulating the Panchayat limits was 12,621 with about 8,409 residential houses. The extent of area coming under the jurisdiction of Mandal Panchayat is 868.05 hectares. To ensure proper co-ordination and effective administration, three committees viz., Social Justice, Production and Welfare have been formulated by the Mandal Panchayat and each comprises five members. The developmental works undertaken by the Mandal Panchayat during 1987-88 included construction of low cost houses at an expense of Rs. 7,000 and adult education at an expense of Rs.1,075. Under minor irrigation scheme, three bore wells were sunk. Under social forestry a nursery was opened at Byalakere village. Under the project of I.R.D.P. the developmental works undertaken by the Taluk Panchayat Samithi on behalf of the Zilla Parishad, in the Mandal areas accounted to Rs.2

lakhs for sanitation, Rs.22,563 for providing schools and Rs. 26,498 for laying of new roads, in addition to developmental works undertaken by the Zilla Parishad out of its own funds to the tune of Rs.55,000. At present, the extent of length of roads coming under the jurisdiction of the Mandal panchayat is 66 km.

The total amount of development grants released by the Zilla Parishad to the Mandal Panchayat under different schemes like low cost housing, drinking water, distribution of house sites to the siteless including per capita grants amounted to Rs.1.02 lakhs during 1987-88. Out of the 25 constituent villages of the Mandal Panchayat, 24 are provided with the facility of protected drinking water while 10 villages are provided with electricity. The total amount expended by the Panchayat for various ameliorative measures of SC/ST sections amounted to Rs.7,961 as against the allotment of Rs.20,000 during 1987-88. The total demand of rates and taxes for 1987-88 of the Mandal Panchayat was Rs.1.04 lakhs which included the arrears of Rs.94,791 for the previous years and the current year (1987-88) demands of Rs.9,758. The amount of rates and taxes collected during 1987-88 were accounted to Rs.11,136 resting the balance of Rs.93,413. The amount of income realised from other sources accounted to Rs.7,874. It is reported that this Mandal Panchayat has been adjudged as best Mandal Panchayat in rural district for 1987-88 on the basis of its overall performance in implementing several developmental schemes.

Statement showing the income of Taluk Development Boards in Bangalore Rural District for 1986-87.

Name of the Taluk Development Board	Land Revenue assigned by the Govt.	Rates and Taxes	Revenue derived from TDB properties and other sources	Miscellaneous	Grants and contributions	Debt head
1. Channapatna	81,000	-	58,872	2,82,827	-	-
2. Devanahalli	2,11,805	-	5,315	1,14,222	1,26,829	-
3. Dodballapur	1,50,026	2,00,000	31,000	1,74,000	1,07,000	2,43,458
4. Hoskote	1,76,873	2,59,600	21,704	45,456	1,53,410	9,17,594
5. Kanakapura	1,15,558	3,09,415	41,965	4,317	71,000	4,36,263
6. Magadi	70,476	2,44,125	15,120	1,320	65,000	1,33,009
7. Nelamangala	2,58,694	5,689	8,577	50,348	3,40,358	5,81,969
8. Ramanagaram	81,491	2,15,289	77,088	4,21,125	1,14,627	4,26,079

Statement showing the expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in Bangalore Rural District for 1986-87.

Name of the Taluk Development Board	General administration	Public works executed	Public health and sanitation	Civic amenities	Education	Contribution & grant sanctioned	Miscellaneous	Debt head
1. Channapatna	1,29,800	1,61,150	27,318	22,237	65,000	-	26,038	-
2. Devanahalli	94,004	3,00,832	97,062	22,237	84,282	4,000	-	-
3. Doddballapur	13,900	-	36,000	-	41,000	48,410	1,50,000	72,000
4. Hoskote	1,69,908	6,08,328	21,307	7,200	3,550	1,66,668	1,58,588	5,19,654
5. Kanakapura	1,50,539	2,46,014	47,094	22,128	7,569	-	95,822	12,63,918
6. Magadi	70,711	3,81,137	98,612	36,448	1,16,868	82,919	17,029	1,53,629
7. Nelamangala	2,07,371	2,02,142	-	1,05,679	2,04,219	56,416	48,158	1,18,293
8. Ramanagaram	1,32,600	2,12,275	29,291	38,315	1,71,766	1,01,716	1,14,968	5,87,476

HOUSING

In order to ease the growing acute shortage of housing especially in urban and Semi-urban centres, and also in rural areas, many agencies are engaged, including the government. Some of the taluk headquarters of rural district especially Nelamangala, Devanahalli and Hoskote being nearer to Bangalore, are also experiencing housing problem as in Bangalore.

Under the massive housing scheme launched by the government in 1978-79 in rural areas, popularly known as Janatha Housing Scheme, assisted by the Banks as well as the HUDCO are in operation. The number of houses sanctioned under the scheme till the end of March 1989 since inception was 25,884 and of them, number of houses completed by the end of March 1989 was 18,001 at an expenditure of Rs.638.60 lakhs and of these houses, 11,374 were meant for the SC/ST communities at an expenditure of Rs.380.71 lakhs. The cost of a unit (single house) ie. Rs.2,500 in 1978-79, now has been increased to Rs. 8000. The number of houses constructed under low cost experimental housing scheme launched in the district in 1976-77, upto the end of March 1988 since inception, was 6,129 as against 7,603 sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.150.96 lakhs and of them, 2,881 were allotted to SC/ST communities at an expenditure of Rs.44.21 lakhs. The cost of house now is Rs.2,000 as against Rs.1,250 in 1976-77.

As reported by the Zilla Parishad, the number of siteless people identified in rural district by the end of March 1988 was 1,01,795 and of them, people belonging to the SC and the ST communities were 45,810 and 5,122 respectively and the rest 50,863 were others. The total number of house sites distributed among the siteless upto the end of March 1989 was 85,649 comprising 38,682 for the SCs, 2,798 for the STs and the balance ie., 44,169 sites distributed for other communities. The highest number of sites distributed in the district was in Magadi taluk (13,735) followed by Nelamangala (13,056), Kanakapura (12,529) and Dodballapur (12,121).

HOUSING BOARD

The Karnataka Housing Board, Bangalore, opened its divisional office at Bangalore in 1984. Recently, the divisional office is renamed as Metropolitan Division II with enlarged area of operation covering three district viz. Bangalore rural, Kolar and Tumkur as sub-divisions. The total number of houses constructed by the Board upto the end of March 1986 in six taluk headquarters of rural district viz.

Kanakapura, Channapatna, Hoskote, Dodballapur, Devanahalli and Ramanagaram under the schemes like Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme (SRHS), Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), low income group (LIG), and middle income group (MIG) altogether accounted to 231 comprising 100 houses under SRHS, 77 for LIG, 42 for EWS and 12 for MIG. The Board has constructed 67 low cost houses for weaker sections at Harohalli of Kanakapura taluk in addition to teachers quarters at Mukthur, Kudyarappanahalli, Kalkunte Agrahara and Hunasamaranahalli. It is reported that construction of 189 houses at Kanakapura, composite housing scheme at Hoskote and Channapatna and Bidadi are under advanced stages for execution. Recently, a building centre to train artisans like masons, carpenters, etc. has been set up by the Board at Hoskote under HUDCO assistance

The district also has 18 house building co-operatives with about 10,000 members to cater to the housing needs of their members (see Chapter VI). Financial assistance for house building is also being granted by the corporate finance agencies like LIC, CANFIN, HDFC, and Co-operative Banks, etc.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

After the formation of Zilla Parishad in 1987 the engineering division of the Zilla Parishad is entrusted with the work of supply of rural water in place of the former PHE Department. Accordingly the rural water supply scheme of Bangalore Rural district are managed by two separate engineering divisions of Zilla Parishad viz., Ramanagaram and Bangalore founded in April 1987. The jurisdiction of each division co-terminates with the areas of revenue sub-divisions of Ramanagaram and Dodballapur respectively.

The present rural water supply schemes comprise mainly two schemes i.e., NRWS (state-scheme) and ARWS (Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme (Central Scheme started since 1975). Under the ARWS, entire cost of water supply scheme is met by the Central Government. There are also mini water supply schemes and bore wells launched under District Plan scheme. During the present plan it is proposed to take up NRWS and ARWS Schemes for those villages having a population more than 2000 as per 1981 Census. The number of water supply schemes sanctioned in the jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad engineering division Bangalore were 99, since inception to the end of March 1989 and of them 77 were taken up under NRWS and the balance under ARWS. The highest number reported are 45 from Hoskote taluk. Of these schemes, the number of schemes executed were 81, and of them 59 were under NRWS and the rest 22 through ARWS.

The total outlay of the scheme for the division under NRWS for 1986-87 and 1987-88 were accounted to Rs.55.12 lakhs and Rs.12.37 lakhs respectively, while an outlay under ARWS for the above years were accounted to Rs.20.12 lakhs and Rs.46,222 respectively.

During the last five years i.e., from 1983-84 to 1987-88 the number of bore wells sunk in the division taluk-wise were as follows: Dodballapur (478), Nelamangala (444), Hoskote (341) and Devanahalli (303) covering the total population of 3.91 lakhs. The cost of drilling of 1,566 bore wells in the division was accounted to Rs.170.08 lakhs.

Regarding Ramanagaram division, the total number of water supply schemes taken up under NRWS and ARWS were accounted to 57 and 42 respectively since inception to the end of March 1989 and of them numbers executed were 43 and 18 respectively. The highest number of schemes sanctioned were from Channapatna taluk (29) followed by Kanakapura taluk (28). The total outlay for 1987-88 and 1988-89 under NRWS for the division were Rs.7.58 lakhs and Rs.22.59 lakhs. While the outlay under Central Scheme accounted to Rs.7.32 and Rs.28.56 lakhs respectively. The cumulative total of successful borewells drilled in the division (talukwise) during the last five years (1984-85 to 88-89) were as follows: Magadi (498), Kanakapura (493), Ramanagaram (257) and Channapatna (239). The total cost incurred on these borewells (1,487) accounted to Rs.297.4 lakhs covering the population of 3.71 lakhs.
