

## CHAPTER XIV

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

**Early history** **T**HE early history of local self-governing institutions in the district dates back to 1864-65 when the district headquarters town of Kolar was provided with a municipal committee. In the smaller towns of the district, municipal regulations were enforced by the revenue officers. The setting up of a municipal committee in the district was an important step which gave encouragement to the people to manage the civic affairs of the town by their own efforts and skill. The non-official members of the committee were highly influential persons of the town. The committee had also six *ex-officio* members representing Government Departments, the number of such members being restricted to one-third of the total membership. After the Rendition in 1881, the Maharaja's Government took steps to broaden the scope of local self-governing institutions. During 1884-1885, there were 13 Municipalities in the district according to the report of administration of Mysore for the years from 1881-82 to 1885-86.

**Local Boards  
Regulation,  
1902** The administration of local funds at the time had been entrusted to a District Fund Circle. For this purpose, there was a Board presided over by the highest revenue officer of the area and consisting of non-official and official members. As a measure of improvement, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 was passed and under this Regulation, Taluk Boards were established in all the taluks. As regards the constitution of these Boards, the Regulation provided for a preponderance of the non-official element in them, but left to Government as to whether the members were to be nominated by Government or elected by the ratepayers. It also provided for an official or an elected president to preside over the deliberations.

The next step was taken in 1906, when a new Municipal Regulation was passed. This measure, however, provided for

preponderance of official element in the minor municipalities. The local self-governing bodies in Mysore had achieved, on the whole, a fair measure of success and the Government felt that they should take a step forward and a new bill was introduced in the Mysore Legislative Council on 29th June 1917. The Regulation of 1906 had been found too complex for the smaller towns and there was also the anomaly of the existence of municipal boards created under executive orders, alongside of those constituted under statutory provisions. In 1918, a new Regulation called the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Regulation VI of 1918 was passed. One of the objectives of this law was to bring within the purview of the Regulation such of the Non-Regulation Municipalities and the Unions as were fit to be constituted into Minor Municipalities. The distinction between the Regulation and Non-Regulation Municipalities was that the former had a statutory basis and the latter were based only on notifications by Government. Under the new Regulation, an increase in the elected element was introduced, one-third being increased to one-half in the case of Town Municipal Councils and two-thirds in the case of City Municipalities. The Government also accepted the principle of the election of presidents and vice-presidents in the City and Town Municipal Councils. Another provision in the Regulation invested the municipal councils with enlarged powers, limiting the control of Government to broad questions only. In order to give an increased scope of work to the municipal councils, power was also reserved by the Government for investing selected municipal councils with the control of elementary education, medical relief including vaccination and *muzrai* institutions.

A most important feature in the new Regulation after it emerged from the Legislative Council was the insertion of a chapter on Village Panchayats and the reason assigned for this addition was that the village should be the unit of local self-government and that greater attention was, therefore, to be paid to the improvement of village administration, thereby laying a surer foundation for the more efficient development of local self-government. A large number of Village Improvement Committees had been established under the executive orders of Government and were already working in the State. It was intended to place on a statutory basis all those committees which had attained a fair amount of efficiency and to notify them as panchayats. The majority of the members of these panchayats were to be elected including its president. The Regulation also contained the necessary provision for giving the panchayats financial autonomy, subject to the general supervision of the Taluk Boards. The panchayats, besides having their own funds accruing from house-tax, taxes on vacant village sites and other

**Village  
Panchayats**

items, were also to have a definite portion of the local cess and *mohatarfa* apart from any Government contributions they might receive.

#### **Taluk Boards**

As regards Taluk Boards, the main defect in the system as it existed then was that these Boards had no definite responsibilities and functions and so far had been only the agents of District Boards in name. The Government accepted in the main the recommendations of the Local Self-Government Enquiry Committee according to which there was to be an elected majority in all the District and Taluk Boards. The Taluk Boards were given independent powers subject only to the control of the District Boards to administer and control only those functions and services which were more or less localised, leaving to the District Boards functions and services which required a co-ordinated organisation throughout the district. This necessitated a separate Taluk Board Fund for administrative purposes as well as a separate budget for all of which necessary provision was made in the new Regulation. According to another provision of the Regulation, the Deputy Commissioners, as a general rule, ceased to be members of municipal councils and Amildars were appointed as presidents of taluk headquarters municipalities as well as of minor municipal councils in the taluk except when an Assistant Commissioner or a non-official member was appointed as such. Several town and minor municipal councils were allowed the privilege of electing their own vice-presidents.

During the year 1921, another Regulation, called the Mysore Local Bodies and Village Panchayats Amending Regulation of 1921 was passed. This law gave powers to local bodies to levy an education cess. In 1923, a conference of local bodies was summoned, in order to find ways and means for the improvement of the local self-governing institutions. Acting on the recommendations of this conference, the Taluk Boards were abolished in 1927. The constitution of village panchayats was regulated by a separate enactment passed in the same year. In the year when the Taluk Boards were abolished, the law regulating the District Boards was amended and they were invested with the functions and powers of the Taluk Boards also. The Elementary Education Act of 1930 invested the local bodies with the management and control of primary education. During 1932-33, the Act governing municipalities underwent a change by which a wider suffrage was introduced in the elections to the minor municipalities also. These measures helped to improve the working of local self-governing institutions to a certain extent.

After 1947, when popular Government was ushered in, far-reaching changes were introduced in order to streamline the administration of local self-governing bodies. The most

remarkable of the changes was the introduction of adult suffrage in all the municipal areas and the total elimination of the nominated element in the constitution of a municipal council. As per the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951, the distinction known as major and minor municipalities was done away with. All the Town Municipalities were given the privilege of electing their presidents and vice-presidents.

In order to bring about uniformity throughout the new Mysore State in respect of municipal administration, a new measure called the Mysore Municipalities Act of 1964 (Mysore Act XXII of 1964) was passed and it came into force from 1st April 1965. This new measure introduces several changes in various aspects of municipal administration. While under Section 9 of the 1951 Act, 15 councillors were to be elected if the population of the town did not exceed 10,000 and 20 councillors if the population exceeded 10,000, according to Section 11 of the new Act, the number of councillors to be elected is 15 if the population of the town does not exceed 20,000. The new Act also provides for an increase of four members for every 10,000 of population in excess of 20,000. The term of office of the president and the vice-president was two years from the date of election according to Section 23 (ii) of the 1951 Act. But Section 42 (ii) of the 1964 Act provides that the term of office of the president and the vice-president may be four years. However, if the Municipal Councils concerned so decide, elections to the offices of the president and vice-president may be held every year.

**Mysore  
Municipalities  
Act, 1964**

Under Section 220 of the 1951 Act, the Executive Officer of a municipality could, with the permission of the president or by virtue of a resolution passed in this behalf at any meeting of the Municipal Council or of any committee, present an explanation in regard to any subject under discussion at such meeting, without, of course, the right to vote. But under Section 340 of the new Act, the Chief Officer has the right to attend the meeting of the Municipal Council or any committee of the council and take part in the discussions, but without the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote. Elections to the municipalities are now being held and the Municipal Councils being re-constituted under the provisions of the new Act.

#### MUNICIPALITIES

There are 13 Town Municipalities in the Kolar district, viz., Kolar, Robertsonpet, Bangarpet, Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Gauribidanur, Manchena-halli, Bagepalli and Gudibanda, besides the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. All these Municipalities were constituted in

accordance with the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, and have representatives of different delimited divisions into which the municipal areas are divided. These civic representatives are called members, and they are empowered to elect, from amongst them, the president and the vice-president. Elections are held every four years on the basis of adult franchise. The chief duties of the president are to preside over the meetings of the municipality and to watch over the financial and executive administration. He also exercises supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and officials of the municipality. The vice-president, who is next to the president, is entitled to perform all the functions of the president in his absence. The municipal functions include matters essential to sanitation, health, maintenance of roads, regulation of markets and sale of goods, provision of educational and recreational facilities, safety and convenience and well-being of the population. Property tax, octroi, market fees, entertainment tax, cesses and levies are the main sources of revenue of the municipalities. The State Government helps them with grants and contributions for specific purposes. A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the 13 municipalities in the district for 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 is appended at the end of the chapter.

**Kolar Municipal Council**

The Town Municipal Council of the headquarters town of the district is the oldest Municipality in the district. It was first established as a Municipal Committee in 1864-65. The present jurisdiction of the Municipality extends to 1.50 square miles and it had a population of 32,587 according to 1961 census. The municipal area had 5,274 dwelling houses in 1961 and the total property tax collected in 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 1,05,240. There are four divisions in the municipal area, from each of which five members were elected under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The town was electrified on 30th October 1929 and in 1965-66, it had 460 street lights, besides 40 dome lights, five fluorescent tube lights and 20 mercury vapour lamps.

*Water supply.*—Protected water is distributed to the inhabitants of the town. The pumping station is named after the donor, the late Sri V. R. Chikkananjappa Setty. Two tanks called the Ammerahalli tank and the Madarahalli tank are the main sources of water supply. The tank water is pumped to the main pump-house which is situated on the Kolar-Bangalore road and then filtered. It is estimated that the cost of filtration comes to about Rs. 48,000 a year. As the town is developing with well laid-out extensions, the present water sources are found inadequate. The Town Municipal Council has decided to carry out improvements to the existing supply by tapping bore-wells at Kodikannur. The improvement works are proceeding apace as per a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 7.23 lakhs.

*Public health and sanitation.*—Promotion of public health and sanitation is the primary function of the Town Municipal Council. The Municipality has two Health Inspectors, 50 sweepers and scavengers, six gangmen, two maistries, one lorry with tractor and trailer. During 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 82,712 was spent on this account. The Municipality maintains a Local Fund Dispensary. For purposes of pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers, a mid-wife is provided. She attends to maternity and child welfare work. The Junior Health Inspector attends to vaccination. In addition to these normal duties, the Municipality maintains a births and deaths register. The town has no underground drainage system and with the help of the State Government, a comprehensive underground drainage scheme is now well under way at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,30,000.

*Recreation.*—At present, there are two parks well maintained by the Municipality with an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 4,265. A public radio is installed in one of the parks. A separate children's park and a play-ground are also provided in one of the parks.

The Municipality has provided two clock towers, one at the bus stand and the other at the entrance of the town from the Bangalore side.

*Education.*—The Municipal Council is providing scholarships to two students studying in the Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Polytechnic, Bangalore. Since there was no polytechnic in the district at the time the scholarships were instituted, the Municipality thought it fit to award it to students going to Bangalore for technical study. This is being continued. It also contributes to the Sri Krishnarajendra Library and Reading Room and some other public institutions.

Out of the total receipts of the Town Municipal Council during 1965-66, which amounted to Rs. 3,90,099, a sum of Rs. 68,000 was spent on general administration, Rs. 27,507 on public safety, Rs. 1,89,804 on public health and convenience and Rs. 4,600 on education.

The Chikballapur Town Municipal Council was constituted in accordance with the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The area of the Municipality is 4.50 square miles with a population of 23,025 according to the 1961 census. The town is divided into six electoral divisions and there are in all twenty municipal councillors elected from them.

**Chikballapur  
Municipal  
Council**

The town is well planned and contains several extensions. These extensions situated in the north-west of the town are planned

according to modern standards. Proposals are under consideration to lay out more extensions along the Gauribidanur road.

*Water supply.*—Bore-wells are the source of water supply to the town. These wells are located behind the Kandavara tank from where the water is brought to the centre of the town. The bore-wells scheme has cost the Municipality more than two lakhs of rupees. As the average supply of drinking water is only about 40,000 gallons per day, the supply has become insufficient for the growing town. The *per capita* consumption of water at present is only about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons. In order to improve the water supply, the Municipality is executing the Jakkalamadugu Water Supply Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 lakhs. The improved supply of water is expected to begin by 1969.

*Roads.*—The total road mileage under the Municipal administration is 29 miles, of which nine miles are asphalted and the rest are *katcha* roads. The town was electrified on 28th February 1932 and the lighting system was improved in the year 1960. There were in all 424 street lights as on 31st December 1967.

*Drainage.*—The town has 'L' shaped and sylk pattern surface drains. The survey work for an underground drainage scheme has just been taken up by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Bangalore.

*Recreation.*—There are two recreation parks, one in the heart of the town in front of the Jubilee Hall and the other in the area of the public offices. These parks are maintained at an annual cost of about Rs. 1,500.

*Other amenities.*—The Municipality has taken up construction of houses under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme and this work is being speeded up; 13 houses are expected to be ready by the middle of 1968. It is giving grants to the local hospital, the child welfare centre and the high school run by the Government.

**Chintamani  
Municipal  
Council**

The population of the Chintamani town was 19,644 according to 1961 census. The area of the Municipality is 4.30 square miles. The Chintamani Town Municipal Council was constituted under the Town Municipalities Act of 1951. There are in all 20 councillors elected from four divisions. Chintamani Kasaba, Nekkundi, Venkatagirikote, Malapally and Sonasettahalli are the areas within the municipal limits.

*Water supply.*—Drinking water is supplied to the town through pipes drawn from bore-wells. In addition to this, the water of Kannampalli tank situated near Chintamani is also

utilised for the supply of water. About three lakhs of gallons are pumped daily from these water sources. The Municipality is maintaining 12 bore-wells and one pump-house near Sidlaghatta road with four compressors and six motors, one pump-house near Bangalore road with a single compressor and pump units. There are 850 private taps and 290 public taps within the municipal area.

*Drainage.*—Surface drainage works have been completed at a cost of over a lakh of rupees by the Public Works Department on behalf of the Municipality. The expenditure was met from the municipal funds in addition to the Government grant. The State Public Works Department has surveyed the area for a comprehensive underground drainage scheme and its report has been submitted to Government.

*Lighting.*—The town was electrified on 27th November 1933. There are in all 315 street lights together with 35 cluster lights, one fluorescent light, four suspension lights and one light on the top of the Varadadri hill.

*Recreation.*—There are four parks maintained by the Municipality, one situated in the Municipal office compound, one main park on the northern side of the Municipal office, one children's park in Nekkundi *Agrahara* and the fourth on the top of the Varadadri hill.

*Education.*—The Municipality has contributed a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the establishment of a Polytechnic. The Municipality is running a Nursery School, a Municipal High School, a Girls' High School and a First Grade College of Arts and Science.

Municipal grants are also earmarked for the maintenance of two medical institutions, *viz.*, the Local Fund Hospital and the Maternity Hospital.

The Robertsonpet Town Municipal Council was constituted with effect from 1st November 1964, as per a Government Order dated 26th October 1964. The town owes its origin to the development of the Kolar Gold Mining area which has attracted workers from far and near. The needs of the large number of workers had to be met and a number of shops and establishments sprang up in course of time. The merchants built their shops, godowns and residential houses and a small area developed into a sprawling town. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Anderson, who were technical officers of M/s. John Taylor and Company, took great interest in providing amenities to those people also who were not employees of the mines. Several provisions of the Mysore Mines Act were made use of to develop the township. Proper roads were laid and water supply was provided. A link road was

**Robertsonpet  
Municipal  
Council**



constructed between Robertsonpet and Andersonpet. The latter township owed its development to the Champion Reef Mines. The names of Mr. Roberts and Mr. Anderson were given to the two towns which became Robertsonpet and Andersonpet.

Prior to the constitution of a separate Municipal Council under the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, Robertsonpet, Andersonpet, Oorgaumpet and the mining area were administered by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. There was a persistent demand for converting the Sanitary Board into a City Municipality as the population exceeded a lakh and twenty thousand. After careful consideration of all the aspects, the State Government decided to constitute a separate Town Municipality for the areas not covered by the mines. This was the origin of the Robertsonpet Town Municipal Council.

For the purpose of constituting a new municipality in this area, the Robertsonpet Municipality (Formation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1964, (Mysore Act 6 of 1964) was passed. Under this law, the boundaries of the municipal area were fixed so as to include within the municipal limits Robertsonpet town, Andersonpet town, Oorgaumpet and seven revenue villages and the Municipality was constituted on the 1st November 1964. Under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Act, an Administrator was appointed to manage the affairs of the Municipality until the constitution of a council. For the day-to-day administration of the Municipality, all the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act of 1951 were made applicable. The Administrator appointed under Section 3(1) of the Robertsonpet Municipality (Formation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1964, is of the status of a Senior Assistant Commissioner. The municipal administration, which is headed by the Administrator, has a Revenue Officer, a Public Works Supervisor, one Senior Health Inspector, one Junior Health Inspector, two Vaccinators, one Basic Health Visitor, three Octroi Inspectors, three part-time mid-wives and necessary ministerial and other staff. Elections to the Council under the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, were held in June 1968.

*Area and population.*—The area of the Municipality is 2.2 square miles and the population after it was bifurcated from the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area was 39,375. The total number of ratepayers on the list of the Municipality during 1967-68 was 6,549. The municipal area is bounded on the south, west and north by the mining area and on the east by the Bangarpet taluk. The main entrance to the new municipal area is through the Oorgaum Railway Station, Robertsonpet road.

*Taxes.*—The main sources of municipal revenue are the house-tax, water-tax, lighting tax, octroi, market fees, bus stand fee, professional tax, advertisement tax, cycle tax, tax on vehicles, entertainment tax and revenue derived from the sale of manure. Tax on houses is levied at 8 per cent of the rental value. Water tax is levied at 7 per cent and tax on lighting is fixed at 3 per cent. The ratepayers possessing building property have to pay in all 18 per cent on the rental value fixed. The expected revenue in a full year is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 on this account. The Revenue Officer is directly responsible for the collection of these levies.

Octroi on certain types of goods coming into the municipal area, for instance, cotton textiles, silk fabrics, coconuts, betel nuts, radios and transistors fetch a total revenue of about Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Fifty per cent of the net amount collected on this account are being paid to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, after deducting the collection charges.

Robertsonpet has a fairly big municipal market named after the Father of the Nation. This market place is situated opposite to the bus depot in the centre of Robertsonpet town and has an imposing structure with an attractive shop front. There is also a small market in Andersonpet. Fees are levied under by-laws for all the wares vended in the market yard. The total collections under this account during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 1,15,000.

The Municipality is maintaining a bus stand in the crowded part of the town. A portion of the bus stand building is occupied by the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation. Neatly built shops and kiosks in the bus stand have been let out. The total revenue derived from the bus stand fee and rent is about Rs. 5,000 per annum. Professional tax is another item which fetched a revenue of about Rs. 5,000 in 1967-68. Tax is also levied on advertisements displayed in public places. The actual revenue derived from this source was about Rs. 2,000 in 1967-68.

An annual tax of Rs. 2.50 is levied on each cycle and badges are given by the Municipality, which are often checked by the staff. Tax is also levied on *juthas*, carts and push carts. A sum of Rs. 2,700 was derived from this source. A sum of about Rs. 65,000 was realised in 1967-68 as tax on entertainments.

*Water supply.*—Filtered water is provided to the inhabitants of the municipal area to the extent of 50,000 gallons per day. Excess water charges are levied at the rate of 94 paise per one thousand gallons. The quota of free allowance for every house connection is 1,500 gallons. Any excess above this fixed quota is charged. The Municipality collected Rs. 24,000 in 1967-68

under excess water charges. There are about 500 private connections in the town.

The source of water supply is the Bethamangala tank, which is about seven miles to the east of Robertsonpet town. To augment the water supply, four bore-wells have been sunk in Swarnakuppam on the out-skirts of the town. The water supply is inadequate for the needs of the population and efforts are being made to tap fresh sources.

*Lighting.*—Robertsonpet, Andersonpet and Oorgaumpet towns are well lighted with electricity. There are in all 659 street lights including 45 mercury vapour lights. A sum of Rs. 12,500 was spent during 1967-68 for lighting.

*Roads.*—The municipal area is served with well laid-out roads. Out of a total length of 18 miles of roads, a length of 10 miles is asphalted and the rest is metalled. A Public Works Supervisor with 11 gangmen looks after the roads. The roads running from Oorgaum railway station to Robertsonpet and from Robertsonpet to Andersonpet and the road in front of the Gandhi market, which is shell-creted, are well maintained.

*Sanitation and health.*—The town has no underground drainage system. Open drains are provided. Senior and Junior Health Inspectors are looking after sanitation. The Municipality is running two dispensaries, one at Oorgaumpet and another at Andersonpet. Robertsonpet has a well-equipped civil hospital and a separate maternity hospital.

*Education and recreation.*—Two high schools are being run by the Municipality, one for boys and another for girls. Both of these are located in Robertsonpet proper. The Boys' High School has a pupil-strength of about 1,000 and the Girls' High School of about 650. The Municipality is maintaining also two public parks for the recreation of the inhabitants.

The town of Mulbagal was constituted into a Minor Municipality in 1911 and subsequently raised to the status of a Town Municipality in 1956, under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The area of the Municipality is 1.20 square miles including the new Muthyalpet extension. There are 20 members in the council elected from 5 territorial divisions. The elections are held once in four years. The population of the town according to 1961 census was 11,977.

*Water supply.*—Protected water is provided to the inhabitants of the town from bore-wells. There are 35 public taps. In order to help improve the water supply, the State Government has

**Mulbagal  
Municipal  
Council**

given a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Municipality and the work is progressing.

*Roads.*—The total road length under the charge of the municipal administration is  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles, of which  $1\frac{1}{7}$  miles are tarred and the rest are metalled. The town has only surface drains.

*Lighting.*—The town was electrified on 8th October 1932 and there are in all 218 street lights. A sum of Rs. 2,500 is being spent each month on this item.

*Other amenities.*—The Municipality is maintaining a higher secondary school with a strength of more than 500 pupils, as also a free reading room. A maternity hospital has also been opened here by the State Government for which a maintenance grant is being given by the Municipal Council. The Council is paying a grant to the veterinary hospital also. The town has a children's park called Chacha Nehru Park managed by the Muzrai Department.

The Manchenahalli Municipality was set up as a Minor Municipality in 1947 under the Mysore Municipalities Act of 1933. Later on, it was converted into a Town Municipal Council as per the Town Municipalities Act of 1951. There are in all 15 councillors. The area of the town is 0.80 square mile and the population 4,347 (1961 census). The total tax amount including octroi recovered during 1966-67 was about Rs. 35,000.

**Manchena-  
halli  
Municipal  
Council**

The Municipality is paying a sum of Rs. 750 to the local high school as a grant-in-aid and Rs. 100 each to the middle school and high school for mid-day meal facilities. There are eight sweepers and one sanitary maistry for attending to sanitation work. The source of water supply to the town has been ordinary wells. An estimate is ready for a protected water supply scheme and the work has not yet begun. Electric lights have been provided and there were 74 street lights in 1966-67.

The Gauribidanur Town Municipality was constituted under the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. According to the 1961 census, the town had a population of 8,559, with an area of 0.70 square mile. It is situated on the banks of Uttara Pinakini river. The Municipal Council consists of 15 members elected from five divisions. The elections are held once in four years on the basis of adult franchise.

**Gauribidanur  
Municipal  
Council**

*Developmental Schemes.*—Of late, the Gauribidanur town is growing fast on account of industrial and educational expansion. A large-scale co-operative sugar factory has been established here

and an Atomic Energy Station is situated at Hosur, some six miles from the municipal town. Recently, a First-Grade Science College was also founded here. Having regard to these developments, the Municipality has formed several lay-outs, viz., Electrical colony, Thyagaraja colony, Korekallahalli lay-out, Devarahosahalli lay-out, Harijan colony and Anandapuram extension. In order to meet the still increasing demand for sites, the council has resolved to form a new lay-out of about 35 acres under the guidance of the Director of Town Planning.

In recent years, various other development schemes have been also executed by the Municipality to provide increased amenities to the ratepayers. A model Harijan colony with 45 houses and seven houses for sweepers have been constructed. For this work, the Social Welfare Department gave a subsidy. A new bus stand has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 27,000. A town hall at a cost of Rs. 31,000 is being constructed with financial assistance from the State Government. In the various parts of the town, four circles have been formed at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 as a measure of beautification.

*Water supply.*—Supply of protected water to the town was first commissioned in the year 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 2.6 lakhs with wells as the source. A water tank with a capacity of 40,000 gallons has been constructed and 120 public taps and 326 private connections have been provided. As the present supply is inadequate, a survey for a comprehensive water supply scheme is being done by the Public Health Engineering Department.

*Lighting.*—The town was electrified on 31st May 1933 and during 1967 there were 232 street lights, with 8 mercury vapour lamps and 12 fluorescent tube lights. The Municipality spends about Rs. 20,000 a year on this account.

*Roads.*—The total length of roads within the municipal limits is  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles, of which a length of two miles is chipcarpeted and the rest are metalled roads.

*Drainage.*—The town has no underground drainage system. Surface drains and sykh pattern drains have been provided in most parts of the town. The Municipality is now making efforts to take up an underground drainage scheme.

*Education and recreation.*—The Municipality has constructed a good building to house a nursery school at a cost of Rs. 17,000. A grant of Rs. 1,500 per year is given to the Acharya Higher Secondary School. A primary school building has been also constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000 at Korekallahalli. A park has

been laid out at a cost of Rs. 10,000 near the town hall for recreational purposes.

The Bangarpet Town Municipal Council was constituted as per the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The area of the Municipality is 0.50 square mile and it had a population of 11,360 in 1961. There are in all 20 councillors elected from various divisions under adult franchise. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 56,161 was collected by way of taxes.

**Bangarpet  
Municipal  
Council**

*Water supply.*—Protected water is being supplied to the rate-payers. There are eight bore-wells, and two overhead tanks have been installed to store water. About 80,000 gallons of protected water are supplied daily. There are 128 public taps in the town.

*Other amenities.*—The Municipality is maintaining a high school. A sum of about Rs. 10,000 is being expended on this account annually. In addition, a *Sishu Vihara* is also being run for which a grant of Rs. 3,650 was paid in 1966-67. The town has no underground drainage system and surface drains have been provided in most parts of the town. There is a Senior Health Inspector to look after the health and sanitation of the town. Electric street lighting has been provided and there are at present 221 street lights.

The Sidlaghatta Town Municipal Council was reconstituted on 30th March 1965 as per the Town Municipalities Act of 1951. The area of the Municipality is 0.20 square mile with a population of 12,564 as per the 1961 census. There are 20 members on the council, two of the seats being reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

**Sidlaghatta  
Municipal  
Council**

*Water supply.*—Protected water is being supplied to the inhabitants from bore-wells. An improved scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 3.25 lakhs has been sanctioned and the work is under way.

*Other amenities.*—Annually a sum of Rs. 6,000 is earmarked towards the maintenance of the Municipal High School. Also a sum of Rs. 300 is being paid annually to poor students to help them to pursue their education. A Junior Health Inspector is in charge of the work of sanitation in the town and there are 23 sweepers. Proposals have been submitted to the Government for providing underground drainage to the town. Electric street lights have been provided and there were 219 such lights in the town during 1966-67.

**Srinivaspur  
Municipal  
Council**

The beginning of the Srinivaspur Municipality dates back to the pre-Rendition days, when under the orders of the British Commission, Municipal Boards were set up in all district and taluk headquarters towns. Srinivaspur, a town about 15 miles north-north-east of Kolar town, was the headquarters of a taluk when the Municipal Board started functioning. Immediately after the Rendition in 1881, the taluk was converted into a sub-taluk and in 1897, the original status was restored. During the intervening period, the status of the Municipal Board was, however, maintained. The Board consisted of *ex-officio* and non-official members nominated under the orders of Government. In the early years after the Rendition, Sri Venkatasami Reddy and Sri Ravani Setty, two outstanding non-officials, who were members of the Mysore Representative Assembly also, addressed themselves to the task of improving the town.

In 1919, the town was made a Minor Municipality under the Minor Municipalities Regulation of 1918. The Amildar of the taluk was the *ex-officio* president. The elections were being conducted under the old law and only those who paid municipal taxes were allowed to vote and stand for elections. A few members were nominated to represent special interests. Under the Town Municipalities Act of 1951, a full-fledged Town Municipal Council was constituted. There is an elected president as also a vice-president. There are 15 members elected on adult franchise. Two of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The total area of the municipal town is 0.10 square mile and the population was 6,812 in 1961.

*Taxes.*—Property-tax is the main source of revenue of the Municipality and this is levied at 15 per cent on the rental value. Out of a total revenue of about Rs. 67,000, nearly half of it comes from this source. The other chief sources of revenue are octroi and market fees.

*Water supply.*—Wells have been the source of water supply in the town. A new comprehensive water supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 3.25 lakhs was sanctioned in 1966. The work has been in rapid progress and seven bore-wells, a overhead tank and a pump-house are ready. Water from this source is expected to flow by August 1968 at the rate of 15,000 gallons per day.

*Sanitation and health.*—Open drains are provided to drain storm water. There is no underground drainage system. Night soil is cleared by scavengers in carts. The sanitation of the town is looked after by a Senior Health Inspector. The two dispensaries in the town are maintained by the Government.

*Roads.*—There are about six miles of roads within the municipal limits. The main road from Chintamani to Kolar which passes through Srinivasapur is asphalted, as also the road leading towards Royalpad. A Supervisor is in charge of maintenance of roads. There are 91 electric street lights and 16 fluorescent tube lights in the town.

The Municipality is maintaining a town hall and a public park, adjacent to the town hall, but no educational institution is being run by it. The Taluk Development Board is running a higher secondary school at this place.

Extensions have sprang up near the railway station and the Royalpad road. The Municipality is acquiring more land for fresh lay-outs.

The Malur town was a Minor Municipality since 1925-26 and was converted into a Town Municipality under the Town Municipalities Act of 1951. It was reconstituted after elections with 15 members on 6th July 1964. The area of the Municipality is 0.10 square mile with a population of 7,589 (1961 census).

**Malur  
Municipal  
Council**

*Water supply.*—Protected water drawn from bore-wells is supplied to the inhabitants. There are 250 private connections.

*Roads.*—The town has 6.3 miles of roads, of which only 3 furlongs are asphalted, the rest having other kinds of surface. There are 125 electric street lights including 5 mercury vapour lights.

*Education and recreation.*—A higher secondary school, a nursery school and a public park are being maintained by the Municipality.

The Municipality is not maintaining any separate medical institutions, but is contributing towards maintenance of a Government dispensary and a veterinary hospital.

The Gudibanda Town Municipality was constituted under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951 (Mysore Act No. 22 of 1951). The last elections were held in April 1964. The term of the Municipal Council, which expired on 29th April 1968, has been extended by the State Government upto the end of July 1968. There are 15 members on the Municipal Council elected from three divisions called A, B and C, each division returning five councillors. In division 'C' one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The total area of the Municipality is 66 acres and 22 guntas and the population of the town as per 1961 census was 4,478.

**Gudibanda  
Municipal  
Council**



The town is provided with open drains. In recent months, the old drains have been improved at a cost of Rs. 7,656. The Municipality is maintaining nearly five miles of roads and only the main road has been asphalted. Improvements were effected to these roads in 1966-67 at a cost of Rs. 2,250. There are 85 electric street lights, five fluorescent tube lights and five mercury vapour lights in the town.

*Water supply.*—Hitherto, the source of supply of drinking water in the town has been the ordinary wells. A new scheme for supply of filtered water from bore-wells estimated to cost Rs. 2,13,000 was sanctioned by the Government recently. Water from this new source is expected to flow shortly.

*Taxation.*—Octroi on specified goods coming into the town is the main source of municipal revenue in this town. During 1966-67, the total collections from this source amounted to Rs. 5,307. Property tax, *i.e.*, tax on residential houses and vacant sites in the town fetched Rs. 1,963. The lighting, water and conservancy rates brought an income of Rs. 723. Other sources of revenue like vehicle tax and market fees accounted for a revenue of Rs. 1,749. The Municipality received a grant of Rs. 9,655 from the State Government. It is not levying any professional tax.

**Bagepalli  
Municipal  
Council**

Prior to 1952, Bagepalli was a Minor Municipality. In that year, it was constituted as a Town Municipal Council under the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. There are 15 members on the Council. The area of the Municipality is 0.10 square mile and the population as per the 1961 census was 3,519.

*Water supply.*—Execution of a scheme for the supply of protected water to the town is well under way. A well has been dug on the bed of the Chitravati river and adequate quantities of water are drawn from the well.

*Other amenities.*—The town has 'L' shaped drains as also box-type in several places. Electric lights have been provided. There are seven sweepers to clean the town.

The Council has decided to form new lay-outs. As a part of this new scheme, 15 acres of land have been acquired. Roads in the town have been metalled and by-lanes have been pitched with stone slabs.

**Kolar Gold  
Fields  
Sanitary  
Board**

A special local self-governing institution called the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was established on the 16th November 1899. The affairs of this area were managed by a Board consisting of seven members, of whom three were officials and four non-

officials. The Sanitary Board was independent of the Local Fund Board of the Kolar District and the area administered by the Board was excluded from the jurisdiction of the Local Fund Board, Kolar. The strength of the Sanitary Board was gradually raised. In 1929, the Board had 18 members of whom 11 were non-officials and the rest were nominated by the Government. The position of the Board was unique. It was not a corporate body but a statutory committee appointed by the Government. As regards day-to-day administration, it was like a District Board. Its powers were regulated by the provisions of the Mines Regulation of 1906 and the rules issued by the Government in this behalf. The Mining Board, which was a federal committee of the Mining Companies working on the fields, had a preponderant representation on the Sanitary Board. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar district was the president of the Board and the Special Magistrate of the Kolar Gold Fields was appointed by the Government as the vice-president. The Board could levy taxes, rates and cesses. In the beginning, however, 75 per cent of the local cess on land revenue items and the income from the sale of stray cattle, cattle pounds, slaughter-houses and markets in the local area under the control of the Board was withdrawn from the Kolar District Board and assigned to the Sanitary Board. The entire *mohatarfa* leviable in the Sanitary Board area was also assigned to the Sanitary Board.

Prior to the 1st November 1964, the Sanitary Board had jurisdiction over Robertsonpet, Andersonpet and seven directly administered villages and 76 indirectly administered villages, besides the area comprising the actual mines. A new Municipality was constituted on the 1st November 1964 for Robertsonpet, having jurisdiction over Robertsonpet, Andersonpet and seven directly administered villages. Accordingly, the Sanitary Board ceased exercising jurisdiction over these areas and 76 indirectly administered villages. The Board's activities are now confined to the mining area only. The population served by the Board is 80,430 as per the 1961 census.

*Constitution.*—Prior to 1958, the Sanitary Board consisted of 19 nominated and 7 elected members of whom the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the president and the Assistant Commissioner, Kolar Sub-Division, was the vice-president. During that year, the State Government constituted a nominated body consisting of 15 official and non-official members of whom one non-official member was the vice-president. This constitution was continued upto the end of March 1959 when the Board was reconstituted with an official body consisting of nine members. Subsequently, the District Health Officer, Kolar district, was nominated as a member. The present Sanitary Board constituted on 29th March 1966 consists of five members and

they are : (1) the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar district (president), (2) the Assistant Commissioner, Kolar Sub-Division (vice-president), (3) the Executive Engineer, Kolar Division, Kolar, (4) the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar Gold Fields hospital and (5) the Secretary, Central Administration, Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings.

*Water supply.*—Protected and assured water supply for the entire Kolar Gold Fields urban area is drawn from the Bethamangala reservoir. Water is also being supplied from Swarnakuppam bore-well. The Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings are meeting the water supply charges in the Sanitary Board area.

Mainly, surface drains have been provided in the area and they are maintained in good condition. But the bungalows in the area, occupied by the mining officers, have soak pits of their own.

*Medical care.*—There is a Maternity Hospital and a Civil Hospital maintained by the State Government in Robertsonpet town which cater to the needs of the public of both mining and non-mining areas. There is also a general dispensary at Champion Reefs maintained by the Sanitary Board. The Board is also maintaining a veterinary dispensary at Robertsonpet. A health unit has been opened at Oorgaum.

*Education.*—Until recently, the K.G.F. Sanitary Board was maintaining two high schools in Robertsonpet town, one for boys and another for girls. These institutions are being now maintained by the Robertsonpet Town Municipality. About 1,100 pupils are studying in the Boys' High School and 600 pupils in the Girls' High School. Apart from these, there are nine high schools in the area. There are primary and middle schools run both by the Government and private organisations. The Sanitary Board is maintaining a First Grade College at Oorgaum.

*Lighting.*—The Gold Fields area was electrified on the 10th July 1902. After the formation of the Robertsonpet Municipality, the question of bifurcation of the lighting arrangements is under consideration.

The Sanitary Board has constructed, under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 90 houses in Robertsonpet and Andersonpet areas at a cost of Rs. 2,97,000. It has also approved a layout of 150 sites near the E.D. Hospital for building houses. There is a proposal to convert the Sanitary Board into a notified area.

## VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

In the year 1959, a new Regulation called the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959 was ushered in. As a result, the District Boards were abolished and a three-tier decentralised administration was introduced, consisting of Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and the District Development Council. It was also envisaged that a Panchayat should be established in every revenue village or a group of villages, having a population of not less than 1,500, but not more than 10,000. Each panchayat should have not less than 11 and not more than 19 members with reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population. In each panchayat, two seats are reserved for women. If a village has a population of more than 5,000, the State Government has powers to notify the panchayat as a Town Panchayat.

**Mysore  
Village  
Panchayats  
and Local  
Boards Act,  
1959**

*Constitution of Panchayats.*—According to the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, 489 village panchayats have been constituted in the district. These panchayats covered 3,221 *chirak* and *bechirak* villages having a total population of 10,29,219. The panchayats consisted of 6,270 members including 1,436 members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 976 lady members. All the panchayats have their chairmen and vice-chairmen elected under the provisions of the Act. (Two statements giving various particulars about village panchayats are appended at the end of the chapter).

*Administration.*—Village accountants have been appointed as *ex-officio* secretaries to many of the panchayats. Wherever trained village accountants and village officers duly qualified are not available, village-level workers are appointed as Panchayat Secretaries on a temporary basis, in addition to their own work. During 1965-66, there were 164 trained village accountants and 255 village officers and village-level workers working as Panchayat Secretaries.

During 1965-66, motions of no-confidence were moved and carried out against four panchayat chairmen, under Section 32 of the 1959 Act.

*Achievements.*—Sixty-two panchayats undertook construction of 75 drinking water wells at a total cost of Rs. 63,854. In all, 128 panchayats repaired 184 existing wells at a cost of Rs. 52,623. In the field of public works, 139 panchayats undertook the construction and repairs of 113-7/8 miles of roads and spent a sum of Rs. 1,52,408; 150 panchayats took up construction of new drains of a length of 26,811 yards and spent Rs. 1,60,087. In all, 125 panchayats had established 130 cattle pounds in their respective

jurisdictions and the income derived from these pounds was Rs. 9,956. A sum of Rs. 16,212 was expended towards the maintenance of cattle pounds and 105 panchayats provided electric street lights to 241 villages. Thirty-nine panchayats planted 1,72,050 trees during 1965-66.

The village panchayats issued licences to 142 hotels and earned Rs. 1,932 as fees. Licences were also issued for the construction of 1,843 houses and shops and a fee of Rs. 8,477 was collected. The panchayats in the taluks of Bangarpet, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda and Bagepalli acquired land to an extent of 33 acres and 25 guntas at a cost of Rs. 7,940.

*Agricultural plans.*—During 1965-66, all the 489 village panchayats had prepared Panchayat Agricultural Production Plans, but the plans could not be fully implemented due to failure of rains.

*Ameliorative measures.*—The village panchayats in Malur, Bangarpet, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Gauribidanur and Bagepalli taluks spent a sum of Rs. 9,702 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes during 1965-66. A total of 127 panchayats carried out works by voluntary labour and the value of work done was Rs. 44,583. In all, 34 panchayats contributed a sum of Rs. 44,599 towards the construction of 48 school buildings; 226 panchayats provided libraries in the several taluks of the district. Ninety-one panchayats are maintaining reading rooms, seven panchayats have laid out recreation parks and 16 panchayats have provided play-grounds for the use of children.

*Financial position.*—During 1965-66, the arrears of panchayat taxes, fees and the like stood at Rs. 8,14,929. The demand for the year was Rs. 4,05,375. The collections as disclosed by the annual report amounted to Rs. 2,89,849 leaving a balance, as on 31st March 1966, of Rs. 9,30,455. The total income of the panchayats was Rs. 12,96,343, while the expenditure stood at Rs. 15,04,690 (1965-66). A statement of income from different sources and expenditure on different heads is appended at the end of the chapter.

#### TALUK DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

In place of the old District Board of Kolar, Taluk Boards have been established, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the areas served by Town Municipalities. Taluks having a total population of a lakh and above are provided with a Board consisting of 19 members. In other taluks where the total population is less than a lakh, the Board consists of 15 members. The members of the Taluk Development Board are elected on the basis of adult

franchise. For purposes of election, the revenue taluk area is divided into a number of constituencies. Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population. In each Taluk Board not more than two seats are reserved for women.

Under the relevant provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Taluk Boards have to supervise the work of the panchayats and give guidance. Effective co-ordination is envisaged between the panchayats and the Taluk Board. A sizeable grant, *i.e.*, to the extent of 25 per cent of the land revenue of the area is assigned by the Government to the Taluk Boards to carry on the duties entrusted to them. The entire local cess on land revenue and the water cess collected in the area are also assigned to the Board. In addition to this, the Taluk Boards have powers to levy a duty on transfer of immovable properties in the shape of an additional stamp duty and a tax on animals brought for sale. The Block Development Officers are the Chief Executive Officers of the Boards. The Taluk Boards in Kolar district cover an area of 3,144.68 square miles, having a population of 10,29,220.

*Elections.*—Elections to all the 11 Taluk Development Boards were held in July 1960 and 177 members were elected of whom 41 members belong to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In all, there are 14 lady members. The following table indicates the strength of members in each Taluk Board :

<i>Taluk Board</i>	<i>Members</i>		
	<i>General</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes and Tribes</i>	<i>Women</i>
Kolar ..	12	5	2
Malur ..	11	3	1
Bangarpet ..	12	5	2
Mulbagal ..	10	4	1
Srinivaspur ..	10	4	1
Chintamani ..	10	4	1
Sidlaghatta ..	11	3	1
Chikballapur ..	11	3	1
Gauribidanur ..	13	4	2
Gudibanda ..	11	3	1
Bagepalli ..	11	3	1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>

The Taluk Development Boards have constituted, under Section 124 of the Act, functional sub-committees and in all, there are 73 such sub-committees relating to various development works.

*Roads.*—A road mileage of 6,195 was maintained by these Boards in 1965-66. Except the Taluk Boards of Mulbagal and Gudibanda, the other Boards spent a sum of Rs. 1,71,113 towards the maintenance of these roads, in 1965-66. The Taluk Boards of Kolar, Bangarpet, Srinivaspur, Gudibanda and Bagepalli took up new works of formation of roads and construction of causeways and culverts and a sum of Rs. 1,23,950 was spent. The several Taluk Boards, except Malur and Sidlaghatta, maintained in all 20 Travellers' Bungalows and *Musafir khanas* during 1965-66. The total income from this source came to Rs. 8,083. The Taluk Boards of Mulbagal and Sidlaghatta planted 3,70,035 trees and spent a sum of Rs. 6,760 for the purpose.

*Vaccination work.*—The several Taluk Boards, except Sidlaghatta, had in all 14 Health Inspectors and Vaccinators and 24,656 persons were vaccinated in 1965-66. The Taluk Boards of Malur, Bangarpet, Mulbagal, Chintamani and Gauribidanur undertook epidemic control work in 48 villages in their jurisdictions.

*Fairs and festivals.*—The Taluk Boards of Kolar, Malur, Bangarpet, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta and Chikballapur conducted 7 cattle fairs and festivals during 1965-66. They managed 56 shandies and derived an income of Rs. 67,364 in 1965-66.

*School buildings.*—During 1965-66, 364 primary school buildings were under the control of several Taluk Boards and a sum of Rs. 24,216 was spent for their maintenance. The Taluk Boards of Malur, Bangarpet, Srinivaspur and Sidlaghatta took up construction of 35 new primary school buildings and spent a sum of Rs. 61,536 for this purpose.

*Dispensaries.*—Besides several Allopathic dispensaries, the Taluk Boards also maintain 23 Ayurvedic and eight Unani dispensaries. A total sum of Rs. 26,546 was spent towards their maintenance. During 1965-66, 31 veterinary dispensaries were also being maintained by the Taluk Boards.

*Welfare of Scheduled Castes.*—The Taluk Boards manage 18 hostels for Scheduled Caste boys and girls; in 1965-66, 373 pupils were provided with boarding and lodging facilities. They also maintain 23 women welfare centres, four tailoring centres, one residential school and one ashram school.

All the Taluk Boards conducted seminars at the taluk-level on Panchayat Agricultural Production Plans and Community Development Programmes in 1965-66.

Three statements showing the income and expenditure and financial position of all the Taluk Boards under each budget head for the year 1965-66 are appended at the end of the chapter.

#### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

In accordance with the provisions of Section 187 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the State Government constituted a District Development Council for the Kolar district with effect from 1st April 1960.

The District Development Council scrutinises and approves the budgets of the Taluk Development Boards and guides and co-ordinates their work. The District Development Council is presided over by the District Deputy Commissioner and consists of members of Parliament elected from the district and members of the State Legislature, also elected from the district, elected presidents of all the Taluk Boards, officers of various development departments together with a member of the Scheduled Castes and a lady member.

The Council reviews the progress of various schemes undertaken by the Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats and various Government departments and watches their implementation. In short, the Council is an advisory and co-ordinating agency for all the developmental works pertaining to the district. The Council has constituted three sub-committees to look after agricultural development, social education and rural arts and crafts. The Council is not a corporate body and as such, it has no funds or property. Its expenses are met by the Government.



## Particulars of Village Panchayats in Kolar district as in 1965-66

<i>Number of Villages</i>	<i>Number of Village Panchayats</i>	<i>Population covered by Panchayats</i>	<i>Scheduled Caste Population</i>	<i>Number of Members in the Panchayats</i>	<i>Number of Scheduled Caste Members</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
3,221	489	10,29,219	3,19,379	6,270	1,436

  

<i>Number of Women Members</i>	<i>Number of casual vacancies</i>	<i>Number of Village Panchayat-Secretaries working</i>	<i>Number of meetings held</i>	<i>Attendance</i>	<i>Number of Sub-Committees</i>	<i>Number of meetings held in Committees</i>
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
976	29	164 (Trained)	4,999	7 to 9	1,086	1,539
		255 (Non-trained)				

  

<i>Length of roads formed</i>	<i>Drains formed</i>	<i>Agricultural Plans prepared</i>	<i>Panchayats having libraries</i>	<i>Cattle pounds</i>	<i>Income from cattle pounds</i>
14	15	16	17	18	19
113-7/8 Miles	26,811 Yards	489	226	130	Rs. 9,956.81

**Income and Expenditure of Village Panchayats in Kolar district for 1965-66**

<i>Heads</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Heads</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs. P.		Rs. P.
Rates and Taxes levied .. ..	2,97,695.07	General Administration .. ..	2,09,190.32
Revenue from Panchayat property .. ..	1,04,467.93	Public safety .. ..	1,15,549.61
Miscellaneous .. ..	3,74,175.14	Public Works executed by the Public Works Department.	1,533.86
Education .. ..	6,022.75	Public Works executed by the Panchayats .. ..	7,84,930.24
Grants and contributions .. ..	4,99,227.62	Public Health .. ..	55,980.80
Debt head .. ..	14,755.04	Civic amenities .. ..	63,341.47
		Education .. ..	18,351.54
		Grants-in-aid and contributions .. ..	53,940.93
		Miscellaneous .. ..	2,01,871.52
Total .. ..	12,96,343.55		15,04,690.29

KOLAR DISTRICT

425

## Statement showing the income of the Taluk Boards in Kolar district during the year 1965-66.

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk Board	Land Revenue assigned by Government	Rates and Taxes	Revenue derived from T.B. property and other sources	Miscellaneous	Education	Grants and contributions	Debt Head	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Kolar	57,756.22	20,899.70	5,717.48	9,717.16	8,339.87	1,001.37	7,133.95	1,10,565.75
2.	Malur	42,128.83	38,560.34	7,696.38	4,264.55	..	5,600.00	11,418.52	1,09,650.62
3.	Bangarpet	41,707.91	24,768.22	9,278.69	14,925.53	..	6,651.13	19,852.13	1,17,183.61
4.	Mulbagal	36,347.00	20,855.99	7,135.89	13,258.98	..	63,608.75	..	1,41,206.61
5.	Srinivaspur	48,505.07	32,030.37	8,373.73	123.00	95,530.99	..	57,271.50	2,41,834.66
6.	Chintamani	48,376.29	45,592.63	2,973.12	4,780.69	..	4,605.09	6,383.50	1,12,711.32
7.	Sidlaghatta	42,003.88	20,395.41	14,596.99	8,899.83	4,000.00	11,485.75	52,941.44	1,54,323.30
8.	Chikballapur	23,729.20	..	5,460.94	25,773.63	9,332.71	200.00	10,603.89	75,100.37
9.	Gauribidanur	51,560.29	37,141.55	5,064.19	2.00	2,659.75	859.15	24,026.74	1,21,313.67
10.	Gudibanda	13,749.77	5,024.02	604.02	38.20	25,628.66	..	2,182.28	47,226.95
11.	Bagepalli	30,306.72	14,281.50	2,506.45	205.16	60,390.67	25,719.25	4,671.84	1,38,081.59
Total		4,36,171.18	2,59,549.31	69,407.88	81,970.73	2,05,882.65	1,19,730.49	1,96,485.79	13,69,198.45

**Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the Taluk Boards in Kolar district during the year 1965-66.**

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk Board	General Administration	Public works executed by the Taluk Board	Public Health	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grants-in-aid	Miscellaneous	Debt Head	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Kolar ..	15,170.10	80,729.46	14,220.67	6,886.32	19,488.26	100.00	6,409.23	4,332.36	1,47,336.40
2.	Malur ..	13,950.78	22,812.61	16,930.97	1,143.51	..	..	34,400.00	25,829.10	1,15,066.97
3.	Bangarpet ..	12,637.39	1,23,408.20	9,382.79	6,939.43	..	5,509.00	3,245.40	21,452.32	1,82,574.53
4.	Mulbagal ..	11,659.93	63,610.94	10,897.06	4,640.13	..	5,457.78	10,560.17	5,987.00	1,12,813.01
5.	Srinivaspur ..	13,028.72	35,409.63	9,169.14	4,760.73	1,23,378.43	364.00	7,526.02	42,401.22	2,41,037.89
6.	Chin tamani ..	16,871.81	49,762.68	13,701.02	4,217.92	..	2,461.00	6,800.63	13,914.20	1,07,729.26
7.	Sidlaghatta ..	12,772.10	77,939.16	4,084.01	17,416.33	1,935.81	250.00	26,992.15	28,532.33	1,69,921.89
8.	Chi kballapur ..	14,620.27	12,310.07	..	..	12,695.81	3,823.14	8,806.59	11,827.52	64,083.40
9.	Gauribidanur ..	17,702.78	52,234.04	5,053.20	4,484.56	8,772.32	3,735.00	2,208.17	21,038.72	1,15,228.79
10.	Gudi banda ..	5,637.69	14,730.45	4,380.80	1,009.93	33,397.61	471.08	120.00	2,381.50	62,129.06
11.	Bagopalli ..	14,321.57	31,872.32	13,013.99	3,142.37	1,29,845.31	586.20	2,952.04	4,594.88	2,00,238.68
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,48,283.14</b>	<b>5,64,819.56</b>	<b>1,00,833.65</b>	<b>54,641.23</b>	<b>3,34,513.55</b>	<b>22,757.20</b>	<b>1,10,026.40</b>	<b>1,82,291.15</b>	<b>15,18,159.88</b>

KOLAR DISTRICT

427

## Statement showing the financial position of the Taluk Boards in Kolar district for the year 1965-66.

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk Board	Opening cash balance as on 1st April 1965		Income during the year 1965-66		Total		Expenditure during the year 1965-66		Closing cash balance as on 31st March 1966	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1.	Kolar	51,276.61		1,10,565.75		1,61,842.36		1,47,336.40		14,505.96	
2.	Malur	74,563.06		1,09,650.62		1,84,213.68		1,15,066.97		69,146.71	
3.	Bangarpet	82,212.31		1,17,183.61		1,99,395.92		1,82,574.53		16,821.39	
4.	Mulbagal	21,150.02		1,41,206.61		1,62,356.63		1,12,813.01		49,543.62	
5.	Srinivaspur	59,229.66		2,41,834.66		2,91,064.32		2,41,037.89		50,026.43	
6.	Chintamani	52,178.41		1,12,711.32		1,64,889.73		1,07,729.26		57,160.47	
7.	Sidlaghatta	73,058.43		1,54,323.30		2,27,381.73		1,69,921.89		57,459.84	
8.	Chikballapur	59,336.56		75,100.37		1,34,436.93		64,083.40		70,353.53	
9.	Gauribidanur	34,796.26		1,21,313.67		1,56,109.93		1,15,228.79		40,881.14	
10.	Gudibanda	23,274.63		47,226.95		70,501.58		62,129.06		8,372.52	
11.	Bagepalli	79,363.68		1,38,081.59		2,17,445.27		2,00,238.68		17,206.59	
	Total	7,00,439.63		13,69,198.45		20,69,638.08		15,18,159.88		5,51,478.20	

**Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in Kolar district from 1964-65 to 1966-67**

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Kolar	3,09,987	3,22,109	3,90,099	3,66,248	17,66,519	17,88,056
2.	Malur	70,024	68,217	1,07,950	1,05,262	1,36,182	1,12,050
3.	Bangarpet	2,05,024	2,05,503	2,42,426	2,22,007	3,17,346	3,16,755
4.	Mulbagal	1,24,933	1,92,020	1,74,680	1,73,954	2,69,743	2,05,634
5.	Srinivasapur	53,262	58,575	66,350	72,340	67,024	81,504
6.	Chintamani	3,31,195	5,34,893	6,12,629	5,85,111	5,76,204	7,02,193
7.	Sidlaghatta	96,440	1,19,973	85,025	75,786	88,180	90,113
8.	Chikballapur	3,05,300	3,04,978	3,35,592	3,56,954	3,20,482	3,33,815
9.	Gauribidanur	1,92,593	1,78,972	3,22,956	2,70,110	4,50,374	4,88,661
10.	Gudibanda	26,107	28,302	28,774	29,963	33,882	27,770
11.	Bagepalli	46,229	51,892	63,330	56,191	65,241	58,998
12.	Manchenahalli	41,169	43,372	32,067	35,297	32,067	35,297
13.	Robertsonpet	4,36,543	3,98,955	7,96,086	7,40,238	7,96,025	8,23,304

KOLAR DISTRICT