

CHAPTER 12

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

During ancient period, the administration was concentrated in the hands of rulers under a centralized monarchy; even then, the local governing institutions were recognized and were accepted. They were constituted for the purpose of meeting the requirements of civic life and to ensure all-round development in the local areas. There are ample evidences to indicate that these institutions enjoyed autonomous powers bestowed by the rulers to have an independent administration for their own villages, towns and civic communities. This long-standing heritage of local self-governing institutions can be traced since the Vedic period. The system of administration of towns could be traced from the period of Harappan Civilization. There are historical evidences to show that the existence of local self governing institutions which were the core functionaries of the Hindu Civilisation in order to attain the progress in the spheres of religion, civil administration, economic and educational development and justice etc., of our civic life. Even in the present democratic set-up of government, there is a need for decentralized administration. In the present administrative set-up, Local Self Governing Bodies are emerging as powerful institutions and are held in high esteem. The Local Self Governing bodies like,

Village Panchayats and other legally constituted representative bodies of the princely Mysore State including Kolar district were respected and honoured by the successive governments through the ages.

The functions of the Governments may be classified as National, Provincial or State and Local. The administration of a locality or a small community such as a village or town by a body representing the local inhabitants, possessing fairly a large amount of autonomy, raising a part atleast of revenue through local taxation and spending the proceeds on services which are regarded as Local Self Governing bodies. They also provide training in the art of self-government. They are considered as best schools of political training for masses living in villages and it is also to be cherished as a school of social service and a most efficient factor of social progress". In India, during the ancient period each village functioned like a "Mini Republic" and comprised of heads of each family of the village wherein, all-important local issues of social and economic nature were discussed and decided.

The Governments used to protect and uphold the interests of the local bodies. Karnataka has a strong and good tradition of local bodies as attested by the inscriptions found in large number. Traditionally the then local institutions were called by different names like *Uru*, *Okkalu*, *Praje*, *Praja Samudaya*, *halaru* or *Urahalaru*, *Samastaru*, *Ura hadinetu jati* etc.,

In the *Agrahara* villages, the assembly of *Mahajanas* (Heads of families of Brahmin scholars) used to act as local bodies. Some times, the village assemblies were to be called as *Muvattokkalu* (union of 30 families) and *Aivattokkalu* (union of 50 families) denoting the number of families. (*Okkalu* means original settlers of the village). According to the *Mitakshara* of *Vijnaneshvara*, the local institution used to manage public buildings, public halls of temples; supply of drinking water, providing irrigation, and arranging for *Aravattige* (watershed) and management of *Anna sattra* (free boarding) etc., In addition, the *Gramasabhas* used to attend other services like maintenance of temples, organizing fairs and festivals, Tollgates (*Sunkada katte*). erection of Hero stones settlement of land disputes, providing justice and providing land grants to temples etc., The groups of villages were called as *Kampana*, *Nadu Vishaya* and *Vente*.

During the 10th century the *Nadu* used to function as local Government and head of the *Nadu* was called *Nada prabhu*. *Naada gowda*, *Pergade* etc., It was the union of many village called as *nadasabha*. The office of head of the *Nada sabha* was hereditary. The functions of the *sabha* included providing justice, irrigation facilities and to undertake social development works.

The villages in Kolar district were called by different names like *Vaadi*, *Hundi*, *Hatti*, *Koppalu*, *Pallivaru*, *Pal* etc., The village administration was strong and efficient and village assemblies used to meet in the temples or *mantapas*. It was the responsibility of the Gramasabha to protect the *Dharma* by organizing trusts or endowments. It is learnt that, even during the rule of the Vijayanagar, Hyder, Tipu and Mysore rulers, these bodies reached a 'zenith' in their functioning and continued as vital rural bodies.

The local institution for aghararas were under the control of heads of Brahmins, generally, they were the congregations of Brahmin families settled at one place or street and the head was called *Urodeya*. An inscription of 6th century reveals about the functions of the *Aghararas* mentioned as *Grama Karya* and code of conduct as *Samaya* and *Marayade* and also mentions about the encouragement given by the government to them.

As early as in 1862, in princely Mysore *pourasamithis* were constituted in Bangalore and Mysore; and by 1864 it is learnt that all district centres had these *pourasamithis*. Having realized the importance of these bodies Government took several measures to improve and strengthen these bodies during the period of Dewan Rangacharlu and Seshadri Iyer.

Based on such progressive congregations of local organizations, the Mysore Resolution II was passed in 1903 and was published in the official Gazette. There after, as per section 7 of Mysore Resolution II of 1903, some Municipal bodies were constituted in the district. However, in due course, due to lack of elected representatives; and control on finance, these Municipal bodies failed to function; Again, these institutions attained prominence during the post-independence period. The newly enacted Panchayat Raj Acts of 1951, 1964 and 1983 have given adequate powers of autonomy in their functioning.

Historical Background

The Gangas ruled Kolar region upto the 11th century AD; and Kolar was the capital of the Gangas by second century AD, and later on, it was under the control of the Cholas and Kolar (Kolala) was an important town under the Chola administration. During the long stretch of 4th to 19th century, the rulers of the Kadamba, the Ganga, the Bana, the Pallava, the Chalukya, the Chola, the Hoysala, the Rashtrakuta, the Vijaynagar and the Mysore exercised their supremacy over the region. There are as many as 1,347 inscriptions pertaining to the above mentioned ruling dynasties and of them 162 refer to the Cholas and make a mention about construction of irrigation tanks, temples and their renovation etc., and also make a mention about the social and cultural life of the people including information on war fares etc., Kolar was ruled by many Palegars, local rulers and among them the Rulers of Avatinadu and the Palegars of Sugutur, Gummanayaka Palya are to be noted. There are about 50 inscriptions pertaining to these Palegars. There is inscriptional evidence that mentions about the endowments granted by the Shivaji Maharaj in Alangiri.

During the Chola period the *Mandalam (Mahanadu)* was the administrative unit, *Nolambapadi* comprised of the areas of present Kolar, Bangalore and parts of Chittur and Ananthpur districts of Andhra Pradesh. *Avaniyanadu* (Mulbagil taluk), *Ilanagarnadu* (Bangarpet taluk), *Kaivaranadu*, Sidlaghatta/ Chintamani taluk), *Kalavaradanadu* (Chikballapur taluk), *Kuvalalanadu* (Kolar), *Pudalnadu* (Mulabagilu taluk), *Tadigaivali (Vikram Chola mandalam)*, *Kurukuddachinadu* (Malur taluk) were some of the nadus. Generally, the *Mandalm* or *Mahanadu*, comprised of the areas of the present districts, and *Nadu* that of a *taluk*.

Nada Sabha: Grama Sabha (Village Council) was an autonomous body of village administration and the *Nadasabha* was the unit of administration over a group of villages. It functioned as Local Self Government body, and the heads of these organizations were called *Nadagowda*, *Gounda Prabhu*, *Pergade* etc., and this office was hereditary. There are inscriptional references about *Nadu* and *Mahanadu*; The *Nadasabha* was the union of village assemblies, which can be compared to Mandal Panchayats or Taluk Panchayats of the present days. The present *Senabova* (Village accountant) was

selected by the Nada Sabha. Among other things, the main functions of the Nadu included judicial services, construction and maintenance of temples, erection of *Viragallu* and *Mastikallu* (Hero stones) and their maintenance, to arrange for the services like *Nandadeepa* (Perpetual lamp) and *Aggistike* (Hearth) in temples, settlement of land disputes, construction of rest houses and providing drinking water *Aravattige* (Watershed) for travellers etc., There used to be proper co-ordination and harmony among the institutions like *Nadasabhe*, and *Pattanasabhe*, the assembly of merchants of the town. The *nadasabhas* used to meet frequently and worked for the all round development and welfare of the members.

Mahanadu : *Mahanadu* generally an enlarged local body comprised of some *nadus* and parts of urban (town) areas and appears to have been in existence after 12-13 centuries AD. The number of *nadus* addressed these enlarged bodies, they comprised of i.e., *padinadu* (union of ten *nadus*) *padinalku nadu* (union of 14 *nadus*). These organizations could be compared to modern Z.P. (Zilla Parishat or Zilla Panchayat)

The congregations of these bodies were held occasionally unlike the *nadu* assemblies held frequently. *Mahanadus* were free from any administrative and other responsibilities or liabilities. *Mahanadu* assemblies mainly comprised of the people of merchants community, representatives of professional organizations, – representatives of local town assemblies; and the representatives of royal families and general local public etc., These bodies were capable of and powerful in influencing central and provincial governments. They were empowered with special powers like administration of justice to provide irrigation facilities, and imposing taxes etc in their area of operation. The royal houses gave complete autonomy to *Mahanadus* in their administration and they also enjoyed self-sufficiency with their financial sources.

Town Administration

The inscriptional evidences found in the district attest that there used to be Town assemblies (Councils) to manage the administration of towns, and they used to provide civic amenities to citizens. They were headed by the chief called the *Pattanaswamy*.

During the Ganga rule, there were town assemblies to manage the town administration. The merchants or traders had a dominant role in the administration of these bodies; the men of other professions and others like Ganiga (oil men), Kumbars (Pot makers), labourers, Medars (Basket makers) Money lenders and the *Panchamas* used to co-operate with them. The town assemblies used to have the representation of all 18 communities (*prakritis*) of the town. The constitution of town assemblies is mentioned as '*Acharya Vyavasthe*' manual of conduct in the inscriptions and also there is a mention about different organs of municipal administration. Town administration being different from village administration made its beginning in the medieval period. There used to be an officer appointed by the king called *Talara* to look after and protect the properties of people of the town. Town councils comprised of *Poura Adhyaksha* (President of the council) *Shanubova*, *Manigar* and *Mumagi* in addition to the representatives of local merchants association. Town councils were empowered to levy taxes on houses; trade establishments, shops, *oil-ganas* (Oil Pressing units), and tax on professionals, except Brahmins who were exempted from paying taxes. They were also settling disputes pertaining to residential houses and roads, Municipal (council) duties also included control of prices, maintenance of tax collection and sanitation and also they were responsible in reporting to the king from time to time about the visitors to the town and the responsibilities they discharged. Town Councils were bestowed with more autonomy in their functioning and king used to protect their rights and responsibilities.

Local Self Governing Institutions of Modern Period

Municipal administration made its beginning in India during the British period by constituting town councils beginning with the district centres in 1864 as per the records. The Municipal Act VII of 1906 brought into existence the number of municipalities but the deficiency of elected members and want of reasonable control over their own funds were responsible for the failure of the local bodies in their legitimate role. To remedy the defects, the Government of Mysore constituted two committees in 1914 viz.; (1) Local Self Governing Committee with M.Kantharaj Urs as Chairman and (2) Local Finance Committee presided over by Dewan Bahadur

C. Srinivas Iyengar to go into the question of liberalizing the constitution and powers of local bodies so as to enable them to play an effective role. The committee had recommended an elected majority in all boards and independent powers to Taluk Boards. On the basis of the recommendations a new Bill to amend the Municipal Regulation Act of 1906 was introduced in the State Legislative Council on 29th June 1917. The Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act of 1918, besides recasting the law relating to local Board as a whole, provided for the establishment of Village Panchayats with more powers. Thus came to be established separate self-governing bodies for the first time for rural areas in the state, which was a significant step. In terms of the 1918 Act, rules were framed providing for the representation of important interests and communities on Taluk and District Boards. The development functions handled by District and Taluk committees were transferred to District and Taluk Boards in 1920. All District Boards in the State came to have non-official Vice-Presidents. The principle of having elected presidents for city and town Municipalities was accepted and Deputy Commissioners ceased to be their presidents. As a part of All India policy of the British towards gradual devolution of powers and the provisions of the Government of India Act 1919, the control of Government was further relaxed. The scope of council was enlarged and some selected council was empowered to control the elementary education. As per the amendments made to Mysore Local Bodies and Village Panchayat Act in 1921, much importance was given to education, agriculture and industries. In order to ensure economic development these subjects were entrusted to District Boards, which were allowed to impose education cess.

Constitution of Panchayats

A Village panchayat was established for each village or group of villages with separate resources and a nominated chairman to start within 1919. The right of election was allowed on satisfactory progress. Some select panchayats were invested with powers under village courts with the Forest Panchayat Rules and also of control over Muzrai institutions and supervision over village elementary schools. The Amildar (Tahsildars) was given power to control, inspect, and supervise the Panchayats. With this steps, the District

Board had free hand in district, taluk, inter taluk and inter village services under 'sanitation, communications, medical relief and other services. With the abolition of Taluk Boards, the District Boards were reconstituted under the District Board Regulation from 1927.

Mysore Town Municipalities Act 1933: The Mysore Town Municipalities Act 1933 and Mysore Minor Municipalities Act 1933 and the City Municipalities Act 1933 were the main enactments governing the urban bodies which introduced the adult suffrage and increased the elected element in Municipal councils. By 1939 every District Board in the state had an elected President and Vice-President, the official and nomination element was reduced considerably. This act helped to strengthen rural Local Self Governing bodies and enabled them to have effective implementation of developmental works. A number of new schemes such as concentrated propaganda, the *Hoblidrive*, providing for trained rural workers named *Gramasudharaka* etc. were introduced through executive orders from 1947. In the wake of independence the trend was towards making the local bodies in the State more independent and effective.

Mysore Town Municipalities Act 1951: As per the Mysore Town Municipalities Act 1951, the earlier, distinction known as Major and Minor municipalities was done away with. All the Town Municipalities were given privilege of electing their presidents and vice presidents to be elected among them and the tenure of office of the elected body was four years; and councilors of the town assembly were to be elected on the basis of adult franchise only. The president was vested with the powers like calling and presiding over the meetings and exercise control and supervision over the Municipal staff. In the absence of the president, vice president was authorized to attend the functions of the president. From the administrative point of view, the municipal functions were divided into four groups 1) Sanitation, 2) Public Health, 3) Protection, and 4) Public amenities. The functions like construction and maintenance of roads, providing primary education facilities, maintenance of gardens and parks, public libraries, rest houses were classified under the category of public or civic amenities. Under the TMC Act of 1951, in Kolar district, 13 TMCs were constituted viz., Kolar, Robertsonpet, Bangarpet, Malur, Mulabagilu,

Srinivasapura, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikkaballapura, Gauribidanur, Manchenahalli, Bagepalli and Gudibande. There was a sanitary Board for KGF. The TMC's were empowered to impose House tax, Octroi, Market tax, entertainment tax and other taxes and cesses on them.

Venkatappa Committee

To look into the problems, the Investigation and Co-ordination Committee for local bodies was constituted in 1949 under the Chairmanship of V.Venkatappa, to consider how far the local bodies and the development activities had fulfilled the expectations and what further steps were called for to improve the organization and working. The committee submitted its report on 12th June 1950. The recommendations of the committee were incorporated in the Mysore Village Panchayats and District Board Act 1952. As a result of it two tier Local Self Governing bodies i.e., District Boards, indirectly elected by the Panchayats were ushered in but no action was taken to conduct elections.

Another committee viz., the Local Boards Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1953 under the Chairmanship of D.H. Chandra Shekaraiah to examine the question of desirability or otherwise of continuing of District Boards as envisaged in the Act, in alternative to examine the desirability of constituting Taluk Boards in the state, and determining the method of election to these bodies, their functions, financial powers as also their relationship with village panchayats and other cognate matters. The committee in its report submitted in 1954 had recommended (1) the continuance of District Boards with members elected by and from among the members of Taluk Boards within the district, 2) The revival of Taluk Boards and; 3) that one third of the seats in Taluk Boards are to be reserved for representatives of village panchayats and Town Municipal councils and remaining two thirds be filled by direct elections in the taluk. But these recommendations could not be implemented in view of the re-organization of the State. After the re-organization of the state, a uniform and comprehensive new legislation known as Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Board Act 1959 replaced all earlier legislations regarding rural bodies.

Developments after the Re-organisation: As elsewhere in the country, in Karnataka also, the Panchayatraj system was introduced earnestly in pursuance of the Balwantraji Mehta Committee report of 1957. The Village Panchayats and Local Boards. Act 1959 introduced a three tier system of Panchayat Raj institutions i.e., village panchayats, Taluk Boards and the District Development Councils with the objective of transferring of power and responsibility to people's institutions and to achieve certain well defined objectives of planned programme. The new Panchayatraj Act, which came into force from 1st November 1960, replaced all the earlier Acts prevailing in different parts of Karnataka. This was the first unified, comprehensive Panchayatraj Act of Karnataka, which aimed at achieving the *Grama Swaraj* through Panchayatraj institutions. There after; the 1959 Act has been amended, subsequently through the Acts of 26th of 1961, 22nd of 1964, 5th of 1965, 7th of 1970, and 21st of 1974. In 1983 and in 1993 new Panchayatraj Acts were enacted in incorporating comprehensive amendments.

District Development Council : District Development Councils (D.D.C.) were constituted in each district in 1960 as per the provisions of Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act 1959 repealing the earlier District Boards. District Development Councils were entrusted with the responsibility to guide and supervise the local bodies working under their control i.e., village panchayats, Taluk Board, and Town panchayats. These councils were headed by the Deputy Commissioners of the district as *ex officio* president and District Development Assistant, as its Secretary. The council also comprised of MP's, MLA's, MLC's, and members of the Rajya sabha and ordinarily residents of the district. It also comprised of the officers of the development departments of the district and nominated members from the SC/ST and a woman member. The D.D.C., was the only co-ordinating and supervisory agency with no executive functions. The council used to approve the budgets of Taluk District Boards and to guide them properly.

Re-organisation of Taluk Development Boards : After the Re-organization of the state, the Taluk Development Boards were rejuvenated in 1960 after a long spell of 33 years. As per the Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act of 1959 three tier development oriented Panchayatraj institutions were ushered in

and of them, Taluk Development Board had a significant role to play in the development process. For each revenue taluk; Development boards were constituted. The jurisdiction of the Board excluded the Municipal limits coming within the revenue taluk. Every Taluk Development Board consisted of members directly elected at the rate of 15 members for less than one lakh population and 19 for more than one lakh. The members of the state legislative assembly of the taluk and members of the legislative council were to be the *ex-officio* members of Taluk Development Boards. Seats were also reserved for the SC/ST and also not more than two seats for women. The term of office of the members was raised from 4 to 5 years.

The B.D.O. (Block Development Officer) used to be the Chief Executive Officer of the Board. The Act has emphasized the need for establishing the co-ordination in the developmental functions of the Board. The main functional activities of the Board included providing drinking water, minor irrigation projects, construction and maintenance of roads etc., It was an obligatory function of the Board to execute the state launched economic development programmes.

Among other things the main sources of income of the Board included 50% of the land revenue as annual grant in addition to 10% special grants for the works assigned by the Government. TDB's were empowered to levy two kinds of taxes viz., 1) Tax on transfer of immovable properties and 2) Tax on animals brought for sale at the markets. The Taluk Development Boards depended mostly on Government grants. All the proceeds of the land revenue collections of the area were divided between Taluk Development Boards and Panchayats in the ratio of 60:40 respectively. Since 1987, Taluk Development Boards have been replaced by Taluk Panchayat Samithis.

Town Panchayats : It is an intermediary local body functioning in between village panchayats and Town Municipal Council as per section 3 of Karnataka, Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act 1959. The Village Panchayats where the population is more than 5000 and the annual income is more than Rs.10,000, such panchayats were called as Town Panchayats, such local bodies comprised of 11-19 elected members with reservation of seats for

the SC/ST and women. In view of the formation of Z.P.s, T.P.s and M.P.s as per 1983 Panchayatraj Act the earlier Town Panchayats were reconstituted as Mandal Panchayats since 1987.

Village Panchayats : Before the formation of Village Panchayats, legally in 1918, under the Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act, a scheme known as village improvement was initiated by Sir M. Visveswarayya in 1914 which later resulted in the statutory formation of village panchayats as a local self governing unit. Before the formation of village panchayat, the work of the Health Department under the scheme of village sanitation launched as early as in 1898 attended regarding maintaining health and sanitation. There are evidences to indicate that scavengers were appointed to attend the sanitary work. In 1914, there was a provision for the formation of a village panchayat for a single or group of villages with nominated president and specified resources allotted. Later by 1927 it was suggested that by abolishing village improvement councils the legally formed village panchayats should be constituted with the minimum of five and maximum of 12 members and half of them should be elected. In the beginning, the presidents of village panchayats were nominated by the Government. They were entrusted with two type of functions namely obligatory and discretionary. The obligatory functions included; construction and maintenance of village roads, public health and sanitation, providing civic amenities etc. Regarding sources of income they were allowed to levy taxes on vacant lands, buildings, shops, professions, fees on bus stand, markets, cart stands etc. within panchayat limits.

As per Mysore District Board Regulations 3 of (1926), the administrative control on village panchayats was transferred to local Revenue officers from the District Boards and the Tahsildar was given powers of control, inspection and supervision of panchayats. The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 was in force till 1985, accordingly a village panchayat was constituted for a revenue village or group of revenue villages for a population of not less than 1500 but not more than 10000. Each Panchayat shall have not less than 11 and not more than 19 members elected. Every village panchayat used to get 30% of the land revenue collection of the village and 10% of the same as discretionary

grants. They were also authorized to levy taxes on Land, (excluding agriculture land) building, professions, trades, calling employments, fair and festivals, entertainment, vehicles (other than motor vehicles) and fees on bus stand, markets, cart stand, water works vesting in village panchayat limits. A secretary/village accountant discharged the functions at the lowest level. In case of panchayats having annual income more than Rs.12000, a separate village panchayat secretary was to be appointed. During 2002-03 in Kolar district there were 306 Grama Panchayats.

Panchayat Raj Act 1983

In order to have decentralization in the administration and to have more people participation and autonomy, to ensure all-round development of rural areas; the new Panchayat Raj Act replacing 1959 Act known as Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983 was brought into force from 14th August 1985. The Act had contemplated for the constitution of three-tier development oriented. Panchayat Raj institutions, the constitution of Nyaya Panchayats did not take place. In this new set-up, only Z.P.s and M.P.s were elected representatives. Taluk panchayat samithis did not have more administrative or financial powers and they remained only as advisory bodies working under the Z.P.s, most of the developmental schemes, projects were to be implemented or executed through Z.P.s and M.P.s. This system of local bodies administration continued till 1992 (till the enforcement of new Panchayat Raj Act 1993)

Zilla Parishats : Zilla Parishats were the apex Panchayat Raj institutions at the district level. They functioned like parallel District Governments; most of the state development schemes were executed through these local bodies. Zilla Parishat for Kolar was constituted on 24-2-1987. During the year 1987-88 the parishad had 67 members and of them 49 were elected representatives; two were the M.P.s 12 M.L.A.s and 4 M.L.C.s and the rest were the members of the standing committee. This system continued till the end of 1992, there after in 1993 the new Panchayat Raj Act 1993 was ushered in, which repealed Zilla Parishats, Taluk Panchayats and Mandal Panchayats.

Taluk Panchayat Samithis : The Z.P. and M.P.s Act's 1983, contemplated the constitution of Taluk panchayat samithis for each

revenue taluk as an intermediary agency between Z.P. and M.Ps to streamline the work of Z.P.s and M.P.s in the capacity of an advisory and co-ordinating body. It comprised of the members of Z.P. elected from the taluk, MLAs and MLCs representing taluk and the pradhans of the Mandals of the respective taluk. There was also a provision for co-opting five members including the chiefs of TAPCMS and primary Agriculture and Rural Development Banks.

Mandal Panchayats (M.P.) : Mandal Panchayats were considered as basic and grass-root functionaries in the process of development. All developmental schemes and projects of the Government like adult education, rural housing and water supply, welfare schemes for the SC/ST, construction of rural roads and bridges etc., are canalized through Mandal Panchayats. The Act contemplated the constitution of M.P. for group of villages with population ranging between 8-12 thousand. It comprise elected representatives at the rate of one member for every 400 population. Each Mandal Panchayat used to comprise 20-30 members. There was a provision to constitute three sub committees of elected members for effective implementation of developmental works. Each sub committee comprised of the *Pradhan* and *Upa Pradhan* of the Mandal Panchayat.

Grama Sabha : The Act has made a provision for the constitution of Grama Sabha, which is the most important and core institution in the process of development, working at the grass root level. The Gramasabha is expected to meet from time to time to discuss the implementation of development programmes and to approve the new programmes of development including the selection of beneficiaries. ZPs and MPs were expected to give due consideration to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Gramasabhas.

Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993

Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993, has come into force from 10th May 1993 replacing the earlier Karnataka Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayat Act 1983. The above Act is said to be more comprehensive and unified enactment, which has embodied all essential features of 73rd constitution Amendment, in order to strengthen the working of local bodies. The Act ensures the greater people's participation and better implementation of developmental activities by decentralization of power. The Act has contemplated

more reservation for women and backward classes, which is said to be the first experiment in this direction in the country. Under the Act, the defects and limitations noticed, experienced in respect of administration and area of operation etc., in the previous Act (1983) has been remedied. The area of operation of earlier Mandala Panchayats has been reduced and they are again reorganized as Gramapanchayats. The core institution of the village general assembly i.e., Grama sabha has been strengthened further. The Act has been amended so as to bring transparency in administration and accountability.

The Government shall make annually a grant of Rs.one lakh to each G.P., which shall be utilized for meeting the essential services like electricity charges, maintenance of water supply scheme, sanitation and other welfare measures. No part of this grant shall be spent towards establishment expenses.

As per 1991 census, in the state, there were 5,645 Grama Panchayats, which replaced 2,469 earlier Mandal Panchayats. Elections were held for these Grama panchayats in 1993 December and number of persons elected was 79,865 and of them 23,454 were women. Elections to Zilla Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats in the state were held in March 1995 and number of members elected to Z.P. and T.P. respectively was 919 and 3340. In the Act, provision has been made to elect one representative for every 10,000 population for T.P. and 40,000 in case of Z.P. Under the new Act (1993), the Taluk Panchayats have been more activated and about half of the delegated development programmes and schemes will now be implemented at the taluk level. The total reservation for SC/ST and other backward classes will be a maximum of 56 (33+23) similar reservation for chair persons i.e. president and vice president will be made from among the SC/ST, backward class and women so as to ensure better social justice. In the new Act, provision has been made for setting up District Planning Committee in accordance with the provision of the 74th amendment to the constitution for the district as a whole. The planning committee is expected to improve the quality of our plans and their implementation. Provision has also been made in the Act for appointment of finance commission to review the financial system of P.R. institutions once in five years. There is also a provision for

appointment of permanent Election Commission. It is compulsory that elections to these bodies will have to be held once in five years without fail. Proper attention has been paid in the Act, while allocating powers to executives and elected bodies at each level. The officials at the Z.P. level will now be called as Chief Executive Officer instead of Chief Secretary. The Adhyaksha of Z.P. and T.P. can be removed by two third ($2/3$) majority. In case of misconduct or abuse of powers or is not competent to perform or default in performance of duties. Government may by an order dissolve such ZPs and TPs. The powers to effect the transfer of officials of panchayat set-up could vest with the Government. The Secretary Rural Development and Panchayat Raj or Divisional Commissioner could inspect the work of Z.P. The provision has been made in the Act for constituting a separate Fund for each G.P., T.P. and Z.P.

Awards to Panchayat Raj Institutions : In order to encourage and reward for the good working of panchayat raj institution in the state, the government has initiated an Award of cash prize in 1996. Under the scheme one Z.P. in the state level (Rs.5 lakh prize), three Prizes for TP and GP in the state are awarded. The award money for G.P.s is Rs.One lakh, Rs.50,000 and Rs.25,000 and for T.P.s award money is Rs.Two lakhs, Rs.One lakh, and Rs.50,000) respectively.

Zilla Panchayat

In accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 Zilla Panchayats were constituted in place of earlier Zilla Parishads. These bodies are found very powerful, autonomous apex local bodies at the district level and all rural developmental programmes are channalised through these agencies. The administrative jurisdiction of the Z.P. is confined to rural pockets excluding the jurisdiction of urban local bodies like Municipal Corporations, C.M.C., T.M.Cs., CITBS., Sanitary Boards, Notified Area Committees etc. The panchayat comprises of elected members to Z.P. and ex-officio members like M.P.s members of Rajyasabha, MLAs, MLCs representing the district and presidents of TPs. Seats are also reserved for SC/ST. In all categories $1/3$ seats are reserved for women. The tenure of office of the elected members is 5 years.

President and Vice Presidents : From among the members elected, the President and the Vice Presidents are elected. In Kolar Z.P.

these posts are reserved as per roster system. The Salary and other allowances payable to them is decided by the Government.

In the Act, it is envisaged that ZP should meet atleast once in two months and the copy of the resolutions passed in the meeting should be sent to the Divisional Commissioners of the respective Division. There is a provision for constituting five standing committees comprising of Z.P. members in order to ensure smooth and effective administration viz., (1) General (2) Finance, Audit and Planning, (3) Social justice (4) Educational and health (5) Agriculture and industries. In order to ensure regular elections to these Panchayat Raj institutions the State government has constituted a separate State Election Commission.

The officer of the rank of the Deputy Commissioner of the district will be appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the ZP. The president of the Z.P. will exercise absolute powers on all administrative and developmental wings of Z.P, including control on staff, finance including the implementation and execution of works. In case of natural calamities, drought etc., the president of Z.P, is empowered to sanction upto Rs.one lakh for relief measures. There is also provision for constitution of a separate District Planning Board.

Functions of Zilla Panchayat : The general functions of Zilla Panchayat include, to formulate rules for all round development plans for the district and their implementation and to ensure effective co-ordination between G.P. and T.P. in the execution of developmental works and also guide and supervise them etc., The Act has enlisted as many as 30 varied functions of the Z.P, and chief among them include (1) Agriculture and Horticulture 2) Land development and Conservation 3) Minor Irrigation Works 4) Animal Husbandry, 5) Dairy Development and Development of Poultry. 6) Food Protection 7) Development of Small Scale industries (8) Rural Housing, Supply of Drinking water and village sanitation 9) Construction of roads, buildings and bridges 10) Development of non-conventional energy and its conservation 11) implementation of poverty eradication schemes of central and state governments 12) Maintenance of Primary, Secondary, Technical and Vocational education institutions 13) Welfare of Women and Children. 14) Social welfare; Welfare Schemes for the SC/ST. 15) Protection of

Public Properties 16) Food and Civil Supply 17) Rural Electrification 18) Co-operation and development of Libraries.

Finance: Zilla Panchayat has its own ZP fund. The other sources of income include (1) Money transferred from state consolidated fund 2) Government grants 3) Loans 4) Advances 5) Contributions 6) Rent from the assets of the Panchayat 7) Fees from different services 8) Interest on deposits etc., The Zilla Panchayat is expected to spend at least 20% of its income for the welfare of the SC/ST.

Rural Development Programmes of Zilla Panchayat

I Regional Development Programmes

- 1) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)
- 2) Jawahar Grama Samvrudhi Yojana (JGSY)
- 3) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
- 4) Million Well Scheme (MWS)
- 5) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
- 6) Nemmadi Yojana (State Scheme Bharavase Yojana)
- 7) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
- 8) Integrated Waste land Development programme (IWDP)
- 9) (SGRY) Sampoorana Grameena Rojgar Yojana
- 10) Conservation of water resources Yojana
- 11) Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana
- 12) Pradhanamantri Grama Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- 13) Hundred Wells Scheme (Grow more food programme)
- 14) Rehabilitation of Released Bonded Labour Scheme

II Special Economic and Self Employment Programmes

- 1) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- 2) Self-employment training for rural youths.
- 3) Supply of improved tools for rural artisans
- 4) Development of Women and Children in rural area (DWACRA) (Sub plan of IRDP)
- 5) Ganga Kalyana Yojana (Sub Plan of IRDP)
- 6) Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana (SGSRY)

- 7) Rural Group Life Insurance Scheme (RGLIS)
- 8) Survey of Rural People Below the Poverty Line (BPL)
- 9) Bhagyajyothi Programme

III Rural Electricity Programmes (REP)

- 1) National Bio-technology Development Programme
- 2) National Scheme for improved oven.
- 3) Integrated Rural Energy Programme

IV Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes

- 1) Rural Water Supply Schemes (RWS)
- 2) Reorganized, Central Rural Sanitary Programme (RCRSP)
- 3) Nirmal Karnataka
- 4) Swachcha Grama Yojana
- 5) Ashraya Ambedkar (Rural) Housing Programmes
- 6) Grama Panchayat Housing Programmes (GPHP)
- 7) Navagrama Ashraya Housing Programme
- 8) Special Employment Group Project (SEGP)

V Distribution of House sites in rural areas under the Ashraya Programme

Taluk Panchayats

According to Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993, there is a provision for constitution of a Taluk Panchayat for each revenue taluk, which is a fully elected body. The area of operation of a Taluk Panchayat excludes the limits of CMC/ TMC within the taluk. As per section 121 of the Act, there is a provision for one member to be elected for every 10,000 population and the part thereon. There shall be a minimum of 11 members when the population does not exceed one lakh. It also includes the members of the Parliament, Rajyasabha, and the members of the State legislature residing within the jurisdiction of the Taluk Panchayat. There is a provision to elect 1/5th of the total number of Presidents of Grama Panchayats by rotation to the council of Taluk Panchayat.

A minimum of 20% of the seats is to be reserved for the SC/ST and of the total number of seats 1/3 in all categories are to reserved for women members.

For the effective administration of TP, the standing committees are to be constituted viz., General committee, Finance and Audit, Planning and Social justice and the tenure of office of the elected members is for 5 years. President and Vice President are elected from among the elected members and reservation system is to be followed in case of election of office bearers as per the Government order. Taluk Panchayats are expected to meet at least once in a month to conduct the business - The President of the Taluk Panchayat is empowered with the powers like implementation of all development works. Control and Supervision of the staff, control on finance, passing of resolutions and execution of resolutions passed by the standing committees etc., The establishment expenses of the T.P. is met by the Government. In Kolar district elections to 11 Taluk Panchayats were held in 1995. T.P. is also expected to carry out the work entrusted by the Government from time to time and as many as 27 different works are entrusted to Taluk Panchayats which include preparing the draft copy of developmental works to be under taken in the budget, extension and programmes in respect of agriculture, Land development, Soil conservation, Minor irrigation works, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Rural Industries, rural housing, rural water supply, non conventional energy, rural health and sanitation, construction of roads and drainage, maintenance of T.P. properties, education (Primary, Higher school, Technical and Vocational) and the activities promoting Social and Cultural aspects, Social welfare, rural electrification and co-operative activities etc.,

Zilla Panchayat, Kolar

Kolar Zilla Panchayat was constituted in 1995 with 47 members as per the 1993 Karnataka, Panchayat Raj Act. In addition to 47 elected members, the council comprises of two M.P.s, 12 M.L.A.s and 4 M.L.C.s and Presidents of 11 Taluk Panchayats. For the administrative purpose the district is divided into two subdivision; Kolar subdivision comprising of five taluks viz., Kolar, Malur,

Mulabagilu, Bangarpet and Srinivasapura. While the Chikkaballapur subdivision comprises of Chikkaballapur, Chintamani; Gauribidanur, Gudibande, Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta. There are 306 Gramapanchayats functioning under it and there are taluk panchayats functioning at the taluk level. There are 18 development departments being administered under the control of Z.P. They include public instruction, District Youths and Sports, Health and Family Welfare, Technical Wing of the Z.P, Social Welfare and backward class department and Minority both Kolar and Chikkaballapur district, Women and Child Welfare. The departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Forest, Co-operation, Minor irrigation, Industries, Sericulture, Handlooms and textiles also come under the control of Zilla Panchayat.

Among the various developmental activities administered by the Z.P., Taluk Panchayats are executing some of them and others executed by Gramapanchayat. The respective departments are executing most of the developmental works. The five standing committees of the Z.P. include 1) General (it reviews and decides about the works of the departments coming under its jurisdiction) 2) Finance, Audit and Planning (Works relating to checking of accounts, review of transactions, approval and sanction) 3) Social justice (Works relating to review and approval of the departments like Social Welfare, Backward Classes and Minority, Women and Child Welfare etc.) 4) Education and Health (review and approval of works relating to education and public health departments) 5) Agriculture and Industries (Review and approval of works of the concerned departments, purchase of agricultural requisites and approval of purchases made by the departments) The purchase committee deals with the purchases of all departments of the Z.P. Each standing Committee comprises of seven members including the President of the Z.P. The Government formulates its programmes under Rural Development Schemes and financial assistance aids are provided for its execution through the Z.P.s

The table given below illustrates the various Z.P. Programmes of Economic Development for the year 2002-03.

Table 12.1 : Z.P.s Plan Programmes and Economic Progress during 2002-03

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Departments / Sectors	Annual grants	Expenditure as on March 2003	Percentage of Expenditure
1)	General Education Primary and Secondary	106.00	46.03	43.43
2)	Sports and Youth Service	12.02	5.73	47.67
3)	Medical and Public Health	66.63	29.76	44.66
4)	Indian System of Medicine	3.31	3.59	108.46
5)	Family Welfare	315.58	251.10	79.57
6)	Water Supply and Sanitation	833.32	725.71	87.09
7)	Welfare of SC/ST	312.75	184.16	58.89
8)	Special Component Programme	118.94	64.36	54.11
9)	Welfare of Backward Classes	28.25	27.94	98.91
10)	Women and Child Welfare	778.69	769.89	98.87
11)	Food Nutrition	263.83	269.49	102.15
12)	Agriculture	109.91	81.41	74.07
13)	Horticulture	22.51	10.84	48.14
14)	Animal Husbandry	64.41	92.50	143.62
15)	Fisheries	25.05	20.30	81.05
16)	Forest Department	83.62	105.18	125.78
17)	Co-operative Services	8.28	5.04	60.87
18)	DRDA Administrative Expenses	47.88	35.91	75.00
19)	Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarojgar Programme	127.64	95.73	75.00
20)	DPAP 50:50	279.04	209.28	75.00
21)	Indira Awas Yojana	394.24	298.68	75.00
22)	E.A.S.	984.28	738.21	75.00

Sl. No.	Departments / Sectors	Annual grants	Expenditure as on March 2003	Percentage of Expenditure
23)	Z.P. Development Grant	5.94	3.62	60.94
24)	Development grant to Grama Panchayats	614.00	131.57	21.43
25)	Buildings of Zilla Panchayats	7.42	7.42	100.00
26)	Development grants to Taluk Panchayats	32.65	19.99	61.23
27)	Development grants of Grama Panchayat	460.50	182.44	39.62
28)	National Rural Energy District Programmes	1.11	0.071	6.40
29)	IREP Programme implementation	10.02	5.56	55.49
30)	Minor Irrigation	32.79	22.89	69.82
31)	Commerce and Industries	10.18	5.49	53.95
32)	Handlooms and Textiles	13.22	8.40	63.56
33)	Roads and Bridges	100.63	67.81	67.39
34)	Sericulture	31.27	18.38	58.78
35)	District Planning Sector	2.88	0.00	0.00
36)	Tribal Sub plan	21.31	6.31	29.62
37)	Science and Technology	4.00	2.00	50.00

Sources : Z.P. Kolar,

Table 12.2 : Economic progress of Non-Plan sector for 2003-04.

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Departments / Sectors	Annual grants	Expenditure as on March 2003	Percentage of Expenditure
1)	Public works	345.01	372.38	107.93
2)	General Education	12,106.84	12,148.15	100.34
3)	Youth Services	14.78	10.24	69.28
4)	Health Services	1260.20	1,154.66	91.63
5)	Family Welfare	256.04	213.11	83.23
6)	Drinking Water	10.06	5.68	56.46

Sl. No.	Departments / Sectors	Annual grants	Expenditure as on March 2003	Percentage of Expenditure
7)	Social Welfare	967.35	842.00	87.04
8)	Welfare of Minorities and Backward class	357.13	299.78	83.94
9)	Welfare of women and Children	20.71	19.06	92.03
10)	Food Nutrition	337.45	314.87	93.21
11)	Agriculture	365.03	349.89	95.85
12)	Horticulture	113.44	101.33	89.32
13)	Water management and Conservation of Soil	94.65	100.39	106.06
14)	Animal Husbandry	476.76	476.42	97.83
15)	Fisheries	29.53	29.94	94.32
16)	Minor Irrigation	141.04	84.63	60.00
17)	Development of Sericulture	300.29	315.46	105.05
18)	Handloom and Textile	26.23	24.74	94.32
19)	Industries	10.31	11.31	109.70
20)	Roads and Bridges	295.93	109.87	37.13
21)	Planning	16.11	6.37	39.54
22)	Grants to Z.P. T.P and G.P	491.35	462.31	94.09
	Total	18,036.24	17,442.59	96.711

Source: Annual Report Z.P. Kolar

Budget of plan programmes of state and central sector for 2003-04.

	Plan Sector	Non Plan Sector	Total
State	3,182,36	18,036,24	21,218,60
Central	3,155,74	-	3,155,74

Table 12.3 : Programmes of the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj for 2002-03

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Annual grants	Expenditure as on March 2003	Percentage of Expenditure
1)	Administrative Expenses of DRDA	47.88	62.50	130.53
2)	Swarna Jayanti Grama Swarojgar Yojana SGSY	222.88	361.73	162.29
3)	Drought prone area development Programme DPAP	799.50	459.59	57.48
4)	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	7.34	5.64	76.82
5)	Indira Awas Yojan (IAY)	713.40	523.84	73.42
6)	A) Complete Grameena Rojgar II phase	806.33	941.14	116.71
	B) Complete Grameena Rojgar I phase	824.36	977.60	118.58
7)	National improved ovens Programmes	-	0.72	-
8)	National Bio Petrol development programme NPBD	8.00	2.98	37.25

Source : Annual Report Z.P. Kolar

Table 12.4: Progress of the Department of Backward classes and Minorities (District Sector) for the year 2002-03

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Programmes	Amount allotted for 2002-03	Amount Released by Z.P. as on March 2003	Expenses by the end of March 2003	Progress	
					Target	Achievement
1.	Financial Assistance to Hostels	0.18	0.18	0.088	90	77
2.	Postmatric Hostels	0.24	0.24	0.80	3	3
3.	Prematric Hostels	0.43	0.43	-	-	-
4.	PostMatric Scholarship	2.13	3.60	2.00	710	94
5.	Prematric scholarship	2.84	3.60	2.58	2840	3280
6.	Additional food expenses granted	1.91	1.93	2.09	326	326

Sl. No.	Name of the Programmes	Amount allotted for 2002-03	Amount Released by Z.P. as on March 2003	Expenses by the end of the March 2003	Progress	
					Target	Achievement
7.	Construction of students Hostel	10.51	10.65	10.05	11	11
8.	To increase the students strength in hostels and construction of additional building	3.56	3.60	1.39	4	3
9.	Improvement of students Hostels	3.56	3.60	3.46	6	6
10.	Maintenance of Tailoring Training Centres	0.36	0.36	0.29	1	1
11.	Maintenance of New prematric hostels	0.24	0.34	0.38	100	100
12.	Stipend For advocates	1.19	1.199	1.202	15	15
	Total	27.15	29.74	24.924	4,106	3,916

Source: Z.P. Kolar

Town Planning

Among other things, the main functions of the department of Town Planning include preparing development plans for the orderly and systematic growth of towns and cities and to render technical assistance and their implementation. The city of Mysore improvement Board Act, 1903, was the first of its kind in the country for the purpose of Town Planning and development. After the establishment of the Department of Town Planning, the task of ensuring orderly growth of towns and cities is entrusted to this department.

The Karnataka Town and country Planning Act was enacted and was brought into force from January 1965. Accordingly, the department prepares the development plans for towns and cities, in addition to some important villages and places of tourist and other interest in order to ensure their orderly and balanced growth with a view to providing full civic and social amenities, to stop irregular and unauthorized development land and to achieve the balanced use of land. For the first time, the office of the Assistant Director of

Town Planning as a first master plan unit was opened in KGF in 1964 and the office of the second unit was opened in Kolar in 1981. Consequence of the formation of new districts in the state the first master plan unit of KGF was shifted to Chamrajnagar in 1998. At present, only the second unit of Kolar is functioning except Malur taluk, all other taluks come under the administrative jurisdiction of the Assistant Director, Town Planning, Kolar. Though Malur comes under Kolar district for technical reasons it comes under the jurisdiction of Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (BMRDA).

The main functional activities of the Town Planning authority of Kolar office include, giving technical advise to the Revenue Department when an opinion is sought for conversion of agricultural land for other purposes and as per section 109 of Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961, in case of purchase of lands by the societies or other organizations, the permission is granted by the state Revenue Department in such cases Town Planning department is expected to give technical advise. Similarly in case of public request for formation of Layout Plan etc., the same is attended by the department. As per rules and regulations, Layout or extension plans are to be got approved by the department. According to Karnataka City improvement Act 1987, the department helps in formation of Layouts and extension and the same is to be approved by the department. The department also extends technical guidance for the preparation of comprehensive development plans for the City Improvement Board of Kolar, KGF Chintamani and to give technical advise for the TMCs like Chikkaballapur, Sidlaghatta and Mulabagilu in respect of Town Planning.

City improvement Board Kolar : In accordance with the provisions of Karnataka City Improvement Boards Act 1987, the City Improvement Board for Kolar was established on 17-06-1988. The area of operation of the Board extends to 69.95 sq.kms., and the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar was its Ex-officio president. At present, the president is nominated and the state legislators of Kolar are ex-officio members. The head of the Board is the Deputy Commissioner of the district; the other members of the Board include officials like executive engineer as an engineering member. The Assistant Director of Town Planning acts as member of Town

Planning, in addition to (Superintendent of Police) Municipal Commissioner, District Health and Family Welfare Officers, Assistant Executive Engineer as members. The Board also comprises of five non-official members nominated by the Government.

The main functional activities of the Board include allotment of developed house sites; issuing of NOC for conversion of land for different use, approval of building plans and layout plans etc. The resource of the Board includes search fees, improvement fees, development fees, fines and tax etc.

Development Projects of the Board : The development of Tamaka 1st phase. Under this housing project, the land to the extent of 121 acres and 3 guntas has been developed at a cost of Rs.5.29 crores for which administrative sanction of the Government was obtained in 1992. Later the revised administrative sanction at an estimated cost of Rs.6.595 crores was obtained in 1997. Under this project till now about 85% of the work is completed such as construction of roads, supply of water and electricity etc.

Tamaka Phase II : Under this scheme the notification has been issued for the acquisition of 75 acres and 38 guntas of land and the authority has planned for the development of 1108 house sites. It is reported that in the work of the first phase 1,422 sites have been formed and of them till 2004, 1,250 sites have been distributed and registered to allottees. The shares of weaker section in these allotment is 20% i.e., 285.

The income and expenditure of the city improvement board for the last three-year is as follows.

(Amount in rupees)

Particulars	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Income	13,56,65,000	15,16,35,054	91,69,620
Expenditure	8,80,000,00	8,92,50,000	41,23,400
Balance	4,76,65,000	6,23,85,054	50,46,220

KGF City Improvement Board

In order to have systematic and orderly development of towns there is a provision to constitute city planning authority as per the provisions of Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act 1961,

accordingly, in 1973, Town Planning Authority was constituted for KGF. Later in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka City Improvement Act 1987, KGF City Improvement Board was constituted on 2-6-1988 and is functioning from 16-07-1988. The area of operation of the Board is confined to 216 sq.km., and till 24-11-2003, the Deputy Commissioners of the district were to be the presidents. But as per the Government Order 18-12-2003, a non-official member was appointed as Chairman. The Board at present comprises of local officers and the commissioner functions as Chief Executive Officer of the Board. The office of the Board comprises Town Planning member, Town Planning Inspector and other eight supporting staff.

Aims and Objectives : The main aims of the KGF City Improvement Board is the formation of residential layouts with all infrastructural facilities, and allotment of house sites to the common people according to their needs. The Board has undertaken the minor drinking water supply work project in Urgampet at a cost of Rs. 17.52 lakhs under which four borewells were drilled and fitted with electrical pumps, which supply about 1500 gallons of drinking water per day.

The Board has developed a residential layout at Pottipalli village of Bangarpet taluk, named after, Rajiva Gandhi, covering an area of 60 acres and four guntas, has developed 393 sites and of them 210 were distributed and the process is on for the distribution of the rest.

At Karhalli, within the limits of Bangarpet TMC, it is planned to form and distribute 1,169 house sites covering an area of 103.04 acres as per the provision of section 17 of Karnataka City Improvements Boards Act 1987.

For the benefit of the public, the Board has installed nine sodium street lamps, 100 Tree guards and constructed five bus shelters. It is also planned to form 36 house sites for the economically weaker section, to be given at half of the price.

The table given below indicates the income and expenditure of the Board for 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03.

Year	Income	Expenditure
2000-01	11,68,837	18,57,200
2001-02	16,04,285	9,83,323
2002-03	39,39,905	44,34,320

Rural Water Supply : The engineering division of the Zilla Panchayat now attends this work, which was earlier attended by the PHE Division. For this purpose, the district is divided into two divisions i.e., Kolar and Chikballapur (1987), the Kolar division being the district headquarters covers. The subdivisions i.e., Kolar, Malur, Bangarpet, Mulabagilu and Srinivasapura taluks, while Chikballapur division covers Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Gauribidanur, Chintamani, Bagepalli and Gudibande taluks which are called as subdivisions.

Under the drinking water programme in Kolar division during the year 2002-03, out of Rs.387.48 lakh grants Rs.323.01 lakh has been spent and an additional grant of Rs.46.50 lakhs has been released, by the end of March 2003 the amount spent was accounted to Rs.35.40 lakhs. Under the scheme 19 Tap water schemes, 41 Mini water supply schemes and 63 bore wells with hand pumps have been completed.

In Chikballapur division, during the year 2002-03 for the purpose of drinking water, Rs. 296.60 lakhs was granted and the expenditure made during the year accounted to Rs. 334.37 lakhs. During the year, 21 works of Tap water supply schemes and 43 Mini water supply schemes were completed and 87 borewells were dug with the installation of hand pumps. Under the scheme of special grants, 145 borewells were dug in addition to installation of 13 Defloradiation units in Bagepalli taluk for the supply of protected drinking water to 13 villages. In 2003-04, in the district, 18

Table 12.5 : Details about City Improvement Boards, Town/City Planning authorities working within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Director of Town Planning, Kolar.

Sl. No.	Name of the Local Planning area	Particulars of local Planning area	Area in Sq. kms	Population 1991	Population 2001	Date of declaration of planning area	Section 5 of the KTCP Act 1961	Section 10 of the KTCP Act 1961	Comprehensive Plan			
									Temporary sanction	Final sanction	Date of Temporary	Date of Final
1	Kolar	City Improvement Board	69.95	83,287	1,13,299	28-6-1976	-	-	-	2-12-85	28-04-92	7-3-96
2	KGF	City Improvement Board	216.00	1,56,746	1,56,961	30-7-1973	-	-	-	14,782	16-2-92	12-11-96
3	Chintamani	Town Planning Authority	16.98	50,394	65,456	12-3-1993	-	-	24-11-97	-	-	-
4	Chikkaballapur	City Municipality and Town Planning Authority	8.50	47,221	54,938	12-9-1996	-	28-8-1997	28-1-1998	-	-	-
5	Mulabagilu	Town Municipality and Town Planning Authority	8.50	35,519	44,031	12-9-1996	13-03-1997	12-10-1997	-	-	-	-
6	Sidiaghatta	Town Municipality and Planning Authority	2.03	25,177	41,165	27-5-1998	-	22-2-2001	-	-	-	-

Source: Assistant Director, Town Planning, Rural Water Supply

Defloradiation units were installed in addition to adoption of D.F. filters for household use. The detail of Talukwise water supply schemes as on 2003-04 is given in the table.

Taluk-wise Water Supply Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	National Rural Water Supply Scheme	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme	Total No. of Scheme
1	Kolar	1	4	5
2	Malur	7	8	15
3	Bangarpet	2	2	4
4	Mulabagilu	1	2	3
5	Srinivasapura	1	1	2
6	Chikballapura	3	4	7
7	Chintamani	1	2	3
8	Gauribidanur	3	2	5
9	Bagepalli	1	1	2
10	Gudibande	2	-	2
11	Sidlaghatta	1	-	1
	Total	23	26	49

Under the special grants of state sector (MNP) 145 Borewells have been dug and their taluk wise distribution is as follows. Chikballapur 27, Chintamani- 27, Gauribidanur 19, Bagepalli 27, Gudibande 20 and Sidlaghatta 35.

Completed Mini Water Supply Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the taluk	State Sector General Schemes	State Sector Special Component Scheme	Central Scheme General Scheme	Central Special Component Scheme	Total
1	Kolar	1	0	3	3	7
2	Malur	2	0	6	1	9
3	Bangarpet	3	2	6	1	12
4	Mulabagilu	8	2	5	1	16
5	Srinivasapura	1	4	6	2	13
6	Chikballapura	2	0	4	5	11
7	Chintamani	0	3	4	8	15
8	Gauribidanur	2	4	10	5	21
9	Bagepalli	2	0	6	6	14
10	Gudibande	2	0	4	0	6
11	Sidlaghatta	-	-	-	-	-

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects under the DANIDA Assistance: In 1996, Government of India and Government of Denmark entered an agreement under which it was agreed to formulate and execute the drinking water and sanitation schemes for three districts in Karnataka viz., Kolar, Chitradurga and Bijapur and the work of the first phase was completed. In Kolar district in the first phase 348 projects covering 30 Village Panchayats and 358 villages have been benefited. The works of the second phase spread over 3½ years were commenced in December 2002 and is in progress.

Under the DANIDA project in order to initiate and enthuse the members of the Grama Panchayat about the projects the special training programmes were taken up. The task of implementation and maintenance of these projects is entrusted to Grama panchayats with public participation.

Urban Local Bodies

In order to bring uniformity in the functioning of Urban Local Bodies and to ensure the transfer of powers to the people beginning

with the lowest level of the institution, the 74th constitutional amendment was enacted by the Government of India. The Karnataka Municipal Act 1964, section 36 was suitably amended in 1994 and accordingly, the features and constitution of the Town Municipalities and City Municipalities are as given below:

The urban local bodies in the state are classified as City Municipalities and Towns Municipalities and Notified Area Committees based on the size and other criteria's as per section 3(a) of Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976. According to Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976, the City Municipality (CMC) can be constituted for an area where in

1) The population should not be less than 3,00,000 (2) the density of population should not be less than 3000 per sq. km. (3) The revenue collection of that local area as in the previous census year should not be less than Rs. Six crores or per capita income should not be less than Rs.200 whichever is more is to be considered (4) the employment percentage in non-agricultural sector shall be more than 50 percent. Considering all these aspects with consent of the appropriate authority the area will be declared as city municipality.

In case of Town Municipality, (1) The population of the place should not be less than 20,000 and more than 3 lakhs 2) Density of Population per sq. km., shall not be less than 1500 3) The revenue of the place from tax and non tax services in the previous census year shall not be less than Rs. 9 lakhs or per capita income of the place shall not be less than Rs.45 whichever is higher (4) employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector in the total employment shall not be less than 50 percent.

In such urban centres where the population exceeds 50,000, that place can be called as city Municipality, and where in if the population is more than 20,000 but less than 50,000 such urban areas can be called as Town Municipalities.

Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964, section 349 deals with the provisions regarding the constitution of (NAC) Notified Area Committee. Accordingly, a place where the population is more than 10,000 but less than 20,000 and where the density of population is not less than 400 per sq.km., and wherein not less than 50

percent of the people are engaged in non-agricultural activities, such area can be declared as NAC or Town Panchayat. In case if that place is a taluk headquarters even with less than 10,000 populations it can be declared as a Notified Area Committee.

Elections to Municipalities

Regarding elections to Municipalities, the State Election Commissioner, will arrange for the elections as per the provisions of section 243 of the constitution. The State Election Commission will prepare the list of voters for Town Panchayats and Municipalities and arrange for the conduct of elections, which are to be held before the expiry of the existing term. The tenure of office of the Municipal bodies is five years from the date of its first meeting.

Reservation of seats: There is a provision for reservation of seats for the SC/ST and women as per the sub sections of the Act/ bye-laws. By rotation system, seats are reserved in each ward for SC/ST women. There is a provision for reservation of office bearers i.e. president by rotation as provided in the bye-laws.

Directorate of Municipal Administration

The Directorate of Municipal Administration is in existence since 1984. Under its administrative jurisdiction the four urban local bodies like City Municipal Corporation, City Municipality, Town Municipality and Town Panchayat and NAC are placed as per the 74th the constitutional amendment.

Urban local bodies are classified as follow based on the strength of the local population.

- 1) NAC Notified Area Committees are specially constituted for the special areas like the project site, industrial area, and tourist places to look after the local administration.
- 2) Places with population ranging between 10,000 to 25,000 are Town Panchayats.
- 3) Places with population ranging between 25,000 to 50,000 as Town Municipalities (TMC)
- 4) Places with population between 50,000 to 3,00,000 City Municipal Councils (CMCs)

Municipal Functions: Generally, the functions of the Municipality are classified into two groups viz., 1) Maintenance of roads,

street lights, Health and Sanitation, water supply and its maintenance registration of birth and deaths, control and prevention of epidemics and regularization of construction etc., 2) Under this, the discretionary works like formation of extensions, parks, gardens, opening of schools and libraries, hospitals, and their maintenance etc. are included.

Municipal Resources: Section 94 of Municipal Act elicits that the Municipal body can raise its funds by mobilizing the resources through

- 1) Tax on buildings and vacant lands
- 2) Vehicle tax (other than Motor Vehicles)
- 3) Tax on water supply
- 4) Tax on street lights
- 5) Additional tax on registration and transfer of immovable properties
- 6) Tax on advertisement

Grants to Municipalities by the State Finance Commission: In order to strengthen the financial position and to give more autonomy in administration so as to enable Municipal Bodies to work efficiently, the 73rd and the 74th constitutional amendments were enacted. The Government has cancelled some of the earlier sources of income of these bodies like *octroi* entertainment tax, motor vehicle tax etc. In order to compensate the loss of revenue by these sources, to provide remedies, the Government constituted the State Finance Commission to deal with grants to Municipalities and recommendations thereon.

The grant in aid formula as suggested by the Finance Commission was made applicable to municipal bodies from 1997-98. Accordingly, of the total non-loan gross revenue receipts of the Government, 36 percent shall be earmarked to both urban and rural local bodies and of this 15% to the urban local bodies and the rest to the Panchayat Raj Institution. However, beginning with (1997-98) 10 percent to both urban and rural bodies and at present (2003-04) it is increased to 15% and is being provided to the local bodies.

Though the Government has accepted the recommendations made by Dr.G. Thimmaiah Commission, Government is unable to

provide financial assistance as per the ratio suggested by the commission. It is found that the major portion of the grant is being spent on establishment expenses, for the public civic amenities like roads, street lights, water supply, electricity underground drains etc. are not met adequately. The table no.12.6 illustrates the amount of grants released by the Finance Commission in the district to urban LSG bodies from 1998-99 to 2001-02.

**Table No.12.6 : Financial Aid released by
Finance Commission in the district**

(Amount in rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the TMC/CMC	Year			
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	Bagepalli	20,85,000	9,84,000	9,84,000	9,84,000
2	Bangarpet	33,67,000	33,95,897	52,77,588	45,52,588
3	Chikkaballapur	64,40,000	79,82,615	91,98,205	1,03,60,000
4	Chintamani	59,88,000	81,98,784	1,42,58,136	1,24,45,636
5	Gauribidanur	33,41,000	39,85,662	55,68,648	48,43,648
6	Gudibande	27,82,000	14,23,734	22,98,936	22,38,936
7	Kolar	1,00,04,000	1,13,82,000	2,26,75,000	1,98,62,500
8	Malur	26,81,000	30,16,758	43,57,032	36,32,820
9	Mulbagilu	34,49,000	39,12,761	60,85,044	73,60,044
10	Robertsonpet	91,70,000	1,30,12,500	1,72,05,000	1,58,92,500
11	Srinivasapura	35,69,000	22,55,340	19,18,086	65,45,138
12	Sidlaghatta	37,99,000	36,08,046	44,54,184	34,10,812
	Total	5,66,75,000	63,158,097	9,42,79,859	9,21,28,622

Source : Urban Development Department

The grant released by the Finance Commission in the district during 2003-04 (up to August 2003) to Urban Local Self Governing bodies in the district.

(Amount in rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of the Local Body	2003-04
1	Bangarpet	3,36,982
2	Gauribidanur	2,85,292
3	Malur	3,11,322
4	Mulabagilu	3,72,744
5	Sidlaghatta	3,55,000

At present the second finance commission has been constituted and as per its recommendations grants are released to urban bodies.

City Municipality, Kolar

For the town of Kolar, "Municipal Committee" was first constituted in 1864-65 under the control of the revenue department. The non-official members of the Municipal Committee were highly influential and were held in high esteem in the social life. There were six nominated official members (1/3 of the total number of members) drawn from different departments. In 1926 it was made as Town Municipality and later in 1986 upgraded as City Municipality. As per the 74th constitutional amendment the latest elections were held in 2000-01 with 31 elected councilors and of the 31 elected members 18 were general seats (12 men and 6 women), 10 S.T. (6 men, 4 women) and 3 reserved for SC (2 men and one woman) The population of Kolar city as on 2001 census was 1,13,907 with an area of 12 sq.km., divided into 31 wards. The city had 11,878 houses and 3,676 vacant sites. The city limits comprised of the following revenue village (and the number of houses mentioned in the brackets) Aravalli (739 houses), Harohalli (1,305) Vinobhanagar (417), Tamak (239), Kilukote (158), Vibhutipura (321), Tippasandra (1582), Pete Chamanahalli(1883) and Kogilahalli (309).

Water Supply : From the beginning, tanks and open wells were the sources of water. Earlier, the Public Works Department used to manage the supply of pure water to the city. At present water is supplied by the CMC. There are seven over-head tanks for storage of water with a capacity of one lakh gallon each, two tanks with a

storage capacity of 30,000 and 75,000 gallons each and another one with a storage capacity of 2 lakh gallons. During 2002-03 it is reported that there were 600 public taps, 5,565 domestic connections and 558 non-domestic connections and daily about 80 lakhs litres of water being supplied to the town, which works out about 110 litres per day per head during the year 2002-03. Water tax collected accounted to Rs.18,67,237 while the expenditure incurred for the water supply was accounted to Rs.48,49,751.

Public Health and Sanitation : The Senior Health Inspector is in-charge of control of epidemics and spraying of insecticides as preventive measure, he also maintains registration of births and deaths. There is about 3.5 k.m. length of underground drains; and 6.5 k.m. length of open drains within the town limits. The expenditure booked for Underground drainage for the year 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 were accounted to Rs.2,44, 567, Rs.1,65,932 and Rs.2,72,077 respectively. There were 76 permanent *pourakarmikas* to look after health and sanitation of the city.

Civic Amenities : CMC has built up and maintains seven public parks and two play grounds and the expenditure made by the council for this purpose accounted to Rs.6,01,053 (2000-01) Rs.1,40,765 (2001-02), and Rs.11,05,688 (2002-03). The length of roads of different kinds within the municipal limits was 5 k.m. of cement concrete, 20 km. of mud road, 60 k.m. of tarr roads and 71 k.m. of metalled roads totalling 156 km. The KEB provides electricity to the town. There were in all 3,950 street lights in 2001-02. The Central Government launched the scheme of (IDSMT) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns in 1990-91. Kolar CMC received the grant of Rs.36 lakhs; later in 1995-96, the amount released was Rs.56 lakhs. The total expenditure made for this scheme was Rs.49 lakhs. Under the scheme of Swarna Jayanthi Rojgar Yojana (SJRY), the grant released for 2002-03 and expenditure booked accounted to Rs.6,40,425 and Rs.5,50,925 respectively and the number of beneficiaries was 77 as reported.

The expenditure of the CMC accounted under 18% scheme is as given in the table below.

Sl. No.	Name of the works	Amount expended
1	New works of construction of drains by stone and repairs	4,40,138
2	Laying stone slabs	1,97,975
3	Contribution for celebration of Ambedkar Jayanti	10,000
4	Water supply and Laying of pipeline works	57,167
5	Medical assistance for those suffering from prolonged illness	10,000
6	Financial assistance for construction of houses	45,000
7	Contribution for sports	2,500
	Total	7,62,780

The Income and Expenditure of CMC for the latest four years was as follows

(Amount in rupees)

Particulars	1999-2000	2000-2001	20001-02	2002-03
Receipts (Income)	10,93,38,000	3,47,67,296	2,13,41,211	1,93,34,762
Expenditure	10,66,13,000	3,10,47,841	1,61,97,380	1,80,49,758

**Table 12.6 : Swarna Jayanti Rojgar Yojana Progress (SJRY)
from 1997-98 to 2002-03**

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub Plan	Amount Released in Rs.	Amount Expended in Rs.	Beneficiaries/ Works completed
1.	Small Industries	3,52,929	3,28,425	77
2.	DWCUA	2,87,500	2,12,500	3
3.	Training Programme	2,55,000	2,05,000	112
4.	Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP)	12,33,798	10,00,000	21 works
5	Social Services	4,05,000	4,05,000	Building construction works

Source: CMC Kolar

The expenditure of the CMC for street lights for 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 accounted to Rs.3,33,711, Rs.6,80,061 and Rs.14,99,878 respectively. The number of slums reported was 12 comprising of 3,243 huts covering an area of 96.36 acres and covering a population of 16,990.

Finance: Consequently on abolition of *octroi* the grants given by the State Finance Commission (SFC) for the year 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 accounted to Rs.1,82,00,000, Rs.1,65,72,738 and Rs.1,20,74,018 respectively. Under its 18% yearly grants reserved for the welfare of SC/ST for the year 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 accounted to Rs.2,50,000 for each year. While the actual amount spent accounted to Rs.1,60,212, Rs.3,17,728 and Rs.7,62,780 respectively. The Civic body has constructed shopping complex consisting of 252 shops. The income derived from them accounted to Rs.2,58,140, Rs.4,81,380 and Rs.9,50,392 for the year 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 respectively.

The expenditure made by CMC during 2001-02 and 2002-03 for public health and sanitation was Rs.15,27,078 and Rs.17,98,059 respectively. While the expenditure for water supply for the above period was accounted to Rs.50,34,437 and Rs.48,49,751 respectively, it has spent Rs.1,65,10,000 and Rs.94,35,095 on establishment during the year 2001-02 and 2002-03 respectively.

CMC Robertsonpet (KGF)

The TMC for Robertsonpet, was first constituted in 1964 comprising 23 councilors. It had a population of 1,57,084 as per 2001 census. The latest elections to the council were held in 2001-02 as per the 74th constitutional amendments with 35 elected representatives and of them 19 were general seats and 16 reserved; of the 35 total seats, 22 were men and the rest women. TMC was upgraded to the status of CMC in 1983 extending to an area of 58.12 sq.km. with 10,408 residential houses. The town is divided into six divisions comprising 35 wards. In 2001-02 the per capita taxation was Rs.315. In 1989, the Municipal area came under the purview of Town Planning regulations.

Water Supply : From the beginning, the tank of Bethamangala and some bore-wells served as sources of water, since the tank dried up; borewells are the only sources. At present, the Karnataka

Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board is looking after the water supply and CMC has no responsibility about this.

Public Health and Sanitation: There is a Senior health inspector who looks after the sanitary related works like control of epidemics, spraying of insecticides and also maintains the records of births and deaths. There are 118 Pourakarmikas and 10 sanitary Supervisors (*Mestris*) to assist this work. There is a Fire fighting unit maintained by the council.

Other Amenities: Since 1964 the CMC has developed and is maintaining public parks covering an extent of six acres. The total extents of length of different kinds of roads within the municipal limits were 58 km. of Tar road, 56 km of metalled and 18.60 km. of cement roads. The town was first electrified as early as in 1903. In 2001-02 there are 4,954 street light connections, of them 1,505 are of sodium and 2,613 tube lights as reported. There are seven slums reported from city covering an area of 3.11 sq km. with a population of 7,100.

Finance: Before its abolition the income from *octroi* from 1976-77 to 1978-79 accounted to Rs.7,71,535, Rs.8,82,937 and Rs.9,94,817 respectively. The *octroi* compensation grant to the council by the State Financial Commission during the recent 3 years accounted to Rs.1,13,35,000, Rs.1,66,17,065 and Rs.1,53,80,000 respectively. The amount earmarked for the welfare of SC/ST out of 18% budget for the year 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 accounted to Rs. 11,07,000 Rs.14,22,000 and Rs.19,70,000 respectively and the actual expenditure made in this respect accounted to Rs. 6,20,387, Rs.2,20,998 and Rs.12,52,549. As early as in 1956-57, the municipality got constructed buildings for markets, residential quarters and cattle pounds and its office building in 1963-64. The table given below indicates the percentage of expenditure made by the municipality in relation to its income on different heads during 1998-99 and 2001-02.

Sl.No.	Heads of Expenditure	1998-99	2001-02
1	Public Health and Sanitation	11	15
2	Public Works	17	20
3	Maintenance of roads and streetlights	24	27
4	UGD and Control of epidemics	3	4
5	Establishments	24	26
6	Others	12	16

Under the Central Government Scheme of IDSMT, the amount spent by the council for development of roads was Rs. 27,28,500 and Rs.6,50,000 for development of Market and Market complex, and Rs. 58,21,500 for the construction of buildings for day to day marketing etc. as reported.

Table 12.7 (A) : Progress of Swarna Jayanti Rojgar Yojana for 1999-2000.

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub plan	Grant Amount released	Grant Amount utilized	Balance	Beneficiaries/ No.of Works
1.	Small Scale Industries	1,50,000	-	1,50,000	No of bank loans sanctioned to the beneficiaries
2.	DWCUA	1,25,000	-	1,25,000	11
3.	Training Programme	25,000	25,000	-	12
4.	Employment provided in Towns	2,50,000	2,50,000	-	2 works
5.	Social Services	80,000	80,000	-	4 works 200 Beneficiaries
	Total	6,30,000	3,55,000	2,75,000	

Table 12.7 (B) : Progress under SJRY for the year 2000-2001

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub plan	Grant Amount Released	Grant Amount utilized	Balance	No.of Beneficiaries No of work
1)	Small Industries	1,12,500	28,050	84,450	15
2)	DWCUA	-	-	-	-
3)	Training Programme	1,00,000	1,00,000	-	50
4)	USEP	1,37,432	1,37,432	-	50 Beneficiaries
5)	Social Services	41,364	41,364		2 works 100 men beneficiaries
	Total	7,57,300	6,72,850	84,450	150 Beneficiaries

Table 12.7 (C) Progress under SJRY for 2001-02

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub plan	Grants Released	Grants Utilised	Balance	No.of Beneficiaries/ works
1	Small Industries	-	50,250	-	20 Beneficiaries
2	DWCUA	-	-	-	-
3	Training Programme	1,30,000	1,30,000	-	50 Beneficiaries
4	USEP	1,37,432	1,37,432	-	1 work
5	Social Services	41,364	41,364	-	2 works 100 Beneficiaries
	Total	3,08,796	3,59,046	-	-

Source: CMC Robertsonpet

**Income and Expenditure of CMC
for 5 years from 1997-98 to 2001-02**

Particulars	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Opening Balance	15,32,345	27,36,662	33,06,136	55,55,356	1,08,77,581
Receipts	1,75,07,790	2,32,95,370	2,59,49,735	5,65,72,344	3,88,33,364
Total	1,90,40,135	2,60,32,032	2,92,55,871	6,21,27,700	4,97,10,945
Expenditure	1,63,03,473	2,27,25,896	2,37,06,515	5,12,50,119	4,05,23,300
Closing Balance	27,36,662	33,06,136	55,55,356	1,08,77,581	91,87,645

Source: CMC Robertsonpet

In the year 2001-02 under the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana the grant released was of Rs.26,24,797 while the expenditure made was of Rs.24,10,321 and 786 were given jobs.

CMC, Chintamani

Civic administration of the place made its beginning in 1935 by constituting the Town Municipality with 19 elected members; the number of councilors increased to 20 as per 1951 Act, and TMC was divided into four divisions viz., Kasaba Chintamani, Nakkundi, Venkatgirikote, Mulapalli and Sona Shettyhalli covering an area of 4.3 sq.km. In 1996 civic body was upgraded as City Municipal Council. The latest elections to the council was held in 2001 as per the 74th constitutional amendment. The total strength of municipal council was 31, including the reservation.

In 2001-02, the Municipal jurisdiction was 12.5 sq.km., and had 12,141 houses; There are 31 municipal wards and the number of tax payers was 16,000 and per capita taxation works out to Rs. 1,070. The rules of Town Planning were made applicable for the first time in 1997. There is an extension formed by the KHB for Government Servants and CMC has provided civic amenities like water supply and electricity to the extensions.

Water Supply : The sources of water to the city are Kannampalli tank, the dam of Ambhajidurga, and borewells. The KUW&SB is vested with the responsibility of supply of water to the city. The expenditure of the water supply project was Rs.431 lakhs. In 1998-99, near Waddahalli road, pumping station was constructed at

a cost of Rs.3.5 lakhs and in the same year two overhead water storage tanks with a storage capacity of 10 lakh litres was constructed at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

At present (2004), daily about 32 lakh litres of water is being supplied to the town, which works out to 40 LPCD. The expenditure for the project during 2001-02 was Rs.13.3 lakhs and the water tax collected accounted to Rs.12,02,986. The town had 2,168 public and 5,149 private tap connections in 1997.

Public Health and Sanitation: There are in all 75 pourakarmikas (47 permanent and 28 temporary) who look after the work of public health and sanitation. The Underground drainage project work, which commenced in 1985, was completed in 1987 at a cost of Rs.45.8 lakhs. The State Government in the form of Loan of Rs.11.45 lakhs and LIC Loan of Rs. 22.9 lakhs assisted this project. The expenditure incurred by the CMC for construction of external drains during the last 3 years accounted to Rs. 6,35,150. The health inspectors attend the work of registration of Births and deaths along with control of epidemics.

Other Civic Amenities: The City Council manages a local park (138' X 385') and a Balawadi (Nursery School). The town was electrified for the first time in 1933. In 2001-02 there were 3,794 street lights, 16,363 domestic and 46 commercial installations within the town limits. The extents of length of roads of different categories were 20.5 km. of Tarred, 40 km. of Mud roads, 7 kms of cement and 25 km. of metalled roads. The number of slums reported is 16 covering an area of 38.08 acres, wherein there are 3,000 huts with a population of 8,550. By spending Rs. 40 lakhs, 10 slums were developed.

Finance: Three years prior to the abolition of *octroi* (1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79) the *octroi* collections accounted to Rs. 8,95,610, Rs.9,48,690 and Rs.10,38,980 respectively. The *octroi* compensation grants and other development grants by the state Government including subsidies all together granted to the CMC during the last three years i.e., 1999-2000, 2000-01, and 2001-02 were accounted to Rs.92,65,600, Rs.1,28,01,509 and Rs.1,24,00,000 respectively.

For the welfare of the SC/ST the amount earmarked and spent under its 18% annual budget for 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02

were accounted to Rs.2,00,000, Rs.4,331 and Rs.5,18,000 respectively. The comparative figures of expenditures in relation to its income made by the CMC for different purposes were as follows.

Sl. No.	Heads of Expenditure	Year	
		1998-99	2001-02
1	Public Health and Sanitation	2,39,677	3,49,655
2	Public Works executed by the CMC and Expenditure met	9,85,062	35,50,358
3	Water supply	9,80,352	30,50,358
4	Roads and Street lights Maintenance	3,11,405	8,38,198
5	Drains and control of epidemics	1,42,054	2,21,527
6	Establishment	76,14,558	1,00,36,664
7	Miscellaneous	6,26,454	7,01,368

Under the central scheme of IDSMT the expenditure made by the CMC for roads accounted to Rs.27,28,500 for construction of market and *mandi* buildings was Rs.6,50,000 while for the daily market building, the amount spent was Rs.58,21,500.

CMC, Chikballapur

For the first time, the civic body for Chikballapur was constituted in 1925. When it was reconstituted in 1951 as per Municipal Act 1951, it had a council strength of 20 elected members, when it was reconstituted as city municipality it had an area of 4.50 sq.miles with a population of 23,025 as per 1961 census. The town was divided into six wards. By 2001, the population of the town increased to 54,968. The latest election to the council was held in 2001 as per the 74th constitutional amendment and 31 members were elected including the reservation for SC/ST and women.

In 1995, the civic body was upgraded to the status of City Municipal Council. In 2001-02 the extent of municipal limits was extended to 16.20 sq.km. and had 10,812 property accounts. The areas like HS Garden and revenue villages like Gangana Midde, Nimmukala Kunte come under the Municipal limits. The town has

seven divisions and 31 wards. The incidence of tax per head in 2000-01 and 2001-02 was Rs.39 and Rs.41 respectively. The Town Planning has been introduced since 1996. An extension has been formed as per IDSMT scheme and has 591 vacant sites. The council has spent Rs. 50 lakhs for the formation of this extension and central Government has given a loan of Rs.37.62 lakhs under IDSMT project.

Water Supply : Prior to 1952, tanks and bore wells were the sources of drinking water to the town. The Pure water supply scheme launched in 1952 was completed in 1962. The pump house was constructed at Kandawar in 1958 and another pump house at Jakkal Madagu commenced working in 1962. There are seven overhead storage tanks with a storage capacity of seven lakh gallons

The second phase of water supply scheme for improvement is being executed in 2001-02 at an estimated cost of Rs.198.54 lakhs. By the end of 1997, there were 1,890 public taps and 5,624 private connections and by 2003-04 the number of private taps reduced to 5,481, on an average daily about 1,11,23,000 litres water is being supplied to the city which works out to 20.25 litres LPCD. In 2002-03 the annual expenses for supply of water accounted to Rs.31,36,456 while tax collected accounted to Rs.30,36,960.

Other Amenities : The CMC has employed 54 *pourakarmikas* to assist in the work of maintaining public health and sanitation and suitable preventive steps are being taken to prevent epidemics. The health inspectors attend the work of registration of births and deaths. As mark of educational services, the council manages one evening college and a nursery school.

At present, the extent of length of roads maintained by the council are 30 km. of Tar road, 17 km. of metalled, and 10 km. of motorable mudroad, and 5 km. of footpaths, in all 62 kms. In 1995, it had maintained 5 k.m. of tarred, 12 km.of metalled, 10km.of mud road and 8 km. foot-path. For the first time, the town was electrified in 1903 by Mysore Power Corporation.

In 2001-02, the numbers of different electric installations were 12,604 domestic, 1,280 commercial and 5,048 streetlights. At present, eight slums are reported within the city limits covering 1,290 huts and about 6,950 populations.

Finance: After the abolition of *Octroi*, the octroi compensation grant by the state finance commission to the CMC for three years from 1999-2000 to 2001-02 was Rs.1,09,43,051, Rs. 92,95,286 and Rs.1,08,73,764 respectively. The amount reserved for the welfare measures of SC/ST and the amount spent for last 3 years was as follows :

Year	Amount reserved	Amount Spent
1999-2000	11,00,000	4,18,753
2000-2001	1,00,000	2,14,072
2001-2002	11,00,000	1,43,604

The table given below indicates the percentage expenditure of CMC on different heads in relation to its income from 1998-99 to 2001-02.

Sl. No.	Expenditure Heads	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02
1)	Public Health and Sanitation	12	11	11	11
2)	Public Works	8	10	13	12
3)	Water Supply	10	11	10	9
4)	Roads and Street lights maintenance	8	6	7	6
5)	Drains and Control of Epidemics	8	5	5	7
6)	Establishment	50	51	50	45
7)	Miscellaneous	4	6	4	10

Under the Central Government project of IDSMT made applicable to this town in 1983, the following development works were undertaken which include for land acquisition Rs.7.36 lakhs, for land development Rs.5 lakhs and shopping complex Rs.12.50 lakhs. Under this scheme to the extent of 35.29 acres of land has been acquired for formation of layouts and the development work relating to formation of roads and drainage has been completed. Under the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Rojgar Yojana of the total

expenditure of Rs.75.24 lakhs, is shared equally by the state and central governments.

The income and expenditure of the CMC for the last three years is given in the table given below.

Particulars	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Opening Balance	1,01,17,236	76,98,463	75,52,331
Total Income	2,59,11,885	2,09,33,959	4,79,89,500
Total Expenditure	2,83,30,658	2,10,80,091	4,86,38,000
Closing Balance	76,98,463	75,52,331	69,03,831

TMC, Malur

For the first time, TMC for Malur was constituted in 1937 with 15 representatives. In 2001-02, it was reconstituted as per the provisions of 74th constitutional amendments with 23 elected members of them 19 (12 men and 7 women) were general seats and four belonged to SC/ST (2 men and 2 women) There were also five nominated members. Town was divided into 23 wards and the extent of area covered was 7.12 sq.km., with the population of 27,815 (2001).

Water Supply : Bore wells are the main sources of water to the town. There are three water storage tanks within the limits of the town, and of them, two each with a storage capacity of 55,000 litres are situated near bus-stand, and one is situated in Maruti extension with storage capacity of 45,000 litres. Daily about 10 lakh litres of water is being supplied to the town, which works out to 30 litres per capita per day. The number of houses being supplied with water is 3,326. The water tax collected during 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 was accounted to Rs.44,933, Rs.4,08,883 and Rs.7,39,924 respectively. While the expenditure made for water supply in the above years accounted to Rs.1,21,275, Rs.8,20,531 and Rs.19,39,924 respectively. The town had 2,614 private and 250 public tap connections.

Public Health and Sanitation : Though, Malur town is free from epidemics, insecticides are sprayed as a preventive measures. The senior health inspector is in-charge of this work and also attends the work of registration of births and deaths. In the absence of

underground drainage the town is having L shape open drains of 4,000 metre in length and U shape drains of 7,000 metre length. The expenditure made by the TMC for this during the year 2000-2001, 2001-02 and 2002-03 were accounted to Rs.9,64,043, Rs.1,70,873 and Rs.5,39,951. The council has employed 30 *pourakarmikas* to assist in sanitation work.

Other Amenities : The TMC has formed and maintains three public parks. The different kinds of roads maintained by the council include tar road of six km, metalled roads of 3 km, concrete roads of 2 km. and mud roads of 3 km. The town was electrified in 1951 by the KEB. There are about 3,100 street lights, 7,430 domestic and 190 commercial connections. It is reported that, there are four slums within the town limits covering an area of one square km. with 295 huts and population of 1,340.

Finance : Consequent on the abolition of *Octroi*, the compensation grant by the State Finance Commission during the last three years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 were reckoned at Rs.36,07,032, Rs.21,04,102 and Rs.28,88,068. In addition, the government has sanctioned Rs. 7.5 lakhs as development grant during 2000-2001.

The particulars of the expenditures made by the council for the welfare of SC/ST out of 18% budget reserved were as follows.

Year	Amount reserved	Amount expended
2001-01	5,57,065	56,007
2001-02	3,08,253	22,412
2002-03	3,71,700	2,85,155

The percentage of expenditure of the TMC in relation to its income on different heads for 1999-2000, 2001-2002 and 2002-03 were as given below.

Sl. No.	Particulars	1999-2000	2001-2002	2002-03
1)	Public Health and Sanitation	2.64	6.24	13.50
2)	Public Works	7.21	2.9	6.13
3)	Water Supply	3.69	5.12	2.72
4)	Maintenance of Road and Street Lights	1.02	1.23	1.58
5)	Miscellaneous	2.49	2.71	4.00

Rest of the expenditure is incurred for establishment.

Since 1993-94 the Town is included under the IDSMT development project of the Central Government accounted Rs.123.60 lakhs out of this the council has spent of Rs.56.60 lakhs for construction of shopping complex, and Rs.5.35 lakhs for roads and drainages. The income and expenditure of the TMC for the last 5 years, as given below.

Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02	2002-03
Opening Balance	13,93,837	22,61,608	5,96,488	11,49,887	21,64,407
Receipts	94,01,527	73,43,393	91,70,735	1,13,35,088	77,80,239
Total	1,07,95,364	96,05,001	97,67,223	124,84,975	99,44,646
Expenditure	85,33,756	90,08,513	86,17,336	103,20,568	88,02,877
Closing Balance	22,61,608	5,96,488	11,49,887	21,64,407	11,41,769

Source: TMC, Mahur

The Progress under SJSRY (Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub plan	Amount Released	Amount Spent	No. of Beneficiaries	Balance Rs.
1.	Small Industries	-	-	-	-
2.	DWCUA	2,25,000	2,25,000	27	-
3.	Training Programme	3,47,889	3,47,350	148	209
4.	Urban Self Employment Programme	7,67,489	7,67,213	-	276
5.	Social Services	1,28,868	1,28,868	548	-
6.	Welfare of Girls	62,500	62,500	125	-
7.	Continuous Saving group	10,00,000	10,00,000	100	-
8.	A & OE Project	5,11,964	3,77,637	-	1,34,327
	Total	23,70,384	22,35,568	1009	1,34,812

TMC, Sidlaghatta

The TMC of Sidlaghatta was first constituted in 1948 with 19 elected and two nominated members. The present Municipal body comprising 23 elected representatives was constituted in 2001-02 after the elections held as per the 74th constitutional amendments. Of the 23 total number of councilors, 12 are General seats (8 men and 4 women), 8 for Backward communities (5 men, 3 women) two for S.C. (one for men and another for women), and the remaining one for ST (women)

At present (2001-02), the area of operation of TMC is confined to 10 kms. With total number of 5,000 houses and a population of 41,098 (2001 census). There are 23 wards. The incidence of taxation per capita is Rs.32. The Regulations of Town Planning are made applicable w.e.f. 27-05-1998. The new extensions with population and number of houses are as follows : 1) C.R.Layout with 300 population and 25 houses, 2) Sarimunnisa Layout 500 people with 50 houses 3) P.Narayana Swamy Layout 500 population with 30 houses, 4) B.Thimmaiah Layout with 350 population and 35 houses, 5) Municipal Extension 1 and 2 with 500 population and 40 houses, 6) Sitramaiah layout with 500 population and 50 houses.

In addition to above layouts, KHB extension was formed in 1987 covering an area of 2,17,800 sq. feet, where-in 100 houses have come up with all facilities like roads, streetlights UGD, water supply etc., provided by the civic authority.

Water Supply : Since the beginning, open wells were the main sources of water, now replaced by the bore wells. Since 1970 pure water is being supplied to the town. In the year 2000-2001 KUWS and SB constructed an overhead storage tank and have provided water supply lines to the length of 16 km. at an expenditure of Rs.3.33 lakhs and 13 bore wells were drilled and electric motors were installed for pumping water. There are four overhead water tanks with different storage capacities viz., 2.5 lakh litres, 3.75 lakh litres, 10 lakh litres and 5 lakh litres built at a cost of Rs.3.33 lakhs.

The LIC has assisted to the TMC for water supply project to the tune of Rs. 5,30,000 during 1973-74. The number of private and public taps reported are 3000 and 300 respectively and daily about

10 lakh litres of water is being supplied to the town which works out to 40 litres per capita per day. The water tax collected during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-02 accounted to Rs. 1,34,785, Rs. 2,67,712 and Rs.9,90,000 respectively.

Public Health and Sanitation: The junior health inspectors will look after the works like control of epidemics and preventive measures including registration of births and deaths. There are 50 *pourakarmikas* to look after the work of sanitation. The work of UGD under taken by the council in 2000-2001 is in progress; the project cost is Rs.374.81 lakhs and the cost shared by the TMCS is Rs.92,000. During the years 1999-2000 to 2001-02 for construction of open drains the council has spent Rs.5 lakhs. The total lengths of open drains are 2000 metres of L shape and 3000 metres of U shape.

Other Services: The council is managing a nursery school. It has spent about Rs.5,000 (1999-2000) and Rs.9,000 (2001-02) for its maintenance. A park built up in 2000-2001 at a cost of Rs. 2.75 lakhs covers an area of 1.17 acres. Within the municipal limits there is metalled road of 10 km. in length, 12 km. of tar road and 0.3 km. of concrete roads. The town was electrified for the first time in 1952. In 2003-04 there were 3,500 street lights, 8,500 domestic and 2,000 commercial connections with the limits of the town. There are four slums reported from the town with 50 huts covering an area of one sq.km., wherein 4,812 people are dwelling.

Finance : Before its replacement, the *Octroi* collections made for three years from 1976 to 1978 accounted to Rs.78,000, Rs.90,000 and Rs.1,04,000 respectively. The *octroi* compensation grants and other development grants to the TMC in 2001-02 accounted to Rs. 37,04,256 and Rs.25,00,000 respectively. The amount earmarked by the council under its 18% reserve for the welfare measures of SC/ST for 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-02 accounted to Rs.4,13,000, Rs.4,60,000 and Rs.5,00,000 respectively. However, the actual expenditure made were of Rs.9,00,000 Rs. 1,03, 433 and Rs.10,564 respectively.

In 1984 the office building of TMC was renovated at a cost of Rs.5.5 lakhs. In 2000-2001 TMC had constructed shopping complex comprising of 54 shops at a cost of Rs.30 lakhs and in 1952 a *shandy maidan* (yard) was constructed at a cost of Rs.50,000.

The table given below indicates the percentage of expenditure made by the TMC in proportion to its income on different developmental heads during the years 1998-99 and 2001-02.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1998-99	2001-02
1)	Public Health and Sanitation	12	15
2)	Public Works executed	18	20
3)	Water supply	12	10
4)	Maintenance of roads and street lights	14	10
5)	Drains and Control of epidemics	16	15
6)	Establishment	22	25
7)	Miscellaneous	6	5

The TMC was included under the central scheme of IDSMT in 1995-96. The total expenditure made under the scheme was Rs. 133.90 lakhs and the development works undertaken included viz., construction of shopping complex Rs.106.15 lakhs; Rs. 22.75 lakhs for roads and drains, Rs.5 lakhs for street lights. Under the scheme of SJSRY the grants released Rs.15,48,488. While the amount expended accounted to Rs.14,18,995, the number of works completed were 44 and number of beneficiaries were 245. The income and expenditure of the TMC during the last five years were as given below :

(Amount in lakhs)

Particulars	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02
Opening balance	24.22	32.12	18.14	4.23	3.75
Receipts	50.66	69.67	51.77	111.32	96.39
Total	74.88	101.79	69.91	115.55	100.14
Expenditure	42.76	72.74	52.85	112.03	95.30
Closing balance	32.12	29.06	17.07	3.52	4.84

Source: TMC Sidlaghatta

TMC, Mulabagilu

For the first time, TMC for Mulabagilu was constituted in 1952 with 15 elected members. It was reconstituted in 2001-02 in the latest elections held as per the 74th constitutional amendments. The total elected members were 23 in addition to five nominated members., of the total number (28), 15 were the general seats (11 men, 4 women), 10 for backward class (7 men and 3 women) and three for SC (2 Men, One women). The Municipal limit is confined to 5.45 sq.kms., with 6,011 houses and 23 wards. The population in 2001 was 44,033. The regulations of Town planning are made applicable since 1996. Except the KHB extension formed in 1970 no extension have come up; KHB extension is spread over to an area covering about 5,000 sq. metres with seven houses. This extension is provided with all basic facilities like roads, drains, street lights etc. by the TMC.

Water Supply : Since long, open wells were the main sources of water to the town, at present, water is being supplied through borewells. In order to provide permanent water supply to the town, borewells were drilled at Seegenahalli by-pass and Someshvara Palya. Under this scheme, five overhead tanks with total a storage capacity of 21,37,500 litres have been constructed.

At present, there are 2,200 private and 650 public taps within the municipal limits and daily about 2.50 lakh gallons of water is being supplied which works out to 45 litres per capita per day. The expenditure made by the TMC during the last 3 years is 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 were accounted to Rs.2,87,163, Rs.3,48,879 and Rs.3,61800 respectively.

Public Health and Sanitation : Junior Health Inspectors look after the work of control and prevention of epidemics by spraying insecticides etc. and also attend the work of registration of births and deaths. There are in all 50 *pourakarmikas* including 20 appointed on contract basis who assist junior health inspectors to look after health and sanitation.

Other Amenities : There are two public parks maintained by the council, each covering an area of about 15,000 and 45,000 sq.metres. The length of roads maintained by the council is 25 km. of tarr road and 38 km. of metalled roads. The town was electrified

first time, in 1932. It is reported that within the town limits there are 2,976 domestic, 2,000 street lights and 2,025 commercial electrical installations. There are 16 slums covering an area of 5 kms., accommodating 210 huts and 12,800 population.

Finance: Consequent on the abolition of *Octroi* the compensation grants by SFC for 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 were accounted to Rs.46,68,163, Rs.48,90,857 and Rs.41,91,713 respectively. The development grant secured for 2001-02 was Rs.2,50,000.

The amount earmarked and the amount spent for the ameliorative measures of SC/ST during the years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 respectively were as follows. The amount in the brackets indicate the amount expended: - Rs.3,69,214 (52,396), Rs.4,01,818 (14,225), and Rs.5,37,593 (4,47,381). TMC has constructed a shopping complex of 60 shops at a cost of Rs.32.20 lakhs.

The table given below indicates the percentage of expenditure made by the Council in relation to its income for 1998-99 and 2001-02 on various works.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1998-99	2001-02
1.	Public Health and Sanitation	28.23	28.15
2.	Public Works executed	10.00	11.88
3.	Water Supply	15.00	14.70
4.	Maintenance of Roads and Streetlights	2.10	6.28
5.	Establishment	23.94	25.91
6.	Miscellaneous	11.90	23.56

This TMC was included under the central project of IDSMT commenced in 1996-97 and the project cost was Rs.186.30 lakhs. The works executed under the project-included construction of mutton market in 1996-97 at a cost of Rs.14.40 lakhs, and construction of vegetable market at cost of Rs.9.10 lakhs (1999-2000 and 1996-97) and Rs.35.71 lakhs for construction of roads

and drains in 2000-2001. The income and expenditure of the TMC from 1998-99 to 2001-02 (five year) is appended in the table given below.

Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Opening Balance	20,10,211	18,20,073	37,93,125	29,58,504	63,76,080
Receipts	59,23,610	89,63,341	79,71,578	1,09,54,637	1,29,67,925
Total	79,33,821	1,07,83,414	1,17,64,703	1,39,13,141	1,93,44,005
Expenditure	61,13,748	63,69,365	8,80,6199	100,34,887	1,33,87,232
Closing Balance	18,20,073	44,14,049	29,58,504	38,78,254	59,56,773

The progress of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana upto the end of March 2003 is given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-plan	Grants Released (in Rs.)	Grants Spent (in Rs.)	Balance	No works Beneficiaries
1.	Small Industries	2,27,500	2,27,500	-	82
2.	DWCUA	2,25,000	2,25,000	-	50
3.	Training Programme	2,36,541	2,04,000	32,541	90
4.	Community Hall	5,00,000	5,00,000	-	1
5.	Urban self-employment programme	7,46,605	6,50,000	96,605	34
6.	Social Services	1,46,552	1,16,265	30,287	1,425
7.	Girls development scheme	62,500	62,500	-	125
8.	Administrative expenses	6,26,136	6,24,846	1,290	-
	Total	29,24,834	27,64,111	1,60,723	

TMC, Gauribidanur

TMC for Gauribidanur was first constituted in 1941 with 15 elected members. In 2000-01 elections were conducted in accordance with the provision of the 74th constitutional amendments. The present council comprises of 23 elected members, and the reservation is as follows: Backward communities 7 (Male 4, 3 female) SC 3 (2 Male one Female), General 11 (6 Male, 5 female) ST - 2 (One each for male and female).

In 2001-02 the area of operation of municipal limits was 9 sq.km., with a population of 30,537 and 5,565 residential houses. The number of wards is 23. The regulations of Town planning are made applicable to the town. There are 8 new extensions reported viz., 1) Abdul Faruq Extension, 2) KLR Gupta extensions, 3) K.R.Natesh, 4)K.R.Suresh 5)Gangamma and 6)Abhilasha extensions etc. The number of houses built up in these extensions is 50. The KHB extension that was formed in 1987, encompassing an area of 2,17,800 sq. feet, where there are only 22 houses. This extension is provided with the civic amenities like roads, water, lights, drains by the TMC.

Water Supply : The traditional open wells were the sources of water supply to the town before launching the scheme of supply of safety tap water. Bore wells are the main sources of present water supply to the town. In order to provide permanent water supply source to the town, the work of bringing water from the dam built near Kindly across the river Uttar Pinakini and to store in open wells; and later to pump it from there is being executed and the estimated cost of expenditure is not available.

There are four overhead tanks with a storage capacity of 15,000, 40,000, 75,000 and 25,000 gallon each. Daily about 1.90 lakh gallons of water is being supplied to the town, which works out to 45 litres PCD. There are about 1,850 private and 200 public tap connections within the Town. The expenditure made by the TMC towards water supply during 2001-02 was Rs.4,14,221 and water tax collected during the years 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 were accounted to Rs.9,61,098, Rs.12,19,969 and Rs.9,71,530 respectively.

Public Health and Sanitation: There is a strength of 37 *pourakarmikas* to assist the junior health inspectors for keeping the

city clean and hygienic and steps are taken to prevent epidemics. Junior health inspectors also attend the work of recording of births and deaths. There are L shape drains (2200 meters in length) and 4000 mts. length of 'U' shape within the municipal limits.

Other Amenities : The financial grants given by the TMC to promote the educational and cultural activities accounted to Rs.5,000 (1999-2000), Rs.6,000 (2000-01) and Rs.10,000 (2001-02). There are two public parks covering an area of 80'X80' and 60'X60' each, and one garden has come up under the MLA's fund scheme.

The town has 30 km. length of metalled, 20 km. Tar and one Km. cement roads as reported. In 1952, the town was first electrified by KEB as In 2001-02, there were 5,565 domestic, 3,000 street, and 690 commercial installations within the limits of the town. There are 5 slums reported covering an area of two sq. kms accommodating 75 huts and a population of 8,340.

Finance : Consequent on the abolition of *Octroi* as per the recommendations of the State Finance Commission *Octroi* compensation grant is being given. During the year 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 the grants given to TMC accounted to Rs.52,29,709 Rs.45,22,746 and Rs.37,78,184 respectively and the development grant of Rs.7,50,000 was given to TMC during 2000-2001. The amount reserved by the council under its 18% yearly budget for the welfare of SC/ST during 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 was Rs.4,80,060 Rs.5,00,000 and Rs.9,00,000 respectively and the actual expenditure incurred towards this accounted to Rs.2,63,590, Rs.4,83,545 and Rs.3,60,824 respectively. The council hall of the municipality was built in 2000-01 at an expenditure of Rs.11.5 lakhs and in the next year (2001-02), shopping complex of 12 shops at an expenditure of Rs.13.5 lakhs and 8 mutton shops at an expenditure of Rs.2.15 lakhs were constructed. The percentage of expenditure made by the TMC in relation to its income on various development heads for 1998-99 and 2001-02 is as given in the table.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1998-99	2001-02
1	Public Health and Sanitation	10	10
2	Public Works Executed	20	25
3	Water Supply	15	15
4	Maintenance of Roads and Lights	20	10
5	Drains and Control of Epidemics	10	15
6	Establishment	20	25
7	Miscellaneous	09	05

The centrally assisted project IDSMT was made applicable to TMC since 1993-94. The cost of the project was Rs.141.95 lakhs, of this Rs.39.41 lakhs was utilized for construction of shopping complex, Rs.53.21 lakhs for construction of roads and drains, Rs.47.23 lakhs for development of house sites and Rs.two lakhs for miscellaneous purposes. The table given below indicates the performance progress of SJRY.

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub plan	Amount of grant Released Rs.	Amount expended Rs.	No. of beneficiaries/ work executed
1.	Small Industries	2,58,500	2,45,500	87
2.	DWCUA	2,75,000	2,25,000	160
3.	Training Programme	3,18,977	2,94,325	145
4.	Urbanself-employment	7,03,763	6,50,000	2,998
5.	Social Services	1,62,869	1,15,158	1,443
	Total	17,19,109	15,29,983	4,883

Income and Expenditure of Gauribidanur TMC

Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02	2002-03
Opening Balance	7,45,899	5,18,687	90,01,446	32,04,931	1,12,47,684
Receipts	1,56,25,778	1,89,39,783	1,78,22,075	2,30,22,353	1,87,29,000
Total	1,63,71,677	1,94,58,471	2,68,23,521	2,62,27,284	2,99,76,684
Expenditure	1,62,15,742	1,04,57,024	2,24,53,960	1,49,79,600	25,99,300
Closing Balance	1,55,935	90,01,446	43,69,561	11,24,76,84	2,73,77,384

TMC, Bangarpet

Bangarpet got its first civic body (TMC) in 1920. As per the 74th constitutional amendment the elections to the council were held in 2001-02 and the council was reconstituted with 23 elected members representing 11 (7 men and 4 women) from General category, 8 from backward class (5 men and 3 women), 4 from SC (2 men 2 women). In 2001, the population of the town was 38,703 and was divided into 23 wards. The per capita incidence of taxation was Rs.42. The regulations of Town Planning was made applicable to the town. Till now, as many as 14 new extensions have come up, they are:- Kuppaswamy Mudaliyar Ext. 2) Amaravati Ext. 3) Akbar Sherif Ext. 4) Muniswamy Ext. 5) Muniyamma Ext. 6) S.A.Abdul Gaffoor Ext. 7) Khaidar Sabi Ext. 8) Kadirappa Ext. 9) Kharimkhan Ext. 10) Ammeen layout 11) Meeranna Layout 12) Indira Ashraya Ext. 13) Desha halli Ashraya Ext. and 14) Girivas Layout, The total number of houses that have come up in all these extensions together as reported was 2,773. In 1981-82, KHB had formulated its extension spread over to 67,200 sq feet area where there are 56 houses; and this extension has all basic facilities like roads, drains, street lights etc. provided by the TMC. There are 5 slums reported from the town with 750 huts and a population of 3,525.

Water Supply : From the beginning, open wells were the main sources of water supply. At present, there is an arrangement for the supply of pure and safety water through bore wells. During the year 1981-82 TMC had spent about Rs. 2,34,459 for water supply. Until now the amount spent by the council, for water supply was Rs.20.50 lakhs., financed by the state government and financial

institutions as reported. Daily about 2,50,000 gallons of water is being supplied to the town, there are three pumping stations installed for lifting water. There are three over-head water storage tanks (two in municipal parks), with storage capacity of one lakh and 50,000 litres each and the 3rd one is Bhovinagar with a storage capacity of one-lakh litres. At present, daily about 16 lakh litres of water is being supplied to the town, which works out 40 litres PCD. In 2001-02 the expenditure made by the TMC for water supply was Rs. 14,83,991 and water tax collected was Rs.6,69,697. There are 600 public and 3,052 private connections within the Town limits.

Public Health and Sanitation: The council has employed 30 *pourakarmikas* for maintaining the town clean and hygienic. The senior health inspectors of the council attend the work of registration of births and deaths and take precautionary measures to prevent epidemics by spraying insecticides etc.

Other Amenities: In order to facilitate educational activities, TMC manages a balawadi and a nursery school and the expenditure to manage these institutions in 2000-01 and 2001-02 accounted to Rs. 24,424 and Rs. 2,27,604, respectively. There are 6.40 km. length of tarr road, 3.5 km. length of metalled road, 16.6 km. of mud road and 2.50 km. length of cement concrete roads maintained by the council in its limits. For the first time, the town was electrified in 1952, in 2001-02, there were 9,200 domestic, 3,150 streetlight, and 2,100 commercial connections.

Finance: Income from the *Octroi* source before it was withdrawn accounted to Rs. 2,93,524 (1976-77), Rs.2,91,841 (1977-78) and Rs. 3,77,533 (1978-79). To compensate the same State Finance Commission grant received by the TMC was Rs. 34,18,598 in 1999-2000, Rs. 41,50,300 in 2000-2001, and Rs.41,50,300 during 2001-02. It had also received development grant of Rs. 7,50,000 during 2000-2001. The amount reserved and expended for various welfare measures of SC/ST were as follows. The figures in the bracket indicate the amount expended. 1999-2000, Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs.27,064), 2000-2001 Rs.3,00,000 (Rs.45,999), 2001-02 Rs.20,000. (Rs.24,201). The percentage of amount expended by the council on various heads of development in relation to its income during 1998-99 and 2001-02 were as given in table below.

Sl.No.	Heads of expenditure	1998-99	2001-02
1)	Public Health and Sanitation	6.47	5.12
2)	Water Supply	8.82	26.89
3)	Maintenance of roads and lights	20.53	-
4)	Establishment	54.60	60.08
5)	Miscellaneous	5.67	6.12

Under the central scheme of IDSMT, TMC got a development grant of Rs.194.01 lakhs in 1995-96. The expenditure made on different works was as follows :- shopping complex Rs.79 lakhs, Roads and drains Rs.40 lakhs, streetlights Rs.10 lakhs, construction of community centre Rs.21 lakhs, while the amount spent for development of playground was Rs.44 lakhs. Under the SJSRY the amount sanctioned released and the amount actually expended and balance accounted to Rs.21,25,986, Rs.21,25,986, Rs.17,64,860 and Rs.3,61,126 respectively. The details of development works undertaken and the amount sanctioned for each work were as follows: 1) Self Employment in towns (Rs.7,39,188) 2) Self employment Scheme (Rs.2,38,754), 3) Basic infrastructure (Rs.3,95,000), 4) Training programme (Rs.2,84,709) 5) Welfare Scheme of girls (Rs.62,500) 6) Social Services (Rs.80,835) 7) DWCUA (Rs.2,25,000) and 8) TCB Rolling fund (Rs.1,00,000). The income and expenditure of the TMC during the last five years were as given in the table.

Particulars	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02
Opening Balance	8,90,268	8,87,537	11,77,909	7,61,629	49,95,680
Receipts	65,78,271	68,12,064	80,93,202	2,12,69,758	10,30,52,29
Total	74,68,539	76,99,601	92,71,211	2,20,31,387	15,30,09,09
Expenditure	65,81,002	65,21,692	85,09,582	1,70,35,707	1,18,64,116
Closing Balance	8,87,537	11,77,909	7,61,629	49,95,680	34,36,743

Source : TMC Bangarpet

Town Panchayat, Bagepalli

For the first time, Town Panchayat for Bagepalli was constituted in 1950 and had the strength of 19 elected councilors and two nominated members. The latest elections were held in 2001 as per the 74th constitutional amendment and 13 were the elected councilors. The break up figures of category wise number of councilors were as follows: General seats 5 (3 men and 2 women) OBC 4 (3 men and 1 woman) SC 3, (2 men and 2 women), and S.T 1 (Woman)

The present town limits are confined to 2.74 sq. km. with a population of 20,119 (2001) and the number of residential houses are 3,894 (2001-02), the town is divided into 13 wards. The incidence of per capita tax accounted to Rs.17. There is an extension formed under Ashraya Yojana i.e., Gana Suraya has 26 houses with 145 in-mates, T.P. has expended Rs.3 lakhs for its development. In 1987, KHB had formulated an extension covering an area of 1,08,121 sq.ft., wherein the Board had constructed 55 houses and T.P. has provided the facilities like roads, water, street lights etc.

Water Supply : Since the beginning, open wells were the main sources of water to the town. Now bore wells have been drilled and pure water is being supplied by the T.P. under Rural water supply project, which commenced in 1978. KUWS and S.W. Board have constructed two overhead water tanks in 2001-02 at an expenditure of Rs.1.59 lakhs with a storage capacity of 1.5 lakh gallons. Under the scheme in all 9 bore wells (5 in Bagalkunte, 4 in Korlakunte tank) were drilled and are connected by pipelines to the extent of 3 km. in length and bore wells are fitted with electric motors for pumping water, the pump house is situated at Bagalkunte. In order to improve the water supply an augmentation project at an estimated cost of Rs.8 crores has been taken up. Under the scheme, a dam is being built across the Chitravati River nearby. At present (2002-03) about 4.8 lakh litres of water is being supplied to the town and on an average, daily about 20 liters of water per head is being supplied. The water tax revenue to the T.P. during 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 were accounted to Rs.4,48,692, Rs.6,83,955, and Rs.5,43,412 respectively.

Public Health and Sanitation : Junior Health Inspectors of the council look after the work of public health and sanitation and also attend the work of registration of birth and deaths. There are 29 *pourakarmikas* to assist them. In the absence of Underground drainage there are open surface drains of 4,480 metre in length (L.shape of 1800 metres and U shape of 2,680 metres) In 2002-03, The T.P. had granted Rs. 26,000 to the institutions engaged in the promotion of education, culture and social activities.

Other Amenities : Within the Town limits there are 8 km. tarr road, 12 km. metalled road and two km. concrete roads. The town has been electrified. During 2001-02 there were 126 sodium; 1860 Tube type streetlights; 7,000 domestic and 990 commercial connections. There are three slums reported from the town covering an area of half a sq.km., where there are 2,628 residents and T.P. has provided the civic amenities like roads, toilets, water drains etc.

Finance : Before its abolition, the octroi collections made during 1976, 1977 and 1978 accounted to Rs.45,000, Rs.68,000 and Rs.86,000 respectively. The octroi compensation grants received during three years i.e., 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-02 were accounted to Rs.9,84,000 in each years, in addition to development grants of Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs.25 lakhs. The amount reserved by the council for various ameliorative measures of SC/ST under 18% budget scheme and the actual amount expended during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-02 respectively were as follows; the amount given in the brackets indicate the amount expended. Rs.72,000 (72,000), Rs.1,65,000 (1,65,000) and Rs.1,65,000 (1,85,000). The expenditure is incurred for welfare measures like construction of roads, drains, community centre, award of scholarships, training in tailoring for the members of mahila mandals; installations of electrical lights etc., in the areas of SC/ST population.

The percentage of expenditure made by the TMC in relation to its income for 1998-99, and 2001-02 on various heads of development is as given below.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1998-99	2001-02
1	Public Health and Sanitation	14	16
2	Public works executed	20	22
3	Water Supply	14	10
4	Maintenance of Roads and Lights	12	12
5	Drains and Control of epidemics	14	12
6	Establishment	24	20
7	Miscellaneous	4	6

Under the central scheme of SJRY the amount of grant released from 1998 to 2003-04, was Rs.13,56,976 and of that the amount expended was Rs. 12,23,296 and number of works executed were 37 covering 522 beneficiaries. The income and expenditure of the T.P. during the last 5 years is given below :

Particulars	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2002-2003
Opening Balance	1,80,108	4,54,096	15,69,420	28,92,639	17,57,929
Receipts	38,21,602	47,91,126	60,41,295	64,36,443	62,47,600
Expenditure	35,47,614	36,75,802	47,18,077	75,62,154	54,01,147
Closing Balance	4,54,096	15,86,838	17,57,929	17,57,929	26,35,382

Source : T.P. Bagepalli

Town Panchayat, Srinivasapura

Town Panchayat for Srinivasapura was first constituted in 1948. Then it consisted 17 members. In 2000-01, the council was reconstituted as per the 74th constitutional amendment and latest elections were held with 17 members, the break up being 14 general seats (9 men and 5 women) 3 for SC (2 men and 1 woman)

The area of operation of the TP is 5 sq.km. with 22,959 population (2001) and 6,677 residential houses. The town is divided into 17 wards; and per capita incidence of tax was Rs.32. Since the implementation of Town planning regulations until now, six new extensions have come up viz., 1) Venkateshwara Extension 2) Ramakrishna Extension 3) Nagareshwara Extension, 4) Zakir

Hussain Extension, 5) Gaffar Khan mohalla and 6) Hyder Ali Mohalla, All these extensions together have about 3850 houses. In 1999 KHB has formed Ashraya Extension of 1,000 houses covering an area of 9 lakhs sq. feet, provided with civic amenities like roads, drains, Streetlights, water supply etc., by the civic council.

Water Supply : The earlier sources of water being open wells are now replaced by bore wells. The safe water supply scheme was started in 1970 at an estimated cost of Rs.20 lakhs. Recently (1999-2000) a overhead storage tank was built at a cost of Rs.1.5 lakhs; At present there are 3 overhead tanks with different storage capacities like 50,000, 75,000 and 1,00,000 gallons. There were about 2,500 private, and 500 public tap connections in 2002-03, and on an average about 30 litres of water per capita per day is being distributed and the expenditure made by the T.P. for water supply was Rs.3,19,000. The water tax collected during the period of three years from 1999-2000 to 2001-02 was accounted to Rs.51,549 Rs.1,34,571 and Rs.5,41,870 respectively.

Public Health and Sanitation : Junior Health Inspectors of the council look after the works like keeping the town clean and hygienic and prevention of epidemics. There are two types of open drainage system; i.e. L type to the length of 4,000 metres and U type to the extent of 10,000 metres. The expenditure made by the council towards drains for 3 years from 1999-2000 to 2001-02 was of Rs.4 lakhs. There are 22 *pourakarmikas* who assist to keep the city clean.

Other Amenities : Earlier, the council used to maintain a nursery school. The grants by the council to the local institutions engaged in the promotion of education, social and cultural activities were Rs.5,000 (1999-2000), Rs.35,000 (2000-01) and Rs.11,000 (2001-02). Within the limits of the town, there are metallic roads; to the extent of 1.99 km. in length, tarr roads of 8.9 km. and mud roads of 9.8 km. The town was electrified for the first time in 1952. In 2003-04 there were 1,125 street lights, 8,000 domestic and 800 Commercial electrical installations within the town limits. There are four slums reported from the town spread over an area of 2.50 sq. km., accommodating 56 huts and 6,044 population.

Finance : The octroi revenue collected prior to its abolition during the year 1976, 1977 and 1978 accounted to Rs.68,000, Rs.7,00,000

and Rs.90,000 respectively. The octroi compensation grants by the State Finance Commission during the recent 3 years i.e., 1999-2000 to 2001-02 was Rs.17,15,340, Rs.19,18,086 and Rs.24,10,812 respectively.

The amount earmarked under its 18% budget reserved for the welfare of the SC/ST and the actual amount spent (given in the bracket) for the year 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-02 respectively were as follows:- Rs.10,70,000 (Rs.20,000), Rs.98,000 (Rs.36,452) and Rs.1,10,000 (Rs.200).

The Municipal office building built in 1956 was renovated in 1984 at a cost of Rs.3.5 lakhs. The expenditure of the T.P. on different Heads of Accounts in relation to its income during the years 1998-99 and 2001-02 were as given in the table.

Sl. No.	Particulars	1998-99	2001-02
1	Public Health and Sanitation	24	37
2	Public Works executed	6	6
3	Water Supply	14	14
4	Maintenance of Roads and Street lights	8	8
5	Drains and control of epidemics	2	2
6	Establishment	-	-
7	Miscellaneous	46	36

The income and expenditure of the Srinivasapur Town Panchayat during 1997-2002 were as given in the table.

Particulars	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02
Opening Balance	67,690	6,66,229	2,89,985	1,07,231	8,46,225
Receipts	28,66,788	42,11,362	43,66,685	42,03,700	44,44,840
Total	29,34,478	48,77,591	46,56,670	43,10,931	52,91,065
Expenditure	22,68,249	45,87,606	45,49,439	34,64,706	45,94,576
Closing Balance	6,66,229	2,89,985	1,07,231	8,46,225	6,96,489

Under the Central scheme of SJSRY, the central grants released, the amount Spent the number of works executed and number of beneficiaries etc. are given in the table.

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub plan	Grants released	Grants utilized	No.of beneficiaries or works undertaken
1	Self Employment			
	a) Small Industries	1,96,945	1,46,876	52
	b) DWCUA	1,25,000	1,25,000	08
2	Training Programme	1,76,287	1,73,900	76
3	Social Services	65,600	60,980	550
4	Urban Self-Employment Programme	4,50,000	4,30,728	13

Source : T.P. Srinivasapura

Town Panchayat, Gudibande

The present T.P. Gudibande, was first constituted as TMC in 1944 with 6 councilors, later based on the population it was reduced to the status of T.P. In 2001-02, it was reconstituted as per the provisions of 74th constitutional amendments with 11 elected members. Four category wise break up of councilors, i.e. for OBC (3 women and 1 men) 2 for SC (woman) 3 for ST (2 men and one women) and 2 for General (one each for men and women). The population of the town in 2001 was 8,807 with 2,093 residential houses. The town limits covered an area of 2.6 sq.km., divided into 11 wards.

Water Supply : Since long, open wells were the sources of water. At present drilling bore wells and installing electrical motors to lift the water are supplied as pure and safe water. There are two overhead tanks one at Babujinagar (with storage capacity of one lakh gallons) and another near Traveller's Bungalow (with a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons). In order to provide permanent water supply source to the town, the project in progress where in a dam

is built across the river Chitravati. The project includes the works like the establishment of purification units etc.,

At present, daily about 2.8 lakh litres of water is being supplied to the town which works out to 20 L.P.C.D. The expenditure made by the T.P. towards water supply during 2001-02 was of Rs.1.56 lakhs while the water tax collected during 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 were accounted to Rs.1,62,000, Rs.1,88,000 and Rs.1,71,520 respectively. The number of public and private tap connections were 75 and 450 respectively.

Public Health and Sanitation: There are 20 *Pourakarmikas* to assist health inspectors in attending the work of sanitation and public health and prevention of epidemics by spraying insecticides etc., the office staff attend the work of registration of births and deaths. There are L shape drains of 900 metres in length and U type drains of 650 metres.

Other Amenities: The length of roads of different categories within the limits of the town is 3.4 km. metalled, 4.3 km. of tar, and 2.8 km. concrete. The town was electrified by KEB in 1956. At present (2002-03) there were 1815 domestic, 410 street lights and 65 commercial installations. There are three slums reported occupying an area of 0.4 sq. km. with 130 huts and population of 2,500.

Finance: The octroi compensation grants received by the panchayat during the last three years i.e., 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 were of Rs. 1,87,000, Rs.1,87,000 and Rs.2,24,000. T.P. had also received the development grants of Rs. 5 lakhs during 2001-02.

The amount reserved by the panchayat for various ameliorative measures of SC/ST out of its 18% reserved budget during the 3 year 2001-02 to 2003-04 were Rs.50,000 for each year. While the amount expended were accounted Rs.50,000 Rs.41,000 and Rs.16,000 respectively.

The civic body built a market complex in 2003-04 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.6 lakhs and earlier in 1992-93 a mutton market was constructed at a cost of Rs.one lakh. The percentage of expenditure made by the T.P. in relation to its income on various heads for 1998-99 and 2001-02 were as given in the table.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1998-99	2001-02
1	Public Health and Sanitation	10	10
2	Public Works executed	15	20
3	Water Supply	17	17
4	Maintenance of Roads and Street lights	25	16
5	Drains and control of Epidemics	5	10
6	Establishment	23	23
7	Miscellaneous	5	4

The progress of performance under SJRY is given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub Plan	Grants released Rs.	Grants spent Rs.	No. of works executed / No. of beneficiaries
1	Small Industries	1,37,500	80,250	28
2	DWCUA	1,75,000	60,500	10
3	Training Programme	1,47,000	1,15,000	65
4	Urban self Employment	1,79,260	4,59,260	20
5	Social Services	91,520	26,520	200

Income and Expenditure of the T.P. for the last 5 years is given below

Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-03
Opening Balance	1,09,590	1,11,380	1,31,900	1,37,900	11,47,900
Receipts	1,09,82,000	1,10,31,000	1,12,31,000	1,20,70,500	1,35,14,000
Total	1,20,80,900	1,11,42,380	1,13,62,900	1,22,08,400	1,46,61,900
Expenditure	10,96,200	1,10,10,480	1,12,25,000	1,10,60,500	1,33,84,000
Closing Balance	1,11,930	1,31,900	13,79,000	11,47,900	12,77,900

Source: Town Panchayat, Gudibande

Housing: The rapid changes like Industrialization and Urbanization have made greater impact on rural population resulting into large-scale migration from rural to urban in search of jobs for better livelihood etc. In turn these situations of large scale migrations towards towns and cities have caused several problems in urban segments like scarcity of housing, lack of infrastructure etc., Among them, acute shortage of housing is basic one. Like other parts of the state, in Kolar district also there is a scarcity of proper housing. In order to overcome this difficulties several agencies like KHB, Co-operative Housing societies and developing agencies like CITB private builders and Government Housing schemes for the poor and weaker sections like Indira Awas, Bhagyamandir, Ambedkar Housing scheme, Ashraya Yojana etc. have given certain amount of relief to the growing housing problem and made the gravity of the situation to ease to a certain extent. There are special housing schemes launched by the Government exclusively meant for SC/ST village accountants. Police department, hospital staff etc., Governments efforts to ease the housing problems in the district has been explained in the activities of Kolar Zilla Panchayat. In the district upto 2001-02 the number of houses built under Ambedkar housing scheme was 226, and the number of houses built under the Indira Awas were 1,662 and the number of house sites distributed under the Ashraya scheme were 2,228 as reported.

Karnataka Housing Board : Karnataka Housing Board having its central office in Bangalore has undertaken several house-building activities at several places in the district to ease the housing problem. for details see table 12.8.

The district project office of KHB is engaged in the formation of extensions, construction of LIG (Low Income Group) MIG (Middle Income Group) and HIG (High Income Group) houses and also to distribute house sites, and to implement Ashraya Yojana SRHS (Subsidized Rental Housing Scheme). Housing activities are also undertaken by KHB under the financial assistance of HUDCO. At Harohalli in Kolar, KHB has constructed 116 houses in an area of 26 Acres and 32 guntas; In 1982-83, the board had purchased 67 house sites from TMC and had constructed 66 houses at Kilukote. At KGF (Masukum) in an area of 175'X675' and 28.5 guntas 79 houses were constructed, similarly in Bangarpet the board

Table No.12.8
Talukwise progress of KHB in the district since its inception.

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	HUDCO group housing scheme	HUDCO Assistance Houses	S.R.H.S	Low cost Housing	Teacher Housing	Medical Officer and Mid wife scheme	Rural housing scheme	Ashraya Scheme	Total
1	Kolar	225	20	-	-	6	13	152	40	446
2	Bangarpet	79	58	20	-	12	-	490	405	1064
3	Mulabagilu	-	-	-	-	-	03	12	15	30
4	Malur	-	-	-	-	18	-	67	236	321
5	Sidlaghatta	-	49	04	-	22	03	-	161	239
6	Chikkaballapur	-	-	20	-	10	-	-	17	47
7	Chintamani	-	-	-	-	12	-	49	20	81
8	Srinivasapura	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	25	31
9	Bagepalli	-	88	-	50	18	3	30	35	224
10	Gudibande	-	18	22	-	12	-	-	-	52
11	Gauribidanur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	79
	Total	304	233	66	50	116	22	800	1033	2614

purchased 29 sites of 40'X60' size, where in 58 LIG houses were built and were distributed (1982-83). At Sidlaghatta in 1978-79, 39 houses were built in an area of 1,61,172 sq. feet. At Bagepalli in an area of 6 acres 19 guntas 45 houses were built and 43 house sites were formed and distributed. Under SRHS in total 66 houses were built at Chikballapur, KGF, Gauribidanur, and Sidlaghatta. Under the low cost housing scheme, 50 houses were built at Channarayapalli, and 106 quarters were built at various places in the district for teachers.

Slum Clearance Board

In order to ensure all round development of slum dwellers in towns and cities of Karnataka, the Government constituted Karnataka Slum Clearance Board under the provisions of Karnataka Slum Areas (improvement and clearance) Act 1973, which was brought into effect from 1974. The amendments were incorporated to the Act in 2002. The Head Office of the Board is situated in Bangalore. There are five divisional offices of the Board. The Board functions under the guidance of technical director/executive engineers. There are also 14 sub-divisional offices functioning in the state. The area of operation of the board covers the slums declared in the areas of Town Panchayat, TMC, CMC and Municipal Corporations. Among other things, the main objectives of the Board include clearing and prevention of slums and to provide rehabilitation measures by providing civic amenities to slum dwellers.

Board is also expected to provide basic amenities like drinking water, street lights, public toilets, latrines, drainage and other facilities. The Board also aims at construction of houses for economically backward people in vacant places available, row of houses and multi storied dwellings is also constructed by the Board for which financial assistance in the form of loan is made available from HUDCO.

The central government releases grants for the welfare measures of slum dwellers under the central scheme of (NSDP). Under the centrally sponsored Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana, the houses are constructed. Under the scheme Nirmal Bharat Abiyan the work of construction of community toilets is under taken.

In the area not covered under Valmiki Ambedkar Awaas Yojana, toilets are constructed based on the demand by local representatives. In recent decades, increased migration is found from rural to urban areas due to industrialization and urbanization, which has resulted into growth of slums. The slums which are declared and where there is scope for development, such slums are improved by the state assistance (grants), which is worked out on per capita expenditure of the slum population. In addition to this for rehabilitation purposes houses are constructed whenever necessary, financed by the state grant of 20 percent and the balance i.e., 80% loan by the HUDCO. The beneficiaries have to clear this loan with interest in monthly installments over a period of 20 years. The details of slums in Kolar district is given below.

Sl.No.	Town/City	Slums in No.	No. of Huts in No.	Population
1	Kolar	12	828	4,165
2	Bangarpet	3	272	1,343
3	Chikkaballapur	6	1,220	6,655
4	Gauribidanur	4	447	2,258
5	Sidlaghatta	4	724	5,620
6	Mulabagilu	14	8,404	13,378
7	Chintamani	14	1,513	7,469
8	Bagepalli	2	400	1,821
9	Gudibande	1	160	960
10	Srinivasapura	6	832	6,890
11	Malur	1	120	619

Source : Slum Clearance Board, Bangalore

The table given below indicates the Financial and Physical progress of infrastructural facilities provided in the district from 2001-02 to 2003-04.

Sl.No.	Year	Financial Progress Rs. in lakhs	Physical progress works
1	2001-02	17.00	2,125
2	2002-03	37.50	4,687
3	2003-04	7.73	996

In Kolar district from 1981 to 2002-03 under the special component scheme 441 houses and under the HUDCO programme 1,208 (total 1,649) houses were got constructed.
