

## CHAPTER XIV

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

**F**ROM early times Karnataka had a rich heritage in local self-governing institutions keeping in harmony with changing socio-economic and political conditions. The old-time institutions were self-created by the conscious acts of the local people and were not bestowed from the top. They enjoyed autonomy in their *modus operandi* even during period of centralised monarchy as mini 'republics' having jurisdiction over local socio-economic and judicial issues. The State safeguarded the rights and privileges of such congregations of the people.

The basic or nucleus element of local body was denoted by its number of *muligaru* or *okkalu* (founding fathers) who were husbandmen in agricultural settlements or villages. In Mysore district a village (*uru*) is also called by different names like *hundi*, *padi* or *vadi*, *hatti*, *natta*, *bidu*, *uru*, *kuppe*, *koppal*, *palli*, *pala*, etc. The congregation of people was called *urahadinentujaati* (the 18 castes of village), *urahalaru* (many), *ura samastru*, *ura okkalu*, *elame* or *elamakka* including the numeral content. The earliest village assemblies are found in the Ganga inscriptions of 6th century A.D. and these assemblies were associated with mostly by the heads of the families from all castes, who used to assemble periodically and discuss all local public issues. A record of Sripursha of the 8th century speaks of the twelve (*pannirwar*) of Kannaravalli (modern Ariyuru). Nagarle also had an assembly of 12 during the 10th century (Nj 239) and so did Kareya in 960 (Nj 282) and Piriya Homma in 997 (Nj 293). Parur had an assembly of 72 (*elabadimbar*) in Ganga time (Nj 148). A record of 997 from Gattavadi speaks 'Elemakka' of the place (9th century) and in 972-73, their number is mentioned as seventy while giving assent to a grant. The executives of the village assemblies were men of different profession (*vrittis*) and the chief executive was known as *gavunda* whose number varied according to the extent of the area, and these *gavundas* had to share all

responsibilities including the powers to try petty criminal cases. These assemblies also continued under the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagara rulers.

Thus we come across the *sabha* of Mulur during the 12th century (Ko 16), *samasta praje* of Dasanur in 1278 (Nj 290), *samasta praje gavundugalu* of Bagali (Cn 113) in 1279, *elammeyar samasta gavundugal* of Heggavadi (13th century; Cn 83) etc., of Hoysala times. A 17th century record speaks of *praje gavudaru* of Vajimangala (My 122).

*Agrahara villages.*—The district had many *agraharas* founded and fostered from the beginning of the Ganga rule till the Wodeyars of Mysore. The earliest mention of the *mahajans* in the district is found from the records of the Durvinita of the Ganga family of the 6th century. An *agrahara* with 108 *vrittis* was founded at Agara by Kulottunga of Chola (YI 143). The *urodeya* in *agrahara* corresponded the *gavunda* or headmen of the villages. Generally, the head of the *agrahara* was to be the nominee of the Government. Gattavadi had 70 Mahajanas in 904, Saragur had 40 in 1414, Mudagrahara near Ummattur had 18 in 1413, and so on.

#### **Nadu and Mahanadus**

By about 10th century Nadu emerged to the status of Modern Hobli or Taluk and the *nadu* assembly was known as *nadu* vested with the responsibility of providing irrigation facilities, administration of justice and imposition of taxes etc., and were headed by Nadagowdas or Nad prabhus or Nadapergade. Sometimes, there used to cluster of *nadus* indicating the number of constituents like *padinadu* (association of ten) or *padinalku nadu*. These *nadus* used to serve as a liaison between the provincial and Central Governments, and were capable of influencing the administration and enactment of regulations in the interest of the people of the region.

An inscription of 1175 AD of Hemmanahally of Mysore district mentions about such meeting attended by Dandanayaka (Bittimayya) and a number of *gavundas* from a number of villages having formed a *nadu* assembly. An inscription of 1158 A.D. of Tondanur endorses the grant of an endowment to the deity Perumala by the *prabhu gavundas* and households of 30 villages.

The people of *nadu* used to keep the record of their taxes. The *nadu* assembly was empowered to recommend the exemption of certain taxes and granting of village revenue for charitable purposes. The State had to endorse it. An inscription of 1172 A.D. of Mysore taluk attests that the *prabhunadagavunda* granted the village of Kuppur to Nagachandra Pandita for the services of God at Rajarajapura (Talkad).

The inscriptions of 11th, 12th and 13th centuries reveal the existence of largest local assemblies of the time called *mahanadus* which were guild assemblies of federal character comparable to Modern Zilla Parishads or

district assemblies. The *mahanadu* comprised three categories of representatives *viz.*, guilds of the district and important towns in it, representatives of the people of the place where the meeting was held and the surrounding region, and government officers of the region. A record of Saka 1140 speaks *ramasta prabhu gavundas* of Hadinalku (14) *nadu* (Hg 83). Such assemblies are also called *samasta nadu*, as referred in the record dated 1175 as "ella gavundaru *samasta nadaginereedu*" (My 215). The *mahanadu* or district assembly used to meet occasionally while the *nadu* used to meet frequently.

The town assemblies had representation from all sections in the town, though the merchant guilds dominated in mercantile towns. The town assembly was headed by the Pattanaswamy or Pattanaswamy the head of the merchants' guild. We come across reference to 'Talakada mahaganarum pattana *samastarum*' in a record of 985 (Tn 200), though earlier, Talakadu had an assembly of only 25 (*vpatayaru*) in 726 (Tn 207). In Chola times, this assembly of the same town is called *sabha* (Tn 217) and during the 12th century as *Samasta nakshara (nagara)* (Tn 96). We hear of the Pattanaswamy of Ambale in 1244 (VI 210). The Mahajanas of the *brahmapuri* in a town and other communities including the untouchable also had representation in these assemblies. A Dasanur record of 1278, while speaking of the Samasta Praje includes the 'Holeyas' of the place (NJ 270). A record of 1759 speaks of the *Samasta praje* of the *sthalas* (hobalis) of Ankanahalli and Hosur which included *gavuda praje*, brahmins, *settis* (traders), *doojagaru* (temple priests), *manyagaru* (land holders?), *kalyadadaavaru* (Balutedars) and *Chaluvana prajegalu*, while taking consent for a land grant to a temple.

#### Barabalu Services (Ayagars)

Barabalu services generally known as 'Ayagara paddhati', 'kavadadavaru' or 'Adadeyavaru' in Mysore and Mandya districts is an arrangement to provide the basic services of various professional and craftsmen to every village community so that it could be an economically self-reliant unit. Though not in full measure, but to a substantial extent, the *ayagara paddhati* is even now found in the rural area. Though the tradition mentions about 12 *ayagars* their number and vocations have varied from time to time influenced by the local conditions. At the time of the harvesting season, each one of them were remunerated in kind in terms of food grains depending upon the value of the service rendered by each one of them in the course of the year. Special remuneration was also paid for special services in marriages, funeral etc. The records of the Western Chalukyas, Hoysalas and Yadavas mention the following traditional 12 *ayagars* or village servants apart from village headman, accountant and *talari*, the rest included the boatman, the *barika* (watchman), the *totiga* (inferior village servant), the stone mason, the blacksmith, the goldsmith, the carpenter, the barber and the astrologer. A broken hero stone from Mudahalli of Mysore district (Nj 198) dated 1077 A.D.

records that one smith and washerman called Raya arranged with the inhabitants of the village the *aya*. In course of time, due to the influence of growing industrialisation, urbanisation, mechanisation of agriculture, changing social structure of the rural society, decline in the demand for certain services etc., have caused diminishing importance of this institution. According to *Mysore Revenue Manual* of 1910, the Barabaluti services in the district of Mysore in particular and State in general consisted of 12 categories comprising both office holders and craftsmen and of them only the first five were recognised by the Government for the purpose of village services and they seem to have enjoyed land grants also for their services. The list is as follows: (1) *Gowda*, Headman of the village (2) *Shanbhog-Accountant*, (3) *Kulvadi alias Toti*, the watchman of the village, (4) *Talari* or Policeman, (5) *Nirganti*, regulator and distributor of water to the fields (6) *Madigar*, Currier and shoe maker; (7) *Agasa*, Dobi or Washerman; (8) *Nayinda* or *Hajam*, barber, (9) *Kumbar* or pot maker, (10) *Kabbnadava* or *Lohar*, ironsmith of (Kammary), (11) *Badagi* or carpenter; (12) *Agasala* or *Sonar*, goldsmith.

#### Modern period

In accordance with the Government of India Act XXVI of 1850, local self-government institutions were started in 1862 in Mysore and Bangalore on an experimental basis during the rule of the Commissioners. By 1865, similar committees were constituted for the remaining district headquarters towns. Later, in course of time, even smaller towns were benefited by these civic bodies. Since the experiment proved successful for nearly 40 years, in 1902, and in 1906, these civic bodies were placed on statutory footings by enacting a comprehensive Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 (initiated by Diwan Rangacharlu and Sheshadri Iyear by preparing and submitting the draft during 1883-85) based on the Local Boards Act of Central Provinces and the Mysore Regulation VI of 1906, based on Bombay District Municipalities Act 1901.

The Code of Municipal Regulation 1870 (Government of India Act) was made applicable to Mysore in 1871 and later in 1888, Mysore Municipality was conferred legal status as per the above regulation. For smaller towns, where it was not possible to constitute regular committees, Municipal regulations were introduced under the administrative order and enforced through the agency of revenue officers. The then Municipal committees comprised influential European and native members and were headed by the district authorities. For the smaller towns of the district *viz.*, Hunsur (1872), Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud (1873), Periyapatna (1898), Bannur (1899) with less than 3,000 population, temporary municipal committees were constituted and the Chairman of these bodies were appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner. The following were the taxes authorised to be levied under the 1871 regulation by the Mysore Municipality. (1) Octroi, (2) Tax on houses, buildings,

lands, (3) Tax on profession and trade, (4) Tax on carriages and carts, (5) Toll on carriages and carts, (6) Ferries, (7) Tax on licences (8) Tax on bricks and tiles. House tax was introduced as a substitute for octroi where the collection of latter was not encouraging. To ease the burden of the poorer classes foodgrains were exempted from the tax. The number of taxable articles under octroi was 20 in Mysore and 15 in Shrirangapattana and Hunsur. There was also an *ad valorem* duty 5 per cent on the sale at the above places on country cloth manufactured elsewhere than in Mysore. In Mysore town all sayer collections were transferred to Municipality as early as in 1863. In 1862-63, the total municipal fund of Mysore Municipality was Rs. 23,369 which increased to Rs. 82,775 by 1875-76. In 1875, house tax was levied at Mysore city according to following valuation : Houses valued from Rs. 6,000 to 10,000, at the rate of Rs. 30 P.A., Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 at the rate of Rs. 60 P.A. and above Rs. 20,000 it was Rs. 120 P.A. For the first time in 1879-80 octroi was introduced replacing Sayer duties for the benefit of the municipal towns.

In the course of time, the Regulation of 1871, after having amended several times in 1880, 1889 1900 and in 1906 to suit the needs of growing L.S.G. bodies it was replaced by Regulation VII of 1906 which came into force from 1st January 1907. Accordingly, the earlier temporary municipalities at the places like Chamarajanagar, Nanjangud were regulated in 1904 and 1908 respectively as Town Municipalities. In the meanwhile, in 1903, the Mysore City Improvement Trust was created for the improvement of Mysore City vested with separate development functions confining to Mysore City. The Municipal Act of 1906, was further amended in 1911, 1918 and 1923 embodying several changes in the constitution and **modus operandi** of the town civic bodies keeping in view the changes that took place in the municipal administration from time to time.

According to the Regulation No. VII of 1906, the duration of the Council was three years, women got the voting right ; in addition, the earlier restricted franchise was liberalised. In 1914, to improve the working of LSG bodies Mysore Government constituted two committees (1) Local Self-Government Committee with M. Kantharaj Urs as Chairman and (2) Local Finance Committee headed by C. Srinivas Iyengar to enable these bodies to play an effective role by liberalising their constitution and power. Consequent on it, a separate legislation for LSG bodies of rural areas viz., Local Board and Village Panchayat Act VI of 1918 was enacted.

Later in 1918, under the Municipal Regulation V and VI of 1918, major changes were introduced in the municipal administration. Accordingly, a provision was made for abolition of non-viable municipalities-those constituted under executive orders ; municipalities were also classified into three categories viz., City, town and minor municipalities according to their importance. The major break-through was an introduction of elected

majority in the City Municipal Councils and increased proportion of elected members in other categories of civic bodies. The town and minor municipalities were permitted to elect their own Vice-presidents and Government interference in the affairs of the civic bodies was reduced to a minimum. During 1917, another three minor municipalities were started viz. Gundlupet (1917), H.D. Kote and Sargur (both in 1918) according to the provisions of Mysore Municipalities Act of 1906. A decade thereafter, in 1926, and in 1927, the previous Regulation of 1918 was suitably amended. The second Local Self Government Conference was held in the State in 1923, (the first was held in 1915) which made some important recommendations that were accepted by the Government.

### **Increased Income and Expenditure**

In course of time municipal income of the district increased due to widening the orbit of tax structure, so also expenditure due to increased developmental activities and increasing demand for civic amenities. The total income and expenditure of the three City municipalities including 19 minor municipalities of the former Mysore district for some earlier years were as follows in terms of lakhs of rupees. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure: 1918-19; 00.83 (1.08); 1919-20: 1.05 (1.03) 1920-21; 1.03 (0.91); 1921-22: 1.08 (1.00); 1922-23; 1.16 (1.17).

The table on p. 595 indicates the income and expenditure of the then existing municipalities in the district for the years 1930-31, 1935-36 and 1940-41.

In 1925, hitherto a minor municipality, Hunsur was converted into Town Municipal Council and new TMCs for Belakawadi (now in Mandya dt.) and Yelandur were constituted for the first time in 1927-28 in addition to establishing two minor civic bodies at Mirle (K. R. Nagar taluk) and Agara-Mamballi (Yelandur taluk) in 1927-28.

Another Municipal Regulation of 1928-29 removed the disqualification of woman from being the members of municipal council. By 1939-40 When Mandya was formed a separate district, the Mysore district had 18 municipalities and of them Mysore had a status of City Municipality while Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Hunsur and Gundlupet had a status of Town Municipalities and the rest (13) viz., K. R. Nagar, Mirle, Saligrama, T. Narasipur, Mugur, Bannur, Talkad, H. D. Kote, Sargur, Periyapatna, Yelandur, Agara-Mamballi and Ramasamudra were continued to be minor municipalities. The total receipts of all these bodies in the district were Rs. 10.49 lakhs in 1939-40 and Rs. 11.81 lakhs in the next year, while the expenditure accounted in the above years was Rs. 11.35 and Rs. 12.05 lakhs respectively. The strength of the municipal councils varied from 9 to 18.

In respect of present K. R. Nagar which was a new township formed between 1924 and 1934, since the submerging of Yedatore during the Cauvery

TABLE No. 1

## Income and Expenditure of all Town Municipal Councils in Mysore District

Name of the TMC/City Municipality	1930-31		1935-36		1940-41	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1. Mysore City Municipality	7,52,020	6,90,336	6,93,184	6,71,965	8,79,721	9,00,178
2. Hunsur	13,282	14,262	13,714	14,847	17,854	17,764
3. Chamarajanagar	19,810	23,065	29,820	28,288	92,133	90,930
4. Ramasamudra	2,121	1,969	1,965	1,748	4,073	2,476
5. Yedatore	7,405	5,897	12,034	9,407	23,693	23,626
6. Saligrama	8,340	10,019	5,475	4,546	5,290	4,997
7. H.D. Kote	1,670	1,222	1,974	1,818	3,034	1,973
8. Sargur	2,113	2,033	3,024	3,108	2,927	3,774
9. Gundlupet	7,502	6,520	10,101	9,644	15,514	13,998
10. Nanjangud	53,056	52,481	70,359	67,426	97,941	1,09,002
11. T. Narasipur	2,973	2,890	3,095	3,034	7,236	5,242
12. Bannur	2,108	2,114	3,100	2,781	8,620	9,286
13. Talkad	2,222	2,191	1,657	1,128	3,749	3,465
14. Periyapatna	3,042	3,546	3,494	3,595	7,835	7,494
15. Yalandur	2,679	2,344	2,367	2,427	3,424	3,906
16. Mugur	1,933	1,695	3,077	2,097	3,299	3,173
17. Mirle	..	..	2,817	1,940	2,475	2,179
18. Agara-Mamballi	..	..	2,397	1,958	2,750	2,120

(Mirle and Agara Mamballi Municipalities began to function from July 1931)

flood in 1924, a township formation committee was constituted in 1926, and it later became a TMC in 1936.

#### **After 1947**

During the post-independence period concerted efforts have been made to improve the working of local self-government institutions in order to make them more effective and economically more viable so as to cater to the basic civic amenities of the area they represent. The Mysore Town Municipalities Act 1933 and minor municipalities Act 1933 introduced the adult franchise and increased the elected element in Municipal Councils. The Mysore Town Municipalities Act 1951, which governed the municipalities in the district before the State Reorganisation removed the earlier distinction of major and minor municipalities. The privilege of electing President and Vice-President was extended to all town municipalities. After the Re-organisation of the State, Kollegal, which had become the part of the Mysore district, Town Municipality was established in 1972 according to Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. At the time of its merger in Mysore it was a Class I Town Panchayat under Madras Village Panchayats Act X of 1950.

During 1950-60 the number of municipalities working in the district was 18 *viz.*, Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Ramasamudra, Gundlupet, Hunsur, K.R. Nagar, Saligrama, H.D. Kote, Sargur, Nanjangud, T. Narasipur, Bannur, Talkad, Periyapatna, Yelandur, Mirle, Mugur and Agara-Mamballi. Of these civic bodies, Mysore had a status of City Municipality and rest were Town Municipalities. By 1971 due to the declassification of the following towns, *viz.*, Mugur, Talkad, Agara-Mamballi, Mirle and Saligrama, the number of municipalities in the district was reduced to 13. Among the declassified towns, four places came to have town panchayats, *viz.*, Talkad, Mugur, Mirle and Saligrama according to K.V.P. and L.Bs. Act, 1959. Ramasamudra was merged with Chamarajanagar Municipality in 1956 whereas Agara-Mamballi was discontinued. As in 1987, the district had following municipalities. (1) Mysore City Corporation, (2) Chamarajanagar, (3) Gundlupet, (4) H. D. Kote, (5) Hunsur, (6) Kollegal, (7) K. R. Nagar, (8) Nanjangud, (9) T. Narasipur, (10) Periyapatna, (11) Yelandur, (12) Bannur, (13) Sargur.

#### **Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964**

After the reorganisation of the State, a more comprehensive and uniform legislation governing the municipal bodies in the State was brought into force from 1st April 1964. According to the present Act, there is a provision for 15 Councillors to be elected when the population of the town does not exceed 20,000 with a provision for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000 and the term of office of the Councillors at present is five years as against four years in the replaced 1951 Act. According to the amendments made to the existing Act, since 1983, voting age under the adult franchise has been reduced to 18 from 21 and also



there is a provision for reservation of 20 per cent of the total seats for women. Municipalities are also entrusted with the task of carrying out various anti-poverty programmes of the Government within their area. Every municipality is expected to spend 18 per cent of its annual budget exclusively for ameliorative measures of SC/ST communities. The Act of 1964 has laid down various important functions of the municipalities which include matters relating to sanitation, health, civic activities like maintenance of roads, parks, markets, etc. The latest elections to the municipalities in the district including Mysore City Corporation were held by the end of 1983 and were reconstituted. The total number of councillors of all municipalities in the district including Mysore City Corporation was 253 and of them 181 were general members, 43 women, and the rest 29 being of SC/ST communities as in 1986-87.

The total amount of property tax collected by all the Town Municipal Councils of the district in 1982-83 was of Rs. 11.74 lakhs as against Rs. 9.17 lakhs and Rs. 8.46 lakhs in the previous two years respectively. The respective figures of the Mysore City Corporation accounted to Rs. 64.83 lakhs for 1982-83 and Rs. 62.24 lakhs in 1981-82 while it was Rs. 50.13 lakhs during 1980-81.

The *per capita* income of all the municipalities together in the district for 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 accounted to Rs. 54.90, Rs. 56.27 and Rs. 44.22 respectively which also included *per capita* Government grant of Rs. 20.15, Rs. 20.90 and Rs. 18.30 for the above years respectively while the figures of *per capita* expenditure accounted to Rs. 38.33, Rs. 34.86 and Rs. 35.60 respectively.

The total grants availed by all the Municipalities in the district excluding Corporation accounted to Rs. 46.86 lakhs for 1982-83, Rs. 48.61 lakhs for 1981-82 and Rs. 42.57 lakhs for 1980-81.

The total income of all the Town Municipal councils in the District for 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 accounted to Rs. 80-81 lakhs, Rs. 82-27 lakhs and Rs. 60.27 lakhs respectively.

Under a Centrally-sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of small and medium towns launched in the VII Five Year Plan period, i.e., 1978-83, applicable to towns below one lakh population is mainly meant for the benefit and linkage of employment generation with urban development and aims at providing residential sites and services of roads, water and industrial estates, etc. In the above scheme 35 towns of the State were selected and of them Kollegal from Mysore was also included. In view of the introduction of Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats Act 1983, brought into effect from August 1985, five earlier town municipalities viz., Yelandur, Periyapatna, Sargur, T. Narasipur and H. D. Kote have been reduced to the status of interim Mandal Panchayats and the members of these councils will continue in office till the expiry of their term (1988),

while the places like the Chamundi Hills and the M. M. Hills have been declared as notified areas by constituting Notified Area Committees during 1986 to facilitate their development. At present (1988), the district has seven municipalities including Mysore City Corporation.

*Abolition of Octroi.*—Karnataka is one of the 16 States in the country, which has abolished Octroi since April 1979. Octroi had been the back bone of municipal income, and as a result of this abolition, financial position of many civic bodies is much oppressed. As a compensatory measure, Tax on Entry for goods into Local Area for consumption, use or sale has been introduced and Octroi grant is being given to the municipalities from the State Government in addition to D.A. and other development grants.

The table on p. 599 indicates the income and expenditure of the municipalities of the district for the years 1976-77, 1981-82 and 1986-87.

By way of illustration some municipalities of the district are briefed hereunder.

### **Mysore City Corporation**

For the first time, in accordance with the Government of India Act XXVI of 1850, Municipal Committees were temporarily constituted for Mysore and Bangalore on experimental basis in 1862. The then Committee was headed by the Superintendent of Ashtagrama Division consisting of five officials and another five non-official members nominated by the Government. In 1888, the code of Municipal Regulation of 1871 (Government of India Act) conferred legal and corporate status to the Municipality authorising to levy certain taxes. In 1888, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore district was appointed as *ex-officio* Commissioner of the municipality. The practice of electing the Councillors was introduced in 1892 on restricted franchise. In 1892 the Council comprised of 20 Councillors (Commissioners) in addition to President and Vice-President. Of the 20 members, 10 were elected, five *ex-officios* and the remaining five were nominated. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore district was President, and the Assistant Commissioner of Mysore subdivision as Vice-resident. In 1918-19, the town municipality was upgraded as City Municipality and the element of elected majority was introduced in the Council and provision was made to have an elected Vice-President. In 1930, the strength of the Council was raised to 30 members and of them 24 were elected and six were nominated and the Commissioner was appointed to look after the administration in 1930. In 1964, the strength of the Council was 35 according to Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964. From 10th June 1977, the City Municipality was upgraded to the status of Municipal Corporation and is governed in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976. The latest elections to the Corporation were held in 1983 and it was reconstituted with 57 corporators, which includes 16 seats reserved, and of them 11 were meant for women, and five for the SC/ST communities. The present area of the Corporation limit

TABLE No. 2

## Income and Expenditure of all Town Municipal Councils in Mysore District

Name of the T.M.C./ Corporation	Year of constitution	1976-77		1981-82		1986-87	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1. Mysore City Corporation	1862	2,36,19,112	2,47,95,492	4,07,48,748	4,55,88,914	6,77,15,721	6,99,10,618
2. Chamrajanagar	1904	7,07,393	6,97,290	11,34,974	9,52,428	17,81,776	20,34,800
3. Gunthupet	1917	4,17,190	4,99,376	6,51,481	5,11,336	9,55,646	9,19,756
4. H.D. Kote	1918	1,6,247	1,48,302	3,57,733	3,48,594	4,65,357	4,69,553
5. Hunsur	1925	5,84,073	5,79,134	10,22,167	12,70,753	10,23,549	10,96,300
6. Killagal	1972	10,73,664	11,00,206	16,22,040	16,25,757	22,72,010	22,86,198
7. K.R. Nagar	1936	4,10,778	4,63,724	6,48,737	7,55,074	20,10,000	21,20,750
8. Nanjangud	1908	9,66,244	9,02,324	15,50,247	13,85,548	24,76,422	24,97,186
9. T. Narasipur	1946	3,66,292	3,33,586	7,24,068	6,33,548	5,46,620	6,11,050
10. Periyapatna	1952	2,13,017	2,32,922	2,88,594	2,89,920	5,47,411	5,61,594
11. Yelandur	1927	2,58,604	2,30,203	3,56,879	2,60,392	2,41,912	2,59,433
12. Bannur	1952	3,54,796	3,56,121	6,55,818	6,65,148	9,44,348	8,80,007
13. Sargur	1918	1,19,947	1,19,200	2,91,285	3,55,235	..	..

is 48.50 sq km (1986) with a population of 4.79 lakhs (1981). The total number of residential houses as enumerated by the Corporation in 1986 was 83,084 as against 50,271 in 1970, and 14,545 (in 1901) in the beginning of the present century. The number of rate payers and incidence of tax per head is reported as 80,084 and Rs. 21.06 respectively, while the corresponding figures for 1970 were 50,271 and Rs.10.44 respectively. The *per capita* income of the corporation including grant was Rs. 40.45 in 1980-81, Rs. 45.61 in 1981-82 and Rs. 53.44 in 1982-83.

**Extensions.**—To check the haphazard growth of the city, the department of Town Planning had prepared the Master Plan for the city in 1964 and it is being implemented. The growing city has many extensions formulated both by the Corporation, and C.I.T.B. Mysore and other agencies. Consequent on the formation of Municipal Corporation in 1977, as many as 13 neighbouring revenue villages situated within the close proximity of Mysore City are now treated as urban, being out-growth of Mysore Urban Agglomeration. Among the extensions presently developed by the Corporation, Bannimantap extension in three phases, beginning with Ist Phase (1974-75), IInd Phase (1980-81) have been completed in addition to Sewage Farm HUDCO extension (1980-81). The total amount expended by the Council towards Bannimantap I and II Phases amounted to Rs. 183.09 lakhs. It is proposed to take up III Phase work from 1987-88 at an estimated cost of Rs. 119.24 lakhs. The total financial assistance extended by the HUDCO for these extensions amounted to Rs. 243.13 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 83.50 lakhs for the proposed 3rd phase. The total number of houses constructed in the I and II Phase together, at Bannimantap extension was 1314. Recently the CITB, Mysore has also formed about 5804 house sites in six extensions at different phases.

**Water supply.**—When the municipality was started in 1862 Kukkarahalli tank and Karanji tank were the main sources of water to the town. Three decades thereafter, original water supply scheme in order to have protected water was started as early as in 1896 by harnessing Devaraya canal from the Devaraya Anecut across the Cauvery at Belagola, about 9 km from Mysore City. It was intended to draw about 15.90 million litres of water per day (3.5 MGD) and to filter it. The expenditure in this regard was met by the Queen Mother Vanivilas Sannidhana and water works were named after her as the Vanivilas Water Works. To augment water supply with a view to cater to the needs of growing demand, in 1946-47 a scheme was executed at a cost of Rs. 6.44 lakhs of which 50% was Government grant. Thereafter the first stage of improvement of water supply was taken up in 1955 to 1959 at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.32 lakhs (with Rs. 13 lakhs as Government grant). IInd stage was commissioned in 1968 at an estimated cost of Rs. 47.61 lakhs, IIIrd stage improvement scheme was also undertaken with an estimated cost of Rs. 572.00 lakhs during 1971 to 1979. The total

supply of water was augmented from all the three improvement schemes is 88.53 MLD (19.50 M.G.D.). The total financial assistance availed by the Corporation in the form of loan for the IIIrd stage of improvement scheme was, Rs. 250 lakhs from LIC, Rs. 145.92 lakhs from the Government, while the contribution of Corporation was Rs. 13 lakhs. At present (1987), on an average, the total quantity of daily supply of protected water was 21 million gallons per day which works out to 180 litres *per capita* per day, which is considered the highest in the State compared to other Corporations, *viz.*, Bangalore (100 LPCD), Hubli-Dharwad (135 LPCD) and Mangalore (130 LPCD). It is reported that the provision for water revenue charges collected by the Corporation was about Rs. 25 lakhs per year while the annual burden of maintenance of water supply was reported as about Rs. 165 to 180 lakhs.

The total number of public taps and private connections is reported as 1,137 and 41,366 respectively as in 1987. The water supply schemes of Mysore are being maintained by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board, Mysore Division, on behalf of the Corporation at the cost of the civic body.

*Sanitation and Public Health.*—The old city areas of Mysore were brought under U.G.D. system under a comprehensive drainage scheme launched as early as in 1910 by Sir M. Visweshwaraya. To make use of sewage water a Municipal Farm was formed in 1923-24 utilising manual potential of sewage water in an area of 150 acres (at present 350 acres), utilised for the purpose of horticulture, vegetable, grass cultivation, etc. At present sewage converted into manure is sold by the municipality. To cover other areas under U.G.D., there is a proposal for streamlining the existing drainage system at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.50 crores, and the scheme is yet to commence. The total expenditure incurred by the Corporation towards the maintenance of public health and sanitation during 1985-86 and 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 6.41 and Rs. 7.65 lakhs respectively. The total sanitary staff employed by the Corporation is 48 including 40 Pourakarmikas. Like other growing big cities, here also the number of slums are on increase. In 1987 the number of slums is reported as 22, covering an area of about 40 acres, as reported by the KSC Board.

*Other amenities.*—Among other things, the Corporation also maintains a Residential School incurring an yearly expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs, in addition 36 public parks and one guest house. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by it is about 452 km. On an average the number of vehicles of all categories plying within the municipal limits per day is reported as 90,000 (1987). The city was electrified for the first time in 1908. In 1987 the total number of street light connections reported was 13,489, in addition to domestic installations 56,820, A.E.H. installations 24,806, Commercial installations 18,069, L. T. connections (4,895), and high power installations 83.

The amount expended by the Corporation towards various ameliorative measures of the SC/ST communities out of 18% reserved budget during the last three years *i.e.*, 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is reported as Rs. 17.25 lakhs, 18.30 lakhs and Rs. 14.39 lakhs respectively.

The developmental expenditure made by the Corporation under different heads for 1985-86 and 1973-74 was as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure for 1973-74 in terms of Rs. in lakhs. Public health and Sanitation : 103.87 (25.48), Public Works executed by the Council : 221.32 (40.05), Education and Library facilities : 80.45 (14.45), Maintenance of lights : 36.27 (6.09), Control of epidemics 6.58 (1.65) and Establishment : 212.85 (51.44). The introduction of Mohatarafa tax was vested with the Council during 1869-70 and that of octroi in 1980. The approximate amount of annual income to the Corporation from the octroi source before its abolition was Rs. 99.49 lakhs. The octroi compensation grant received by the Corporation during the last three years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 was of Rs. 136.88 lakhs, Rs. 150.92 lakhs and Rs. 123.54 lakhs respectively. A special grant of Rs. 165 lakhs was extended to Corporation by the State Government during 1982 and 1986 in view of Vishwa Kannada Sammelana held at Mysore in 1986.

The immovable assets of the Corporation numbering 105 in 1987 mainly comprise of buildings like Town Hall, markets and shopping complexes, school and hospital buildings, choultries, parks, vacant sites, Municipal office buildings, community halls etc.

The total staff strength of the Corporation is reported as 1817 in 1987. The Centenary celebration of the Corporation took place in 1968. In course of time, both the resources and expenditure of the civic body have increased conspicuously. The income and expenditure of the civic body in 1886-87 was reported as Rs. 92,475 and Rs. 90,733 respectively. The income and expenditure of the Corporation for some recent years during 1976-77 to 1986-87 are as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure in terms of Rs. in Lakhs. 1976-77 : 264.96 (247.95); 1978-79 : 374.38 (369.39) 1980-81 : 421.96 (341.83); 1982-83 : 521.26 (515.50); 1984-85 ; 597.50 (558.27); 1986-87 : 702.80 (699.10). (The income also includes the opening balance).

#### **Town Municipal Council, Chamarajanagar**

The beginning of municipal administration of Chamarajanagar goes back to 1873 when a temporary municipal committee was constituted by the executive order and later regularised in 1904 as a Town Municipality comprising of 15 members and was headed by the nominated President. There was a separate minor municipality for Ramasamudra situated about three km from Chamarajanagar founded prior to 1921-22, later merged with Chamarajanagar in 1956 and the present municipality is called the Chamarajanagar-Ramasamudra T. M. C. with an area of 10.30 sq.km and

population of 40,422 as in 1981. The total number of residential houses and rate payers as in 1985 was 7,000 and 7,708 and the incidence of taxation *per capita* was of Rs. 46. The latest re-constitution of the TMC was in 1983 with 23 councillors and of them seven were reserved, five for women and two for the SC/ST communities. The provisions of Town Planning Act have not yet been extended to T.M.C. In 1981 the T.M.C. was given a financial assistance of Rs. 11,436 by the Government for the formation and distribution of house sites to the poor in an extension called Karinanjanapura. The extension is not yet formed since stayed by the Court.

Since 1962, protected tap water is being supplied to the town. The main source of water being the Suvarnavathi and 30 borewells added recently. At present, on an average the quantity of water supplied per day is 31.50 lakhs litres.

At present, there are about 3,010 private taps and 210 public taps. The total expenditure of the protected water supply scheme was Rs. 10 lakhs, met out of the Government grants.

There is no U. G. D. system in the town. There is a proposal to implement the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. Only surface drains of Box type and 'U' shape drains all together to the extent of 20 km. in length are in existence. The amount expended by the Council towards maintenance of drains during 1985-86 and 1986-87 was accounted to Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. The sanitation work is attended by Senior Health Inspector assisted by Pourakarmikas. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council is about 64 Km and town was electrified for the first time in 1940. By 1985, the town had 575 street light connections, 3,287 domestic, 1,176 commercial, 602 AEH and 300 industrial connections.

Twelve slums have been reported from the town and of them four have been cleared at an expence of Rs. 1 lakh by the Slum Clearance Board. The amount expended by the Council for the welfare measures of the SC/ST communities under the 18 per cent reserved budget for 86-87, 85-86, 84-85 accounted to Rs. 15,812, Rs. 66,945 and Rs. 35,411 respectively. The octroi compensation grant of the Town Municipal Council for 86-87 was of Rs. 2 lakhs, as against Rs. 2.20 lakhs and Rs. 2.89 lakhs in the preceding two years respectively. The development grants availed by the Council for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 accounted to Rs. 1.50 lakhs, Rs. 2.22 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakhs respectively in addition to D.A. grants. The total Municipal staff is 53 including the Pourakarmikas.

During 1986-87, and 1977-78, the headwise expenditure made by the Council was as follows : The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure for 1977-78. The amount mentioned is in terms of lakhs. Public health and Sanitation : 3.26 (00.90), Water Supply : 9.08 (1.70), Roads and lights : 00.78 (00.80), Establishment : 3.73 (1.94) Miscellaneous : 1.12

(4.10). The total income and expenditure of Chamarajanagar T. M. C. in 1921-22 was of Rs. 8,314 and Rs. 6,194 respectively. In respect of Ramasamudra, the corresponding figures in the above year stood at Rs. 2,350 and Rs. 1,675 respectively. The total income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years from 1977-78 to 1986-87 is as given below. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. The amount is in lakhs of rupees : 1977-78 : 7.99 (8.09), 1979-80 : 9.25 (11.29), 1981-82 : 11.34 (9.52), 1983-84 : 9.84 (9.54), 1985-86 : 14.45 (15.73), 1986-87 : 17.81 (20.34).

#### **Town Municipal Council, Nanjangud**

A temporary Municipal Committee was formed in 1873 for the pilgrim town Nanjangud. It was later regularised as Town Municipality in 1908 under the provisions of Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, and by 1933 it was raised to the status of City Municipality. The latest reconstitution of the Council was in 1983, in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964. The present Council comprises of 19 members including six seats reserved, three each for women and the SC/ST communities. In 1981, it had a population of 34,939 with an area of 9.69 sq. km.

In 1987, the number of houses enumerated within the town limits was 6,972 as against 4,430 in 1971. The number of tax payers and incidence of tax per head in 1987 is reported as 7,200 and Rs. 103 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1971 were 4,800 and Rs. 45 respectively. Since 1979, the town has come under the purview of Mysore City Planning authority in order to have a planned development of the growing town. The Town Municipal Council has not formulated any of its extensions. However there are as many as 12 extensions covering an area of about 40 acres that have not formulated by private agencies with the approval of Town Planning Authority with about 643 sites as in 1987.

From the beginning the Kabini is the main source of water supply to the town. It is reported that by 1910, a scheme for protected water was commissioned by establishing Srikanteshwara Water Works. Improvement schemes in water supply were initiated to augment the existing supply in 1956 and in 1985 at a cost of Rs. 7.46 lakhs and Rs. 45 lakhs respectively. The total financial assistance (loans) availed for the above schemes amounted to Rs. 28.16 lakhs and of which the share of L.I.C. was Rs. 17 lakhs and the rest (Rs. 11.16 lakhs) by the Government. The quantity of daily supply of water to the town in 1987 was 40.50 lakh litres and there were 2,570 private taps and 627 public taps as against 2,168 private and 413 public taps in 1980. In the absence of U.G.D. facilities, the town has only surface drains of box and Syk pattern together to the extent of 8.06 km in length. The amount expended by the Council towards drains during 85-86 and 84-85 accounted to Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 11,000 respectively. The total sanitary staff employed



by the Council is 75 including 68 Pourakarmikas. There are no slums reported from the town.

The Council runs a nursery school (Nagamma school) by availing the Government grants, and maintains a public park (Subash Park). The total length of roads maintained by the Council is 45.20 km. For the first time, the town was electrified in 1929. In 1987, the number of electric connections were as follows: Domestic 3,016, AEH 922, Commercial establishments 937, Industrial connections 246, and street light points 653.

The amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of the SC/ST communities during the last three years i.e. 1986-87, 1985-86 and 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 42,362, Rs. 58,876 and Rs. 77,489 respectively. The octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1986-87, 1985-86 and for 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 5.10 lakhs, Rs. 4.57 lakhs and Rs. 4.94 lakhs respectively. While the Town development grants availed were reckoned at Rs. 50,000 each for 1986-87 and 1985-86, and Rs. 1.40 lakhs for 1984-85.

The percentage of expenditure incurred by the Council on developments and other activities in relation to its total income, for 1986-87 and 1976-77 are as follows: the figures in the bracket are for 1976-77. Public health and sanitation: 1.19 (8.47), Public works: 3.69 (11.59), Water supply: 10.24 (11.32), Electric lights: 10.33 (11.46), Drains and control of epidemics: 2.24 (10.88), Establishment: 50.56 (39.90), Miscellaneous 21.70 (15.35). The total amount expended for 1986-87 and 1976-77 were accounted to Rs. 24.97 lakhs and Rs. 7.21 lakhs respectively. During 1986-87 the liabilities over the assets of the Council accounted to Rs. 25.75 lakhs. The income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years from 1977-78 to 1986-87 is as follows, in terms of lakhs of rupees, the figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure: 1977-78 : 8.86 (7.84), 1979-80 : 13.60 (9.39), 1981-82 : 15.50 (13.85), 1983-84 : 27.63 (25.33), 1985-86 : 23.83 (23.76) and 1986-87 : 24.76 (24.97).

#### **Town Municipal Council, Hunsur**

Municipal activities for Hunsur were first started as early as in 1872 by constituting a temporary Municipal Committee under the executive orders. In 1921-22 the income and expenditure of the Council were accounted to Rs. 10,492 and Rs. 6,855 respectively. In 1925, the temporary Municipal Committee was regularised as Town Municipality. The latest elections to the Council were held in 1983 and was reconstituted according to the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964, with 15 Councillors, including five seats reserved, three for women and two for the SC/STs. The present area of the Municipal limits is 7.40 sq. km. with 5,200 residential houses as in 1987 as against 2,980 in 1970. The number of rate payers reported in 1987 was 5,000. In 1981 it had a population of 27,727.

In 1972, the Government had extended Rs. 10,000 as seed capital and another sum of Rs. 20,000 in 1977 as a subsidy for acquisition of 72 acres

land for the formation and distribution of house sites among the siteless. Protected water is supplied to the town from the nearby Lakshmana Tirtha. The scheme started in 1927 was completed in 1931 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 Lakhs with full Government assistance. On an average, the total quantity of protected water supplied per day is reported as 27 lakh litres as in 1987. The total number of private tap connections and public taps during 1986 was 2,110 and 50 respectively as against 1,510 and 25 respectively in 1982. The U.G.D. system commenced in 1983 is not yet completed and the amount spent upto the end of Dec. 1987 was Rs. 32 lakhs. Sanitation work of the town is attended to by 30 Pourakarmikas and other supervisory staff. The number of slums reported from the town is four, covering an area of about 23 acres.

Civic authority manages a First Grade College since 1971 with Government grants and pays the annual contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards its maintenance. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council in 1987 was 35 km and the total number of vehicles of all categories plying daily within the town limits is reported as about 1,200 and of them about 500 are cycles. The town was electrified in 1947 and number of street lights is reported as 683 in 1987. The amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of SC/ST communities out of 18 per cent of the reserved budget is reported as 52,000 for 1984-85, Rs. 19,000 for 1985-86 and Rs. 44,000 for 1986-87. The octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1986-87 was Rs. 2.11 lakhs as against Rs. 2.47 lakhs and Rs. 3.16 lakhs for 1984-85 and in the previous year respectively in addition to availing a development grant of Rs. 10,000 for 1986-87, Rs. 60,000 and 1.50 lakhs for 1985-86 and 1984-85 respectively. The Bhagyamandir subsidy loan availed by the Council for 1985-86 and 1984-85 was accounted to Rs. 34,500 and Rs. 1.20 lakhs respectively. The amount expended by the Council in public works executed by it accounted to Rs. 81,362 for 1986-87, Rs. 1.43 lakhs for 1984-85 and Rs. 18,113 for 1983-84. The total staff employed by the Council was 47 in 1986. The income and expenditure of the Council for the years from 1982-83 to 1986-87 is as given below. The figures in bracket indicate the expenditure; the amount is in terms of Rs. in Lakhs. 1982-83 : 10.95 (13.82); 1983-84 : 10.74 (12.04); 1984-85 : 12.02 (11.27); 1985-86 : 11.47 (11.78); 1986-87 : 10.23 (10.96).

#### **Town Municipal Council, Kollegal**

The erstwhile Class I Town Panchayat of Kollegal constituted under the Madras Village Panchayat Act 1950, was upgraded as Town Municipal Council in 1972 according to K. M. Act of 1964. The latest reconstitution took place in 1983 with 19 Councillors including seven seats reserved, four for the SC/ST communities and three seats for women. The population of the town in 1981 was 36,109 with an area of 24.47 sq. km. The number of residential houses in 1987 was 9,435 as against 7,865 in 1971. The number of tax payers was reported as 10,085 as in 1987. The town planning

is not yet introduced for Kollegal. The Council has spent Rs. 2.35 lakhs for acquisition of land for formation of extensions during 1978-79 to 1983-84. The total number of house sites formulated were about 649. The extent of extension area is about 24.6 sq. km.

At present, the Cauvery is the main source of water to the town. Since 1972, protected tap water is being supplied to the town under a scheme "Cauvery and Kollegal Water Works" started in 1964 at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs, fully assisted by the L.I.C. in the form of loan. On an average, the total quantity of water being supplied to the town daily is reported as 13.50 lakh litres. The number of private and public taps reported is 3,005 and 220 respectively in 1987 in addition to 33 bore-wells. The U.G.D. Scheme started in 1980-81 is also under execution. The total financial assistance released by the L.I.C. for U.G.D. from 1980-81 to 1984-85 was of Rs. 41.30 lakhs in the form of loan. The amount expended by the Council for construction and maintenance of surface opened drains during the last five years is accounted to Rs. one lakh. The total sanitary staff employed by the Council is 71 and of them 63 are Pourakarmikas. Three slums have been reported from the city covering an area of about four acres.

In addition to maintaining a Shishuvihar for the benefit of the SC/ST children in a Harijan street out of 18 per cent reserved budget (spending about Rs. 1.50 lakhs during the last five years), the Council also maintains three public parks. The total number of vehicles plying daily through the town limit is reported as 519, and of them about 362 are lorries. Electricity was first installed here in 1940. The number of street lights in 1987 were 1,732, in addition to 4,010 domestic, 1,702 commercial and 500 industrial connections. On various welfare measures of the SC/ST population, the Council had spent Rs. 1.18 lakhs for 1986-87, Rs. 1.15 lakhs for 1985-86 and Rs. 72,911 for 1984-85. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council during the last three years i.e., 1986-87, 1985-86 and 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 1.92 lakhs, Rs. 2.84 lakhs and Rs. 3.18 lakhs respectively in addition to town improvement grant of Rs 50,000 each for 1986-87 and 1985-86 and Rs. 1.10 lakhs for 1984-85.

Kollegal is included under the Central Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, ensuring certain priorities and infrastructure for the development. The total amount sanctioned under the scheme is Rs. 79 lakhs and the development works included under the scheme are taken up by the Karnataka Land Army. The present office building of the TMC was constructed in 1906.

The expenditure incurred by the Council under different heads during 1985-86 and 1973-74 were as follows. The figures given in the bracket indicate the figures for 1973-74. Public health and Sanitation Rs. 104 lakhs (Rs. 70,000); public works executed by the Council Rs. 74,259 (Rs. 2.31

lakhs) ; Water supply Rs. 22,063 (Rs. 26,000) ; Maintenance of roads and lights Rs. 2.69 lakhs (Rs. 1.05 lakhs) ; Drainage and control of epidemics Rs. 73,391 (Rs. 50,000) ; Establishment Rs. 1.02 lakhs (Rs. 82,400) ; and Miscellaneous Rs. 2.02 lakhs (Rs. 25,000). The income and expenditure of the Council for some years between 1975-76 to 1986-87, in terms of lakhs is given below. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. 1975-76 : 10.65 (10.25) ; 1977-78 : 10.74 (10.51) ; 1979-80 : 20.74 (19.69) ; 1981-82 : 16.22 (16.25) ; 1983-84 : 17.26 (20.12) ; 1985-86 : 25.17 (24.76) ; 1986-87 : 22.70 (22.86).

#### **Town Municipal Council, K.R. Nagar**

The Township Formation Committee constituted in 1926 in order to rehabilitate the submerged Yadatore town in the Cauvery flood in 1924 was later reconstituted as Town Municipality in 1936, in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1933. In 1983, when the latest elections were held to the Council, it was reconstituted with 15 councillors with five seats reserved, three for women and one each for the SC and ST communities. The total extent of Municipal limits in 1981 was 8.60 sq.km, with a population of 18,660. The number of residential houses and *per capita* taxation in 1986 was 3,465 and Rs. 77.08 respectively as against 2,739 and Rs. 36.03 respectively in 1970. The town planning regulations introduced in 1974 were however discontinued in 1984. From 1977 onwards, four new extensions viz., Meenakshipuram, Vinayaka Block, Muslim Block and Madhuvinahalli have come up. The amount expended by the Council for the development of these new extensions during 1982 to 1986 amounted to Rs. 30,675, in addition to Government grant of Rs. 1.10 lakhs released in 1981-82 and 1984-85 for providing roads and water supply. The total extent of area covered by these extensions is about three sq.km and there are about 1,000 houses with about 5,000 population. From the beginning the Cauvery is the main source of water to the town. Now six borewells have been added to augment the existing supply of water. The protected water supply scheme commenced in 1957 was completed at a cost of Rs. 4.39 lakhs in 1960. On an average, about 13.50 lakh litres of water is distributed per day. During 1986, there were 1,687 private taps and 75 public taps in the town as against 1,337 private, and 53 public taps in 1982. In the absence of U.G.D. only surface drains of V, L and box type, all together to the length of 10,000 metres are maintained by the Council. During the last five years, ending with 1987, the total amount expended by the Council towards health and sanitation accounted to Rs. 3 lakhs. The total staff of the TMC is 52 including 35 Pourakarmikas. The Council maintains three Shishu Viharas and of them two are maintained out of 18% reserved budget meant for ameliorative measures of SC/ST communities situated at Kantenahalli and Madhuvinahalli. During 1986-87, 1985-86 and 1984-85, the amount expended by the Council for the welfare of the SC/ST communities accounted to Rs.

71,000 Rs. 47,800 and Rs. 1.42 lakhs respectively. Two Radio Houses and T.V. Set are also provided by the Council for the recreation of the general public.

The total extent of length of roads maintained by the civic authority in 1986-87 was 45 km as against 37 km in 1982-83. On an average, the total number of vehicles daily plying within the town limits is about 1,000 and of them nearly 400 are cycles. The town was electrified in 1936. During 1987, the town had 648 street lights, 2,279 domestic connections 554 AEH, and 574 commercial connections. The Octroi Compensation Grant released to T.M.C. for 1986-87, 85-86 and 84-85 accounted to Rs. 1.90 lakhs, Rs. 1.32 lakhs, and Rs. 1.18 lakhs respectively. The development grants availed by the Council for the year 1986-87 accounted to Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 30,000 each for 85-86, and 84-85.

The golden jubilee celebrations of the civic authority were held in 1986. The total income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1976-77 to 1986-87 are as given below. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. The amount is in terms of rupees in lakhs. 1976-77 : 4.50 (4.63), 1978-79 : 4.78 (4.96), 1980-81 : 6.17 (6.88), 1982-83 : 7.78 (10.67), 1984-85 : 7.74 (8.57), 1985-86 : 10.09 (10.49), 1986-87 : 20.10 (21.20).

#### **Town Municipal Council, Gundlupet**

The Municipal administration of the place came into being in 1917-18 by constituting a temporary Municipality headed by the Assistant Commissioner and nominated members, *ex-officio* and private persons. It was later regularised. The present Council, reconstituted in 1983 in accordance with the provisions of K.M. Act 1964, comprises of 15 elected members and of them three are reserved seats. In 1981, the town had a population of 19,965 and the municipal limit was 3.10 sq.km. The number of residential houses enumerated in 1987 within the Municipal limits was 4,961 as against 2,161 in 1971 with rate payers being 3,500 and 1,800 respectively. The *per capita* taxation reported for 1987 and 1971 worked out Rs. 64.00 and Rs. 30.00 respectively. Though the provisions of Town Planning Act were made applicable to the town in 1979, they were withdrawn in 1984-85. The Town Municipal Council has formulated six extensions during the period of last 5 years (1982-87) with the approval of the Town Planning Authority at Mysore at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs by availing the Government grant of Rs. 30,000. The total extent of area covered by six extension is about 100 acres, where about 1,979 house sites have been formulated, and of them, about 1,400 have already been distributed to the weaker sections. The town also has seven slum habitations covering an area of about six acres and steps have been taken by the Slum Board for the rehabilitation and the T.M.C. has granted 74 sites for this purpose in the new extensions. Added to this, steps are being taken by the Municipality to acquire another 44 acres of land for the formation of sites for the houseless.

Earlier, the river Gundlu used to be the main source of water to the town. In 1961, the Vijaya Narayaraswamy Water works was established in order to supply protected water at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.82 lakhs. At present protected water is supplied from 27 Borewells since the source of water from Gundlu river has become polluted and unhygienic. Daily about 13.50 lakh litres of protected water is being supplied now. In 1987, there were 1,482 private taps and 117 public taps. The corresponding figures for 1980 were 1,202 and 100 respectively. In the absence of U.G.D. system, the town has surface drains of Box and Syk pattern altogether to the extent of 10.5 km in length. The amount expended by the Council towards drains was Rs. 10,065 in 1987-88, Rs. 45,000 in the previous year and Rs. 65,000 for 85-86. The sanitary staff employed by the Council was 29 including 26 Pourakarmikas in 1987.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council is 44.50 km. The town was electrified in 1953, and there were about 321 street light connections in 1987. The financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid released by the Council during 1984-85 was Rs. 80,000 of which Rs. 72,000 was for the construction of the school class rooms, and Rs. 8,000 for flood relief fund. In the next year (1985-86) another sum of Rs. 6,000 for class rooms and Rs. 2,000 for a library were released. A public park (Nehru Park) is also maintained by the Council.

The amount expended by the civic authority for the welfare of the SC/ST communities out of 18 per cent reserved budget, accounted to Rs. 7,150 for 1987-88, Rs. 79,000 for 1986-87 and Rs. 62,000 in the previous year respectively. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1986-87 and 1985-86 were accounted to Rs. 4.66 lakhs and Rs. 2.55 lakhs respectively. The comparative figures of expenditure made by the Council under certain heads for 1977-78 and 1987-88 are as given below. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure for 1987-88. The amounts is in lakhs of rupees. Public health and sanitation : 7.00 (00.51) ; Public works executed by the Council : 00.50, (00.50) ; Water supply, maintenance of roads and lights : 00.76 (2.41) ; Drains and control of epidemic : 00.84 (00.38) ; Establishment and Miscellaneous : 2.46 (5.60). The ordinary income and expenditure of the Council for some years during 1977-78 to 1986-87 is given below in terms of lakhs, the figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure : 1977-78 : 4.44 (4.44), 79.80 : 5.01 (5.05), 81-82 : 6.51 (5.11), 83-84 : 7.37 (7.70) 85-86 : 6.18 (11.40), 86-87 : 9.55 (9.19).

#### **Town Municipal Council, Bannur**

The Municipal history of Bannur dates back to 1899 when a temporary Municipal Committee was formed and later it was regularised as a minor municipality. In 1952, it was reconstituted as Town Municipal Council in accordance with the provisions of Mysore Municipalities Act 1951. The latest elections were held to the Council in 1983, and was reconstituted.

with 15 representatives including five seats reserved, three for women, and two for the SC/ST communities. In 1981, the town had a population of 15,108 with an area of 1.52 sq. km. In 1986 the number of houses reported was 2,498 as against 2,141 in 1970, and the number of rate payers reported in the above years was 2,491 and 2,133. In 1986-87, two extensions were formed by the Council (Bhovi Colony and Muslim New Extension) at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,000 for which the financial assistance extended by the Government was Rs. 50,000 for land acquisition. Since 1972, protected water is being supplied to the town, drawn from the Cauvery at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. On an average, the total quantity of protected water being supplied daily is reported as 67,500 litres. The total number of taps (private) is reported as 1,032 in 1987 as against 108 public taps. In the absence of underground drainage system, the town has surface drains of U shape, Box type and brick drains altogether to the extent of 7,150 metres in length. The total sanitary staff employed by this Council is 29 including 20 Pourakarmikas. As in 1987, the total length of roads maintained by the Council is 5.8 km. The town was electrified in 1939-40, and there were 414 street lights and 1,821 domestic connections as in 1987. Since 1956 a Shishuvihar is managed by the Council at an yearly expenditure of Rs. 12,000. The amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of the SC/ST communities during the last three years i.e., 1986-87, 1985-86 and 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 19,512, Rs. 15,225 and Rs. 26,437 respectively.

The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1985-86 and a year before accounted to Rs. 99,495 and Rs. 92,356 respectively, in addition to a loan of Rs. 1.01 lakh and subsidy of Rs. 69,000 under the Bhagya Mandir Scheme during the period of three years i.e., from 1984-85 to 1986-87, and a loan of Rs. 10,000 in 1982 under a Munnade scheme. In 1986, the new office building of the Council was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. The income and expenditure of the Municipality during 86-87 was accounted to Rs. 9.44 lakhs and Rs. 8.80 lakhs respectively, the corresponding figures for 81-82 stood at Rs. 6.55 lakhs and Rs. 6.53 lakhs, while in 1976-77, the income and expenditure accounted to Rs. 3.54 lakhs and Rs. 3.56 lakhs respectively.

#### **City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore**

City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore is one of the earliest urban self-governing organisations in the country constituted according to the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation III of 1903 to ensure an orderly and all round growth of the royal capital with adequate civic amenities. In the beginning, it was headed by the President of the Mysore Municipality and consisted of nine trustees of whom four were *ex-officios*, two elected by the Municipal Council and the rest (three) nominated by the Government. Among other things, the chief objectives of this civic body is to formulate town extensions, distribution of house sites including construction of houses

for the distribution of general public and to provide civic amenities like water, drains, etc. in addition to the beautification of the town. The Board works on the principles of no profit and no loss. Till 1947, administration of the Board was vested with the Municipality and thereafter, it was separated to function as an independent body. The present board headed by the non-official Chairman appointed by the government consists of nine trustees nominated by the government.

In the beginning, the State Government used to extend grants to the board enabling it to undertake developmental and acquisition work. The old administrative reports (1906) confirm that the board was even extending house building advances to the poor people. The advance so granted in 1906 was Rs. 4,201 and in the same year, the work of laying drainage pipe system for the whole city was completed by the board. Earlier, the tenure of office of the trustees was for the period of three years. The income and expenditure of the board in 1905-06 accounted to Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 3.37 lakhs respectively. By 1951-52, if it had an income of Rs. 21.38 lakhs, the expenditure was Rs. 9.89 lakhs.

The activities of the board have been expanded conspicuously during the last two decades in order to cope up with rapid expansion and industrialisation causing greater demand for house sites and industrial sites etc provided with civic amenities. As per the demand survey conducted by the City Improvement Trust Board it is reported that by the end of 1986, there was a pending demand to be met by the board for another 30,000 house sites in Mysore City, which is expected to increase further to the tune of 90,000 house sites by 2000 A.D. with a population anticipated to exceed 12 lakhs.

The Board claims that the total number of house sites distributed during the last decade i.e. 1977-87 was about 16,000 and that about 2,500 houses were distributed under HUDCO assistance. To be more specific, it is reported that the board was able to distribute about 19,841 house sites during the period of three years from January 1985 to the end of December 1987, and the number of houses distributed during the above period under different schemes for different economic groups including the SC/ST communities were 14,507 and of them 6,500 were under the scheme of Asha Mandir with HUDCO assistance.

In the year 1987 (being declared as "International Year of Shelter for Homeless") the board initiated a scheme called "Asha Mandir" with special emphasis on meeting the housing needs of weaker sections including the SC/ST communities. The other housing schemes of the board include Own Your House Scheme (OYHS), 'Building Your Own House' and Bank Aid Scheme, etc. The City Improvement Trust Board collects half the site value from the weaker sections including the SC/ST communities under site allotment rules 1972. The total extent of land coming under the orbit of Community Development Programme (CDP) of the board is reported as



2,100 acres, and the board has sent the proposal to the Government to extend the CDP area to the extent of 4,516 acres enabling it to meet the growing requirements and commitments on hand. At present, formation of layout is being undertaken by the board in as many as nine extensions viz. Dattagalli, Devanur, Bhogadi and Hebbalu, etc. It is reported that as many as 24 unauthorised extensions have been identified by the board. The total income and expenditure of the board for 1986-87 accounted to Rs. 12.94 crores and Rs. 12.74 crores as against Rs. 5.66 crores and Rs. 6.96 crores respectively, for 1985-86. The corresponding figures for 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 8.09 crores and Rs. 7.15 crores. The total staff strength of the board is reported as 141 in 1987. Since 16-5-1988 the City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore is replaced by the Mysore Development Authority constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act 1987 (Karnataka Act 34).

### **Town Planning**

Mysore City is said to be the pioneer in the field of Town Planning. Since the City Improvement Trust Board founded in 1903 happens to be the first such organisation in the country vested with Town Development activities. In the erstwhile Mysore State, in the absence of regular Town Planning Department till March 1959, the town Planning work was attended to by the Government architects specially appointed for this purpose in big towns and cities. In 1964 under a Centrally sponsored scheme, the office of the Assistant Director of Town Planning was established at Mysore with an area of operation covering the entire district when the Master Plan Unit for Mysore City was sanctioned by the Government. Later, the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act 1961 (State Act) was extended to Mysore City in 1966.

The main functions of the Department of Town Planning include preparation of development plans for Mysore City and other towns and potential villages after conducting a survey, preparation of redevelopment schemes for congested areas, slum improvements, beautification schemes in addition to providing technical guidances. The Department has prepared a comprehensive development plan for Mysore City for an anticipated population of about seven lakhs by the turn of this century i.e. 2001 AD. which was approved by the Government in 1981 and similar plans for Kollegal and Sosale were drawn in 1984 and 1985 respectively. Development Plans in respect of other towns viz., Gundlupet, Periyapatna, H. D. Kote, Sargur, Chamarajanagar-Ramasamudra and Bannur are under preparation. So far (1987) the Department has prepared about 123 Town extension schemes for different agencies including the Government and of them as many as 80 refer to Mysore City and another 13 are meant for Mysore taluk excluding Mysore City in view of the outward rapid growth of Mysore City in all directions, and the rest, 30 extensions are shared by nine taluk headquarters towns. The Department has also identified several growth and

service centres in the district. The identified growth centres are Nanjan-gud, Kollegal and Chamarajanagar-Ramasamudra. There are nine towns in the district identified as market-cum-service centres and another 14 places as purely service centres.

*Regional Planning* :—In order to achieve the balanced growth and development of backward areas by providing better infrastructural facilities by using the river potentialities as basic resources, the Regional Development Planning authority of the Cauvery Valley comprising of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Kodagu and Tumkur district was formulated and the office to the Deputy Director of Town Planning was opened at Mysore in 1979 to implement the scheme.

### **Slum Clearance**

Rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and increased migration of people from rural area to urban centres in search of jobs, etc. have resulted in growth of slums in big cities in recent decades. The number of slums in the district is increasing. In order to streamline the work of rehabilitation of slum dwellers by providing basic amenities the Sub-Division Office of the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board was established at Mysore in 1980 with a jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu districts. The slums for which the improvements have been taken up are provided with roads, drains pavements and borewells, etc. So far, 444 houses have been built-up and allotted to slum dwellers at several places in Mysore district. The Board has identified 49 slums in nine towns of the district covering an area of nearly 106 acres. The largest number of slums identified in the district are reported from Mysore city being 22 covering an area of about nearly 40 acres in all, followed by Chamarajanagar with nine covering an area of 25 acres; Gundlupet with seven covering an area of more than six acres, and Hunsur with four encompassing an area more than 23 acres. The amount expended by the board in the district during 1986-87 in providing basic amenities like sinking of borewells, repairs of existing houses, providing electrification, construction of new houses etc. amounted to Rs. 3.91 lakhs.

### **LOCAL BOARDS**

Self-governing local bodies entrusted with the task of undertaking various developmental activities specially in providing rural communication, health and sanitation, education facilities, to begin with the areas other than the municipal limits came into being in the district simultaneously (1862) when the municipal administration commenced in the princely Mysore State. Before the formation of District Local Boards which got the legal status of self-governing institutions under the provisions of Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902, there were the institutions called Local Fund Circles for each district presided over by chief revenue officer of the district comprising of seven non-official members (six land owners and one Inamdar), and

officials like the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon and all Amildars of the taluks were also its *ex-officio* members. In the beginning, this body had limited powers to spend upto Rs. 500 for development work initially for the construction of 4th class village roads under the charge of the P.W.D. The main sources of revenue to the District Fund Circle in 1871-72 were, Plough tax, local cess levied at the rate of one anna in a rupee of the land assessment in settled taluks, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an anna in unsettled taluks as well as half an anna upon the collection realised from Sayers Abkari, forest produce, coffee *halat* and on salt pans, etc.

Of the total collections of Local Fund Cess, 24 per cent were appropriated to education for the support of village schools, 76 per cent to the Local Fund Account of the district held in deposit in Huzur Treasury under the head Local Fund General. In July 1874, rules for the establishment of Local Committees for the administration of Local Funds were formulated. The Act of 1902, enacted during the period of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV was the first Local Board Act which replaced the Local Fund Circles constituted and functioned under the executive orders, The new Act (1902) had also made a provision for constituting Taluk Boards on the lines of District Boards for each revenue taluk.

The District Boards headed by the Deputy Commissioners also comprised the senior district officers of the Departments of Revenue, Medical Relief, Engineering and Education as *ex-officios* in addition to some non-official members appointed by the Government. The Taluk Boards used to consist of 12 members. The main sources of income of the District Local Boards were the same as in the case of Local Fund Circles and some taxes were newly added later on to meet the resources for growing developmental activities. The District Boards maintained schools and dispensaries and looked after roads in the interior points in addition to sanitation and public health. The term of office of the non official members of District Boards was three years and they used to meet not less than four times a year. The Local Boards Regulation of 1902 was amended by the Regulation of 1911. During 1911-12, action was taken to amend Local Boards Regulation to empower the District Boards including Mysore district to levy Railway cess to facilitate the development of Mysore Railways.

On the basis of the recommendations made by two separate committees of 1914-15 headed by M. Kantharaj Urs and C. Srinivas Iyengar to remedy the defects of these institutions so as to make them more resourceful and active, the Local Boards and Village Panchayats Act VI of 1918 was passed which was a major landmark in making these institutions more vigorous than before. This was the first exclusive law to govern the Local Boards as a whole which provided for the establishment of Village Panchayats with more powers. According to the 1918 Act, representation was given to Important Communities on District and Taluk Boards. In the meanwhile,

in 1916, Government had sanctioned a scheme for holding annual conferences in each districts and taluks for preparation or revision of list of minor wants of each taluk and district to streamline the functioning of these boards, so that their immediate requirements could be attended to. The developmental functions handled by the District and Taluk Committees were now transferred to District Boards and independent Taluk Boards. Mysore District Board was permitted to have a non-official Vice-President, while the Deputy Commissioner was to be the President. As a part of all-India policy of the British Government, embodied according to the provisions of Government of India Act 1919, the control of Government on Local Boards was further relaxed. This was a major change in the policy of the Government in making these institutions as people's bodies which was a progressive step.

After 1918, the resources of District Boards improved considerably by additional allotment from local cess and assignment of *mohatarfa* collected in non-Panchayat areas. The district roads earlier constructed from the general revenue were transferred to District Boards for up-keep and all measures to promote health and public convenience were carried out by the District Boards. Under the above regulation, Local Boards were also entrusted with certain non-obligatory functions like irrigation, drinking water, encouragement of industries and promotion of agriculture.

During 1918-19, the total receipts of the then Mysore District Board were of Rs. 2.15 lakhs mainly comprising of Local cess (Rs. 99,295), House tax (Rs. 79,743), and the rest being from other sources while the expenditure incurred was of Rs. 1.64 lakhs comprising of Rs. 66,601 on public works by P.W.D. Rs. 59,039 on public health and safety, Rs. 20,390 public works by Civil Department, Rs. 18,022 on administration and the rest being miscellaneous. The income and expenditure of the Board for 1922-23 accounted to Rs. 2.58 and Rs. 2.12 lakhs as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 2.35 and Rs. 3.92 lakhs respectively for 1920-21.

#### **Abolition of Taluk Boards**

The Regulation of 1927 abolished the Taluk Boards enabling the District Boards to devote their attention to the development of larger local interest in the district and panchayats too lost their control of supervision from District Boards. During 1928-29, the franchise and right of contesting elections was extended to women, while under the Regulation of 1918 women neither had voting rights nor they were permitted to contest for the election to the District Board but they were nominated as members in each of the District Boards including Mysore. In 1930, Mysore District Board (including Mandya) had 13 taluk committees [since the Taluk Boards were abolished] with 220 village Panchayats and had a strength of 48 members and of them 33 were elected, 8 nominated and the rest *ex-officios*.

Since the passing of the Elementary Education Act in 1930, the management, control and financing of elementary education was entrusted

to Local Boards from July 1931. By 1930, every District Board in the State including Mysore had an elected President and Vice-President. Representation of officials and nomination to the board were reduced considerably. The term of office of the Board members was four years. During the period of 1940-1950, further developments were marked by the greater efforts to place rural local bodies in particular on sound footing, more democratic, and closely and effectively associated with developmental work. In old Mysore area, a number of new schemes like concentrated propaganda Hobli drive (1942) and training of rural workers (Grama Sudharaka), etc. were introduced through the executive orders (1947).

*Venkatappa Committee.*—Soon after independence, to improve the organisational structure, and the *modus operandi* of the rural local self-government bodies, a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of V. Venkatappa in 1949. The committee submitted its report in 1950 and its recommendations were embodied in Mysore Village Panchayats and Districts Boards Act 1952, which had provided for a two-tier rural oriented District Boards comprising of members indirectly elected by Panchayats, but no action was taken to conduct elections and District Boards of the earlier set up ceased to function from 1st March 1954 having served for nearly more than 5 decades (1902-1954).

*D. H. Chandrashekharaiiah Committee.*—In 1953, another committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of D. H. Chandrashekharaiiah to examine the question of desirability or otherwise of continuing District Boards as envisaged in 1952 Act, in the alternative to examine the desirability of constituting Taluk Boards in the State (abolished in 1927) and method of elections, functions, finance, etc. The committee in its report (1954), had recommended for (1) the continuance of District Boards with members elected by and from among the members of the Taluk Boards within the district, (2) the revival of Taluk Boards and (3) that one-third of the seats of Taluk Development Boards are to be reserved for representatives of Village Panchayats and Town Municipal Councils and the remaining 2/3 to be filled by direct election in the taluk. The committee had recommended a three-tier linked District Boards involving the urban bodies also as constituents of the District Board so as to enlist the co-operation and co-ordination between the rural and urban civic bodies. But these recommendations could not be implemented in view of the States Reorganisation in 1956.

*After 1956.*—The Reorganisation of the State envisaged the need for enactment of codified uniform and more comprehensive new legislation to govern the local Self-Government bodies more effectively, with enormous developmental programmes and peoples participation. Accordingly, a three-tier socio-economic-development-oriented local-self-government bodies comprising of Village Panchayats, Taluk Boards and District Development

Council embodied as Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 was enacted and was brought into effect from 1st November 1960 repealing all other earlier legislations of different integrated areas of Karnataka. This was the first legislation of United Karnataka aimed at Grama Swaraj through the system of Panchayat Raj institutions.

### **District Development Council**

The District Development Council of Mysore was constituted in 1960 in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 replacing the erstwhile District Boards (ceased functioning since March 1954) in an advisory capacity to guide and supervise the policy and functional activities of the other subordinate rural local bodies like Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and Town Panchayats functioning in the district. This apex body of the district level comprised Presidents of Taluk Development Boards and official members of various development departments. It also included the members of the Parliament and State Legislature elected from the district and some nominated members of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe communities and a woman representative. The Deputy Commissioner of the district used to be the *ex-officio* President while the District Development Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner used to act as its Secretary. Among other things, the main functions of the District Development Council included the scrutiny and the approval of budgets of the Taluk Development Boards, review of their working and guidance for their smooth functioning, etc. The last District Development Council of Mysore district had in all 70 members including nine nominated from the SC/ST communities and a woman representative. Now (1987), it is replaced by the Zilla Parishad.

### **Taluk Development Boards**

Taluk Development Boards as subordinate rural development agencies, first came into being in the Princely Mysore State getting legal sanction under the provisions of Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 on similar lines of District Boards for each revenue taluk and were headed by the then Assistant Commissioners. These boards used to comprise of 12 members ; of them, four used to be *ex-officio*, four elected and the three nominated by the Government and another member was to be elected by the taluk headquarters municipality. These taluk boards working under the District Board were expected to meet at least six times in a year. According to Local Boards and Village Panchayats Act VI of 1918, which had repealed the Act of 1902, the proportion of elected members in the boards was increased considerably giving representation to important communities and independent powers were given to Taluk Development Boards. As per the recommendations of the second Local Self Government Conference held in 1923, and the Government accepting its recommendations, Taluk Boards were abolished in 1927. However, there was a provision to

appoint taluk committees by the District Local Boards whenever it was necessary. At the time of their abolition, the erstwhile district of Mysore had 13 taluk Development Boards, one each for a taluk. Twenty seven years thereafter, though the Local Boards Enquiry Committee headed by D. H. Chandrashekaraiah recommended for their revival, it could not materialise in view of the Reorganisation of the State.

### Revival of Taluk Boards

Taluk Development Boards were once again revived after the Reorganisation of the State in 1960 after the lapse of 33 years, according to the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 which had embodied three-tier linked rural local self-government bodies and among them, Taluk Development Board had a pivotal role to play in the development strategy. Accordingly, eleven Taluk Development Boards, one each for a revenue taluk were constituted in the district in 1960. The area covered by the Taluk Development Board excluded the area of municipal limits. The number of elected members of each board was fixed at 19 if the population of the taluk was one lakh and above, and 15 members where the population was to be less than one lakh with a provision for reservation of seats for SC/STs and women. The tenure of office of these bodies was raised to five years while as per the original Act, it was four years. The legislators elected from the taluk were to be the *ex-officio* members of the Board. The Block Development Officer (BDO) functioned as Chief Executive Officer. Since their first constitution in 1960 and thereafter, three elections were held to these boards including the latest one in 1978 and thereafter from 1983, they were administered by the administrators. All the Taluk Development Boards in the district together had 189 members including eight reserved seats in their latest election. The Taluk Development Boards were empowered to supervise and guide the functions of Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats under their control. Effective co-ordination of the work between the Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards was very much envisaged in the Act. Among other things, the main functions of the Boards included the formation of roads, sinking of drinking water wells, undertaking of minor irrigation works, providing civic amenities, etc, including implementation of economic development programmes of the Government.

The Boards were eligible for annual grant equal to 50 per cent of the land revenue collection of the taluk concerned in addition to Government assigning an amount equal to 10 per cent of the land revenue collection for spending for such purpose as directed by the Government. In addition to this, boards were empowered to impose the duties on transfer of inmoveable property, and tax on animals brought for sale, etc. The Taluk Development Boards depended mostly on Government grants. All proceeds of the land revenue collections of the area were divided

between Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats in the ratio of 60 : 40 respectively.

Regarding Kollegal area which was subjected to Madras Presidency, local board activities began in 1863 with the passing of the Madras Education Cess Act VI of 1863 and District Road Cess Act III of 1866 intended to provide local education and local roads. In 1884, according to Local Boards Act V of 1884, Taluk Boards were formed for each taluk or group of taluks. During 1885-87, Kollegal taluk board was formulated with four other taluks of Coimbatore district and it had 12 members. In Madras area also, all taluk boards were abolished in 1934 and their main functions were taken over by the District Board. Consequent of it, Kollegal Taluk Board was abolished. In 1956, before its merger in Mysore, the representation from Kollegal taluk in the Coimbatore district board was three members out of 52 in the board.

Since 1987, Taluk Development Boards have been replaced by Taluk Panchayat Samithis.

The tables indicating taluk-wise income and expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in the district for 1986-87 is appended at the end of the Chapter. For the purpose of illustration, Taluk Development Board, Hunsur has been reviewed in the following paragraphs.

#### **Taluk Development Board, Hunsur**

The Taluk Development Board comprising revenue taluk of Hunsur excluding the Municipal limits of Hunsur Town was constituted in 1959-60. In its latest and 4th reconstitution in 1978, the board had 19 elected members including six seats reserved, two for women and four for the SC/ST representatives. Since May 1983, till the constitution of Taluk Panchayat Samithi in 1987, according to Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat Act of 1983, the Board was administered by the administrator. In 1981, the total area coming under the jurisdiction of the board was 880.4 sq/kms with a population of 1,51,632 and there were 25,971 residential houses. The number of Village Panchayats coming under the control of the board were 49. The number of inhabited villages coming under the jurisdiction of the Board was 189 out of 210 total villages. The board had constituted six sub-committees to ensure the effective co-ordination in its working. The developmental expenditure (consolidated) made by the Board during the five years ending with 1986-87 were as follows: Formation and maintenance of roads: Rs. 71,390 (from 1984-85 to 1986-87), culverts and causeways (except 1983-84) Rs. 49,557, health and sanitation Rs. 86,702, drinking water wells (1984-85 to 1986-87) Rs. 70,430, Minor irrigation works including repair of tanks Rs. 17,500, while the amount expended on the welfare of women and children (from 1982-83 to 1984-85) was of Rs. 40,000, social education programme (1986-87) Rs. 71,000 on the family planning (1983-84 to 1986-87), Rs. 44,360 in addition to Rs. 1.22 lakhs on various welfare



measures of the SC/ST communities out of 18 per cent reserved budget during the period of three years i.e., 1984-85 to 1986-87. The board was managing three high schools at Chilakunda, Gavadagere and Bilkere since 1952 before they were handed over to the Government in 1965-66. The total length of roads maintained by the board was about 230 km during 1985-86. The revenue yielding assets of the board included 41 TDB quarters yielding a monthly income of Rs. 3000. The board was also maintaining a Musafir-khana at Hunsur. Since 1952, the Board was managing two Ayurvedic hospitals at Harve and Ratnapura and two more were added in 1962-63 viz. Ayarahalli and Thattekere. During 1980-81, all these were handed over to the Health Department. The receipts and expenditures of the board for some years from 1977-78 to 1986-87 were as follows, the figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure. The amount is in lakhs of Rs.

1977-78 : 5.47 (4.59), 1978-79 : 10.90 (5.79), 1981-82 : 5.37 (6.12),  
1983-84 : 7.57 (7.92), 1985-86 : 6.40 (9.81), 1986-87 : 19.18 (9.86).

### **Town Panchayats**

These were the intermediary self-governing local bodies functioning in between Village Panchayats and a Town Municipality constituted in accordance with the provisions (Section 3) of Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act 1959. A village with a population of not less than 5,000 and annual income not less than Rs. 10,000, shall be declared as Town Panchayat by the Government. A Town Panchayat shall consist of not less than 11 or more than 19 members with reservation of seats for the SCs/STs and women. At present (1987) the district has the following Town Panchayats viz., Saligrama and Mirle (both in K. R. Nagar taluk), Talkad and Mugar (both in T. Narasipur taluk). Since the implementation of the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats Act 1983, the former Town Panchayats have been reconstituted as the Mandal Panchayats since 1987. For the purpose of illustration Town Panchayat, Talkad is reviewed hereunder :

### **Town Panchayat, Talkad**

In accordance with the provisions of the K.V.P. & L.B. Act 1959, the Town Panchayat for Talkad, a noted Pilgrimage centre of the district, was constituted in 1962 with 17 elected members. In 1981, the total extent of area of Talkad village was reported as 1,484 hectares with population of 7,855. In 1987, it is reported that there are 2,450 residential houses with 2,100 tax-payers. The *per capita* income and expenditure of the T.P.C. works out to Rs. 7.15 and Rs. 7.38 respectively as in 1986-87. After the formation of a town panchayat, new extensions have been added to the old city. It is reported that nearly 500 house sites have been distributed here to the siteless during the last five years.

Since 1967-68, protected tap water is being supplied to the town drawn from the Cauvery at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.20 lakhs. An augmentation

scheme has been taken up since 1986-87 to meet the growing demand for water. On an average, the daily supply of protected water to the town is reported as 1.12 lakh litres which works out to about 14 litres *per capita* per day. It is reported that in 1988 there are about 450 private and about 110 public taps within the town limits.

The sanitation of the town is maintained by 10 Pourakarmikas and other supervisory staff. Generally, during the special occasions, like jatras, Panchalingadarshana, etc., Government provides special funds to undertake many civic amenities to the floating population.

Consequent on the introduction of Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat institutions, the former Town Panchayat of Talkad was abolished and is replaced by the Mandal Panchayat with effect from 1st April, 1987. The constituent villages of the Mandal Panchayat are (1) Talkad, (2) Vodeyandahalli, (3) Shettihalli and (4) T. Bettahalli. The total number of members of the Mandal Panchayat are 26 including two nominated. The Secretary appointed by the Zilla Parishad will work as Chief Executive Officer assisted by 20 other staff members. It is reported that the total expenditure incurred by the Mandal Panchayat for 1987-88 for various developmental works entrusted to it was Rs. 91,131. The income and expenditure of Talkad Town Panchayat from 1981-82 to 1986-87 is as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. 1981-82: 39,502 (51,063), 1982-83: 36,145 (28,532), 1983-84: 26,868 (34,013), 1984-85: 37,012 (36,592), and 1985-86: 56,321 (57,981).

### **Village Panchayats**

Before the introduction of Modern Village Panchayat system as a local administrative unit in the princely Mysore area, the sanitation aspect of the village was looked after by the Health Department under Village Sanitation Regulation passed in 1898, and there are records which reveal the employment of sweepers in few villages in Mysore district as early as in 1891. Thereafter, in 1914 a scheme known as Village Improvement Scheme was initiated by Sir M. Visveswaraya. The introduction of Village Panchayats and Local Boards Regulation of 1918 marked the beginning of establishing regular Village Panchayats on statutory footings. Accordingly, Village Panchayats were to be constituted for each village or group of villages with separate resources and a nominated Chairman to start with 1919. The right of election was allowed in certain cases on satisfactory progress. Some selected Panchayats were invested with powers under the Village courts, forest panchayats, tank panchayats and supervision over village elementary schools.

Later in 1927, by the enactment of Mysore District Boards Regulation III of 1926) which abolished Taluk Boards placed the Panchayats under the direct control of local revenue officers (Tahsildars), from the administrative control of District Boards. Accordingly, Amildars were given

powers of control, inspection and supervision of Panchayats. Before the Reorganisation and thereafter till 1959, Village Panchayats in the districts were governed under the provisions of Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act 1952 comprising of two-tier system of L.S.G. bodies consisting of the District Boards, indirectly elected by Panchayat members.

In Kollegal Taluk Village Panchayats came into being since the passing of the Madras Village Panchayat Act XV of 1920 which gave an independent status to Panchayats. Before this instead of Panchayats there were "Union Boards" constituted for individual or group of villages called Unions. The members of these unions consisted of not less than five persons, the headmen of the villages constituting the Union were *ex-officio* members and one of these headmen was to be appointed as Chairman of the Union. Before the merger of Kollegal to Mysore, the Village Panchayats in the taluk were governed under the Madras Village Panchayat Act X of 1950. Under this Act Panchayat was to be constituted compulsorily for every village with population of 500 and above and where the population was less than 500, there was a provision for constituting Group Panchayats. The Panchayats having a population of 5,000 and above and an annual income of Rs. 10,000 were to be classified as Class I Panchayats and others as Class II Panchayats. Every Panchayat was to have not less than five and not more than 15 members with due reservation of seats for SCs. and STs. and all were to be elected. But the President of the Panchayat was to be elected by the entire electorates and the Vice-President was to be elected by the members of the Panchayats. The Village Panchayats also had certain judicial powers of trying petty crimes etc. The District Board exercised control over the Village Panchayats till 1951, and thereafter according to New Act (1950) District Panchayat Officers were appointed.

According to the Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act, 1959, which was in force till 1985, Village Panchayats were to be constituted for every revenue village or a group of revenue villages comprising of the population of not less than 1,500 but not more than 10,000 with not less than 11 and not more than 19 elected members directly on the basis of adult franchise for a period of five years (beginning with four years). Seats were to be reserved for the SC/ST members in proportion to their population and at least two seats for women. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat were to be elected from among the members.

Every Panchayat was expected to meet at least once in every month and had to constitute four committees by election viz. (1) Agriculture, (2) Health (3) Village industries (4) Social justice. The last committee was to consist of (i) SC/ST members (ii) Women members of the Panchayat (iii) not more than three representatives of the weaker sections nominated by the Tahasildar. The Chairman of the Panchayat used to be the Chairman of the said Committee. The Act had provided for both obligatory and discretionary functions. Obligatory functions included the activities like

construction of roads, tanks, street light, sanitation, control of epidemics and promotion and development of economic conditions including agriculture. Welfare of SC/ST communities was made an obligatory function of the Panchayats. The discretionary functions covered broad range of developmental activities such as medical relief, markets, co-operation etc. These institutions also performed some agency functions assigned by the Government through Taluk Development Boards.

Every Village Panchayat used to get 30 per cent of the land revenue collections of the village and 10 per cent of the same as discretionary grants for special purposes. These bodies were empowered to levy taxes on vacant lands, buildings, professions, trades, calling and employments, fairs and festivals, entertainments, vehicles (other than Motor Vehicles) and fees on bus stands, markets, cart-stands vesting within Panchayat limits. In case of Panchayats having annual income of more than Rs. 12,000 a separate Panchayats Secretary was to be appointed. In respect of others, Village Accountants were acting as secretaries. The latest elections to these Village Panchayats were held during 1978.

Before these agencies were replaced by the Mandal Panchayats in 1987, the district had 633 Village Panchayats comprising of 1852 villages. The largest number of these Village Panchayats were found in Nanjangud taluk (96) followed by Chamarajanagar (85), Gundlupet (62) K.R. Nagar and T.N. Pur 57 each.

#### **Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats**

The beginning of 1987 is said to be a landmark in the annals of history of Panchayat Raj institutions in the State in general including Mysore district since after a gap of nearly 27 years, replacing the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 the new legislation which embodies the four-tier linked institution encompassing wider developmental functional activities known as Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983 (Karnataka Act No. 20 of 1985) was ushered in and was brought into effect from 14th August 1985. This new Act has not been brought into operation in full measure since the provisions pertaining to Nyaya Panchayats have been deferred for the period of five years. It is expected that these new institutions will serve as active instruments towards the goal of attainment of 'Grama Swaraj'. These new institutions are aimed to bring about democratic decentralisation, autonomy and socio-economic transformation in the rural areas. It is envisaged that these institutions will inspire new dynamism, vigour and real democratic federal polity in rural life in the years to come by means of increased peoples' participation in the process of development strategy.

According to the proclamation, a wide range of developmental activities have been entrusted to these institutions. Except major and medium irrigation works, all other developmental works and related matters including

inter-rural and district rural development schemes come under the perview of Zilla Parishads. At present (1987) as many as 44 different development schemes, (as per the Notification No. RDP 183 VAC 86 dated 1st April 1987), the chief among them being agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, rural development, education (primary and secondary), rural health, welfare of SCs/STs, social welfare and distribution of essential commodities are entrusted to the Parishads. The Parishads are empowered to undertake all other works except those externally aided projects and works undertaken by the Boards and Corporations, and schemes having their operations in more than one district. Parishads are empowered to accord administrative sanctions for schemes within an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs. Under Section 183(2) of the Act, Government has power to inspect the schemes/works or review the progress of the work undertaken by the Zilla Parishads.

On the basis of administrative hierarchy in the descending order the new institutions enumerated are: (i) Zilla Parishads (ii) Taluk Panchayat Samithis (iii) Mandal Panchayaths and (iv) Grama Sabhas. The constitution and *modus operandi* of these institutions in brief are enumerated below: All these institutions are of corporate status enjoying perpetual succession; the tenure of office of members is 5 years and 25 per cent of the seats are reserved for women in addition to 18 per cent for the SC/ST communities. The Karnataka Local Authorities (Prohibition of Defection) Act 1987 is also applicable to these as in the case of urban elected bodies.

*Zilla Parishads.*—Zilla Parishads in brief will function like District Governments having a jurisdiction over a revenue district excluding the Municipal and Corporation limits. They will consist of directly elected members of the State legislature and Parliament representing part or whole of the district. It can also co-opt the President of the D.C.C. Bank as associate member. The number of members to be elected is worked out at the rate of one member for every 25,000 population and part thereof (as per 1971 Census, except Kodagu with 12,000 population). Government on the recommendations of the Zilla Parishads may establish a Nyaya Panchayat for every Mandal for disposal of certain civil and criminal matters (now deferred). Zilla Parishads shall have nine standing committees consisting of not more than six members including Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha who enjoy the status and salary of a Minister of State and the Deputy Minister respectively. The chief executive of the Parishad is designated as Chief Secretary, of the rank of a Senior I.A.S. Scale. Wide range of functions have been assigned to Zilla Parishads under Section 182, 184 and 185. The Zilla Parishads can formulate district plans. Now, DRDS stand dissolved with assets and liabilities transferred to the Zilla Parishads. In this integrated system of Panchayat Raj, Zilla Parishads have been vested with wide power of supervision and control over the functioning of the Mandal Panchayats.

The finance of the Zilla Parishads consist of amount transferred to Zilla Parishads by appropriation out of the consolidated fund of the State, grants, assignments, loans, contributions by the Government and levies, penalties, rent from land, properties etc. The Finance Commission for these institutions (Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats) has been set up by the Government to examine the income, issues like expenditure and reserves etc.

During 1987-88, the total amount allotted to the Zilla-parishad and Mandal Panchayats of the district to carry out various developmental activities by the Government was Rs. 2,700.55 lakhs, the break up being Rs. 731.12 lakhs for ZP Schemes, Rs. 233.09 lakhs for Mandal schemes under category I, and the rest Rs. 1,736.34 lakhs for Mandal schemes under Category II. For 20 works/schemes transferred to Zilla Parishad for which it is held responsible, the highest allocation was for public health (Rs. 93.07 lakhs) followed by social security (Rs. 74.33 lakhs), and rural development (Rs. 66.08 lakhs), and for general education it was Rs. 62.27 lakhs.

The amount allotted for Mandal Panchayat scheme under Category I for which Mandals will be held responsible was of Rs. 233.09 lakhs which includes schemes like rural development, adult education, housing etc. Of all these items, allotment to rural development schemes was Rs. 141.31 lakhs followed by rural water and sanitation Rs. 27.17 lakhs, and Rs. 27.85 lakhs for housing etc.

The amount allotted for Mandal Panchayat schemes under Category II (19 schemes) in respect of which Mandal Panchayats will be responsible only for (A) Planning including selection of beneficiaries and identification of works and (B) supervision, monitoring and reporting of the schemes or works allotted was Rs. 1,736.34 lakhs, the major portion being Rs. 760.23 lakhs for rural development, followed by water supply and sanitation Rs. 221.69 lakhs, special component programme Rs. 184.37 lakhs, Tribal Sub-Plan Rs. 115.55 lakhs, Rs. 101.23 lakhs for conservation of forest and wild life etc.

*Taluk Panchayat Samithis.*—The Taluk Panchayat Samithis shall be constituted for each revenue taluk which will function like advisory bodies consisting of the members of Zilla Parishad and State Legislature, the Pradhans of Mandal Panchayats of the taluk, President of the A.R.D. Bank, T.A.P.C.M.S. and five co-opted members representing SC/ST communities, backward communities and women. The M.L.A. representing the major part of the taluk will be the Chairman of the Samithi, and the Block Development Officer will be the Secretary.

*Mandal Panchayat.*—These institutions are expected to play a pivotal role in this new set up. According to the Act, a Mandal Panchayat shall be constituted for group of villages having a population of 8,000 to 12,000 as per 1971 census. Its representative body includes those members

elected to it at the rate of one person for every 400 population of the Grama Sabha. Each Mandal comprises about 20 to 30 members. A Mandal Panchayat is vested with substantial powers and autonomy to undertake developmental works in its area of operation. The Mandal Panchayats shall also constitute sub-committees, with not less than three and not more than five members including Pradhan and Upa Pradhan, who will be paid monthly honorarium of Rs. 300 and Rs. 150 respectively.

The finances of the Mandal Panchayat consist of allotment of funds by the Government or Zilla Parishad grants and loans by the Government or Zilla Parishads, tax on buildings, land, markets etc. Under Section 114(3) the Government shall make a *per capita* contribution at Rs. 10.00 per person residing in the Mandal worked out on the basis of last preceding census. Out of the grant, 25 per cent will go to Zilla Parishad. The main functions of the Mandal Panchayat are enumerated under Sections 56, 57 and 58 of the Act. The number of schemes transferred to Mandal Panchayats are 27 at present and of these Mandal Panchayat will be responsible for the implementation of schemes like adult education, rural water supply, housing, welfare of SCs and STs, agricultural extension projects (World Bank Aided), rural development, roads and bridges etc.

*Grama Sabha.*—Grama Sabha comprises of all those voters entitled to vote for Zilla Parishad, functioning at every village and shall meet from time to time and chalk out schemes for local development and are expected to promote unity and integrity at the grass root level. Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayats are expected to give due consideration to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Grama Sabha.

Elections to the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats were held in the State including Mysore district on 2nd January 1987 and 20th January 1987 respectively. The newly constituted Zilla Parishad of Mysore comprises 64 elected representatives and of them 35 are general seats, 15 reserved representatives. Among, the taluks, the largest number of Mandal Panchayats in the district is 160 in total comprising of 3,942 elected Panchayats are found in Nanjangud 21 followed by Chamarajanagar 20, Kollegal 18, T.N. Pura 17. Talukwise list of Mandal Kendras is as appended below :

*Mysore Taluk.*—(1) Gungralchatra, (2) Elavala, (3) Hinkal, (4) Siddalingapura, (5) Yeraganahalli, (6) Harohalli (Mallahalli), (7) Yadakola (Siddaramanahundi), (8) Varuna, (9) Dyavalapura, (10) Kadakola, (11) Doora, (12) Jayapura, (13) Udburu, (14) Mallahalli (Beerihundi).

*T. Narasipur Taluk.*—(1) Kodagahalli, (2) Thuruganuru, (3) Ankanahalli, (4) Attahalli, (5) Somanathapura, (6) Chitravalli, (7) Doddabbagilu, (8) Sosale, (9) Talakad, (10) Holesalu, (11) Malangi,

(12) Madapura, (13) Mugur, (14) Vatalu, (15) Byrapura, (16) Gargeswari, (17) Rangasamudra.

*Kollegal Taluk.*—(1) Kunthur, (2) Mullur, (3) Kunagalli, (4) Maduvanahalli, (5) Palya, (6) Sathegala, (7) Doddinduvadi, (8) Kongarahalli, (9) Hanur, (10) Bandalli, (11) Shagya, (12) Ajjipura, (13) Ramapura, (14) Cowdahalli, (15) Martahalli, (16) Lokkanahalli, (17) Huthur (Vodayarapalya), (18) Mahadeswara hills.

*Nanjangud Taluk.*—(1) Hediya, (2) Hura, (3) Nellithalapura, (8) Hullahalli, (5) Hallare, (6) Heggadahalli, (7) Kalale, (8) Navilur, (9) Hedathale, (10) Badanavalu, (11) Doddakowlande, (12) Devanur, (13) Hemmaragala, (14) Dasanur, (15) Thagadur, (16) Nagarle, (17) Bili-gere, (18) Hosakote, (19) Hadinaru, (20) Thandavapura, (21) Bidara-goodu.

*Yelandur Taluk :* (1) Honnur, (2) Kesthur, (3) Agara, (4) Yeragamballi, (5) Gowdahalli.

*Chamarajanagar.*—(1) Ummathur, (2) Kuderu, (3) Santhemarahalli, (4) Alur, (5) Honganur, (6) Kagalavady, (7) Nagavalli, (8) Chandakavady, (9) Venkataiahnachatra, (10) Haradanahalli, (11) Amachavady, (12) Arakalavady, (13) Udigala, (14) Somvarpet, (15) Harave, (16) Sagade, (17) Maleyur, (18) Badanaguppe, (19) Madapura, (20) Mangala.

*Gundlupet.*—(1) Baragi, (2) Annur, (3) Bannithalapura, (4) Begur, (5) Horeyala, (6) Somahalli, (7) Kabbahalli, (8) Padagur, (9) Terakanambi, (10) Bommanahalli, (11) Bommalapura, (12) Hangala, (13) Kannegala.

*Hunsur.*—(1) Hanagodu, (2) Thattekere, (3) Chilkunda, (4) Hiryathanahalli, (5) Gavadagere, (6) Bolanahalli, (7) Bilikere, (8) Bannikuppe, (9) Gagenahalli, (10) Karimuddanahalli, (11) Aspathrekaval, (Rathnapuri), (1) Chikkahunsur.

*Periyapatna.*—(1) Kithoor, (2) Bettadapura, (3) Chapparadahalli (4) Kanagala, (5) Koppa, (6) Komalapura, (7) Hunasavadi, (8) Panchavalli, (9) Kampalapura, (10) Doddabyllu, (11) Ravanur.

*Heggadadevanakote.*—(1) Alanahalli, (2) Hampapura, (3) Annur, (4) Madapura, (5) Naganahalli, (6) K. Belthur, (7) Antharasanthe, (8) Thumbasoge, (9) Mullur, (10) Sagere, (11) Hanchipura, (12) N. Belathur, (13) Matakere, (14) N. Begur.

*Krishnarajangar Taluk.*—(1) Haradanahalli, (2) Honnenahalli, (3) Saligrama, (4) Meluru, (5) Mirle, (6) Bherya, (7) Hoşa Agrahara, (8) Hampapura, (9) Thippur, (10) Lalandevanahalli, (11) Byadarahalli, (12) Hebbal, (13) Hosur, (14) Mayigondanahalli, (15) Hanasoge.



### Rural Water Supply

In order to streamline the activities of providing drinking water in rural areas, the P.H.E. Division office comprising Mysore and Mandya districts was opened in 1971 at Mandya and later shifted to Mysore in 1976. Since the formation of Zilla Parishads (1987-88), the work of rural water supply is being administered and executed by the Zilla Parishad Engineering Division, Mysore.

In the beginning, under the NRWS, the cost of the water supply scheme was to be shared by the Central Government, State Government and the concerned local authority i.e., Village Panchayats in the ratio of 50 per cent, 40 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Now it is fully shared either by the State or Central Government depending upon the scheme.

Since inception of the division (PHE 1971) upto the end of March 1987, as many as 273 National Rural water Supply Schemes (N.R.W.S.) were taken up in the district. To accelerate these activities, since 1987, a Central scheme known as (ARWS) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme fully financed by the Central Government was ushered in. By the end of March 1987, both State and Central Schemes together in all 421 (273 NRWS and 148 ARWS) were taken up in the district, and of them 296 were completed and the rest (125) are under various stages of completion. The number of villages benefited by these scheme are 417. The total expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1987 on 296 schemes executed amounted to Rs. 592 lakhs. In addition to 125 ongoing schemes, the number of new schemes proposed for 1988-89 are 18 under NRWS and 15 under ARWS with an outlay of Rs. 79.20 lakhs and Rs. 81.95 lakhs respectively. Added to NRWS and ARWS schemes growing demand for additional supply of water is met by 'Mini water Supply Scheme' (State Scheme) started in 1983 under 'District Plan Scheme' applicable to those villages with a population of 1000 and above covering only those villages not covered under ARWS and NRWS. By the end of March 1987 the number of Mini water supply schemes sanctioned in the district were 205 and of them 136 were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 97.40 lakhs. Under this scheme, the largest number of villages benefited were 38 from Kollegal taluk followed by T.Narasipur 26, Chamarajanagar 25 and Gundlupet 24. Bore wells also have been sunk in the villages to augment the existing supply of water. In Mysore district almost all villages have been provided with bore wells. The total number of bore wells drilled upto the end of March 1982 in the district were 4,718, thereafter, every year, the number of bore wells have been added. The total number of borewells drilled upto the end of March 1987 were 8,358 and of these the largest number 1009 were in Kollegal taluk followed by Chamarajanagar (970), Preiyapatna (892) and Hunsur (856).

### HOUSING

Like other parts of the State, in Mysore district also, there is a problem of acute shortage of houses both in urban and rural centres. The agencies

like housing co-operatives, City Improvement Trust Board, Karnataka Housing Board, Government house building activities under different schemes like Janata houses, HUDCO and Non-HUDCO, Low cost experimental houses, Bhagya Mandira Schemes, etc. have helped in solving this problem to certain extent. Massive house building activities have been taken up in the district by different agencies including the Government in recent years to ease the problem of housing. According to a survey, it is reported that the number of houses and siteless in the district which includes small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by the end of September 1987 was about 1,55,000. The highest number of house and siteless people identified are from Chamarajanagar taluk being 23,624, followed by H.D. Kote 17,336. The number of house sites distributed so far (1987) in the district accounted to 1.44 lakhs, and of them, 50,364 were meant for the SCs., 4,130 for STs., 2,707 were meant for Muslims and 1,379 for Christians. The rest about 86,000 were shared by other weaker sections.

Under the Janatha Housing (Peoples' Housing) Scheme which was in vogue during 1973-74 to 1979-80, the total number of houses constructed in the district during the above period was 4,423 at an expenditure of Rs. 88.76 lakhs and of these houses as many as 3,052 were allotted to SCs. and STs.

Under massive house building activities sponsored by the Government with loan and subsidy known as Experimental Low Cost Housing Scheme which was introduced in the district from 1976-77, upto the end of 1984-85, as many as 9,277 houses were completed in different parts of the district at an expense of Rs. 132.83 lakhs. For the year 1985-86, the number of houses sanctioned under the above scheme were 1,670 and of them, 1,615 were completed, incurring the expenditure of Rs. 31.91 lakhs. During the next year (1986-87), the number of experimental houses sanctioned was 1,087 and of them, 459 were completed at an expense of Rs. 10.74 lakhs.

Houses have also been constructed in the district under Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme for the benefit of ST population since 1976-77. So far, as many as 2,871 houses have been constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 158.06 lakhs which included the Government subsidy of Rs. 85.94 lakhs.

Under special component scheme of housing meant for the SC and ST population, as many as 677 houses were sanctioned in the district during 1986-87 and of them, 293 were completed at an expense of Rs. 5.17 lakhs. Under the same scheme, the number of houses sanctioned with HUDCO assistance in the district was 1,467 and of them 446 were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 26.14 lakhs (1986-87).

Houses are also being constructed for the benefit of Village Accountants. So far, in Mysore district, 379 houses have been sanctioned and of them, 31 have been completed and the rest are at various stages of completion. The total estimated cost of this scheme is reported as Rs. 37 lakhs and the

amount so far released by the Government towards this scheme was Rs. 9.47 lakhs (1986-87).

Houses were also constructed in the district by availing bank assistance in the form of loan and subsidy during 1980-81 to 1982-83 when as many as 3,300 houses were constructed at various places in the district. The loan assistance given by the banks for this scheme during the above period was accounted to Rs. 38.90 lakhs while the subsidy availed by beneficiaries was Rs. 62 lakhs.

In urban centres, construction of low cost houses for the economically weaker sections has been launched since 1979-80 for which loan as well as subsidy is provided by the Government. From 1985, a loan of Rs. 3,000 and a subsidy of Rs. 2,500 is being granted to the families in the urban areas within the annual income of Rs. 4,800 for the houseless people known as Bhagya Mandira Scheme.

In 1986-87, the district had as many as 100 housing co-operatives and majority of these are found in Mysore taluk. These societies are also assisting house building activities. The number of houses built by the assistance of these societies in the district during 1985-86 was 445.

#### **Karnataka Housing Board**

Karnataka Housing Board, Bangalore, is also engaged in construction activities on large scale to ease the housing problems in the district. To streamline the activities of the Board, the division office of the Board was opened at Mysore in 1964. The house building activities of the Board include construction of houses for different groups like weaker sections, low income group, middle and higher income groups, etc. Houses are also built under the scheme like Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (S.I.H.S.), Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme (S.R.H.S.), Rural Housing Scheme (RHS), Beedi Workers Housing Scheme (BWHS), apart from building teachers quarters, hostel buildings etc. Since inception of the scheme upto the end of 1987, it is reported that as many as 3,036 houses were constructed by the Board in different phases at different places in Mysore city at an expense of Rs. 525.86 lakhs.

Boards activities are also seen at Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar, K. R. Nagar, Nanjangud, Hunsur, H. D. Kote and Periyapatna. In Chamarajanagar, as many as 425 beedi workers quarters were constructed by the Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs. The total number of houses built by the Board for different economic groups including Beedi Workers Housing Scheme other than the Mysore city is accounted to 1,799 at an expense of Rs.402.09 lakhs upto the end of 1987. Under a scheme of cash loan system again introduced by the Board (which had been discontinued from 1976) from 1987-88, in the district, 150 MIG houses, 106 LIG houses and 25 EWS houses are being sanctioned as reported by the Board.

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in Mysore District for 1986-87

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Sl. no.	Name of the TDB.	Land revenue assigned by Government	Rates and taxes	Revenue derived from TDB properties and other sources	Miscellaneous	Grants and contributions	Debt head
1.	Chamarajanagar	1,62,691	35,000	35,000	500	..	..
2.	Gundlupet	1,06,252	..	92,000	..	3,67,150	..
3.	H.D. Kote	1,00,166	2,51,461	21,880	1,02,797	4,37,296	8,80,465
4.	Hansur	96,000	4,22,480	22,410	..	395	..
5.	Kollegal	1,07,875	4,40,464	55,936	1,43,548	17,486	5,00,400
6.	K.R. Nagar	77,816	3,74,779	8,372	25,520	2,76,353	1,27,627
7.	Mysore	2,42,635	8,18,466	14,051	4,20,117	2,62,161	60,653
8.	Nanjangud	2,26,202	3,50,745	5,234	83,000	..	..
9.	T. Narasipur	1,61,039	4,36,327	67,722	1,04,870	81,000	3,29,546
10.	Periyapatna	4,27,996	2,24,045	70,000	70,000	63,000	1,42,732
11.	Yelandur	24,850	30,000	850	30,235	47,442	76,128

**Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in Mysore District for 1986-87**

<i>Sl. no.</i>	<i>Name of the TDB.</i>	<i>General adminis- tration</i>	<i>Public works executed</i>	<i>Public health and sanitation</i>	<i>Civic amenities</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Contri- butions and grants sanctioned</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Debt head</i>
1.	Chamarajanagar	2,07,800	1,50,000	1,03,000	57,900	..	15,100	1,06,236	5,40,000
2.	Gundlupet	1,15,046	1,08,654	41,690	..	..	21,020	1,27,930	17,852
3.	H.D. Kote	95,147	35,387	18,862	1,613	1,61,796	16,992	62,601	8,03,187
4.	Hunsur	48,360	2,85,000	35,000	..	55,000	13,300	42,670	96,467
5.	Kollegal	1,65,253	4,66,166	..	8,843	3,700	15,809	1,00,654	7,15,829
6.	K.R. Nagar	94,885	3,45,052	960	17,699	39,727	400	71,537	1,05,350
7.	Mysore	1,30,132	3,34,126	28,436	28,000	1,18,546	2,23,972	3,61,687	..
8.	Nanjangud	1,30,778	1,06,730	3,150	..	25,437	35,250	51,087	..
9.	T. Narasipur	1,25,187	1,07,587	45,165	21,882	..	15,947	2,45,870	3,05,663
10.	Periyapatna	1,09,655	5,48,391	22,600	6,503	..	88,724	82,918	4,51,911
11.	Yelandur	1,51,750	..	21,374	7,374	77,271	3,248	..	30,054