

## CHAPTER XIV

### LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENT

**T**HE history of local self-government in the district may be traced back to the year 1864-65 when the first Municipal Committee was established in the district headquarters town of Tumkur. That Municipal Committee began to deal, for the first time, with the civic problems of the area. Later, such committees were also set up at the taluk headquarters towns and some of the big villages. In these committees, influential men with experience began to devote their attention to the several local problems. Several of the Government departments working in the district were represented on these committees and the number of members so nominated did not exceed one-third of the total number of members. The State Government introduced, as and when necessary, suitable regulations to conduct the day-to-day affairs of these civic bodies. In the rural areas, where some practical difficulties existed in respect of forming regular municipal boards, the regulations were applied and enforced through revenue officers. The next stage in the development of local self-governing institutions was the allocation of funds. The income from *mohatarfa* tax in Tumkur town was assigned to the Municipal Committee. The levy of a tax on houses of individuals, who had been formerly exempted from *mohatarfa* tax, was also later authorised. In 1879, the system of municipal taxation was revised and only a single tax was ordered to be levied on all residential houses, except those exclusively used for religious and charitable purposes.

Early  
history

Originally, the administration of local funds was entrusted to the District Fund Circle in the district. The Circle was administered by a board presided over by the district's highest revenue officer and consisting of seven non-official members and of *ex-officio* members composed of the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon and all the Amildars of the taluks in the Circle. As a measure of improvement, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 was ushered in, superseding all previous orders. Under this Regulation, Taluk Boards were established in all the ten taluks of the district. In the same year,

Local Boards  
Regulation,  
1902

another local self-governing institution, called the District Board, was also constituted consisting of elected representatives from the taluks. In the early years, 76 per cent of the local cess on *abkarn*, forest and other items, except land revenue, constituted the finances of the local funds. This was reduced to 67 per cent in 1908. The District Board ran schools and dispensaries and looked after the roads in the interior. The sanitation and public health needs of the district, except in areas where municipalities existed, were also attended to by the District Board.

Prior to the constitution of village panchayats in big villages or groups of villages, village improvement committees were in existence for some time. It was intended to place on a statutory basis all these committees, which had attained a fair amount of efficiency, and to notify them as panchayats. The majority of the members of these panchayats were to be elected including its chairman. The panchayats were also given some financial autonomy subject to a general supervision by the Taluk Boards. The panchayats, besides having their own funds accruing from house-tax, taxes on vacant village sites and other items, were also to have a definite portion of the local cesses from *mohatarfa* apart from any Government contributions they might receive. Each panchayat consisted of not less than five and not more than twelve members, half of whom were elected. The obligatory functions of the panchayats were looking after village sanitation, communications and general welfare of the rural population.

When the Municipal Committees were firmly established, the Government, as a matter of policy, set about reforming the pattern and structure of municipal committees. In February 1914, a committee was appointed to consider improvements necessary in the constitution and functions of local bodies. In May 1914, a second committee was set up to investigate the scope of operation and organisation of local funds and propose measures for their revision and for placing local finances on a satisfactory footing. The reports of these two committees were published in 1915 and, in the wake of these important reports, a Local Boards Conference was held in June 1915 to discuss the whole question of reforms in local self-government. As a result of the deliberations of this conference, the Government passed orders effecting certain changes in the municipal administration. All the non-regulation municipalities were converted into classified local self-governing bodies called City, Town and Minor Municipalities according to their population and importance. The introduction of an elected majority in major municipalities and an increased elected element in other municipalities formed a particular feature of these reforms. Gradually, the control of primary education was transferred to local bodies. The number of elected seats on the town municipal councils was increased from one-third to one-half of the total

Village  
Panchayats

Increase in  
elected seats

strength of the councils. The strength of the *ex-officio* councillors on the town municipal councils was reduced as the years went by.

With a view to improving the working of the local bodies, a new regulation called the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Regulation VI of 1918 was passed. Under the provisions of this law, the number of members in the District and Taluk Boards was increased in order to provide for an elected majority in them and independent powers were given to the Taluk Boards subject to a general control by the District Board. The Taluk Boards were also allotted separate funds. This Regulation also authorised the village panchayats to undertake ordinary maintenance of roads, sanitation, water supply, drainage and other improvement works. The panchayats were also empowered to levy a cess for any of these purposes. By another regulation called the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Amending Regulation of 1921, the development of the areas, with particular attention to education, agriculture and industries, was included in the administrative purview of the District Board. The Regulation also empowered the Board to levy an education cess not exceeding one anna in the rupee on all items of revenue.

Later  
Legislations

In 1923, a conference of local bodies in the State was held for suggesting measures to the Government for improving the working of the local self-governing institutions. The Government accepted the recommendations of the conference for abolishing the Taluk Boards and Village Improvement Committees and for placing the village panchayats on a statutory footing. It had been found that the Taluk Boards did not possess adequate resources to undertake any substantial development works and their working had not been satisfactory. They were, therefore, abolished in 1927. The District Boards Act was amended and the constitution of village panchayats was regulated by a separate enactment passed in the same year. It was laid down that the panchayats should have 5 to 12 members, at least half of whom were to be elected. The chairman of the panchayat was to be nominated by the Government in the initial stages and the right of election of the chairman was conceded to such of the panchayats as were found to be working satisfactorily. In order to enable the panchayats to function efficiently, they were empowered to levy certain taxes as already stated. They were to function under the guidance of the Amildar.

Taluk Boards

With a view to investing the local bodies with the management and control of elementary education, the Elementary Education Act, 1930, was passed and primary education became the responsibility of the local authorities with effect from 1st July 1931. By an amendment effected in 1932-33 to the legislation relating to municipalities, wider suffrage was introduced for minor municipalities

also and the elected element in the municipal councils was increased. These measures helped to improve the working of these institutions to a certain extent.

After the attainment of Independence several far-reaching changes were introduced in order to improve the administration of local self-governing bodies. The most striking among them was the introduction of adult suffrage in all municipal and panchayat areas and the total elimination of the nominated element in the constitution of the councils. According to the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the distinction known as major and minor municipalities was abolished. The privilege of electing their presidents and vice-presidents was extended to all the town municipalities.

With a view to bringing about uniformity in respect of municipal administration throughout the new Mysore State, a new statute called the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 (Mysore Act XXII of 1964), was passed and it came into force from 1st April 1965. This new regulation introduced several changes in the municipal administration. Under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, 15 councillors were being elected if the population of the town did not exceed 10,000, and 20 councillors, if the population exceeded 10,000. But under section 11 of the new Act, the number of councillors to be elected is 15, if the population of the town does not exceed 20,000. It also provides for an increase of four members for every 10,000 of population in excess of 20,000. While under the 1951 Act, the term of office of the president and vice-president was two years from the date of election, the new Act has provided for a term of four years. It is, however, open to the Municipal councils concerned, under the new Act, to hold elections to the offices of president and vice-president every year. Under Section 340 of the 1964 Act, the Chief Officer has been given the right to attend the meetings of municipal councils or any of its committees and to take part in the discussions, without, however, the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote. Formerly, the Chief Officer had no such right; but he was allowed only to give an explanation in regard to any subject under discussion at such meetings with the prior permission of the president or by virtue of a resolution passed to that effect at any meeting of the municipal council or of any committee. Elections to the municipalities are now being held and the municipal councils reconstituted under the provisions of the new Act.

### MUNICIPALITIES

There are eleven town municipalities in the Tumkur district, viz., Tumkur, Kunigal, Gubbi, Madhugiri, Koratagere, Sira,

Mysore  
Municipalities  
Act, 1964

Pavagada, Y. N. Hoskote, Tiptur, Chiknayakanahalli and Turuvekere. The municipal councils consist of representatives of different delimited divisions of the municipal areas. These civic representatives are called members and they are empowered to elect, from amongst them, the president and the vice-president. Elections are held every four years on the basis of adult franchise. The main duties of the president are to preside over the meetings of the municipality and to watch over the financial and executive administration. He also exercises supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and officials of the municipality. The vice-president performs all the functions of the president in his absence. The Municipal Act has laid down various important functions which include matters relating to sanitation, health, maintenance of roads, regulation of markets and sale of goods, provision of educational and recreational facilities, safety and public convenience. The other functions include establishment and maintenance of parks, gardens, libraries and rest houses. A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the eleven municipalities in the district for the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 is appended at the end of the chapter.

The Town Municipal Council of the headquarters town of the district is the oldest in the district. It was established first as a Municipal Committee in 1864-65. The jurisdiction of the Municipality extends to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  square miles and it had a population of 47,277 according to the 1961 Census. The municipal area had 8,286 houses in 1961; the rates and taxes collected during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 5,84,870 and the income from other sources was Rs. 3,74,520. The present Municipal Council was reconstituted with effect from 10th August 1964 for a period of four years as per a Government Order dated the 10th August, 1964 and the term has since been extended upto the end of December 1968. The Council consists of 20 elected members, out of whom one is elected for a reserved seat.

**Tumkur  
Municipal  
Council**

*Water supply.*—Protected water is supplied to the inhabitants of the town through taps. There were, during the year 1967-68, 4,019 house taps and 460 public taps in the town. The sources of water supply to the town are the Maidala tank and 16 bore-wells. Out of these wells, six are situated in Kunigal road and 10 are located in Belagumba road. Improvement works at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,12,000 were completed a few years back by the Public Works Department, with a view to bettering the water supply position in the town. The Public Works Department completed also the works in connection with the harnessing of the bore-wells at the Kunigal gate at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,62,000 and arrangements were made to supply water to the people of the town from this source also. The scheme for enhancing water

supply to the town by harnessing the bore-wells in Devarayana-durga road has also been implemented by the Municipality.

*Public health and sanitation.*—The two Health Inspectors, one in the senior and another in the junior scale, are working in this Municipality. Four lorries have been maintained, of which three are allotted exclusively for conveyance of rubbish, etc., to Maralur and Belagumba compost-yards for keeping the town in a sanitary condition. The other lorry is used for watering the roads, conveyance of materials for road works, etc., and is allotted to the public works section. A full-time vaccinator is employed by the Municipality for attending to vaccination work in the town. He also maintains the births and deaths register. The Municipality is also maintaining a separate staff for attending to the work of spraying of anti-malaria and other disinfectants, for chlorination of wells, etc. There were 25 public lavatories during 1967-68 and six carts were maintained for the removal of night soil. There were 111 sweepers and six daffedars apart from the two Health Inspectors, on the conservancy staff of the Municipality. The town has had no underground drainage system. A survey for effecting underground drainage has been completed and steps are being taken to implement this scheme at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs.

*Other public amenities.*—There are six municipal parks in the town and the Municipality spent about Rs. 7,000 for their up-keep during the year 1967-68. The Government Horticultural Department also assists the Municipality in their proper maintenance. There are three vegetable markets in the town, of which the Sri Krishnarajendra Vegetable Market is the biggest, catering for the major portion of the population. The other two market buildings are in Someshwarapura and B. G. Palya, situated at a little distance from the extensions. The town was electrified in the year 1928 and there were 1,045 street lights within the limits of the town, in July 1968. Of these, 751 were goose-neck, 21 ornamental, six five-way cluster and 261 fluorescent tube lights. The expenditure under power and lighting had increased by over 50 per cent in recent years. The Municipality has not maintained any educational institution, but it is giving an annual grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Siddhaganga Institute of Technology, besides grants-in-aid to various other institutions, libraries, societies and reading rooms. The total road mileage under the municipal administration is about 158, of which, about one mile is cement-concreted, 36 miles are tarred, 61 miles are metalled and 60 miles are *katcha* roads. About 75 jutkas, 800 carts and 3,000 cycles ply daily within the municipal limits.

**Tiptur  
Municipal  
Council**

The Tiptur Town Municipal Council was first established in the year 1921. There were twenty members on the Council then, of whom three were *ex-officio* members, they being the Amildar

of the taluk, local Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the Public Works Department Overseer. Four other councillors were also being nominated by the Government and the remaining thirteen were being elected by the rate-payers of the town. The Amildar used to preside over the meetings of the Council. This system continued till the year 1931 when the members of the Council were allowed to elect their own president and vice-president from amongst themselves. In accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act of 1933, a Chief Officer was appointed for the Municipality. The Municipality was later re-constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. Elections to the Municipal Council were held on the basis of adult franchise and twenty members were elected at the rate of one member for each division, the entire town area being divided into twenty divisions. One seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Later, in 1960-61, the town was delimited into four divisions and each division was required to elect five members to the Council as its representatives. One seat continues to be a reserved seat for the representation of the scheduled Castes on the Council. The population of the town was 15,558 according to the 1961 Census. The jurisdiction of the Municipality extends to 1.50 square miles. The town area had 2,780 houses in 1961 and the municipal rates and taxes collected during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 3,04,648.

As in July 1968, there were two extensions in the town with good lay-outs. The extension that is situated to the west of the town is called the Sri Krishnarajendra Extension, while the one located on the southern side of the town is known as Gandhinagar Extension. Houseless persons are purchasing sites in these extensions for constructing houses, and some of them have already erected their own buildings.

*Water supply.*—Water is being supplied to the inhabitants of the town from eleven bore-wells equipped with three air compressors—one of 80 H.P. and two of 60 H.P. each. The daily average supply of water per head is 15 gallons. Three over-head tanks have been constructed in Krishnarajendra and Gandhinagar extensions and in the town, having a capacity of 75,000, 25,000 and 24,000 gallons, respectively. There were 132 public taps and 1,354 private connections in the town limits in July 1968.

*Health and sanitation.*—The town has no underground drainage system. Surface drains have been provided throughout the municipal area. There is a proposal to construct underground drains at an estimated cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs by taking a loan from the Government. Two Health Inspectors, assisted by two daffedars and 51 scavengers are in charge of the sanitation

work. The Municipality is maintaining a lorry and three night-soil carts for transporting rubbish and night soil outside the municipal limits.

*Other public amenities.*—The Municipality is running a nursery school known as Gayathri *Shishuvihar*. It is also giving grants for the maintenance of a public reading room, a Sanskrit *Pathashala* and the Karnataka *Sangha* in the town. There are three parks in the town; one is situated in the Municipal office compound itself, the second in the Krishnarajendra Extension and the third in the Gandhinagar Extension; radio sets have been installed in these parks to provide entertainment to the people in the evenings.

The town was electrified on 10th January 1941. As in July 1968, there were 314 street lights, including 80 mercury vapour lamps.

*Roads and conveyances.*—The total road mileage under the jurisdiction of the Municipality was about 13, of which, six miles were tarred and the rest were metalled or *katcha*. The number of vehicles plying on the roads daily, on an average, was—motor cars 45, lorries 35, cycles 1,500, motor cycles 10, juktas 13 and bullock-carts 200.

**Kunigal  
Municipal  
Council**

The Kunigal Town Municipal Council was first established in the year 1918. In 1957, it was re-constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. Elections were held on the basis of adult franchise for the 15 seats on the Council. The population of the town was 10,566 according to the 1961 Census, and the Municipal Council had jurisdiction over an area of 2.50 sq. miles. There were 1,943 houses in the town in 1961. The municipal area has been divided into five divisions, each division returning three members to the Municipal Council. There is no special representation for women or any other interest on the Council. The Municipal Council was re-constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, in June 1968.

*Water supply.*—Protected water is supplied to the people of the town through taps from five bore-wells. Two over-head tanks each with a capacity of 10,000 and 5,000 gallons of water, have been constructed by the Municipal Council with a view to further improving the water supply position. There were 120 public taps and 400 private connections in the town in July 1968.

The town has no underground drainage system. Surface drains have been provided throughout the municipal area. The sanitation staff consists of a Senior Health Inspector, a conservancy



daffedar, 18 sweepers and three scavengers. The Council has entered into a contract for the removal of rubbish and night soil to the compost yard.

*Other amenities.*—The Municipality is running a nursery school, which is under the charge of a mistress and a conductress. The Government also provide grants to the school. There is a municipal park in the town with a community radio set; another radio set has also been installed in the A.K. Colony. The town was electrified during the year 1938. There were 150 street lights in the town in July 1968. In 1968, the total road mileage under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council was 9.33, of which 2.70 miles were tarred and 6.63 miles were *katcha*. The daily average number of vehicles plying within the municipal limits in 1968 was—buses 90, cycles 400, bullock carts 200 and jutkas 2.

The Chiknayakanahalli Town Municipal Council was first established in the year 1918 as a Minor Municipality. It was reconstituted in the year 1951 in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. Elections were held on the basis of adult franchise and fifteen councillors were elected at the rate of one member from each of the fifteen divisions of the town. The town has now been divided into five territorial divisions and three members have been elected from each division as per the new Act of 1964. There is provision for reservation of a seat for the Scheduled Castes and another for ladies. The Council was reconstituted in August 1968 in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964. The population of the town was 10,375 according to the census of 1961. The Council had jurisdiction over an area of 1.40 square miles and there were 2,595 houses in the town in 1968. New extensions have been laid out to the north and south of the town.

Chiknayakanahalli  
Municipal  
Council

Protected water is supplied from seven borewells equipped with air compressors. In 1968, there were 175 public taps and 450 private connections in the town. Syk pattern 'U' shaped drains have been provided in the town area at a cost of Rs. 50,000. A Junior Health Inspector, assisted by two conservancy daffedars, 23 sweepers and five scavengers, was in charge of the sanitation work in the town in 1968. The Municipality is giving a grant towards maintenance of a *Shishuvihar* established by the local *Mahila Samaj*. A reading room is being run by the Municipality with Government aid. The Council is maintaining also two parks for the recreation of the public.

The town was provided with electric lights on the 15th May 1960. In 1968, there were 250 street lights in the town area. In that year, the Municipal Council was maintaining 26 kilometres of roads, of which 5½ kilometres were tarred, 8 kilometres metalled

and the rest were *katcha*. The average number of the various vehicles plying daily within the municipal limits was—buses 30, lorries 20, motor cars 2, motor cycles 15, cycles 300 and bullock carts 300.

**Sira Municipal Council**

The Town Municipal Council, Sira, was first established in 1906 and the boundaries of the town were fixed in the year 1918. The Municipality was reconstituted in 1951 in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The elections were last held in March 1965 and 20 members were returned to the Council at the rate of one member for each division, the town being then divided into twenty divisions. One seat had been set apart for the Scheduled Castes. The Municipal Council has jurisdiction over an area of one square mile, and there were 2,567 houses in the town in 1961. The population, according to the census of 1961, was 15,408 persons. The main items of revenue were from octroi and *mohatarfa*, which were expected to yield Rs. 91,000 and Rs. 24,000, respectively, during 1967-68.

*Water supply.*—Protected water is supplied to the people from six bore-wells. The total daily average supply was formerly 80,000 gallons, but due to some defects in the machinery, the supply has now been temporarily reduced to 24,000 gallons. There are 133 public taps and 412 private water connections in the town. In order to provide sufficient supply of water to the citizens, the Council has finalised a scheme for getting water from the Kallukote valley, which is at a distance of about one-and-a-half miles from the town. The estimated cost of this scheme is rupees seven-and-a-half lakhs. A test well sunk in the valley disclosed that the yield of water per hour was about 50,000 gallons. The scheme was awaiting sanction of Government.

*Health and sanitation.*—The Municipal Council is maintaining one Junior Health Inspector, two conservancy peons and 32 sweepers and scavengers to look after the general sanitation of the town. A tractor is also maintained for the removal of rubbish. The drainage provided in the town at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000 is of the Syk pattern and also of box type.

*Education.*—With Government aid, the Municipality is running a combined Higher Secondary School and it spends about Rs. 10,000 per year for the purpose. There are two parks in the town maintained by the Municipality; one is situated in the town hall compound and the other on the Sira-Madhugiri road. The town was provided with electricity on the 17th August 1951. There were, as in July 1968, 441 street lights, five suspension lights and two ornamental bunch lights within the municipal limits. The Council was maintaining, in that year, 18 miles of roads, of which 3 miles were tarred, 10 miles metalled and the rest were

*katcha* roads. About 100 buses, 200 lorries, 100 cycles and 50 carts run on these roads daily.

The Gubbi Town Municipal Council was first constituted as a Minor Municipality in August 1909. It was later reconstituted under the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. According to the 1961 Census, the town had a population of 8,543, and there were 1,395 houses. The area of the Municipality is 2.10 square miles. Prior to 1960, there were fifteen divisions in the town, each division returning one member to the Council. Now, the town has been divided into only three divisions and five members are elected from each division. In the third division, one seat has been reserved for the Scheduled Castes. There are three extensions in the town. A new extension for the Harijans has also been formed; a number of sites have been granted and many of the grantees have constructed their houses.

**Gubbi  
Municipal  
Council**

The town has no underground drainage system. But surface drains have been provided throughout the municipal area. Protected water is provided to the people and about 30,000 gallons of water are being supplied daily. There are about 220 house connections and about 100 public taps in the town. There is also a vegetable market maintained by the Council.

One Higher Secondary School, preparing students from the VIII to XI standard examinations, is being run by the Municipality with Government aid. Arrangements have been completed for starting a Girls' High School from next year. There is a municipal park in the town hall compound; a library and a reading room are also maintained in the town hall.

Electric lights were provided for the town in December 1934. There were 220 street lights, including 20 fluorescent tube lights, in the town in 1968. The Municipal Council is maintaining eleven miles of roads, of which one mile is tarred and the rest metalled. About 150 carts, 400 cycles and three jutkas are plying within the municipal limits daily.

Till the year 1952, the Turuvekere Municipal Council was functioning as a Minor Municipality. It was raised to the status of a Town Municipality in 1952 in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The area of the Municipality is 1.30 square miles and the population of the town, according to the 1961 Census, was 4,983, and there were 928 houses. There were fifteen members in the Council, elected under the 1951 Act, from three divisions of the town, each division returning five members. Two seats were reserved in the I division for the Scheduled Castes according to the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The Municipal Council is to be reconstituted shortly in accordance

**Turuvekere  
Municipal  
Council**

with the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964. With a view to relieving congestion and removing the slums from the town, three extensions have been formed, namely, Vinobanagar, Subramanya Extension and Gandhinagar.

*Water supply.*—At present, chlorinated water is being supplied to the town from eight deep drawing wells. There were 49 public taps and 352 private connections, in 1968. There is also a drinking water pond in the town. In addition, there are 35 private wells and a big tank whose water is also being utilised for other household purposes. A scheme for the supply of protected water has been sanctioned by the Government, who have allotted a loan of Rs. 3,90,000 for the purpose. The work which has been entrusted to the Public Works Department authorities has rapidly progressed. Three bore-wells have already been sunk and the work of constructing over-head water tanks has also been completed. After the completion of the scheme, about 10 gallons of protected water, per head, are expected to be supplied daily.

There is no underground drainage system in the town. It has only surface drains of the Sylk pattern and of box type. The Council has purchased a tractor with a trailer at a cost of Rs. 33,000 to remove the rubbish from out of the town limits, which is utilised for manufacturing compost. There are 15 sweepers and three scavengers in the Municipality, under the charge of a Junior Health Inspector who attends to sanitation of the town. The Junior Health Inspector maintains the register of births and deaths, and submits monthly returns to the Director of Economics and Statistics. He also attends to vaccination work.

The Municipality is running a High School, aided by the Government under the grant-in-aid rules, and also a *Shishuvihar*. The Council is maintaining a park in front of the town hall. The town was electrified during 1952. There were 150 street lights, including seven fluorescent lamps, in 1968. The Municipal Council is maintaining 30 kilometres of roads, of which four kilometres are black-topped, 16 kilometres metalled and the rest are *katcha*. The daily average number of various conveyances moving on the roads within the jurisdiction of the Municipality is—buses 18, lorries 15, cars 3, cycles 125 and carts 90.

Madhugiri  
Municipal  
Council

The Town Municipal Council, Madhugiri, was constituted under the Town Municipal Regulations of 1928. The town is situated in a compact place surrounded by hills all round, Madhugiri hills, with the old fortress, being the highest among them. It is the headquarters of the sub-division consisting of four taluks. It is also a divisional headquarters of the Public Works Department, with an Executive Engineer in charge of the division. Under the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the Municipal Council

was reconstituted and it consisted of 15 elected members, two seats being reserved, one for the Scheduled Castes and the other for women. The present jurisdiction of the Municipality extends to 1.20 square miles and the population of the town, according to the 1961 Census, was 11,275 and it had 3,010 houses during 1966-67.

Extensions have been formed adjoining the high school and middle school playgrounds. An extent of 18 acres of land has been converted into sites and disposed of in public auctions and also for upset prices. Drains, roads and sanitary arrangements have been made in the extensions and protected water is also supplied. The main sources of water supply to the town consist of three bore-wells, two situated at Lingenahalli and one near the *Pravasi Mandir* and a deep well in the extension. Over 30,000 gallons of water are distributed through two over-head tanks of 25,000 and 4,000 gallons capacity, respectively. Since this is found to be inadequate for the growing population, details of a comprehensive scheme for water supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.26 lakhs are being worked out. There were 30 public taps and 340 private connections in the town in 1968.

*Health and sanitation.*—The town has the following types of surface drains :

(i) Box drains	..	..	4,623 R.ft.
(ii) Sylk pattern drains	..	..	46,700 R.ft.
(iii) 'L' shaped drains	..	..	3,945 R.ft.

A Senior Health Inspector looks after the sanitation arrangements in the town. He also conducts vaccinations and maintains the register of births and deaths, submitting monthly returns to the Director of Economics and Statistics. There are 28 sweepers, eight scavengers and a daffedar on the conservancy staff. A tractor, together with a trailer, has been purchased by the Municipality for the removal of rubbish from the town.

*Other amenities.*—The Municipality is not maintaining any educational institution, but is giving a grant of Rs. 150 annually to the *Shishuvihar* run by the local *Mahila Samaj*. It is maintaining a park near the town hall and also a fountain in the centre of the park. The town was electrified in the year 1942 and there were 232 street lights, 15 fluorescent fittings, 15 mercury lamps and one ornamental cluster light in the town, in 1968. During the year 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 33,425 was paid towards lighting and power charges. The Municipality is maintaining about 10 kilometres of roads, of which 1.4 kilometres are tarred, 5.7 kilometres metalled and the rest *katcha*. The daily average of the various types of conveyances moving on the roads within the municipal limits is—buses 56, lorries 20, cars 20, cycles 400 and carts 75.

**Pavagada  
Municipal  
Council**

The Town Municipal Council, Pavagada, was functioning as a Minor Municipality till the year 1951. In that year, it was raised to the status of a Town Municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act of 1951. The town was divided into four divisions, three divisions electing four members and one division electing three members. The Municipal Council was reconstituted with effect from the 7th August 1964. There are 15 elected members on the Council, of whom two belong to the Scheduled Castes. The area of the Municipality is 0.30 square mile and the population of the town, according to the 1961 Census, was 5,913, and there were 996 houses.

Water is supplied to the town from five bore-wells. There were 30 public taps and 76 private connections in the town, in 1968. The town has mainly box-shaped Sylik pattern surface drains. Some areas have 'V'-shaped drains also. There is a Health Inspector who attends to sanitation and vaccination work and maintains the births and deaths register.

The Municipality is running a Higher Secondary School, providing instruction upto XI standard classes, and also a *Shishu-vihar*. The town was electrified in 1957 and it had 102 street lights in 1968. The Municipality is maintaining 22 miles of roads, of which four miles are tarred and the rest *katcha*. The average number of the various types of conveyances plying on the roads daily is—lorries 6, buses 33, carts 7, cycles 155 and carts 113.

**Y. N. Hoskote  
Municipal  
Council**

The Town Municipal Council at Y. N. Hoskote (Yellappa Nayakana Hoskote) was constituted in August 1954, in accordance with the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. There are 15 elected members. The area of the Municipality is 0.80 square mile and the population of the town, according to the census of 1961, was 4,790. The town is now divided into four electoral divisions—A, B, C, D, division returning three, B, division four, C, division five and D, division three members to the Council. The town is well-planned and contains two extensions on its eastern and western sides. There were 741 houses in the town in 1961.

**Water supply.**—The town is situated in a rocky area surrounded by hills. The average rainfall in the town is only 10 to 12" in the year and the people are finding it extremely difficult to obtain adequate supplies of water for their daily needs. The present sources of water supply to the town consist of 12 deep drawing wells. People have to draw water from a depth of 70 to 80 feet with great difficulty. The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13,750 for the construction of an over-head tank in the town under an emergency water supply scheme. There were 39 public taps and 61 private connections in the town in October 1968. The Government have also sanctioned a loan of

Rs. 1,75,000 for sinking two new wells in 'C' and 'D' divisions and deepening a well situated in Shankaramatha.

The town has been provided with box-type and 'V'-shaped Sylk pattern surface drains. There is a Health Inspector who supervises the sanitation work in the town, which is attended to by eight sweepers and one daffedar. He maintains the births and deaths register and also attends to vaccination work. The Municipality is running a *Shishuvihar*; fifty per cent of the maintenance cost of this institution is met by the community development block, Pavagada. The town was electrified on 15th August 1957. There were 106 street lights in the town, including two tube lights, in October 1968. The total road mileage under the municipal administration is three miles and three furlongs, of which four furlongs are tarred, two miles and four furlongs metalled, the rest being *katcha* roads. The average number of the various categories of vehicles plying within the municipal limits daily is—buses 15, lorry 1, cycles 121 and carts 100.

The Town Municipal Council, Koratagere, was first constituted as a Minor Municipality on the 1st January 1947, in accordance with the Mysore Minor Municipalities Act, 1933. It was later reconstituted in accordance with the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, with 15 members on the Council. The area of the Municipality is 0.90 square mile and the population of the town, according to the 1961 Census, was 4,301. There were 809 houses within the municipal limits in 1961.

**Koratagere  
Municipal  
Council**

*Water supply.*—The source of water supply to the town consists of a big well, situated near the Suvarnamukhi river. An electric motor pump has been installed near the well, which pumps water direct to the R.C.C. tank constructed close by, and from there, protected water is supplied to the people through taps. There were 270 house connections in the town, while the number of public taps was 59, in October 1968. The daily consumption of water is about 40,000 gallons.

The town has 'V'-shaped Sylk pattern surface drains. Box-type drains have also been provided in a few areas of the town. The Municipality has a Health Inspector, who supervises the sanitation work in the town, which is attended to by twelve sweepers. He maintains the register of births and deaths and attends to the vaccination work also. There is a municipal park near the town hall. The town was electrified in the year 1947, and there were 112 street lights, in October 1968. The total road mileage under the municipal administration was four, of which two furlongs were tarred, two miles and two furlongs metalled, the rest being *katcha* roads. The average number of the various

categories of vehicles plying within the municipal limits, daily, was—car 1, lorry 1, taxi 1, motor cycles 5, cycles 260 and carts 60.

#### VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

A new regulation called the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, came into force in the year 1959. As a result, the District Boards were abolished and a three-tier development-oriented system of local self-governing institutions was introduced, consisting of Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and the District Development Council. It was envisaged that a panchayat should be established in every revenue village or a group of villages, having a population of not less than 1,500, but not more than 10,000. Each panchayat should have not less than 11 and not more than 19 members, with reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population. Two seats are reserved for women in each panchayat. The Government have powers to notify a village panchayat as a town panchayat, if the population of the place is more than 5,000.

*Re-constitution of Panchayats.*—Panchayat elections were held in the district in March and June 1968, and 560 village panchayats were reconstituted in accordance with the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. These panchayats cover 2,444 *chirak* and 281 *bechirak* villages, having a total population of 12,28,413 and consist of 7,223 members, including 1,125 members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 1,125 lady members. All the panchayats have their chairmen and vice-chairmen elected under the relevant provisions of the Act. A statement giving particulars about the re-constituted panchayats, taluk-wise, is appended at the end of the chapter.

Village Accountants have been appointed as *ex-officio* Secretaries to many of the panchayats. Wherever village accountants and village officers, who are trained and duly qualified, are not available, village-level workers are appointed as Panchayat Secretaries, on a temporary basis, in addition to their own work. During the year 1966-67, 415 Panchayat Secretaries were working in the district. The panchayats conducted 4,058 meetings during the year, of which 1,376 meetings were adjourned for want of quorum. The average attendance of members was about eight per meeting. All the panchayats have formed three committees, namely, Agricultural Committee, Health Committee and Village Industries Committee. The average attendance of members at these committees was about five. The panchayats are assigned about 35 per cent of the land revenue of the area so as to enable them to carry on the duties entrusted to them.



Seventy-eight panchayats undertook construction of 87 drinking water wells at a total cost of Rs. 1,03,830 during 1966-67. In all, 122 panchayats repaired 149 wells at a total cost of Rs. 63,813. Seventy-one panchayats formed about 78 kilometres of roads at a total cost of Rs. 23,344; 33 panchayats took up construction of about 1,342 metres of new drains; 92 panchayats were having cattle pounds and a sum of Rs. 20,424 was derived as income from them during the year. During the same year, 315 panchayats prepared Agricultural Production Plans and made efforts to implement them. About 38,200 cultivators participated in the Plan programme and an extent of 1,29,630 acres of land were sown with ragi and jowar, and 37,729 acres with paddy. For this purpose, the cultivators were supplied with 2,550 quintals of improved seeds of ragi and jowar, and 6,736 quintals of paddy. In addition, about one lakh tons of fertilizers were also supplied. Due to unfavourable seasonal conditions during the year, however, the targets fixed for production could not be fully achieved.

*Other ameliorative measures.*—Two hundred and thirty-three panchayats, in all, contributed a total sum of Rs. 26,195 as grant-in-aid to *Mahila Samajas*, *Shishuvihars* and mid-day meals schemes, during the year 1966-67; 276 panchayats are maintaining libraries in the district. Twelve panchayats obtained grants for afforestation and for construction of bus-stands and hotel buildings. One panchayat in Kunigal taluk obtained a loan of Rs. 5,000 and also a grant of Rs. 5,000 for constructing a vegetable market. Another panchayat in Koratagere taluk obtained a total sum of Rs. 10,000 as loan and grant for constructing a hotel and shop buildings.

*Financial position.*—At the beginning of the year 1966-67, the arrears of panchayat taxes, fees and the like stood at Rs. 11,43,851. The demand for the year was Rs. 4,31,332 and the collections, as disclosed by the annual reports, amounted to Rs. 2,51,985, leaving a balance, as on 31st March 1967, of a large sum of Rs. 13,23,199. The total income of the panchayats from all sources, during the year, was Rs. 16,91,349 and the expenditure, Rs. 16,75,576. A statement of income from different sources and expenditure under different heads is appended at the end of the chapter.

#### TALUK DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

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

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

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

*Elections.*—Elections to all the 10 Taluk Development Boards were held in 1960 and also later in 1968. In the 1960 elections, 168 members were elected, of whom 30 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In all, there were 15 lady members. The following table shows the strength of members in each of the Taluk Boards :—

Sl. No.	Taluk Board	Number of members		
		General	Scheduled Castes and Tribes	Women
1.	Tumkur	13	4	2
2.	Kunigal	13	2	2
3.	Gubbi	14	3	2
4.	Turuvekere	12	2	1
5.	Chiknayakanahalli	12	2	1
6.	Tiptur	12	2	1
7.	Madhugiri	13	4	2
8.	Sira	13	4	2
9.	Koratagere	11	3	1
10.	Pavagada	10	4	1
	Total	123	30	15

The Taluk Development Boards have constituted, under Section 124 of the Act, functional sub-committees, and, in all, there

are 140 such sub-committees relating to various development works.

*Achievements.*—All the Taluk Development Boards took up new works of formation of roads and construction of causeways and culverts and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,56,437 on them during the year 1966-67. The several Taluk Boards, except those of Koratagere and Tumkur, constructed primary school buildings at a total cost of Rs. 65,269 during the year. Besides several allopathic dispensaries, the Taluk Boards also maintain Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. A total sum of Rs. 54,095 was spent on them during the year by all the Taluk Boards, except those of Pavagada and Sira. The Taluk Boards of Tumkur, Kunigal and Gubbi incurred also a total sum of Rs. 1,71,522 for the maintenance of high schools in their jurisdictions. A sum of Rs. 1,52,264 was spent by the Taluk Boards of Madhugiri, Tiptur, Chiknayakanahalli, Kunigal, Gubbi and Turuvekere towards measures for the amelioration of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Extension of co-operation for the implementation of Plan and non-Plan schemes is a major responsibility of the Taluk Boards. They spent a total sum of Rs. 7,02,003 during the year 1966-67 for this purpose. Three statements showing the income and expenditure and financial position of all the Taluk Boards under each budget head for the year 1966-67 are appended at the end of the chapter.

#### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

In accordance with the provisions of Section 187 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the State Government constituted a District Development Council for the Tumkur district with effect from 1st April 1960. This body scrutinises and approves the budgets of the Taluk Development Boards and guides and co-ordinates their work. It is presided over by the District Deputy Commissioner and consists of members of Parliament elected from the district and members of the State Legislature, also elected from the district, presidents of all the Taluk Boards, officers of various development departments, together with a member of the Scheduled Castes and a lady member. The total number of members during 1966-67 was 44.

The Council reviews the progress of various schemes under taken by the Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and various Government Departments, and watches their implementation. In short, it is an advisory and co-ordinating agency for all the developmental works pertaining to the district. The Council has constituted three sub-committees to look after agricultural development, social education and rural arts and crafts.

Statement showing the number of Village Panchayats and the number of members elected and nominated in various taluks of Tumkur district in 1968-69.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Taluk</i>	<i>Number of Village Panchayats</i>	<i>No. of members elected and nominated</i>	<i>No. of Scheduled Caste and Tribe members</i>	<i>No. of women members</i>
1.	Tumkur ..	72	942	179	147
2.	Kunigal ..	69	895	104	138
3.	Gubbi ..	58	750	112	116
4.	Tiptur ..	50	646	87	100
5.	Turuvekere ..	51	651	80	102
6.	Madhugiri ..	63	819	184	127
7.	Koratagere ..	33	437	87	66
8.	Sira ..	66	815	172	131
9.	Pavagada ..	56	712	180	112
10.	Chiknayakanahalli	42	556	94	86
Total ..		560	7,223	1,279	1,125

Statement showing the income of Taluk Development Boards in Tumkur district during the year 1966-67

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk Board	Land Revenue assigned by Government	Rates and taxes	Revenue derived from T.B. property and other sources	Misce-llaneous	Educa-tion	Grants and contri-butions	Debt Head	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Tumkur ..	82,593-00	22,000-00	25,000-00	..	41,000-00	1,000-0	7,000-00	1,78,593-00
2.	Kunigal ..	67,352-00	30,000-00	19,000-00	2,900-00	24,935-00	2,000-00	15,500-00	1,61,687-00
3.	Gubbi ..	42,181-00	19,454-00	15,215-00	18,700-00	51,409-00	76,678-00	34,839- 0	2,58,476-00
4.	Madhugiri ..	428,94-61	35,097-74	6,483-50	769-11	31,063-86	1,786-01	79,923-16	1,98,017-99
5.	Turuvekere ..	35,738-00	55,716-00	10,417-00	95 -00	..	..	..	1,02,821-00
6.	Chiknayakanahalli	35,376-00	57,935-00	9,304-00	4,241-00	36,170-00	33,795-00	23,914-00	2,00,735-00
7.	Tiptur ..	53,155-00	15,100-00	4,625-00	24,137-00	89,500-00	3,600-00	7,200-00	1,92,317-00
8.	Sira ..	41,878-00	15,105-00	2,834-00	1,228-00	15,000-00	2,195-00	29,953-00	1,08,293-00
9.	Koratagere ..	25,737-48	15,237-98	11,329-00	1,604-00	..	..	1,00,923-15	1,548,31-61
10.	Pavagada ..	31,942-00	21,250-00	1,850-00	18,391-00	..	3,095-00	6,144-00	82,672-00
	Total ..	4,58,847-09	2,86,895-72	1,06,057-50	72,920-11	2,84,177-86	1,24,149-01	3,05,396-31	16,38,443-60

TUMKUR DISTRICT

## Income and expenditure of Village Panchayats in Tumkur district during the year 1966-67

<i>Heads</i>		<i>Income</i>		<i>Heads</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
		Rs.	P.			Rs.	P.
1.	Rates and taxes levied ..	3 04	615.27	1.	General Administration ..	2,27,258.	12
2.	Revenue derived from Panchayat property	49	758.48	2.	Public safety ..	1 35	673.68
3.	Miscellaneous ..	3 06	478.77	3.	Public works executed by Public Works Department	..	
4.	Education ..	2	700.00	4.	Public works executed by Panchayats	7,10,948.	18
5.	Grants and contributions at 30 % of land revenue grant	5 13	737.00	5.	Public Health ..	37,382.	00
6.	Grants and contributions at 5% of land revenue grant	29	324.00	6.	Civic amenities ..	1,25,553.	77
7.	Other grants and contributions ..	4 84	735.58	7.	Education ..	28,142.	01
				8.	Grants-in-aid and contributions ..	46,548.	00
				9.	Miscellaneous ..	3,64,070.	32
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>16,91,</b>	<b>349.10</b>	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>16,75,</b>	<b>576.08</b>	

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by Taluk Development Boards in Tumkur district during the year 1966-67

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk Board	General Administration		Public works executed by Taluk Boards		Public Health	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grants-in-aid	Miscellaneous	Debt Head	Total
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.							
1	Tumkur	21,100-00		33,750-00		25,010-00	8,700-00	43,600-00	22,900-00	2,650-00	7,000-00	1,64,710-00
2	Kunigal	18,550-00		64,000-00		15,010-00	19,250-00	43,500-00	5,200-00	18,400-00	12,000-00	1,95,910-00
3	Gubbi	8,087-00		59,008-00		9,797-00	2,264-00	70,654-00	6,263-00	70,725-00	27,950-00	2,55,540-00
4	Madhugiri	11,777-24		1,07,130-89		1,01,141-99	2,696-70	38,275-19	25-00	..	21,528-88	2,82,575-89
5	Turuvekere	10,675-00		37,774-00		23,647-00	6,666-00	..	2,025-00	1,418-00	5,000-00	87,205-00
6	Chiknaya-kanahalli	11,231-00		76,992-00		5,745-00	7,364-00	62,338-00	2,117-00	15,604-00	34,472-00	2,15,863-00
7	Tiptur	17,215-00		27,500-00		41,830-00	3,280-00	88,500-00	1,075-00	6,550-00	7,000-00	1,92,950-00
8	Sira	25,402-00		14,604-00		44,301-00	5,213-00	..	4,796-00	166-00	25,708-00	1,20,190-00
9	Korata gere	11,186-80		17,417-00		13,119-00	2,223-00	..	10,675-00	179-00	48,008-00	1,02,807-80
10	Pavagada	35,300-00		21,600-00		33,275-00	4,250-00	..	1,600-00	5,200-00	3,600-00	1,04,825-00
	Total	1,70,524-04		4,59,775-89		3,12,875-99	61,906-70	3,46,867-19	56,676-00	1,20,892-00	1,92,266-88	17,22,576-69

TUMKUR DISTRICT

## Statement showing the financial position of Taluk Development Boards in Tumkur district for the year 1966-67

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Taluk Board</i>	<i>Opening cash balance</i>	<i>Income during the year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year</i>	<i>Closing cash balance</i>
		<i>Rs. P.</i>	<i>Rs. P.</i>	<i>Rs. P.</i>	<i>Rs. P.</i>	<i>Rs. P.</i>
1.	Tumkur	4,335-87	2,46,582-36	2,50,918-23	2,21,403-44	29,514-79
2.	Kunigal	1,21,796-94	1,33,881-46	2,55,688-40	1,93,894-47	61,793-93
3.	Gubbi	2,03,258-00	2,43,373-47	4,46,631-47	2,79,054-64	1,67,576-83
4.	Madhugiri	60,626-31	1,98,017-99	2,58,634-30	1,91,575-89	67,058-41
5.	Turuvekere	21,745-00	1,51,010-00	1,72,755-00	1,47,900-00	24,855-00
6.	Chiknayakanahalli	25,603-00	2,14,100-00	2,39,703-00	2,15,931-81	23,771-19
7.	Tiptur	20,597-00	1,92,817-00	2,13,414-00	1,93,010-00	20,404-00
8.	Sira	26,962-00	1,35,755-49	1,62,717-49	1,17,043-76	45,673-73
9.	Koratagere	26,061-27	1,63,051-79	1,89,113-06	90,811-37	98,301-69
10.	Pavagada	51,888-03	1,33,262-26	1,85,150-29	1,08,375-04	76,775-25
	Total	5,62,873-42	18,11,851-82	23,74,725-24	17,59,000-42	6,15,724-82



Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Town Municipal Councils in Tumkur district  
from 1965-66 to 1967-68

Sl. No.	Name of the Town Municipal Council	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
		Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tumkur ..	11,83,548	11,97,931	14,47,580	14,20,145	16,40,630	14,99,190
2	Kunigal ..	1,10,871	1,21,336	1,77,796	1,69,846	2,03,515	1,78,483
3	Gubbi ..	1,17,704	1,23,768	1,64,439	1,62,981	1,90,609	1,96,711
4	Tiptur ..	4,30,611	4,00,194	5,48,925	5,47,710	6,51,849	6,65,765
5.	Chiknayakanhalli	1,55,308	1,62,837	2,09,855	1,92,120	2,12,050	1,99,700
6.	Turuvekere ..	1,69,682	1,99,567	1,41,953	1,60,834	1,77,846	1,75,535
7.	Madhugiri ..	1,85,121	1,49,898	2,58,595	2,44,814	2,57,545	2,62,000
8.	Sira ..	2,13,079	2,36,536	2,52,125	2,42,571	2,52,585	2,67,961
9.	Koratagere ..	54,757	56,610	79,445	76,735	94,529	79,840
10.	Pavagada ..	1,02,670	81,517	1,22,225	1,07,527	1,29,130	1,24,320
11.	Y. N. Hoskote	34,804	31,084	68,310	64,861	92,825	79,263