

CHAPTER XII

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

An organization of Local Institutions possessing certain amount of autonomy with a power of local administration of a village or town might have come into existence to provide better amenities to the people. There are evidences to trace these institutions which existed during the ancient and medieval periods. A part of local taxes collected by them were spent to provide better amenities in the localities. In every village and town the institutions like *nadu*, *mahanadu* were existing and the representatives of these local bodies were evincing keen interest in providing better official administration. Such institutions working on democratic traditions are called Local Self Government Institutions. It is evident that these autonomous statutory institutions represented by its members have contributed much for the civic administration and comprehensive development of the local area. India has long tradition of Local Self Government Institutions. There are evidences to show that there was a well organized system of administration of towns since the *Harappan* civilization and even systematic municipal administration prevailed in those days. Even though the administration was vested in the hands of kings, the local self administration enjoyed more power. These institutions were constituted on a broad base in order to enrich the social life, represented as *mini republics*. It has been found in the historical records that the ancient and medieval administration of Karnataka including Mandya district used to give all sort of support to the

local self governing institutions like *Panchayats* or the local representative bodies.

Every village had a Local Self Governing body which functioned as a mini republic. Though the Kings used to have a sovereign power in a centralized monarchy, much scope was given by the rulers for the local administration. The local heads of the villages in their assembly used to take many administrative decisions, regarding social justice, economic issues, and judicial issues etc. which were beneficial to the village, after mutual discussions. The King used to endorse the decisions of these assemblies of local bodies, thereby, recognizing and protecting them. This powerful and rich tradition was in vogue in every village in Karnataka as evidenced by the Inscriptions.

During the medieval period, these institutions had not achieved much progress. However they had maintained their entity during the period of centralized administrative monarchy which existed in all other States including Karnataka. Since the period of the rule of the Vijayanagar, the Local Self Governing Institutions had their own recognition. Local bodies at the village level were known as *uru*, *okkalu*, etc. Similarly these organizations at the town level (trading place) and group of villages were known as *nadu*, *vishaya*, *kampana*. The assemblies used to undertake works like providing tank irrigation and other developmental activities. In addition they functioned as Judicial Authority and used to settle land disputes. The office of *Nadagowda* was hereditary.

The union of *nadu* and towns with a large geographical area was known as *mahanadu*, which was a powerful local body with power of levying taxes. The assemblies of *mahanadu* comprised representatives of merchant community, professional guilds and government officials. These bodies used to assemble during the special occasions like *jatras* and festivals. The administration of *agraharas* was done by *mahajanas i.e.*, heads of the Brahmin community. Similarly *gramasabhas* were in charge of a *grama* or village. Some times the *gramasabhas* or *panchayats* were denoted by numbers like *ivatthokkalu*, *muvoatthokkalu* etc that indicated the number of living families in those villages. References are available about these in the inscriptions about Kilale-1000, Kabbahu-1000 and Kunigal-300. Hirikalale (1113) inscription of Krishnarajpet and Govindanahalli's (1236) inscriptions include references about *Kikkeri-12* (12 villages' administrative units) and *Tenginagatta-12* administrative units.

Construction and maintenance of temples, *choultries*, rest houses, tollgates, protection of lands, and construction of tanks (barrage), erection of *Veeragallu*

and *Mahasathikallu* and also organizing *Nandadeepa* in temples were some of the social responsibilities performed by the *Nadasabha*. At the village level *gramasabhas* are formed and looked after those works like that of *Nadasabhas*. The Purigali inscription (Malavalli taluk) of Sripurusha period, refers to the construction of a tank by the *Gramasabha* in the village. Hoysala (Tamil) inscriptions of eleventh century have reference to land grants given to the temples. The references of the Maddur and Thailur *Sabhas* in the last part of the (1157) inscription of Kerethonnuru (Pandavapura taluk) can be cited here. The predominant role played by the *grama sabhas* as local administrative bodies was well established even in Mandya district also.

Generally, the Brahmin communities used to live together and such places are called *Agraharas*. They too had local self administrative institutions. The administration was being looked after by the *Mahajanas* (leader of the Brahmins) *Urodeya* was the Chief Officer. An inscription of sixth century speaks about this. *Agrahara* works are considered as *Gramakarya*, its code of conducts is recorded in the inscription as "*Samayamaryade*" etc. Government used to recognize and honour the *Mahajanas*. The villages of Mandya district were being called by different names such as *wadi*, *hundi*, *hatti*, *beedu*, *uru*, *koppalu*, *palli*, *pala* etc. Village federations are addressed as *ura Hadinentu Jathi*, *Ura Samastaru*, *ura Vokkalu*, *Yelame* etc. These federations are having hereditary chiefs who were functioning very effectively without interference under the control of state administration. Generally *Grama Sabhas* used to meet either in the temples or in the *Sabha Mantapas*. One such *sabha mantapa* reference can be seen in the Sindaghatta inscription of Hoyasla's period. Construction of irrigation canals and also the protection of religion are the responsibilities of the *Sabhas*. These *grama sabhas* were at their Zenith under Vijayanagara rulers, Hyder, Tipu and Mysore Wodeyars. During Vijayanagar period, there was a reference to the presence of *Hattu beedi Varthakaru* along with others in the inscription, *Hanjumans* (Muslims) were used to present in the village meetings.

Among the princely states of India, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin were the only States where municipal Government has made great strides with liberal municipal enactments. Municipal committees were first experimented upon in Mysore State as early as in 1862 for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. Encouraged by the success of this experiment, the state came to have a municipal committee for each of the District headquarter stations by 1864-65. The chief objective was to enlist the cooperation of local residents in local affairs. There were regularly organized boards for them consisting of influential

residents. In smaller towns they were managed through the revenue officers. Diwans like Rangacharlu and Seshadri Iyer have realized the need for the broadening of self government in local matters as early as in 1882-83. Accordingly, they have drafted Local Boards Regulation. *Mysore Local Boards Regulation 1902* was prepared in 1883 and sent to the Government of India for approval in 1885, which was approved only in the year 1902, and the necessary rules were issued in 1903. Later *The Municipal Act VII of 1906* brought into existence a number of Municipalities. But the deficiency of the elected, popular element and want of the reasonable control over their own funds were responsible for the local bodies in performing their legitimate role.

After Independence these institutions received more importance. *The Municipal Town Municipal Act 1951 and The Mysore Municipalities Act of 1964* were more comprehensive and effective legislations of Municipal bodies were enacted after the reorganization of the state.

Nadu, Nadasabha

In the inscription found in the middle part of the 10th century, there are references about the *Nadu* and *Mahanadu*. Many village groups are called as *Nadu*, and *Nadus* are named by different names as '*Kampaan*', '*stana*' '*vente*' etc. The chief of such *nadu* was called by different names such as *Nadagowda*, *Goudaprabhu*, *Pergade* etc. *Nadagowda*, or *Nadagaunda's* post was hereditary. As it was the union of villages, the *sabha* was called as *Nada Sabha*, *Nada Sabha* elects *Nada Shanbhog*, *Nadasabha* was organizing many services in temples like *Nanda deepa*, *Aggishtike* etc. These *sabhas* are compared to the present taluk or Mandal Panchayats *Sabha's* which consist of different classes of people. The main duties of *Nadasabha* are providing justice, construction of temples, irrigational facilities and implementing mass developmental programmes. Running of rest houses, erection of *veeragallu*, *mahasathikallu*, construction of toll gates, to solve the land issues are some of the duties that are also carried out by the *Nada Sabha*. There was a cordial relationship among *Nadasabha* and *Pattanasabha*, city municipality or city merchants' *sabha*. Both were working complementary to each other. For the all round development of their areas, these *sabhas* were organizing meetings. They were taking many steps and managing the administration for the benefit of the people of that locality.

Mahanadu

Local bodies consisting of several *nadus* and outgrowths of urban areas were called *Manahadu*. They came into existence during 12th and 13th centuries.

Mahanadus can be compared to the present *Zilla Parishat* or *Zilla Panchayat*, *Mahanadus* are called by numerical terms such as *Padinadu* (*Hattu Nadugalu*) and *Padinalkunadu* (*Hadinalkunadu*). *Mahanadu* meetings are not being held as often as the meetings conducted by *Nadasabha*, These *Sabha's* did not have any administrative and accountability responsibility. Specially, this *Sabha* was attended by trade communities, city representatives, and members of professional organizations, royal representatives and the common people of that area. *Mahanadu* had their influence on central and provincial governments. They had special powers to impose tax, legal setup and providing irrigational facilities. In the financial matters too, they are supreme and self reliant, government had given so much of autonomy to these institutions.

Civil Administration (Pattanasabhas or Purasabhas)

It is learnt from the inscriptions that there were civil administration setup in the towns during the Gangas regime. *Pattanaswamy* or *Pattanashetty* was in charge of supervising important works like construction of towns, providing facilities to the civilians, supervision of *choultries* etc. In the administrative set up of the town administration the merchants had an important role to play and *Ganigas*, Pot makers, workers, *medas*, *Pachamas* and Pan brokers were also co-coordinating with them. Evidences are available in the inscriptions about the representation of all the 18 castes of the town in the *Pattana Sabha*. There was a reference in the inscription as *achara* system for civil administration; also, there is a reference in the inscription about the various departments of the municipality.

Starting from the medieval age, the municipal administration was slightly different and heterogeneous than the village administration. *Talara*, an officer, was appointed by the government (by the king) to *Pattanasabhas*. His duty was to protect the property of the citizens. Municipality was adorned by Municipal President, *Senabhava* (*Shanabog*), *Manighara*, *Mumadigals*, and the representative of merchants' organizations. Municipalities imposed tax on houses, professional tax on oil extracting mills and also on merchants. Brahmins were exempted from the tax. The *Pattanasabhas* were solving the disputes or problems which were related to dwelling houses and roads etc. Control of price rise, tax management, maintenance of streets and sanitation of the locality, keeping account of the arrival and departure of the people to the town and also to report all these responsibilities to the king were some of the duties of the *Sabha*. Municipalities had more autonomy. The King was protecting the rights of the *Sabha*.

Modern Period

Municipal committees were formed during the time of British rule. According to the municipalities rules of 1906, many municipalities were created. But the deficiency of the elected, a popular element and want of reasonable control over their own funds were responsible for the failure of the Local Bodies in their legitimate role. To remedy the defects, the Government of Mysore constituted two committees in 1914; 1) the Local Self Government committee with M Kantharaj Urs as chairman and 2) the Local Finance committee presided over by Dewan Bahadur C Srinivas Iyengar to go into the question of liberalizing the constitution and powers of the local bodies so as to enable them to play an effective role. The committees had recommended for elected members in all boards and independent powers for the taluk boards. A new bill to amend the Municipal regulations of 1906 was introduced in the State Legislative council on 29th June 1917. The Local Boards and village *Panchayat* Act VI of 1918, besides recasting the law relating to local boards as a whole, provided for the establishment of village *panchayats* with more powers. Thus came to be established separate self governing bodies for the first time in the rural areas of the state which was a significant step.

In terms of the 1918 Act, rules were framed for providing the representation of important people and communities on the District Boards. The Town and Minor Municipal councils were permitted to elect their own Vice Presidents. The developmental functions handled by District and Taluk committees were transferred to the District and Taluk Boards in the year 1920. Rules were suitably amended to make economic development an obligatory function of these Boards. All District Boards in the State came to have non official vice presidents. The principle of having elected presidents for the city and town municipalities was accepted and Deputy Commissioners ceased to be their presidents. As part of an all India policy of the British towards gradual devolution of power and the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919, the control was further relaxed, the scope of councils was enlarged and some elected councils were empowered to control elementary education.

The second Local Self Government Conference was held in the State in the year 1923 (the first one was in 1915), which made some important recommendations that were accepted by the Government. Accordingly, the Taluk Boards were abolished in 1927.

Constitution of Panchayats

A village *Panchayat* was established for each village or group of villages

with separate resources and a nominated Chairman to start with in 1919. The right of election was to be allowed on satisfactory progress. Some select *panchayats* were invested with powers under the village courts and Taluk *Panchayat* Regulations and the Forest *panchayat* Rules and also for the transfer of control over Muzarai institutions and supervision over village elementary schools. The *Amildar* (*Tahsildar*) was given powers of control, inspection and supervision of *panchayats*. With this step, the District Boards had free scope to all district, taluk, inter taluk and inter village services under sanitation, communications, medical relief and other services. With the abolition of taluk boards, the District Boards were reconstituted under the District Board Regulation from 1st February 1927. In the year 1928-29 the Municipal Regulation was amended to remove the disqualification of women from being members of Municipal councils. The elementary education act was passed in 1930 with the main object of investing the local bodies with the management, control and financing of elementary education which was given effect to on 1st July 1931.

Mysore Municipalities rules of 1933

Mysore Municipality rules, Mysore small municipality rules of 1933, which are the main legal orders of the related Local institutions of city areas. During 1939, there were elected presidents and vice-presidents in every *Zilla Mandals* in the state; the strength of the government officers and nominated members has been reduced.

Local institutions, among the villages institutions has to be strengthened more to make them work effectively in the developmental programmes. In 1947, through the issuing official orders, wide campaigning for village reforms appointing trained rural workers etc. are some of the new schemes that were implemented. After India achieved Independence local institutions in the state were given more autonomy and made more effective.

Mysore Town Municipalities Act 1951

The Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933, and the Mysore Minor Municipalities Act, 1933 (repealed by the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951) and the City Municipalities Act, 1933 were the main enactments governing urban bodies, which introduced adult suffrage and increased the elected element in municipal councils. By 1939 every District Board in the State had an elected President and Vice-President, reducing considerably the official and nominated element. Thus, out of a total of 295 members for the eight District Boards in the State 199 were elected and 60 non officials

nominated by the Government, the remaining 36 being ex officio members. They exercised control over expenditure exceeding Rs. 22 lakhs annually.

Further developments were marked by greater efforts to place local bodies, particularly the rural bodies on a sounder footing so that they could be effectively associated with developmental works. A number of new schemes such as the scheme of concentrated propaganda, the Hobli Drive (1942) providing for trained rural workers named *Gramsudharaka* etc., were introduced through executive orders from 1947. In the wake of Indian Independence, the trend was towards making the local bodies in the State more independent and effective. The Scheme of Rural Development of 1948 helped decentralizing of the governmental powers and entrusting them to non-official bodies. But these schemes led to overlapping of functions and consequent frictions.

In the administrative aspect, the activities of the municipalities were divided as follows; Sanitation, Health, Protection, Public facility and Pro-people programmes. Other than these programmes, construction of lodges and gardens, construction of Library and rest houses etc. are some of the facilities provided to the tax payers, the municipalities received such special powers. The municipalities that were working in 1951 in Mandya district are at Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, Shrirangapattana, Krishnarajpet, Nagamangala, Bellur, Belakavadi, Pandavapura and Melukote.

Venkatappa Committee

To look into the problem, an Investigation and Co-ordination Committee for Local Bodies was constituted in the year 1949 under the Chairmanship of V.Venkatappa, to consider how far the local bodies and the development scheme of 1947-48 has fulfilled the expectations and what further steps were called for to improve their organization and working in the interest of rural uplift. The Committee submitted its report on 12th June 1950. Its recommendations were embodied in the Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act, 1952 bringing into existence a two tier system of local self-government consisting of the District Boards, indirectly elected by Panchayats. But no action was taken to conduct elections and the District Boards ceased to function from 1st March 1954. Another Committee the Local Boards Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1953 under the chairmanship of D.H. Chandrashekaraiiah to examine the question of the desirability or otherwise of continuing the District Boards as envisaged (in the 1952 Act); in the alternative, to examine the desirability of constituting taluk boards in the state; and

determining the method of election to these bodies, their functions, finances and power as also their relationship with village panchayats and other cognate matters. The committee submitted its report in 1954 and recommended ; (i) the continuance of District Boards with members elected by and from among members of the Taluk Boards within the District; (ii) the revival of Taluk Boards; and (iii) that one third of the seats in a Taluk Board are to be reserved for representatives of the Village Panchayats and Town Municipal Councils and the remaining two-thirds be filled by direct elections in the taluk. The committee recommended a three-tier pattern and interestingly enough, linked up an urban body, the town municipality, with the rural bodies. This has not been envisaged even under the present Panchayat Raj set-up. But these recommendations could not be implemented in view of the Reorganisation of the State. After the Reorganisation of the State, a uniform and more comprehensive new legislation, the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 has replaced all the earlier legislations regarding rural bodies.

Changes after Unification

As elsewhere in the country, in Karnataka also the Panchayat Raj system was introduced earnestly in pursuance of the Balwantraji Mehta Committee Report of 1957. The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 introduced a three-tier system consisting of the Village Panchayats, the Taluk Boards and the District Development Councils, with the objective of transferring power and responsibility to people's institutions and to achieve certain well-defined objectives of transferring power and responsibility to people's institutions and to achieve certain well-defined objectives of a planned programme. The 1950 Act has been amended subsequently through the Acts of 26 of 1961, 22 of 1964, 5 of 1965, 4 of 1970 and 21 of 1974. This Act repealed all the Acts prevailing in different regions of the state at the time of Reorganization. As at the end of March 1976, there were, 8,411 panchayats, including 96 Town Panchayats, as against a total number of over 26,826 villages in the State, 175 Taluk Development Boards and 19 District Development Councils. By 1979, there were 8,224 village panchayats, 129 Town Panchayats and 19 District Development Councils in the State.

During the time of re-organization, the existing acts in different areas of the state have been abolished and a new act was implemented from 1st Nov 1960. This is the first act of integrated Karnataka. In 1983, and in 1993 new panchayat raj act has been implemented incorporating wide changes related to the local institutions.

District Development Councils

The District Development Council; a body consisting of the official, the nominated and indirectly elected members. The District Development Councils is there for each of the 19 districts in Karnataka. It consists of (i) the Deputy Commissioner of the District, (ii) Members of the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assembly and Council whose constituencies lie within the district; (iii) members of the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Council, ordinarily residents in the district ; (iv) Presidents of the TDBs in the district; (v) officers of government working in the district (not exceeding 15, nominated by the government); (vi) A member of the Scheduled Castes, and (vii) a woman member, both nominated by the Government. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is its ex officio President and the District Development Assistant is its Secretary. It is more of a bureaucratic and advisory body than a popular body. The District Development Council is only a co-ordinating and supervisory agency, with no executive functions. The District Development Councils did not have independent sources of revenue. There was no provision for constituting their own fund. They entirely depend on the government to meet their expenditure.

Taluk Development Boards

There is a Taluk Development Board for each revenue taluk having jurisdiction over the entire taluk, excluding such areas included in a Municipality or a Sanitary Board or a Notified Area Committee wherever constituted. Every Taluk Development Board consists of members directly elected on the basis of, 15 members for less than one lakh population and 19 for more than one lakh. The members of the State Legislative Assembly representing a part or whole of the taluk and the members of the Legislative Council ordinarily resident in the taluk are entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Taluk Development Board meetings with a right to vote. Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population and also not more than two seats for women. The term of office of the members is limited to five years. Three elected committees, viz., Standing Committee, Audit Committee and Public Health Committees, work under the main Committee. Provision has been made by an amendment for constituting a Social Justice Committee.

The functions are classified into obligatory and discretionary. The obligatory functions include the construction and maintenance of public roads, wells, primary school buildings, hospitals including veterinary, markets, rest houses, public health, organization of agricultural and industrial exhibitions,

rural publicity and propaganda, social education, promotion and development of economic conditions in regard to agriculture and the welfare of the scheduled caste and tribes. Discretionary functions are primary and secondary education, co-operative societies, industry and commerce, improvement of cattle, fisheries and poultries, etc. They can organize famine relief works, public transport facilities, trade or occupational institutions with the approval of the State Government. Programmes under Community Development and Five-Year Plans are also entrusted to the TDBs.

Re-organisation of Taluk Boards

After the re-organisation of State in 1960, that is after 33 years taluk Boards were rejuvenated. According to the Karnataka Grama Panchayats and the local Boards Act of 1959, three Phases were made in the rural Local Self government. In this taluk development Board was having prominent role. Similarly, according to each revenue taluk, seven taluk development boards were set up in 1960. Municipality was not included in the jurisdiction of Taluk Development Board (TDB). But, the population of that taluk should not be one lakh or more than that. If it is less than one lakh, there must be 15 members. Seats are reserved for SC, ST and a woman candidate. As per the original Act, the duration of the institution was four years, but now the duration is raised to five years. The elected Legislative members are the Ex-officio members of Taluk Boards, Block Development Officer was its Chief Executive Officer.

The Act directed that, there must be effective co-ordination among the Taluk Boards construction of Roads, digging the drinking water wells, to take up small irrigational work, to provide public facilities are some of the main functions of the mandals. Along with this, execution of the government financial development works are also the responsibility of these mandals.

The boards are eligible for 50% of revenue related taluk annual grant, along with this 10% amount which are directed by the government which was available for the expenditure. In addition to that, boards have power to impose cess on immovable property, and tax on animals brought for the sale. The taluk development boards depended mostly on government grants. All the land revenue of that area was distributed in the ratio of 60 :40 among each of the taluk development boards and grama panchayat. The taluk panchayat committees are working instead of the taluk development boards since 1987.

Town Panchayats

According to the Karnataka Grama Panchayat and local mandals act of 1959 of column 3 between grama panchayats and town municipalities a mediator, self administered institution called town panchayats were functioning. If the population is more than 5,000 and the annual income is more than 10,000 rupees, such village was declared as town panchayath by the government. In the town panchayat there were 11 to 19 members. SC ST and women members had reservation. After Karnataka Zilla Parishat, Taluk Panchayat Committees, Mandal Panchayat Act of 1983 came into force, the former town panchayats are re-constituted as Mandal Panchayats (1987). The town sanitation was looked after by the municipal workers and other incharge staff. Generally based on the people's arrival and departure during the fairs and feasts, the government was providing special funds for civic amenities.

Grama Panchayats

The health department was maintaining the village sanitation under the village sanitation rules of 1898, before implementing the modern rural panchayat system as a local governing unit. In some villages of this district, there are evidences of appointing scavengers prior to 1891. After that, in 1914, village development scheme was introduced by Sir.M.Visweswaraiiah with the effect of grama panchayats and local mandal rules were implemented and grama panchayats were constituted legally, similarly in 1919 grama panchayats were constituted for each group of villages separate resources are identified for this, there was a nominated president for these panchayats. After this, opinion has been given and the village development committees were abolished in 1927. In its place in all the village panchayats have to be constituted on legal basis and in every panchayat not less than five and not more than 18 members should be there, in this, half of the members should be elected members. In the beginning stage, the government was nominating the president. Panchayat had two types of functions - optional and compulsory.

Under optional, village sanitation and communication and under compulsory functioned people's health and facilities are included. Panchayats were given power to impose taxes on house, shops, empty site and backyard. After that, Mysore Zilla Board rules - 3 of 1926 panchayats are under the control of the Zilla Mandals and it was brought under the control of local revenue officers. For their proper management, their control, enquiry and management, power has been given to the Tahsildar. Mysore grama Panchayats Act of 1952 and under the Act of Zilla mandals, grama Panchayats in the districts were working until 1959.

According to the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, a Village Panchayat is constituted for a revenue village or a group of revenue villages for a population of not less than 1,500 but not more than 10,000. The Act provides for a Town Panchayat for a village having a population of not less than 5,000 and an annual income of not less than Rs.10,000. Constitution of Town Panchayat, as a part of rural Local Self-government, is a salient feature of the Act. Each Panchayat shall have not less than 11 and not more than 19 members elected directly through multi-member constituencies returning two or more members on the basis of universal adult franchise for a period of five years (which was originally four years). Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes members in proportion to their population, and at least two women. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Panchayats are to be elected from among the members themselves. A Panchayat shall meet at least once in every month. There can be special meetings also. Every Panchayat shall constitute three committees by election. They are, (i) Agricultural Committee, (ii) Health Committee and (iii) Village Industries Committee. Recently provision has been made for constituting a Social Justice Committee consisting of (i) members of the Panchayat belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, (ii) Women members of the Panchayat, and (iii) not more than three representatives of the weaker sections nominated by the Tahsildar. The Chairman of the Panchayat Shall be an ex officio member and also the Chairman of the said Committee.

Functions

The 1959 Act provides for two types of functions *i.e.*, Obligatory and Discretionary. These could be further classified into civic, regulatory and developmental. Obligatory functions include roads, tanks, street lighting, sanitation, control of epidemics and promotion and development of economic conditions, including agriculture. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been made an obligatory function by an amendment to Sec.42 of the Act; The discretionary functions cover a broad range of activity such as medical relief, markets, statistics; and the developmental functions such as co-operation, veterinary relief, etc. Regulatory functions are quite extensive. The Taluk Development Board or the State government can assign certain functions from time to time to the Panchayats which are called Agency functions.

Finance resources

For each Village Panchayat of respective village for special purpose 30% and 20% grants of land revenue were available. Panchayat can impose tax on

empty land, building, profession of land revenue trade, employment and work, fair and festival entertainment, vehicles (excluding motor vehicles) and imposing tax on bus stand, market cart stand and reservoir under its jurisdiction. At the Panchayat level, the village accountant was managing the work of Secretary. Panchayat Secretary can be nominated separately to the panchayats if the annual income was more than 12,000 rupees. During 1999-2000 in Mandya district totally there were 231 village panchayats, the taluk wise details are as follows;

Mandya - 45, Maddur - 42, Malavalli - 39, Pandavapura - 24, Krishnarajpet - 34, Shrirangapattana - 20, Nagamangala - 27.

Panchayat Raj Act

The nucleus of the concept of the Panchayat Raj is to provide autonomy and decentralized administration with more and more people participating in the local administration. After the reorganization of the state, a unified and comprehensive Panchayat Raj Act known as the Karnataka Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act of 1959 came into being in 1960. Under the Act, three tier oriented system of administration i.e., village panchayats at the village level, Taluk development Boards at Taluk level and District Development committees at the district level were constituted. The first two Panchayat Raj institutions were bodies of elected representatives while the district development councils remained as advisory bodies. Most of the developmental activities were to be undertaken by Taluk Boards. This system was in vogue till 1985, and it was replaced by the New Panchayat Raj Act of 1983.

The concept of Panchayat Raj systems main objective is to bring decentralization process in the administration, giving more power to the people in the administration and to look after the all round development of the rural areas. The government has brought into action the new panchayat raj system in 1933. According to this act, to make this panchayat raj system more comprehensive and effective, in the various stages of the administration decentralization and giving more importance to the public developmental activities was the motto of the government. Under this act, in three stages local governing system like mandal panchayat, taluk panchayat committee and zilla panchayats were formed. The legal system which was included in this new act, did not come into force, only the zilla parishat and mandal panchayats are having elected members. Taluks committee did not have separate financial power and also more power. They were only working like guiding committee

under the Zilla Parishat. Most of the state government activities were conducted through Zilla Parishat and Mandal Panchayat. This administrative system continued till 1992.

Zilla Parishat

Zilla Parishats at the Zilla level are working as parallel government having wide powers. Almost all the developmental works of the state are implemented through Zilla Parishat, in 1987-88 Mandya Zilla Parishat members total strength was 56, out of which 40 members were elected. Three from Loksabha, 10 from Vidhana Sabha members, three from Vidhana Parishat and ten members are from standing committee. This system continued upto the end of 1992. In 1993, after the rules of Karnataka Panchayat Raj came into force, Mandal Panchayats, Taluk Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat Committees, and Zilla Parishats were abolished.

Taluk Panchayat Committees

Opportunity was provided to every taluk, to form one taluk panchayat committee as mentioned in the Zilla Parishat Act. This was the link creating system between Zilla Parishat and Mandal Panchayat, Vidhana Sabha Members and Taluk Mandal Panchayat Pradhans representing each taluk, president of the primary irrigation and village development bank are the members of this committee. Giving guidance in the work supervision of the Mandal Panchayat developmental schemes implemented in the taluk supervising the public works are the functions of the committee.

Mandal Panchayats

The role of the Mandal Panchayat is very important. To execute the government schemes adult education, supply of water, construction of houses, SC/ST welfare, village roads, development of bridges are the responsibility of the boards. Group of villages having eight to twelve thousand population, joined together and formed one mandal panchayat. For every 400 population there was one elected member in the mandal panchayat. In each mandal there were 20 to 30 members. Mandal Panchayats were taking up developmental works by forming sub-committees.

In each committee having less than three members and not more than five members, Pradhans and Upa-Pradhans has to be included in that committee.

Grama Sabha

This is the grass root level unit at the village level, in every village time to time meetings are organised, and preparing local development schemes. Zilla Parishat and Mandal Panchayats were considering the recommendations and suggestions made by the Grama Sabha and giving prominence to these recommendations. The grama sabha had the responsibility in selecting the beneficiaries under all the village development related works.

In Mandya, election was held on 2nd January 1987. There were 20 elected members in the newly formed Zilla Parishat. The number of mandal panchayat members were 90 in the taluks. The talukawise details are as follows; Krishnarajpet-15, Maddur-10, Malavalli-16, Mandya-10, Nagamangala-12, Pandavapura-10 and Srirangapattana- 9.

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act of 1993

In order to strengthen the functioning of Panchayat Raj Institutions in the State and to make them more effective and purposeful, the new Panchayat Raj Act was introduced with effect from 10th May 1993. This is a comprehensive enactment with a provision to establish three tier Panchayat Raj system with elected bodies at village, taluk and district level. There is no provision for nominations by the Government to these local bodies. It contemplates improving the quality of functioning and provides social justice by means of extending additional reservation to the SC/ST, women and other backward castes. It is enacted keeping in view of the 73rd Constitution amendment relating to the Panchayat Raj. Under the new Act, there will be grama panchayat for a village or group of villages, Taluk and Zilla Panchayats at the Taluk and District Level. Karnataka is the first State in the Country to enact new Panchayat Raj Act incorporating all provisions of 73rd Amendment to the Constitution.

Grama Panchayats

Among the panchayat Raj institutions the grama panchayat is said to be the edifice of the structure of the Local Self Government bodies found in existence since long as mini republics based on democratic norms. In accordance with the provisions of the Panchayat Raj Act of 1993, a grama panchayat can be constituted for a big village or group of villages covering the population ranging from 5000 to 7000. In special cases like Malnad areas there could be a panchayat even for a panchayat for a population of 2500.

Grama Sabhas

In the *modus operandi* of Grama Panchayats, the Grama Sabha which is a basic and core body plays a very significant role. It consists of all persons

registered in the electoral roll of the village. It is to be held at least once in six months and the president of the Grama Panchayat will preside over the Grama Sabhas. In the Grama Sabha, annual statement of accounts and report on administration will be reviewed including identifying the beneficiaries and all other developmental activities entrusted to it. The Grama Sabha is expected to promote unity and harmony among all sections of the society in villages and implement programmes of adult education in the village and such other matters entrusted to it by the Government. The Grama Panchayat is bound to implement the decisions of the Grama Sabha. The Grama Panchayat is expected to meet at least once in two months. In order to ensure effective administration and coordination, different sub committees can be formed by the panchayat. The Government shall make annually a grant of Rs one lakh to each Grama Panchayat which shall be utilized exclusively for meeting electricity charges, maintenance of water supply, sanitation and other welfare activities only.

The Grama Panchayat is authorized to levy several taxes within its area of administration, which include house tax, tax on vacant land, water tax, entertainment tax, tax on other vehicles except motor vehicles, market fees, tax on jattras etc., it is also eligible for the entire amount of cess imposed on land revenue.

Taluk Panchayat

Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act of 1993 has made a provision for constituting a Taluk Panchayat for each taluk in place of the previous Taluk Development Boards. These Local Self Government bodies are elected bodies covering an area excluding the areas of Town Municipalities, City Municipalities situated within the taluk. The Taluk Panchayats will have elected representatives at the rate of one member for every 10,000 population with a minimum of 11 members. The registered voters of the Taluk will be the voters for the election of these bodies. The taluk Panchayat committee also comprises of the legislators representing the taluk and 1/5th of presidents of Grama Panchayats of the taluk every year on rotation. The president shall be elected for the period of one year.

Zilla Panchayat

The Zilla Panchayat is an Apex Local Self Government body functioning at the district level endowed with more powers. It is the successor in place of former Zilla Panchayat. Most of the developmental works are to be carried out

through Zilla Panchayat only. The area of operation of ZP covers the entire revenue district excluding the areas covered by TMC and CMC. The ZP consists of elected representatives at the rate of one member for every 40,000 population, in addition to Rajya Sabha members, MLA, MLC from the district and also the presidents of Taluk Panchayats. There is a provision for reservation of 1/3rd seats for women in all categories.

According to Panchayat Raj Act of 1993, the meetings of ZP should be held at least once in two months under the chairmanship of the president of ZP. The copy of the resolution passed in the meeting of the ZP should be sent to the Divisional Commissioner of the concerned revenue division for perusal. If in the opinion of the Government, ZP or TP misuses its power or is not competent to perform or makes persistent default in the performance of its duties entrusted to it under the Act or any other law being in force, the Government may dissolve such ZP or TP.

In the new Act, provision has been made for setting up a District Planning Committee for effective planning and their effective implementation. There is a provision for the appointment of a Permanent Election Commission. Accordingly the State Government has constituted a separate election commission for Panchayat Raj Institutions.

According to the 1991 census in the state instead of the former 2,469 *panchayats* 5,645 *grama panchayats* were in existence, elections were held in the end of December 1993. The numbers of elected members are about 79,865 in these 23,454 women members. The government conducted election to zilla *panchayat* and taluk *panchayats* on March 1995. The elected members of the Zilla *Panchayat* and Taluk Panchayat are 919 and 3,340 respectively.

The Zilla Parishat's Chief Officer was called as the Chief Executive Officer instead of calling him as Chief Secretary as in Maharashtra. The Zilla and taluk *Panchayats* President can be terminated only upon getting 2/3rd majority members approval.

Scheme of Awards to the Panchayat

In order to encourage and to initiate the panchayats for providing better amenities to the people and to make them more active and competitive in their functioning, the Government has launched the scheme of award to these local self government institutions. Under the scheme, three prizes (Rs. One lakh, Rs. 50 thousand and Rs. 25 thousand) to *grama Panchyats*, three prizes (Rs. 2 lakh, 1 lakh, and Rs. 50 thousand) to taluk Panchayats and

also giving 5 lakh rupees prize for excellent zilla *panchayat* at the state level has been provided.

Mandya Zilla Panchayat

Mandya Zilla Panchayat was formed in 1995, according to the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act of 1993 with 62 members. The details of the members are as follows: SC-5, (Male-3, Female-2); ST-1 (Female-1), BC (Category A)-11 (Male-6, Female-5), BC (Category B) – 3 (Male-2, Female-1),

In addition, three members from Loksabha(MP), ten members from Legislative Assembly(MLA) three from Legislative Council (MLC), Seven from Taluk Panchayat Presidents and general members are the members of Mandya Zilla Panchayat, total members being 62. Mandya Zilla Panchayat has taken up many development programmes. Among them some are implemented by Zilla Panchayat, some others by the Taluk Panchayats and some by the Grama Panchayats. Various developmental programmes are being implemented through respective departments.

There are six standing committees in the Zilla Panchayat. They are

1. General committee: This committee reviews progress achieved by the departments under its jurisdiction and takes decision.
2. Finance Accounts, Audit and Planning Standing Committee: reviews the finance accounts, audit, approval and sanction of schemes are some of the works of this committee.
3. Social Justice Standing Committee: This committee scrutinizes and approves the schemes and activities of social welfare department, Backward Classes and Minority Cell and Women and Children Welfare Department.
4. Education and Health Standing Committee: Education and Health Department activities are scrutinized and approved by this committee.
5. Agriculture and Industrial Standing Committee: Agriculture and Industries departments activities and PWD comes under its purview. It scrutinizes and gives permission to purchase input materials.
6. Purchasing Committee: This committee is having power to take decisions about all purchases regarding inputs and materials required by the departments under the jurisdiction of Zilla Panchayat. There are seven members in this Purchasing standing committee including the President,

The particulars of the budget (in Lakh rupees) of the Zilla Panchayat from 1993-94 to 2000-2001 was as follows :

(Rs.in lakhs)			
Year	Plan Scheme	Non Plan Scheme	Total
1993-94	3,103.62	5,035.55	8,139.17
1994-95	3,465.87	5,559.77	9,025.64
1995-96	4,110.18	5,796.91	9,907.09
1996-97	4,613.44	6,347.11	10,960.55
1997-98	5,081.80	8,275.63	13,357.43
1998-99	5,323.78	9,349.22	14,673.00
1999-2000	5,645.69	10,842.95	16,488.64
2000-2001	6,468.85	11,836.01	18,304.86

The details of Revenue and expenditure for the Zilla Panchayat for the year 2000-01 is given in Table 12.1; Revenue and Expenditure details of Grama Panchayats in Table 12.2 ; taluk-wise Revenue details of Grama Panchayats in Table 12.3; taluk-wise Expenditure details of Grama Panchayats in Table no 12.4 and allotment for plan; non-plan programmes of Zilla panchayat in Table 12.5; and departmentwise and rangewise annual plan of Zilla Panchayat in Table 12.6.

Table 12.1 Receipt and Payments (in Rs) particulars of Mandya Zilla Panchayat for the year 2001

	Receipts	Payments
Revenue	1,97,64,18,528	1,98,70,91,149
Capitation fee	-	-
Deposits	38,41,16,070	40,73,30,061
Total (1 to 3)	2,36,05,34,598	2,46,16,67,968
Opening balance as on 1-4-2000	30,63,11,343-71	-
Closing Balance as on 31-3-2001	-	20,51,77,973-71
Total	2,66,68,45,941-71	2,66,68,45,941-71

Table 12.2 Receipts and Payments of Grama Panchayats coming under Mandya Zilla Panchayat for the year 2001.

SL No	Receipts Details	Amount in Rs	SI No	Payment Details	Amount in Rs
1	Per capita grant for Zilla Panchayat	2,84,61,401	1	Electricity Bill	87,23,500
2	Stamp Duty	-	2	Travelling Allowance for the elected members	1,11,575
3	Tax collections	1,64,02,582	3	Sitting fee for the meetings	1,83,003
4	Other receipts	44,73,522	4	Miscellaneous Expenditure	94,82,433
5	Grant given as per 10 th finance Commission	66,24,233	5	Honorarium for President	5,51,710
			6	Pay of Staff	1,10,56,191
			7	Honorarium for vice president	2,53,149
			8	Expenditure on works	1,34,41,917
			9	SC/ST Development	22,44,038
			10	Other expenditure	1,06,92,698
	Total receipts	5,59,61,738		Total Payments	5,67,40,214
	Opening Balance	1,09,96,938		Closing Balance	1,02,18,462
	Gross Amount	6,69,58,676		Gross Amount	6,69,58,676

Under the rural development programme, the government planned various schemes, through giving financial assistance and grants make them to work, persuaded from the central and state governments, given below developmental scheme also programmes the Zilla panchayats giving financial help it supervises the whole thing. 1. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY) 2. Rural Mass Life Insurance Scheme 3. Bio-Gas scheme 4. Improved Ovens(*Chulas*) Programme (*Asthra Ole*) 5. I.R.E.P Programme 6. Ashraya Housing Scheme 7. Indira Awas Yojana 8. Grama Nairmalya Yojana 9. Swachha Gram Yojana and 10. Employment Guarantee Scheme

**Table 12.3 Taluk-wise Grama Panchayat's Receipts during 2000-2001
(In Rupees) - Mandya district.**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Opening Balance	Per capita grants	Collection of revenue	10th finance commission grant	Miscellaneous	Total
1	Krishnarajpet	14,95,338	43,99,975	21,91,381	12,84,875	3,50,725	96,93,288
2	Maddur	11,00,254	21,87,250	25,90,271	18,23,002	2,23,202	1,12,24,825
3	Mavalalli	2,40,414	25,48,884	7,49,783	2,10,323	3,01,300	46,20,704
4	Mandya	23,03,342	63,94,200	36,36,774	12,11,350	8,97,404	1,44,43,070
5	Nagamangala	22,13,394	44,71,920	24,75,666	2,79,230	2,35,472	1,02,27,982
6	Pandavapura	23,80,103	32,92,487	26,44,270	2,96,298	4,23,299	93,37,077
7	Shirahattana	9,63,793	21,96,418	21,13,437	6,18,228	14,11,217	73,03,723
	Total	1,09,96,938	2,84,61,401	1,64,02,282	66,24,233	44,73,222	66,28,676

**Table 12.4 The details of the expenditure pertaining to the Grama Panchayats of
Mandya Zilla Panchayat for the year 2000-2001 (cont'd)
(in Rupees)**

	Electricity Bills	Elected Members T.A.	Meeting and sitting fees	Contingency expenses	Honorarium to President	Salary of the staffs	Honorarium to Vice President
6	18,73,118	1,72,200	32,169	10,75,137	83,292	14,88,725	39422
	23,00,254	28,222	18,730	7,04,990	94,762	18,80,732	47423
	2,38,489	11,660	10,672	7,32,862	42,100	7,28,212	21800
	19,68,403	31,862	20,333	9,22,621	1,14,866	23,27,496	27828
1a	7,12,668	-	31,282	27,87,198	84,990	17,32,018	34310
	14,48,773	37,772	32,180	11,11,267	61,198	14,72,121	23122
	1,78,222	-	3,13,224	21,44,988	27,496	13,93,621	29108
	82,23,200	1,11,272	1,83,003	94,82,433	2,21,710	1,10,26,191	22319

Rural Water Supply

After the decade of Independence, in rural areas to supply fresh drinking water, the Central and State governments have implemented so many schemes. The Public Health and Engineering (PHE) sections were working at district level to look after the village water supplying scheme. Presently this work is entrusted to Zilla Panchayat, Village Water Supplying Scheme is divided into

important zones as State Zone Schemes, national village water supplying scheme and accelerated rural water supplying scheme (Central sector) not only these important schemes, some of the other schemes like small water supplying scheme, open well schemes are also implemented.

Table 12.4 The details of the expenditure pertaining to the Grama Panchayats of Mandya Zilla Panchayat for the year 2000-2001(concluded)

(in Rupees)

Taluk	Expenditure on works	Welfare programmes of SC/ST	Other expenses	Closing balance	Total amount
Krishnarajpet	26,59,922	2,28,577	12,28,273	9,69,994	96,93,285
Maddur	22,59,326	1,84,821	26,84,717	10,50,236	1,12,54,852
Malavalli	13,14,373	86,248	7,82,015	6,75,970	46,50,704
Mandya	25,28,492	5,63,290	27,53,002	31,24,804	1,44,43,070
Nagamangala	18,95,299	5,13,974	8,67,630	16,13,313	1,02,75,985
Pandavapura	14,00,527	3,64,324	14,28,687	19,50,680	93,37,057
Shrirangapattana	13,83,978	3,02,804	8,49,374	8,33,465	73,03,723
Total	1,34,41,917	22,44,038	1,06,92,698	1,02,18,462	6,69,58,676

Separate drinking water schemes are adopted as special unit schemes for SC/ST housing area, through national village water supply scheme. Drinking water is supplied through taps to the people. Where the population of the village is more than one thousand, to such villages piped water supply schemes are implemented. Wherever there is water scarcity, supply of drinking water to those villages is the primary policy of the government. For every 250 people, one hand pump is provided to supply drinking water under policy of the central government. State government has undertaken this scheme and from 1978, the central government is giving aid. In the beginning, under the National village water supply scheme expenditure incurred to supply drinking water is shared between Central Government, State Government and related local institutions i.e., Grama Panchayat in the ratio of 50%, 40%, and 10% respectively. At present either the State Government or the Central Government is providing grant for the water supply schemes.

The Government has established the maintenance units to look after the tap water supply schemes and their maintenance including repair works. In each district Public Health Engineering (PHE) unit is looking after the management of drinking water schemes. Presently in the Mandya District from April 1, 1972 upto 31st March 1979, 25 tap water supply schemes are completed, its expenditure is about Rs. 31-06 lakhs. Under this programme there were 53,504 beneficiaries. Under the Borewell programme in the same period 1692 pump wells are constructed in 1485 villages, 78,454 people are benefitted under this programme and 12,058 lakh rupees were spent Taluk wise details of this scheme are given in page 671.

Table 12.5 Allotment under plan and non Plan schemes to the Mandya Zilla Panchayat for the year 2000-2001(in lakh Rupees).

Department	Plan	Non-plan	Total
1	2	3	4
Primary and Secondary Education	1,380.24	7,530.17	8,910.41
Adult Education	2.59	7.84	10.43
Sports and Youth Services	17.80	8.65	26.45
Health and Family Welfare	222.85	1,001.15	1,224.70
Indian System of Homeopathy	16.20	39.37	55.57
Family Welfare Programmes	333.00	0	333.00
Rural Water Supply	731.00	11.52	742.70
Social Welfare	231.62	294.12	525.74
Backward Classes Welfare	153.84	103.65	337.49
Women and Child Welfare	439.60	11.80	451.40
Nutritious Food	211.00	212.04	423.04
Agriculture	54.70	303.52	358.22
Horticulture	33.00	71.37	104.37
Soil and Water Conservation	0	16.59	16.59
Animal Husbandry	124.33	445.41	569.64
Fisheries	27.30	34.35	61.65
Forestry	291.16	.	291.16
Cooperation	16.00	0	16.00
Rural Development Programmes	1,099.72	0	1,099.72
Other Rural Development Programmes	545.65	317.13	862.78
Minor Irrigation	34.50	62.16	96.66
Village Industries and Small Industries	21.00	7.47	20.47

1	2	3	4
Sericulture	27.60	233.79	261.39
Roads and Bridges	172.00	711.11	883.11
Secretariat Economic Services	0	16.21	16.21
Handlooms	11.75	0	11.75
Special Component Plan	241.00	0	241.00
Tribal sub plan	29.50	0	29.50
Public Works Department works	0	315.25	315.25
Entrepreneurs	0	1.34	1.34
Total	6,468.85	11,836.01	18,304.86

In Krishnarajpet taluk, there are three piped water supply schemes, for this the expenditure amount is Rs. 3.69 lakhs. In the same period 310 tap wells are erected to 280 villages 1,19,335 people were benefitted, Rs. 22.36 lakh were spent.

At the same time in Maddur taluk one tap water supplying scheme is working from this 2220 people got benefitted. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 0.37 lakhs. In that period 177 bore wells were erected with an expenditure of 12.30 lakh rupees, 1,42,780 people of 161 villages got benefitted from this scheme.

In Malavalli taluk from 1-04-1972 to 31-03-1979 three piped water supplying schemes are working, 5,859 people were benefitted, 1.98 lakh rupees were spent for this. 223 bore wells with an expenditure of Rs.16.52 lakh erected, for 223 villages 1,06,283 people were benefitted.

In Mandya Taluk with an expenditure of 2.82 lakh rupees, three piped water supply schemes were completed, 5,348 people were benefitted. Also, 262 bore wells were dug with an expenditure of Rs. 18.31 lakh, 217 villages and 1,20,926 people benefitted.

In the Nagamangala taluk also in this period with an expenditure of 3.59 lakh Rupees four schemes were completed, 4636 people were benefitted, 397 borewells were dug with an expenditure of 364 villages, 1,25,455 people were benefitted.

In Pandavapura taluk seven piped water supply scheme with an expenditure of 7.59 lakh rupees were completed, 12,939 people took the benefit of this scheme. With an expenditure of 13.39 lakh rupees 185 pump wells were constructed, 158 villages 1,12,240 people took the benefit of this scheme.

Table 12.6 Department wise and Sector wise Annual Plan 2000-2001

Department	Zilla Panchayath Programmes			Taluk Panchayath Programmes			Grama Panchayath Programmes			Total		
	State	Central	Total	State	Central	Total	State	Central	Total	State	Central	Total
Primary and Secondary Education	120.08	-	120.08	918.00	342.24	1200.24	-	-	0.00	1038.00	342.24	1380.24
Adult Education	2.59	-	2.59	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	2.59	0.00	2.59
Sports and Youth Services	17.39	-	17.39	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	17.80	0.00	17.80
Rural Health	185.70	-	185.70	37.15	-	37.15	-	-	0.00	222.85	0.00	222.85
Indian System of Medicine	14.20	-	14.20	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	0.00	16.20	0.00	16.20
Family Welfare	5.08	328.00	333.08	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	5.00	328.00	333.00
Water Supply and Sanitation	279.00	347.00	626.00	45.00	-	45.00	-	60.00	60.00	324.00	407.00	731.00
Social Welfare	74.93	0.70	75.63	95.24	60.75	155.9	-	-	0.00	170.17	61.45	231.62
Special Component Plan	-	-	-	211.00	30.00	241.00	-	-	0.00	211.00	30.00	241.00
Backward Classes Plan	109.52	-	109.52	44.32	-	44.32	-	-	0.00	153.84	0.00	153.84
Women and Child Welfare	101.75	-	101.75	25.85	312.00	337.85	-	-	0.00	127.60	312.00	439.60
Nutritious food	-	-	0.00	211.00	-	211.00	-	-	0.00	211.00	0.00	211.00
Agriculture	13.25	35.25	48.50	6.20	-	6.20	-	-	0.00	1.945	35.25	54.70
Horticulture	22.00	-	22.00	11.00	-	11.00	-	-	0.00	33.00	0.00	33.00
Animal Husbandry	40.00	-	40.00	84.23	-	84.23	-	-	0.00	124.23	0.00	124.23
Fisheries	25.30	2.00	27.30	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	25.30	2.00	27.30
Forest	91.16	200.00	291.16	9.00	-	9.00	-	-	0.00	91.16	208.00	291.16
Co-operation	7.00	-	7.00	9.00	-	9.00	-	-	0.00	16.00	0.00	16.00
Rural Development Special Development	66.47	199.41	265.28	52.84	3.50	55.84	-	-	0.00	118.81	202.91	321.72
Rural Employment	95.00	285.00	380.00	43.75	131.25	175.00	55.75	167.25	223.00	194.50	583.50	778.00
Other Rural	10.00	-	10.00	71.15	2.50	73.65	462.00	-	462.00	543.15	2.50	545.65
Development Programmes	32.50	-	32.50	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	34.50	0.00	34.50
Minor irrigation	21.04	-	21.04	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	21.00	0.00	21.00
Village and Small Scale Industries	23.20	-	23.20	4.40	-	4.40	-	-	-	27.60	-	27.60
Roads and Bridges	142.08	-	142.08	30.00	-	30.00	-	-	-	172.00	-	172.00
Handloom and Textiles	11.75	-	11.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.75	-	11.75
Tribal Sub-plan	-	-	-	19.50	10.00	29.50	-	-	-	19.50	10.00	29.50
Total	1511.12	1397.36	2908.48	1923.13	892.24	2815.37	517.75	227.75	745.00	395.09	2516.85	6468.85

In Shrirangapattana taluk also in this period, four piped water supply schemes were completed, with an expenditure of 11.02 lakh rupees, 15,255 people were benefitted. At the same time, 99 bore wells were constructed with an expenditure of 10.48 lakhs, 99 villages and 55,435 people were benefitted.

In Mandya after the existence of Zilla Parishat water supply scheme, accelerated rural water supply scheme, mini water supply schemes, also through bore wells digging schemes, measures to supply fresh drinking water have been taken. Water supply scheme through Central and State special component plan for Schedule castes, and Schedule tribes colonies have been taken-up. From 1987-88 to 1999-2000 for supplying water under village water supply schemes, mini water supply schemes and bore well schemes.

Year	Rural Water Supply	Mini water supply	No of Bore wells	Expenditure in Rs Lakhs
1987-88	26	64	272	156.486
1988-89	11	22	100	159.317
1989-90	49	42	161	184.05
1990-91	28	46	141	180.49
1991-92	39	46	99	211.203
1992-93	51	38	166	-

Year	Rural Water Supply	Mini water supply	No of Bore wells
1993-94	21	72	166
1994-95	42	83 State+40 Central	249
1995-96	41	64 State+32 Central	424
1996-97	45	27 State+19 Central	439
1997-98	39	50 State+22 Central	595
1998-99	127	154	Central 227+State-175
2000-2001	79	Central-99+State-52	Central 160+State-103

Details of the drinking water supply schemes of the Mandya District

Talukwise	Mini water supply		No of Bore wells	
	Central	State	Central	State
Krishnarajapet	10	21	42	15
Maddur	04	04	48	28
Malavalli	04	13	09	09
Mandya	08	07	23	21
Nagamangala	16	35	19	06
Pandavapura	07	12	08	17
Shrirangapattana	04	05	11	07
Total	53	97	160	109

For Mandya District during the year 2000-2001 to implement drinking water supply schemes under pump well water supply schemes, 6879 schemes and under small water supply scheme. 150 schemes were implemented with an expenditure of Rs. 109.36 lakhs and Rs. 99.17 lakhs respectively in state and central sectors. Rs. 56 lakhs and Rs. 36.05 lakh, 160 and 103 bore wells were constructed.

The World Bank aided Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

The Karnataka State has taken 447.20 crore rupees loan from the World Bank for the Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project. This project is being implemented in 1200 villages, 250 villages in the first phase and 950 villages in the second phase. These villages are selected from 12 districts of Karnataka. 1. Bangalore(rural) 2. Mandya, 3.Mysore, 4.Dakshina Kannada, 5. Shivamoga, 6. Belgaum, 7. Bellary, 8. Raichur, 9.Gulbarga, 10.Bidar, 11. Tumkur, 12. Hassan.

The villages selected are based on the following parameters: 1. Villages with utter water scarcity of water, 2. Villages having Naru Hunnina Hulu, Fluorosis, Hepatitis, Cholera, and Liver-Intestine connected disease problems, 3. Necessity of regional water supply schemes without sufficient under ground water sources villages, 4. Villages with less than 40 LPCD water supplying, Villages with problems of toilets and drainages. It is the responsibility of the Zilla Panchayat to select the problematic villages based on the above norms.

The work activities of this Scheme are as follows :

A) Developmental works: 1. Rural water supply, 2. Environmental sanitation. B) Rural Roads and Drainage System. C) Development of the dwelling places: 3. Renewal of underground water, 4. Survey of tracing the leakage and repairing works, 5. The construction of water quality testing laboratories. D) Institutional setup and support of the schemes: 1. NGO's are to be involved to create and community involvement, 2. Training programmes, 3. Community Awareness and for good health, health communication.

Karnataka government provides 100% fund for water supply works but it provides 70% in the expenditure on environmental sanitation and rest 30% of environmental sanitation expenditure amount has to be shared by villages in the form of things or in the form of manual labour or contributing providing. The World Bank will reimburse the expenditure incurred by the Karnataka Government.

Under this scheme in Mandya District, 30 Villages were selected in the first phase and 70 villages in the second phase. The pilot village selected is Nagathihalli of the Nagamangala Taluk and the works completed and the next phase of the scheme is handed over to the community. In the first phase, the water supply works are under finishing stage in 27 villages. The water supply works undertaken for 60 villages in the second phase are in various stages of completion.

Municipalities

During the Commissioner's Administration, according to the Act of 1850, on experimental basis, the local institutions were started in Mysore and Bangalore. For rest of the district centers, similar committees were set up during 1865. Even in small towns also, these municipalities were started. This experiment was successful upto 45 years. So, to these institutions legal place was given in 1902 and in 1906. For this, Mysore Local Mandal ordinance of two of 1902 was passed. The draft of this ordinance was prepared and submitted by Diwan Rangacharulu and Sheshadri Iyer in 1883-85. This was based on the Act of 1906 on central provincial Local Boards, Mysore Regulation Act 1901 Bombay district municipality Act.

1870 Municipal rules (1870 Government of India Act) was implemented in 1871, and according to the above rules, Mysore municipality was given legal place in 1888. Where there is no possibility to form committees to the small towns there they implemented municipal rules through revenue officers.

Even in the previous municipal committees also, there were local members, district officers were the head of that committee. To small towns in the district, that is less than 3000 population there, temporary municipal committees were set up to these institutions, on the recommendations of the district officers; the government was appointing the president. Under the 1874 rules, the following taxes may be fixed; 1. Octroi, 2. Tax on house, building, 3. On employment and professional tax, 4. Horse riding, cart, bullock cart, 5. Cargo ship, 6. Tax on license and 7. on bricks and tiles.

When there is no sufficient collection of tax on *octroi*, then, instead of this house tax was collected. In Shrirangapattana, under *octroi*, there were 15 types of things on which tax was imposed. All tax amount collected were given to municipalities.

After sometime, 1871 rules, according to the necessity of the local self government institutions amendments were issued in 1880, 1886, 1900 and 1906 and 1906 rules was implemented with effect from 1st January 1907. According to rules, the temporary municipalities were legalized as city municipalities in 1901 and 1908. In 1903 Mysore City Improvement Trust was established. Afterwards municipal Act was amended in 1911, 1918 and 1923 incorporating many changes in the structure and functioning of the municipal institutions.

According to the 1906 Regulation No.7 the term of the committee was three years and women got the voting rights. In order to regularize the function of the local self government institutions, the government constituted two committees. They are; 1) Local Self Government Institutions under the President ship of M. Kantaraj Urs and 2) Local Financial committee headed by Srinivasa Iyengar. The process of establishment and powers of the municipal institutions were liberalized to make them to work effectively. As an impact of this, Local Board and Grama panchayat Act was introduced in 1918.

Important changes were made in municipality administration under fifth and sixth municipal regulations after 1918. According to changes, the opportunity was given to abolish the municipalities which do not function effectively. On the basis of the executive Order, Municipalities were classified as city and town municipalities. Because of this it was possible to have more number of elected members in the city municipal committees and municipalities. Opportunities were given to elect their own Vice-Presidents in the town municipalities. It reduced the interference of government in the municipalities to least amount. After one decade 1926 and 1918 ordinances were amended.

In 1923 the second local self administrative conference was held. (the first conference was held 1915).

Later on, the municipal income was increased due to the extension of tax network. Similarly, the demand for the municipality facilities was increased resulting in the increase of developmental activities and increase in the expenditure. According to 1928-29 municipal rules, opportunity was provided for women to become the member of municipal committee.

Developments after 1947

After Independence, the local institutions have achieved more progress in providing basic amenities to the citizens and also in the implementation of pro-people programmes in their jurisdiction. The government has also extended its tax network to strengthen these institutions economically from time to time and to increase their income to plan the various development activities. The provision was created to provide equal opportunity for all classes of people to become the members of the Municipal Committee. As per the 1951 Municipal Act, provision was made to elect presidents and vice presidents on their own without the interference of the Government. The interference of the Government was reduced to least and lot of encouragement was given to these institutions to take up developmental works. Steps like decentralization in the administration, Financial autonomy etc., have contributed much for the strengthening of these institutions. When Mandya district was constituted, Mandya city was a Municipality and later in 1950 the number of Municipalities was increased to ten.

Karnataka Municipalities Act of 1964

After re-organization of state, more comprehensive and consolidated law related to the Municipal Institutions of the State came into force from 1st April 1964. According to this Act, it was decided, if the population of the town does not exceed 20,000 then the strength of the members should be 15 and if it is more than 20,000 for every 10,000 population, the number of members should be four. The term of power of the members was increased to five years which was four years as per 1951 Act. The voting age is reduced from 21 years to 18 years since 1983. Karnataka was the first state to implement this Act and extend it to rural Local institutions also among the States. The opportunity was provided to reserve 20% seats for women in the total seats.

The municipalities were entrusted to take up various poverty alleviation programmes planned by the Government in their areas. It is mandatory for

each municipalities to fix 10% of the amount in their annual budget to be spent for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes. As per the 1964 Municipality Act, the Municipalities were entrusted with carrying out the programmes like Health and Sanitation and providing civic amenities like roads, parks, markets etc.

The centrally sponsored integrated development of small and medium towns was started during 1978-83 during seventh five year plan. This scheme is applicable to towns where the population is less than one lakh and it has the objective to create more employment opportunities for the citizens. The works undertaken to provide the employment are as follows: forming Layouts and allotment of residential sites and construction of roads, supply of drinking water and establishment of industrial estates.

Urban Local Institutions

Specifying the urban local Institutions in the State, with the intention of giving uniform dimensions to these Institutions, through bringing 74th amendments to the Indian constitution, to give the power to the people from the grass root level, is the primary aim of the government. For the Karnataka municipalities' rules of 1964, proper amendments have been made in the 36th chapter of 1994. Like that, the Karnataka corporation enacted the amendments to the 1976 rules, structure and visage (swaroopa) of the municipality/*Nagarasabha* is as follows: The government declared the city local institutions as long urban city areas, small city areas and transitional areas, like this mainly each areas population density of population, available revenue, percentage wise employment ratio available in the non-agrarian activities, economic status etc., keeping in mind, on this basis, declaring big city areas, small city areas and transitional areas etc.

In order to declare city area as a large urban area under the chapter three of 1976, rules of Karnataka Corporation has to consider the following points.

- i. Population of that area should not be less than three lakhs.
- ii. Density of population of that area should not be less than 3000 per one sq.km.
- iii. The revenue generated for local administration from such area from tax and non-tax sources in the year of the last preceding census is not less than six crore rupees per annum or a sum calculated at the rate of rupees 200 per capita per annum, which ever is higher;
- iv. The percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities is not less than fifty percent of the total employment.

Considering all these aspects, after discussing with the local authority, such area was declared by the Governor as small city municipal council.

Karnataka municipalities order of 1964 to specify the interim areas is mentioned in the schedule 349. According to this, any areas population is more than 10,000, if it is less than 20,000 and that areas population density for every Sq.Kms is less than 400, as town panchayat, suppose, if this transitional area may be taluk centre, that area even its population is less than 10,000 also, that area is considered as transitional area.

Election to the municipalities

According to Constitution Schedule 243 of the State Election Commissioner will conduct election to the municipalities. State Election Commission prepares all voters list related to Town Panchayat and Municipalities takes steps to conduct election. Election should be completed before the completion of the municipalities term. The period of municipality is upto five years from the date fixed for its first meeting.

Reservation of seats

In CMC's, reservation of seats for SC/ST and women are provided under the rules. The reserved seats for women, SC/ST and Back word classes can be distributed on turn in the various words of the municipality. Selected people belongs to that category, schedules have provided to reserve the post of president in the municipality.

Directorate of Municipal Administration

The history of urban local self-governing bodies (commonly called Municipalities) in Karnataka State dates back to more than a century. These local bodies are again classified into various categories like Corporations, Cities, Town Municipalities and Town Panchayats depending upon the population. The Municipal bodies are now governed by the provisions contained in Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (for City Municipalities, Town Municipalities and Town Panchayats) and Corporation Act, 1976 (for Corporations). Municipalities have been constituted with the objective of discharging certain obligatory functions like (a) supply of drinking water (b) providing and maintaining drainage and sewage systems (c) public street lighting (d) maintaining sanitation and hygiene of public places (e) construction and maintenance of bus terminals, roads, culverts and bridges (f) maintenance of public parks and gardens (g) ensuring systematic/planned urban growth

(h) regulation of building construction (i) licensing of Trade activities as well as (j) maintenance of Birth and Death records. In addition, certain discretionary functions can also be taken up which could include educational, health, community and recreational services depending upon each ULBs resources. Of late the sphere of activity of municipalities has been extended to implementation of special programmes like SJSRY (for poverty alleviation).

The Government of Karnataka has reconstituted the municipalities according to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The towns have now been classified based on the population and other criteria as Town Panchayat (Population 10,000 - 20,000), Town Municipal Councils (Population 20,000 - 50,000) City Municipal Councils (Population 50,000 - 3,00,000) and City Corporations (Population 3.0 lakhs and above). On this basis, at present there are 6 City Corporations, 44 City Municipal Councils, 79 Town Municipal Councils and 93 Town Panchayats in the state. Also for specified areas like industrial areas where municipal services are required to be provided, the government has created 4 Notified Area Committees (NAC).

In order to discharge the above responsibilities, Municipalities have been vested with the powers to levy certain taxes and fees. Also, the State Government transfers a portion of its general revenues to the urban local bodies. The main sources of income of the municipalities are derived from (a) taxes on building and lands, (b) user charge for water supply (c) license fee for regulating the building construction activities and fee from other trade license. The municipalities can also raise loans from Central and State Governments and Financial Institutions to meet expenditure under capital heads of accounts.

Government through Directorate of Municipal Administration supervises the functioning of the municipalities. Government directly supervises the functioning of the Corporations. The Directorate has the responsibility to supervise the function of the municipalities, work out suitable human resource policies, exercise disciplinary control over the staff of municipalities, monitor the tax collection of ULBs, lay down policies for transparency in expenditures, hear appeals against the decisions of municipalities, release the Government transfers to the ULBs, as well as implement schemes like SJSRY (for urban poverty alleviation), IDSMT, Nirmala Nagar. The Directorate also collects statistics from ULBs and helps in the preparation of municipal statistics. The Directorate also inspects municipalities, interacts with both elected representatives and the employees to find out both genuine and specific problems of urban administration and urban municipal services and work out the solutions for those problems.

Mandya Municipality

Mandya Nagarasabha was established as Municipal committee in 1898. After that it was changed as municipality in 1972. This was converted into Nagarasabha in 1972 as it was now. According to 1971 census, the population was 72,132 having 16.84 Sq.km., area and it was divided into eight parts. According to the government ordinance of 1995, CMC are divided into 35 wards on March 5, 2001. Elections were held and 35 members were elected. Among them from general category (woman) was elected as vice-president. The distributions of elected members are as follows:

01-General category-12, General (w)-07, BC (A)-7, BC(A) woman-3, BC(B) woman-1, SC-2, ST(W)-2.

According to 2001 census the city population was 1,20,265, Nagarasabha area was 17.05 Sq.km. Like that in 1998, the number of tax payers were 18,080, per capita tax was 445 Rupees. City development in Mandya city was existed from 1987, new layouts are coming from the authority (details are given separately). Under the jurisdiction of Mandya Nagarasabha, from the Karnataka Housing Board Swarnasandra, Hoshalli and near officers quarters and outskirts of Hebbal of Mandya city are constructed, for these areas, basic facilities are provided.

Water Supply

Before starting the municipality in the jurisdiction of town sweet water pond, Guttalu kere, also mandya keres were the main water resources. In the year 1955-56 through Vishveswaraiah entane seelu nale partially water distribution was started to city area. Afterwards from the year 1980-81 1st phase of Kaveri water supply scheme is implemented, to the remaining areas water supply facility is provided. The CMC is looking after the drinking water supply of cauvery river water to the city through the KUWSSB Board CMC is looks after. Where there are necessities in those places by constructing pump wells, alternative water is being supplied. Under the jurisdiction of CMC, the Karnataka city water supply and sewage board at the estimated cost of 13.5 crores expenditure water supply scheme is completed now. Under this scheme in the CMC jurisdiction for collection of water, 17 over head reservoirs are constructed.

In the city there are 525 public taps, 5,385 house supply taps and commercial connections have been provided. Every day 2.5 million gallon of water is supplied. In 1998-99, the expenditure for the water supply is

Rs.18,04,007 and through the amount paid through tax to the CMC was Rs. 3,93,698.

Public health and Hygiene

Sewage system of the city is maintained by the Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board. construction and repairing of manholes, construction and maintaining of the treatment plants is looked after by the Board of epidemic diseases like cholera, The CMC health staff looks after controlling the epidemic diseases like cholera by implementing the suggestion of DHO Office. As a precautionary measure anti malaria cell, Health Inspectors and other staff, totalling 134 people are working for the sake of hygiene protection. CMC is maintaining death and birth records.

Other facilities

Under its jurisdiction for the convenience of the public, CMC has constructed 22 gardens (2000-2001) under the purview of the present CMC Total length of the roads, 379.70 km, in this 4.07 km cement concrete road, 140.95 tar road, 108.09 km Jalli kallu, road is included. 14 September 1930 Mandya city got electricity connection. At present (1999-2000) in the jurisdiction of the city, the number of connected street lights are 8,080 among these 2,050 tube lights, 1,030 sodium vapour lamps.

Some selected years of income and expenditure of Mandya City Municipality

years	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	3.94	3.85
1965-66	9.97	9.82
1970-71	14.51	15.76
1975-76	31.18	30.99
1980-81	59.01	50.81
1985-86	97.91	93.98
1990-91	172.63	180.20
1995-96	340.20	362.47
2000-2001	255.56	257.56
2001-2002	315.95	359.85

The income and expenditure of Nagara Sabha in the past five years are as follows :

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Opening Balance	60,56,309	75,65,057	68,47,546	80,07,637	78,07,637
Income	2,37,28,485	2,61,66,045	3,62,73,680	25,55,60,000	3,15,95,000
Total	2,97,84,794	3,37,31,902	4,31,21,226	3,35,67,637	3,94,02,637
Expenditure	2,22,19,737	2,68,83,556	3,51,13,595	2,57,56,000	3,59,85,000
Closing Balance	75,65,057	68,47,546	80,07,637	74,07,637	34,17,637

Maddur Municipality

According to Mysore municipal Act in 1951 Maddur Municipality came into existence. (Before this was under Maddur town minor municipality administration). At that time it consisted of 15 members. After recent elections (2001) 23 members are elected. Seats are distributed like this. General - 8, General women -5, backward class (A) - 4, Backward Class(A) women - 1, Backward Class (B) - 1, Backward Class (B) women - 1, SC-2, SC (W)-1, this municipality jurisdiction was an area of 6.32 sq.km and it is divided into 5 divisions and 23 wards. According to 1991 census, Maddur population was 22,203 and having 3,885 houses. In 1998-99 there were 4,885 departments, in these wards tax was Rs. 277, total taxes collected was Rupees 13,55,381. In 1999-2000 there were 5,347 departments, each average taxes was 3.85 rupees. Total collected taxes was Rs. 20,57,762.

In this municipality jurisdiction these layouts are included to urban planning Authority.

1. H.K.Veerannagowda Nagara ; 2. Swami Vivekananda Nagara ; 3. Leelavathi Layout ; 4. Kengal Hanumanthnagara ; 5. Sri. M.Vishveswaraiah Nagara ; 6. Ram Rahim Nagar ; 7. Mirza Ismail Nagar ; 8. Siddhartha Nagar; 9. Chennegowd Layout; 10. Subhash Nagar ; 11. Somegowda Layout; 12. Old Mosque Mohalla ; 13. Old Byadargerri Layout and 14. Shivapura Town.

Not only that with the help of Housing Board and HUDCO in the 5 Acres, 5 Gunte areas in 1992-93, 240 houses were constructed, its distribution are made by the Housing Board. Municipality has provided the road, drainage, street light systems which are needed to these areas.

The Water Supply

Municipality has taken the responsibility since 1918. Water flowing near Shimsha river and pump wells are the important water sources of this town. In 1989 municipality has constructed Pumping station and three water tanks. These three tanks had 20,000, 40,000 and one lakh capacity of water within the town jurisdiction. 142 pump wells were erected, for 120 pump wells hand pumps and 22 motors are fixed. Pump wells water is almost salty and not suitable for drinking, so town is facing scarcity of drinking water. In order to solve the problem of drinking water, the Karnataka Water Supply and Sewage Board started the drinking water scheme in the town in 1980. At present it is planned to supply 17 MLD (10 lakh litres per day) of drinking water to the town from Shivanasamudra near Malavalli at the cost of Rs. 22 crores and 36 lakhs through Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board. The work is under progress. When this scheme is completed, the water problem to the town will be completely solved. In Maddur in 1999-2000, the number of public taps were 185 and private taps were 1805. Each tap capacity is about 5 gallon in the year 1998-90 and in 1999-2000 amount collected of Rupees in the form of water charges are Rs. 1,11,289 and Rs.1,030,340 respectively. For that, the expenditure made by the municipality was Rs. 5,12,285 and Rs.6,99,150 respectively.

Public Health and Sanitation

There is no sanitation facility to the city pits system is adopted for toilets. Municipality Health assistants take birth and death enrollment and they take precautionary measures to prevent epidemics

Municipality has appointed 20 poura karmikas for sanitation works two parks are established measuring 250'X1000' and 400'X170' and looks after its management. In the year 1999-2000 Rs.3,64,502 rupees were spent for Public Health and Sanitation

Other Services

Since 1933 this town has received electricity connection. At present Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd., has taken the responsibility of supplying electricity. In 1999-2000, 2,180 street lights, 3,085 housing connections, 805 commercial connections and eight Industrial connections have been provided In 1998-99 for electric lights 2,72,000 rupees, in 1999-2000, 27,800 rupees have been spent under the jurisdictions of municipality. In 60km of road, 15km of tar roads have been constructed. For maintenance of roads, Municipality has spent Rs. 2,78,000 during 1999-2000.

Under the jurisdiction of Municipality, there were four slums, in this there are 425 huts. For the rehabilitation of the dwellers in this slum, 179 Pakka houses have been constructed. In the year 1999-2000, Municipality in its total income has spent as follows for various purposes.

Public health and Sanitation- Rs. 3.65 lakhs; Public works- Rs. 13.80 lakhs; Water Supply- Rs. 6.99 lakhs; Road, and Light, Maintenance - Rs. 4.78 lakhs; Sewage and Controlling of epidemic disease, - Rs. 25.00 lakhs; staff salary Rs. 35.18 lakhs.

Details of the Income and Expenditure of some selected years of the Municipality

Years	Income (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs)
1960-61	83,468.00	1,08,811.00
1965-66	1,53,222.00	1,65,865.00
1970-71	2,64,754.00	2,29,823.00
1975-76	4,09,231.00	3,72,839.00
1980-81	8,85,919.00	8,81,232.00
1985-86	9,92,780.00	10,67,414.00
1990-91	23,32,722.00	21,59,220.00
1995-96	33,45,087.00	35,14,605.00
2000-2001	2,36,13,000.00	2,76,68,692.00

Shrirangapattana Municipality

Srirangapattana municipality started in 1918. In 2001, March election was held, 23 members were elected. The distribution of elected members are as follows:

1. General -08, General (women)4, BC(A) 4, BC(W) women-2, BC(B)-1, BC(B) women - 1, SC-1, SC (W) -1, ST - (W) - 1, The area of this municipality is around 10.5 sq.km, it consists of 23 wards. Total tax payers in this are 5666.

Water Supply

Water is supplied to the town through the river submersible pumps and hand pumps by means of protected water supply scheme was started on 1st December 1934 and completed on 3rd April 1935. In 1972 two over head tanks have been constructed, the capacity of these tanks are 2.25 gallon. For supply of more water near Ghosae Ghat pumping station is under construction. In

Shrirangapattana there are 2,655 private taps and 300 public taps. Now daily 5 lakh gallon, of water is supplied. In the year 1999-2000, the expenditure for supplying of protected drinking water to the town is around Rs.6,94,576 the amount collected in the form of water tax is about Rs. 2,52,683.

Public Health and Sanitation

The municipal Health department has been taking precautionary measures to prevent epidemic diseases. Health inspectors keep the records of birth and death. There is no sanitation. Pits have been adopted to the toilets. 30 members municipality workers have been appointed to protect the town sanitation by the municipality. During 1999-2000 municipality has spent Rs. 5.79 lakhs.

Other Services

Under municipality Jurisdiction 18 km tar road, two km of concrete road, 15km of mud road and 17km of other roads are there. For the first time on 26th October 1928 Shrirangapattana got the electric connection. At present KPTCL taken the responsibility of supplying electricity to the town. The town has a street light facility, municipality is having 700 tube lights, 260 sodium lights and 100 lights with bulbs. Municipality is running a pre-primary school. There are 30 municipal workers in the municipality. There are four slums in these areas in this town. Totally 929 people are living in these slums and there are 258 houses and huts.

The details of income and expenditure for Shrirangapattana Municipality for selected years is as follows :

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	1,19,958.98	11,6,791.00
1965-66	1,25,142.44	13,6,501.41
1970-71	2,21,626.00	20,8,108.69
1975-76	2,85,467.00	3,12,366.91
1980-81	7,12,419.00	6,78,103.00
1985-86	11,01,790.00	10,44,314.00
1990-91	17,52,154.00	16,49,109.00
1995-96	62,76,500.00	62,07,000.00
2000-2001	70,74,509.00	38,84,756.00

The details of expenditure under various heads for the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are as follows :

Details	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Public Health and Sanitation	3,45,007	3,90,792	5,79,349
Expenditure from the municipality to the PWD or public works	2,38,300	8,03,575	2,48,670
Water supply	3,31,451	8,72,340	5,95,043
Management of the Roads and lights	2,88,863	2,96,760	8,46,646
Sanitation and epidemic disease	51,850	2,10,480	30,000
Salary of the staff	3,86,948	17,52,225	25,05,844
Miscellaneous	18,16,993	40,66,809	27,40,862

In the year 1998-99 Shrirangapattana municipality has bagged first prize for its good performance in revenue collection.

Malavalli Municipality

Malavalli municipality was started in 1903, under the municipality Act, it had 15 members. Recently in March 2001 elections were held and 23 members have been elected. The distribution of seats are as follows: general merit 6 (2) General (lady) 34 (3) Backward class (A)-4, (4) Back ward Class (A) F-2 (5), BC (B) 1(6) BC (B) ladies- 1, SC-3(8), SC(W) - 2, According to the population census the city population was 29,777 upto 1993 municipalities jurisdiction was 2 sq.kms, the number of tax payers were 5,350. After that Ugranapura Doddi, Marehalli and Manchenahalli revenue gramas joined to the municipality. Under the municipality, total area is divided into 23 wards. In 1996-97 tax payers are 5,850 and average tax 40 rupees, in 1997-98 this is about 6,000 and 40 rupees respectively.

In Malavalli city, in 1994-95 with the help of HUDCO, HUDCO layout was constructed. It consisted of 85 houses. With the request of Municipality office, the Housing Board came forward to provide road, sanitation, water supply and also other civic amenities to this layout.

Water supply

Before the setting of municipality water was supplied to the town by the *kunniru katte*. But now the water is supplied from Marehalli kere. Water is

supplied to the town through taps by installing motor pump set to the Marenahalli tank 10 lakh rupees has been spent for this scheme. There is an income of four lakh rupees to municipality in the form of water cess. In 1997 124 public taps and 1997 private taps were erected The quantum of water supplied every day is about 20 lakh litres.

The Karnataka Water Supply and Sewerage Board has taken the responsibility of supplying safe drinking water scheme to the city, the construction works of two tanks with a capacity of two lakh and one lakh litre is under progress.

Public Health and Sanitation

Even though the city is free from epidemic diseases, the municipality has taken certain precautionary measures to prevent the disease. The municipal Health Inspectors along with the precautionary measures of diseases, have also taken the responsibility of birth - death enrollment. To protect the hygienic condition of the city, 33 municipal workers have been employed. There are six slums in the jurisdiction of Municipality, HUDCO has taken the responsibility of the slums to keep them clean and to solve the problems of slums.

The details of Income and Expenditure of Malavalli Municipality for the selected years are as follows :

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	1,63,202	90,753
1965-66	1,87,950	2,08,017
1970-71	2,28,665	2,33,689
1975-76	4,22,450	4,08,722
1980-81	4,58,320	7,99,189
1985-86	8,26,796	8,11,707
1990-91	39,71,400	37,53,000
1995-96	62,25,230	57,65,200
2000-2001	1,31,99,807	1,14,52,770

The details of expenditure under various heads for the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are given next page.

Details	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Public Health	3,45,007	3,90,792	5,79,349
Sanitation			
Expenditure from municipality for PWD or public works	2,38,300	8,03,575	2,48,670
Expenses			
Water Supply	3,31,451	8,72,340	5,95,043
Road and Light	2,88,863	2,96,760	8,46,6463
Maintenance			
Sanitation and Epidemic diseases	51,850	2,10,480	30,000
Salary of the Staffs	3,86,948	17,52,225	25,05,844
Miscellaneous	18,16,993	40,66,809	27,40,862

Krishnarajpet Town Panchayat

Krishnarajpet town panchayat was for the very first time established as municipality in 1905. In the previous Municipality, the strength of the members was 15. In the year 2001 municipality election were held including three reserved seats along with the selection of 15 members, this municipality converted into Town Panchayat in 1995. Its area, is 5.6 sq.kms with 18 wards. On 19th August 2001 panchayat election was held and 18 members were elected. The distribution of the members are like this: General - 6, General (W) - 3, BC (A)-2, BC (A) W-2, BC(B)-1, Sc-2, SC(W)-1. Number of tax payers were 3075. According to 1991 census population of town was 17,999.

For the first time in 1980 town planning was started, and Subhashnagar and Hemavathi Nagar layouts were formed.

Water Supply

Previously the water was supplied through borewells to Krishnarajpet. At present, water is supplied from river Hemavathi. The Karnataka Water Supply and Sewage Board has taken the responsibility of supplying water. In 1986, the pumping station was constructed at a cost of Rs.75 Lakhs by KUWS and D.B. Constructed in 1997 with 50 thousand gallons capacity, two overhead tanks, pumping the water and supply of water started. As on 1997 in the town there were 150 public taps and 1,100 private taps. Every day, average 2,25,000 litres of water was supplied to 24,000 people. The annual income is about 5 lakh rupees and the expenditure for supplying of water is Rs. 4,70,000.

Public Health and Sanitation

Drainage system was not adopted in the town. Health Inspectors are appointed to look after the health of the common people. City toilets have pits. To look after the city sanitation 18 permanent municipal workers and 25 temporary staff have been appointed. The details for selected years is as follows :

Income and Expenditure of Krishnarajpet Town Panchayath

Year	Income Rupees	Expenditure in Rupees
1960-61	67,270	61,840
1965-66	2,00,211	2,17,132
1970-71	1,30,211	1,31,046
1975-76	2,91,924	2,23,043
1980-81	3,49,925	3,98,384
1985-86	35,92,408	36,28,489
1990-91	12,39,922	11,89,505
1995-96	18,12,737	17,40,534
2000-2001	24,39,869	25,13,757

Other Services

As on 1999 in town Panchayat jurisdiction there were 13 km unrepaired roads, 30 km mud roads and 8 km Jalli Kallu roads. In 1999-2000 in the town there were 3,036 house lights, 1,800 street lights. The KPTCL is supplying electricity to the town. In this town jurisdiction there are four slums.

Town Panchayats are running two Balawadis from past five years with an expenditure of Rs. 96,000. From past two years for various educational, social and cultural institutions 21,000 Rupees grants have been given and 30,000 Rupees had been spent for this. Park with an area of 40,000 Sq.feet has been constructed and maintained for the sake of public.

The total income, for various purposes, in 1999-2000, the amount spent by the Town Panchayat are as follows:

1. Janarogya (Public Health) and Sanitation- Rs. 10,14,932.
2. Public Works- Rs. 14,75,995
3. For Water Supply -Rs. 4,95,750
4. Maintenance of Road and light - Rs. 4, 53,985.

5. For drainage and control of epidemic diseases-Rs.35,35,487
6. For Salary of Staff-Rs. 59,67,183

Out of the reserved fund of 18 percent for the welfare of SC and ST's, the details of amount spent were as follows; 1997-98- Rs. 3,24,800' 1998-99 and 1999-2000 - Rs.1,99,762. The Municipality has spent Rs. 12 lakhs to construct commercial complex and Rs. two lakhs to construct market.

Nagamangala Town Panchayat

Nagamangala municipality was started in 1945. But on basis of 1995 Government order this was converted into the town panchayat. Then (in 1991 population census) its population was 14,069, municipality area was 6 sq.kms. This town is divided into 15 wards. In 1998, the numbers of tax payers were 3,791 and it raised in the year 2000 to 3,859. Recently election was held to the Panchayat on Dec. 2001 and 15 members were elected. The distribution of reservation is as follows General-6, G(W) -3, BC (A) -2, BC (A) W-2, BC (B) - 1, SC (W) - 1.

Under the city planning act, in 1970 this town included T.B.Layout, Mandya Road New Layout (New Muslim Block) and Ashraya Yojana Layouts were constructed.

Water Supply

Drinking water is supplied through piped water supply scheme to the town at the rate of 45 litres per day per person by the Town Panchayat.

Public Health and Sanitation

Since there is no underground drainage system in the town, septic tanks (pit system) for solid and liquid waste management is in practice. Town waste is transported through tractors. 23 municipal workers are working, health inspectors are taking safe measures to prevent epidemic diseases. In the town panchayat, there are 9 slums including 210 huts and 4 slums are cleaned and improved.

Other Services

Under the town Panchayat jurisdiction, 26km roads, 14 km Tar Roads, 4km Jalli Kallu Road and 8 km mud roads are included. KPTCL is supplying electricity to the town, 225 sodium vapour lamps and 210 tube lights are adopted to the streets.

**Details of Expenditure Nagamangala Town Panchayat for the years
1997-98 and 1999-2000 (in Rupees)**

Details	1997-98	1999-2000
Public Health & Sanitation	8,28,514	8,10,815
For PWD or Public Works	1,66,294	6,60,961
Expenditure		
Water Supply	5,76,864	5,11,883
Maintenance of Road and light	6,66,419	4,23,873
Drainage and Epidemic diseases	6,66,419	4,23,873
Salary of the Staff	21,17,271	21,02,902
Miscellaneous	2,40,799	7,52,860

**The Details of Income and Expenditure for selected years are as follows
(in Rupees)**

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	59,186	66,767
1965-66	97,973	1,01,159
1970-71	1,44,692	1,34,713
1975-76	3,64,768	3,18,279
1980-81	8,22,494	5,26,892
1985-86	6,86,812	7,54,973
1990-91	10,00,026	9,30,918
1995-96	11,41,717	11,42,871
2000-2001	13,13,919	16,84,159

Pandavapura Town Panchayat

Pandavapura Municipality has been established in 1935. But in 1995 it was converted into town panchayat. Election was held in March 2001 to town panchayat, 17 members were elected. Members reservation distribution was as follows this. General - 6, General Women-3, BC(A)- 2, BC (A) - Women-2, BC (B)-1, Sc-1, SC (Woman) - 1. Area of the town was 4.34 sq.km., according to the census of 1991, the population was 15,998. The town was divided into 17 wards. The member of tax payers were 4,525.

Under city planning scheme of the town panchayat housing board, has constructed 35 houses, and provided civic amenities.

Water Supply

Drinking water supply was started during 1934 by constructing pumping station (1933) to pump water from Vishvesvaraiah Nala. To augment the supply of drinking water, drilling of borewells was taken up. In 1990 two tanks with a capacity of 2.5 lakh litres and 5 lakh litres were built to supply water through piped water supply scheme. At present there are 240 public taps and 2,350 domestic taps in this town. Per capita water supply per day was 125 litres.

For supplying water 4,73,526 rupees were spent in 1999-2000. In the form of water tax 1,16,512 rupees of payments are remitted to panchayat.

Public Health and Sanitation

There are 25 municipal workers to look after the town sanitation and also to follow the measure to bring under control the epidemic diseases. Among the three slums, in these areas, 1410 people are living. Totally there are 305 houses and huts in these slums. The Slum Clearance Boards looks after the supervision and sanitation of the slums of Town Panchayat and also looks after the birth-death enrollment.

Other Services

Totally, there are 22 km roads, out of which 10 km Tar roads 12 km kachcha roads, first time, this town received electricity connections on 27-05-1931 KPTCL is supplying electricity to the town. Totally street lights in the town are 520 (110 sodium Vapour Lamps and 410 Tube Lights)

The Town Panchayat has built municipality office building, Conference Hall, Mutton Shop, Quarters in the fair ground, Bus stand, Hotel and Shopping complexes. Out of 18% of the reserved fund for SC, ST during 1997-98, amount was Rs. 1,50,000, expenditure was Rs. 1,24,361. The reserved fund was Rs. 1,75,000 and the expenditure was Rs. 98,000 in 1998-99 and the reserved fund was Rs. 1,50,000 and the expenditure was about Rs. 1,66,400 in 1999-2000.

The details of Income and Expenditure for selected years are as follows

Year	Income	Expenditure
1964-65	2,25,675	1,22,516
1980-81	6,27,133	5,27,315
1985-86	5,92,641	5,65,517
1990-91	16,47,506	15,82,807
1994-95	16,90,576	20,33,170
1997-98	20,74,830	19,18,440
1998-99	39,05,077	24,20,089
2000-2001	26,30,736	20,99,959
2001-2002	47,95,765	35,98,173

The details of expenditure incurred under various heads for the years 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are as follows :

Details	1998-99	1999-2000
Health and Hygiene	2,70,489	7,89,113
Amount Spent from the Municipality to PWD or public works	1,44,904	1,81,935
(A) Expenditure of Govt. grants	3,67,385	19,94,807
Water supply	3,10,644	4,35,052
Maintenance of Road and Light	3,61,468	2,03,043
Maintenance of Drainage and light	1,60,062	2,02,271
Salary for the staffs	15,63,926	20,25,557
Miscellaneous	10,60,353	3,25,371

Grants for local institutions from the State Finance Commission

In order to strengthen the local self institutions management and to work more autonomously 73 and 74 amendments are issued to our Constitution. The Government has abolished the income resources like Octroi tax, entertainment tax, vehicle tax and some of other taxes. In order to set right the above income sources of local institutions, to give grants to the Local institutions State government has recommended to establish State Finance Commission. To grant finances to urban Local institutions, the State government formed State Finance Commission and it came into force from 1997-98. According to the recommendations of the commission the total portion of loans are received by the State Income institutions are gradually increased and this has been achieved to distribute 36% to urban and village Local institution in this 15% to sanction to city local institutions and rest of the amount to panchayat raj institutions. In the total allotment it was aimed to increase from 10% (2001-2002) to 15% to local institutions.

State finance commission grants so far released to the city local institutions all over the state in 2000-01 and 2001-02 was Rs.532.33 and 548.02 crores respectively. Like wise for Mandya district 7 City local institutions during the year 2001-02 Rs. 5,52,50,698 and Rs. 4,68,35,110 as State Finance Commission grants were released from the government respectively.

Even though government accepted the State Finance Commission's report headed by Dr.Thimaiah, it was not possible to release the grants to the city local institutions according to the commission recommendations of the amount fixed. Almost all the grants are going to the salary for the staff, this amount

was in sufficient for street light, water supply, electricity supplying charge, drainage system and for other services. So the government could not follow the recommendations of the Commission's Report.

The Second State Finance Commission was set up and in its report new recommendations has been made on that basis, grants are to be released for the city local institutions. It is under the active consideration of the Government.

Under the recommendations of the State Finance Commission from 1998-99 to 2001-2002, for various Local Institution of the Mandya district the grants are released. The details are given below :

Name of the Local Institutions	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Krishnarajpet Taluk Panchayat	39,76,000	20,80,107	18,34,100	41,47,792
Maddur Municipality	27,46,000	36,71,709	144,20,836	71,95,836
Malavalli Municipality	35,37,000	28,25,292	49,59,168	31,31,168
Mandya Corporation	1,31,00,000	1,70,70,702	217,09,808	130,43,308
Nagamangala Taluk Panchayat	22,90,000	19,08,599	20,82,396	140,41,198
Pandavapura Taluk Panchayat	27,37,000	17,57,970	30,94,380	35,50,808
Srirangapattana Municipality	36,18,000	29,05,000	74,50,000	17,25,000

Urban Development Authority, Mandya

For the developmental works of the urban areas, government has established urban development department, except the construction of houses, managing the slums, this department is providing all other civic necessities. Even it looks after the city municipality developmental works. This department looks after the supply of drinking water and drainage system to the cities, building and distributing the houses to the deprived classes of the society, to improve the fundamental facilities of the civilians, central and state government schemes to be implemented are some of the responsibilities rendered by this department. For the low income group communities to provide basic facilities under the central and state government Financial assistance, SJSRY, small and

medium towns development schemes, 10th financial commission and Balika Samruddi yojana are also being implemented.

The Karnataka urban Development Authority started on 15-04-1988 with 20 members, under the rules of 1987, The Mandya Urban Development Authority construction of layouts and distributing houses, giving license letters to start the buildings, protecting the green belt zones, and to under take developmental works are some of the objectives of this Authority. So far this authority has constructed Sahooakar chennaiah and sathanoor layouts and totally 483 houses were distributed. In this 54 houses for SC's and 7 houses for ST's are distributed. In addition Vivekanandanagar layout developmental work is also under progress.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the last five years are follows :

Year	Income in Rupees	Expenditure in Rupees
1995-96	59,67,242.55	74,16,452.65
1996-97	44,24,599.00	43,15,399.00
1997-98	62,82,943.50	62,53,989.00
1998-99	3,64,68,371.00	3,63,78,474.00
1999-2000	7,76,02,966.00	7,85,74,333.00

Slum Clearance

Intensive urbanization, industrialization and for jobs, people are migrating from villages to cities. Because of these reasons in this century in big cities slums are developing continuously. For rehabilitation of the slum dwellers Karnataka Slum Clearance Board has started a sub-unit in Mysore, Mandya, Chamarajanagar and Coorg districts are covered under this unit. Constructing roads, providing sanitation to the slum are the main aims of Slum Clearance Board.

Drinking water, road, sanitation, street light, toilets and other necessary facilities are provided in declared slums. Slums which can improve with fixed expenditure under state government grants are developing. Wherever necessary, in the places 20% State government grant and 80% from HUDCO loan assistance are available for constructing the houses, rehabilitation is provided to the houseless people. The beneficiaries are required to clear the loan along with interest in monthly installments within 20 years period.

Talukawise details of construction of houses in the district

CMC	Identified Slums	Declared Slums	No. of Families	Slum population	Undeclared
Mandya city	25	23	2791	15,491	2
Maddur city	4	3	757	3,785	-
Srirangpattana	5	3	149	562	2
Pandavapura	4	2	253	1,563	2
Malavalli	7	6	498	2,922	1
Nagamangala	15	10	347	1,578	5
K.R.Pet	4	4	559	3,037	-

Talukawise details of construction of houses in the district

Taluks	Under HUDCO Scheme	Under NCP Scheme	Total
Mandya	985	292	1,277
Malavalli	60	50	110
Srirangpattana	74	-	74
Pandavapura	38	-	38
Maddur	240	-	240

To provide basic necessary facilities, in declared slums 20% of the expenditure has to be provided for the construction of HUDCO houses and for providing salary to the staff, are some of the expenditure items of the authority. To provide basic facilities in 69 lakh rupees expenditure and with the HUDCO loan facility 205 houses construction plan is there, with Asian Development Bank in selected slums of Srirangpattana, Mandya and Maddur cities, to develop the entire basic amenities under the estimation of 180 lakh rupees are expected, under the State wise in 24 first grade cities. Slum development schemes in Mandya city slums are to be developed with an expenditure of Rs. 444.46 not only that with the help of HUDCO assistance in the declared slums in the Mandya city and in taluk centres providing basic facilities and planned to develop these slums.

Urban Planning

The main aim of the urban planning unit is to prepare and implement the developmental scheme to urban and rural areas and to give technical assistance. In 1903 Mysore City Development Board rules for city planning and

development this was the first Act prepared and enacted by the Government. After urban planning came into existence, this department is implementing urban and town developmental schemes. Housing board, Industrial Area Development Board, Regulated Market Committee and this department is providing assistance to local institutions also.

Mandya district urban planning unit started working in Mandya from 11-09-1975, Mandya city and all other municipalities of the district are under its purview. Along with technical opinions were given for revenue department and for other institutions, In addition the blue print of the layout from the public, district local institutions etc. to the subjects related, technical opinions are given. The main functions of this office are listed out as given below.

1. After conducting survey preparation of blue print maps and development maps of the various cities, towns and villages in the district.
2. Technical opinions are given about the land uses of the non-agricultural land.
3. Layouts to be prepared and given. Local institutions in the district about urban and village planning to local institutions and private persons.
4. Technical assistance given for local institutions in the district about urban and village planning.
5. For Mandya city local planning area preparing complete development and overall schemes, government permission has to be obtained for these schemes. After government has given permissions to the scheme in local area, a certificate has to be given to start developmental works.

The details of other activities undertaken by this office under urban planning are as follows :

1. Under central scheme according to the State government order to Mandya town, complete development scheme has been finally permitted by government. In addition the government approved the comprehensive scheme, which is under progress.
2. Karnataka City and Village Scheme Act of 1961, the incident under 10 Malavalli town scheme has been prepared and sent to the government for approval.
3. According to the Karnataka Urban and Rural Development Act., for Mandya city established Mandya urban Development Authority, according to the order of the government. Local notified area has been declared.

4. For Mandya city under this Act complete development and comprehensive development schemes are being prepared.
5. Mandya city and Maddur town development maps were prepared. For Maddur town complete development maps are being prepared.
6. Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet, Pandavapura and Srirangapattana municipalities of the district town maps are being prepared.
7. Including Krishnarajpet and villages coming under its preview under the Karnataka urban and rural scheme Local scheme area declaring plan is also there.

Regional Planning

The Cauvery Valley Development Planning Authority was established to provide better supplementary amenities to the people of backward areas by making use of existing basic resource i.e., river water and it has in its jurisdiction. Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Coorg and Tumkur districts. To implement this scheme, Joint Directors office was established in Mysore in 1979.

Housing scheme

Migration of the people to the urban areas is increasing day by day because of the growth of city and industrialisation. Housing problem is increasing specially in the city areas. Increasing construction cost, lack of developed sites, migration of workers etc. are some of the problems, which accelerated the housing problem. Housing Co-operative Societies, City Development Board, Karnataka Housing Board, under various schemes, like Indira Avas Yojana, Dr. Ambedkar Vasathi Yojana, Ashraya Yojana are some of government housing activities which helped to solve these problems. Government institutions have taken up many huge housing activities in the district. In this, some are reserved for Schedule Castes and-Schedule Tribes. Construction of quarters by the Government for village accountants, police and hospital staff have contributed to minimize housing problem. Government have undertaken some housing construction schemes already described under the Mandya Zilla Parishat and Zilla Panchayat.

Karnataka Housing Board

Having central office in Bangalore, the Karnataka Housing Board, has taken up large scale housing construction activities in the district to solve the

residential houses problems. In order to provide houses to houseless people in Mandya District, Housing Board has established its offices during May 1992. This office has three divisions. They are; 1) Implementing Schemes Divisions, 2) Division of Protecting Boards Property and 3) Old schemes supervision division. 1. Collection of outstanding amount and disbursement of loans is the responsibility of the board. 2. The Board has planned to construct houses in all the taluk centres.

Mandya City

In Swarnasandra Layout of Mandya town SIHN category houses were constructed in 1956-58. In the Bannuru road SRHS houses were constructed in 1967-68. In the Shankarnagar Layout eight middle income group houses and two low income group houses were constructed in 1973-75. In the first phase of Hosahalli, 182 ERS category houses, 142 LIG category houses and 67 MIG category houses totally 391 houses were constructed in 1983-84. In the second phase Layout of Hosahalli EWS category houses 103 LIG category houses and 39 MIG category houses, and totally 286 houses were constructed in 1985-06.

In the Guthallu Layout under the community housing schemes 32 MIG category houses 18 HIG category houses, were constructed.

Maddur Taluk

In Leelavathi Layout - 10 LIG houses, 20 SRHs houses, constructed in 1971-72.

Pandavapura taluk

Under mass housing scheme 12 LIG houses, 24 SRHs houses were constructed in 1970-71.

Krishnarajpet Taluk

In Krishnarajpet town, nine MIG houses, Six LIG houses were constructed in 1970-71.

Malavalli Taluk

In Malavalli town LIG houses, 24 SRHs houses, in 1972-73 and 20 LIG houses, and 11 MIG houses were constructed in 1987-88. In Purigali, Malavalli Road 97 LIG houses were constructed in 1991-92.

Shrirangapattana Taluk

In Shrirangapattana town 12 MIG houses and five LIG houses were constructed in 1971-72 and handed over to municipality. In Arekere village 12

MIG houses and 34 SRHs houses were constructed in 1971-72. IN Belagola village 300 SISH houses were constructed in 1966-68.

Nagamangala Taluk

Near the tank three LIG houses, three MIG houses, eight SRHs houses were constructed in 1973-76. Near TB eight SRHS houses in 1970-71 and eight SRHS houses constructed even in 1973-74.

The details of new housing schemes, undertaken by the Karnataka Housing Board in Mandya District.

1. In tank'bed, sites are allotted and 247 LIG houses, 663 MIG (1), 719 MIG (2), 624 HIG (1), 101 and HIG (2) It is planned to construct 2,254 houses. This scheme has been approved by the Government for an amount of Rs. 219700.70.
2. In Swarnasandra Colony 21 LIG, 18 MIG (1) and 16 MIG (2) houses are under construction under hundred housing schemes programme.
3. Under 100 housing scheme, it is planned to construct 100 houses in 10 acres of land, in Nagamangala Taluk.
4. In Maddur taluk in 10 acres of land the construction of houses are planned.
5. Under 100 housing scheme, it is being planned to construct houses in an area of 10 acres both in Malavalli and Krishnarajpet taluks.
