

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Karnataka has imbibed rich tradition in fostering local self-government institutions to suit the changing times. The concept and *modus operandi* of these institutions has undergone revolutionary transformation through the ages.

Ancient times

In ancient Karnataka local bodies were called as *uru* (literally a town), *okkalu* (residents or households), *praje, ura hadinentu jati* (the eighteen castes of the village), *ura halaru* (many), *ura samastaru* etc. The term *okkalu* denotes the households of original settlers also called *mooligas*, engaged in agriculture. The inscriptional evidences found in the district attest about the existence of 32 *okkalus* at Sogal, (980 AD), 60 each at Manoli and Kirusampadi (Golihalli of Khanapur tq) and 50 at Pirisingi (Sirasangi). As the village grew to be a major town, the merchants and other groups also were included in the assembly. Thus, the Golihalli record of 1173 speaks of the *settis, settiguttas* and the sixty *okkalu* of the place. A Belgaum record speaks of an assembly of *mooligas* and *gavundas* of villages in 1199. Mention is made of the five *gavundas* and the *mukhya samasta prajegalu* (all the leading citizens) of Bellalige in the modern Athani taluk. In *agrahara* villages the assembly of *mahajans* or heads of families of scholars served as a local body. Inscriptions indicate that the *Agraharas* like Huli was administered by 1,000 *mahajanas*, the places like Hireasundi and Belambi (modern Belvi) were administered by 200 and 50 *mahajanas* respectively. Executives of the village assemblies were known as *hittus* or men of different professions. An inscription of 1167 from Ramatirtha (Athani tq) bestowing the land grants to Rameshwara temple by the *mahaprabhus* and *hittus* of Aygali

attests this. The Saundatti inscription of 1229 reveals about prevalence of more number of *gavundas* in certain villages, based on several considerations viz, Elarave (Yadravi) has 12, Kondanur (Konnur) seven, Bettasura (Betsur) six, Murgod 12, Hasundi 12. As a chief executive *gavunda* had to share all the responsibilities of the village assembly including the powers to try petty criminal cases.

By about 10th century *nadu* emerged as self-governing institution comprising of group of villages corresponding to modern hoblis or taluks vested with the responsibility of providing irrigation facilities, administration of justice and imposition of taxes, with their own rules of administration. They were headed by *nadagaundas* or *nadaprabhus*. The *nadu* assembly not only served as liason between the provincial or central government and different localities, but also could influence the administration in passing many regulations in the interest of the people of the locality. It was empowered to impose certain taxes in villages in its jurisdiction, to bestow gifts out of income from tax in deserving cases or institutions. Inscriptions testify about the existence of larger regional bodies of a federal character like *mahanadus* which had attained a prominent place among the then institutions of self-government comprised of not only representatives of villages but also of the towns in its jurisdiction. These *mahanadus* mainly being guild assemblies contributed much towards the enrichment of civic amenities of the region in addition to their main activities of trading. They used to allocate specified revenues to the local temples. The inscriptions found at Shedbal and Kallolli mentions this. The other important places of congregation of *mahanadu* assemblies in the district were Hirisingi (Sirasangi) where, in 1186 AD, representatives of eight towns of modern Dharwad and Belgaum districts had met and made a grants to the local Hebbeshwara temple. Similar *mahanadu* of four towns existed at Venugrama (Belgaum in 1204), Kurumbetta (Mamdapur, Gokak taluk), Golihalli of Khanapur taluk, 1166 AD, and at Kavilasapur (Arjunawad, Hukeri taluk 1260 AD). This confederations of four town guilds are mentioned as *nalkuru pattanada settiguttaru*, according to inscriptions of the 12th and 13th centuries.

The town assemblies which were in vogue during the pre-Vijayanagara period consisted of *mahajanas*. The Venugrama inscriptions of 1204 AD attests that among other source of income of the town assemblies, house tax, shop tax and tolls were the chief

sources with an exemption of payment of taxes by school master, temple manager and village watchman. The chief executive authority of the town assembly were known as *pattanashetti* or *pattanaswamy* and the number of *pattanaswamis* in a place depended on its extent. Towns were divided into *keri* (street), and *bala* (ward). Hooli of Saundatti taluk described as 'Emperor of towns' was one of a few towns in medieval Karnataka which had separate street assemblies in different *keries*, altogether comprising of 1,000 *mahajans*, and the assembly of its streets as they were called, had 100 members each. The Persian inscription of the Adilshahi times of Hukeri speaks the *mahdar* (decision) of the *mahajans* and the *balutiyan* (balutedars) of the town assembly about the endowment of *chawar* land for the construction of a cistern and a guest house for public use.

Modern Period

This former Bombay Presidency area had the self-government institutions like a) Municipalities, b) Local Boards, c) Village Panchayats, d) Notified Areas, e) Sanitary committees, f) Sanitary Boards and g) Cantonments. The municipalities came into being in the district by the Act No. XXVI of 1850 of the East India Company. Accordingly a municipal agency (Municipal Committee) for any town or suburb was to be constituted on an application of its residents. Much earlier to the establishment of municipal committees for civil areas in the district, as early as in 1832, to look after the civic affairs of military camp at Belgaum, the Cantonment Board was constituted by the Government.

In the beginning, the municipal bodies were headed by the Magistrate and a committee of members appointed by the Government. Accordingly, municipal committees for places like Belgaum (1852), Athani and Gokak (1853), Nipani and Yamakanmaradi (1854) were constituted. (However, Yamakanmaradi was later abolished in 1914). Twelve years thereafter, in accordance with the East India Companies Act, in 1862, all Collectors, Asst Collectors, Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris were appointed as *ex-officio* Commissioners of the municipalities within their jurisdiction. Later, Bombay Act No. VI of 1873 brought some radical changes in the municipal administration. Accordingly, Municipalities not only obtained corporate existence but also were classified on the basis of population. Any municipality having not less than 10,000 population was categorised as City Municipality and those with less than 2,000 were declared as Town

Municipalities. Later, according to Supplementary Municipal Act (No II of) 1884, the earlier distinction between the town and city municipality was abolished. However, after 17 years, in 1901, according to Bombay District Municipal Act No III of 1901, once again the earlier distinction was revived in view of special powers given to the executives of the City and Town municipalities.

In course of time, municipalities for other important towns of the district viz, Saundatti (1876), Saundatti Yellamma (1878) and Ramdurg (1886) were constituted. Yellamma Municipality formed in 1878 was a pilgrimage municipality specially notified by the Government in order to provide better amenities to the pilgrims. Later, Saundatti municipality was merged with pilgrimage municipality in 1886.

Element of Elected Members: The 1873 Act and the subsequent Acts thereon facilitated a gradual increase in the proportion of elected members in the municipal administration. Though, the principle of election on restricted franchise was ushered in for the first time in 1873, it was put into practice only in 1882 in case of then existing City Municipalities (Belgaum and Nipani). The Collector continued to be the President of both town and city municipalities, till the passing of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901 which fixed the ratio of elected members at a minimum of one-half with a provision to increase it when Government thought it fit and municipality was permitted to elect its own President provided the selection was approved by 2/3 of the Councillors.

By 1920-21, a considerable advancement in municipal self-government institutions was clearly visible according to several executive orders passed by the Government. By this time, the qualification regarding the payment of taxes was reduced so as to enlarge the orbit of franchise and the number of councillors was increased in proportion to the population. There was a provision for representatives from minorities, and all Municipalities were given the freedom to elect their own President. Till 1924, women were disqualified from being elected as Councillors but this restraint was removed by the Bombay Act No. 1V of 1924.

In all its comprehensiveness, according to Bombay District Municipalities Act 1901, the term of office of the Municipal Council was three years with a provision to extend for one more year. The Act had divided the municipal functions into obligatory and optional.

There was a provision for compulsory constitution of managing committee in all the municipalities and pilgrim committees for those places declared by the Government. The control over municipal bodies was exercised by the District Collector, the Director of Local authorities and the State Government depending upon the matters related. The Director of Local authorities had powers to remove any Councillor for being guilty of misconduct in discharging his duties while the State Government had powers to remove the President and the Vice-President for misconduct. According to the Act of 1901, a Municipality for Bailhongal was constituted in 1919. By 1919, the number of municipalities in the district was seven.

Borough Municipalities: The Bombay Borough Municipalities Act 1925 conferred greater powers on Municipal boroughs than those conferred on Municipalities governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. Accordingly Belgaum and Nipani were upgraded as Borough Municipalities. In the case of Borough Municipalities, Standing Committees with wider powers were constituted. Under the above Act, the appointment of a qualified Chief Officer was made compulsory and he was given powers to control subordinate staff. Under the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947) the Boroughs were authorised to conduct all approved schools within their areas, and they managed primary education.

Table indicating income and expenditure of TMCs for the year 1873-74, 1914-15 and 1940-41, is given below.

Name of the Municipality	Year of Constitution	1873-74		1914-15		1940-41	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Belgaum	1852	18,820	18,408	90,018	1,27,573	2,16,348	1,93,830
Athani	1853	11,056	7,931	19,645	16,225	30,929	30,870
Gokak	1853	4,965	3,761	15,309	15,871	36,317	35,829
Nipani	1854	6,260	6,127	20,859	14,776	1,09,833	1,02,156
Yamkanmardi	1854	565	300	1,166	1,480	—	—
Saundatti							
Yellamma	1878	—	—	18,605	13,367	42,425	27,513
Ramdurg	1886	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bailhongal	1919	—	—	—	—	27,060	39,564

During the period from 1938 to 1954, the element of official representation in municipal administration gradually vanished and municipalities became people's institutions and the Government was only in the background to regulate and supervise. The earlier restricted franchise was fully liberalised. After Independence, since the merger of the former princely areas like Ramdurg and Shahpur etc, the Municipalities working there either remained independent or merged with new areas. Accordingly, the former Shahpur municipality merged with Belgaum in 1952 and Ramdurg continued to be an independent municipality. In 1954, with the introduction of adult franchise, reservation of seats for SCs and STs was introduced by withdrawing the earlier system of reservation of seats on community basis for Muslims, Christians and Anglo-Indians. Before Reorganisation, in the district, the Municipalities like Belgaum and Nipani were governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act 1925 and the other towns under the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901.

Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964

After the Reorganisation of State, uniform and comprehensive legislation governing municipal bodies called Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 (Act XXII of 1964) was brought into force from 1st April 1964. According to 1964 Act, there is a provision for 15 Councillors to be elected when the population of the town does not exceed 20,000 and it provides for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000. The term of office of the Councillors and Presidents is five years; however it is left to the Council concerned to hold elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President every year also. According to the amendments made to the 1964 Act in the State, since 1983, the voting age under adult franchise has been reduced to 18 from 21 and also there is a provision for reservation of 20% of the total seats for women. The Act of 1964 has laid down various important functions of municipalities which include matters relating to sanitation, health, civic amenities like maintenance of roads, markets etc. In 1973, nine earlier Town Panchayats of the district were upgraded as Municipalities. The latest elections to the Municipalities in the district were held by the end of 1983 and were reconstituted. The total number of Councillors of all the municipalities of the district including Belgaum Corporation, Cantonment Board and excluding NAC, Gokak Falls was 314 and of them 231 were general members, 54 women, 29 SC and ST members as in 1985-86.

At present (1986) the number of municipalities working in the district is 18 including Cantonment Board and NAC for Gokak Falls. The table given below indicates the year of constitution, income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the district for the years 1981-82 and 1985-86 (amount in lakhs).

Name of the TMC/ Corporation	Year of consti- tution	1981-82		1985-86	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Cantonment Board	1832	20.71	19.59	23.67	55.34
Belgaum	1852	241.17	214.43	338.47	432.48
Athani	1853	13.54	9.33	24.00	14.23
Gokak	1853	22.33	18.84	35.69	41.44
Nipani	1854	42.19	44.00	74.89	75.51
Saundatti-Yellamma	1878	15.38	15.49	20.91	19.54
Ramdurg	1886	9.28	9.88	14.23	15.26
Bailhongal	1919	14.51	11.16	19.00	12.66
Gokak Falls (NAC)	1965	0.38	0.24	1.51	0.85
Chikodi	1973	13.87	12.28	14.75	16.53
Hukeri	1973	3.78	3.87	6.30	6.51
Khanapur	1973	5.04	7.78	7.73	6.91
Konnur	1973	3.90	4.10	—	—
Kudachi	1973	0.31	0.50	2.24	2.91
Mudalagi	1973	10.40	10.34	9.07	9.99
Raybag	1973	2.74	2.15	2.93	3.48
Sadalga	1973	4.75	3.22	5.81	5.20
Sankeshwar	1973	20.31	20.35	21.98	23.48

A brief account of some of the important Municipalities of the district as illustrations presented in in the preceding pages.

TMC Athani: It was on 1st October 1853 the Athani Municipality came into being. In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, the latest reconstitution of the Council was in 1983 with 19 Councillors, with six seats reserved, three

each for women and for the SCs and STs. In 1985 it had an area of 4.31 sq km with 6,595 residential houses and a population of 27,549 (1981). The number of rate payers as in 1985-86 was 6,300 and the incidence of tax was Rs 11.4 *per capita*. At present, Athani gets protected tap water from the Krishna river flowing near Halyal, about 10 km from Athani. The protected water supply scheme was completed in 1967 at an expenditure of Rs 18 lakhs. The improvement scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 32 lakhs commenced in 1981 which includes the construction of additional service reservoir of 13.63 lakh litre capacity and a sump of 90,920 litre capacity. At present about 9.09 lakh litres of water is being supplied to the town which works out to 33 litres *per capita*. There are about 30 public taps and 1816 private connections within the limits of the TMC. In the absence of UGD system only open gutters are in existence. The sanitary work of the town is supervised by the Senior Health Inspector assisted by 48 Pourakarmikas and other necessary staff. The total length of roads of all categories was 14.15 km in 1984-85. The town was electrified for the first time in 1942 by a private company and later in 1966 by the KEB and it is reported that the total number of street light points and domestic connections during 1985-86 was 634 and 4,284 respectively. It is reported that the Council had spent Rs 59,246, Rs 31,114 and Rs 24,515 during the years 1985-86, 1984-85 and a year before for various ameliorative measures of the SC and ST population out of 18% reserved budget.

The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1983-84, 1982-83 and 1981-82 accounted to Rs 2.80, Rs 2.57 and Rs 3.16 lakhs while the development grants availed in the above years accounted to Rs 30,000, Rs 2.00 lakhs and Rs 75,000 respectively. During 1983-84 the distribution of expenditure of the Council under different major heads was as follows: Rs 6.37 lakhs on establishment, Rs 4.23 lakhs on public health and sanitation, Rs 3.10 lakhs on miscellaneous, Rs 1.84 lakhs on water supply and Rs 1.09 lakhs on maintenance of roads and lights etc. The total staff employed by the Council is 74 including 48 Pourakarmikas. The total income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1974-75 to 1985-86 was as follows (the figures in the bracket indicating expenditure) in terms of lakhs of rupees. 1974-75: 5.74 (5.87); 1976-77: 7.21 (8.72); 1978-79: 8.75 (8.46); 1980-81: 13.85 (14.69); 1982-83: 12.84 (17.50); 1984-85: 13.28 (13.19); 1985-86: 24.01 (14.22).

T M C Bailhongal: Civic activities of the town commenced after constituting a notified area committee in 1914-15 followed by a Municipality in July 1919 under the provisions of the Bombay District Municipalities Act 1901. In its latest election held in July 1983, it was reconstituted with 15 Councillors with due reservation of four seats, three for ladies, and one for the SCs and STs. At present, the area of the town is reported as 7.69 sq km with 6,607 residential houses, 6,500 rate payers and incidence of tax is reported as Rs 11.31. The population of the town as in 1981 was reported as 26,465. The town has an extension area (Indira Nagar) comprising of 13 acres formed with the financial assistance given by the Government. Earlier, a public well called Huded Bhavi and other wells were the source of raw water. A protected water supply scheme fetching water from the Malaprabha, which is about ten km away, commenced in 1972 and was completed in 1975 under NRWS at an estimated cost of Rs 24.75 lakhs with the financial assistance given by the Government (1/3rd of the cost) and LIC (2/3 of the cost) in the form of loan. At present, on an average, the total quantity of water supply per day is about 6.11 lakh litres which works out to 72 litres per day *per capita*. During 1984-85, the number of public taps, private domestic and non-domestic connections reported was 250, 1023 and 85 respectively. The under-ground drainage work earlier started in 1955 at an estimated cost of Rs 3.71 lakhs was not completed. The Municipal Hospital maintained by the Council was handed over to Govt during 1981-82. The total staff employed by the Council is 109 including 46 Pourakarmikas. The Council manages two High Schools, M J (Jackson) High School (1912) and MKCR (Maharani Kittur Channamma Residential) Girls High School (1966) in addition to three public parks. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council is about 20 km. For the first time, the town was electrified in 1956 and at present number of street lights and domestic connections reported is 713 and 4,100 respectively. The total amount incurred by the Council during 1985-86 towards maintenance of lights and roads accounted to Rs 58,910 and Rs 53,521 respectively. For various ameliorative measures of the SC and ST population the total amount expended by the Council for 1985-86, 1984-85 and 1983-84 accounted to Rs 85,147, Rs 39,867 and Rs 33,165 respectively. The entire Harijanakeri of Bailhongal has been provided with lights under Bhagya Jothi Scheme and all the Janatha houses also. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1984-85, 1983-84 and in the year before accounted to Rs 5.82, Rs 5.28 and Rs 5.28 lakhs

respectively while the subsidy received for distribution of house sites for 1984-85, 1982-83, and 1976-77 accounted to Rs 73,000 Rs 12,500 and Rs 20,000 respectively. The total assets and liabilities of the Council by the end of March 1985 stood at Rs 9.74 lakhs and Rs 11.72 lakhs respectively. In 1984-85, the distribution of expenditure of the Council on certain important heads was as follows: Rs 6.31 lakhs on establishment, Rs 3.15 lakhs on water supply, Rs 4.15 lakhs on public health and sanitation while the money expended on public works, roads and lights, miscellaneous, and on education including library accounted to Rs 2.84 lakhs, Rs 61,895, Rs 33,358 and Rs 14,858 respectively. The present office building of the TMC was constructed in the year 1931 at a cost of Rs 15,000. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years in terms of lakhs of rupees is as follows: (The figures in the brackets indicating expenditure) 1974-75—5.01 (4.25), 76-77—7.78 (6.64), 78-79—8.03 (8.15), 80-81—10.88 (10.39), 82-83—9.74 (12.03), 84-85—13.55 (13.41) and 85-86—18.99 (21.65).

Belgaum City Corporation

Belgaum Municipal Committee was the first committee to be constituted among the then Municipal Committees of the Bombay Karnataka area, as early as in 1851 December covering 23,115 population (1881) and having a total income of Rs 35,460. Later, it was upgraded as Borough Municipality under the Bombay Act XVIII of 1925. In 1952, the former Shahapur Municipality under Sangli Senior State also merged with Belgaum Municipality. Since June 1977, the municipal status has been upgraded as a City Municipal Corporation with an enlarged area comprising of the neighbouring villages viz, Basavana Kudachi, Kanabargi, Alarwad and Yamanapur (a notified area) and parts of Kakati. In 1981, the population of the Corporation excluding the Cantonment limits was 2.74 lakhs with an area of 72 sq km. The total number of residential houses within the Corporation limits was 28,044 in 1984-85 with 26,369 tax payers and incidence of tax was Rs 169. The latest elections to the Corporation were held in December 1983 and the present Council comprises of 51 Corporators and of them, 13 seats are reserved, 10 for ladies and three for the members belonging to the SCs and STs. Town planning was introduced for the town in 1962. The Corporation has formed the new extension called Malmaruti in 1965 covering an area of about 811 acres. Since 1981-82 to 1985-86, the total expenditure made by the Council for the formation and development of the layout including

the cost of providing civic amenities amounted to Rs two crores. The extension area covers about 3,278 plots of various dimensions.

Water supply: About two hundred years ago, major sources of water to the town were five tanks found in different areas of the town and wells. Generally, in Belgaum, majority of the houses have been provided with wells. At present, city gets protected water supply from Rakaskop water supply scheme since 1961 where a dam was built across the river Markandeya at a distance of about 22 km from the city. The above water supply scheme presently managed by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board was completed in 1961 at an estimated cost of Rs 89 lakhs. At present, on an average, daily water supply to the town is about 236.39 lakh litres which works out to 68 litres per day per head. In 1985-86, the total number of public tap points and private domestic and non-domestic tap connections were reported as 225, 774 and 493 respectively. It is proposed to augment water supply to Belgaum by making use of water from Hidkal reservoir. The proposed improvement scheme mainly includes redesigning the distribution system and construction of additional ground level reservoir laying two additional gravity mains, etc, which cost about Rs 4.30 crores which is already taken up and in addition, the proposed work to bring water from Hidkal dam to Belgaum has been estimated to cost Rs 15.53 crores. The town has underground drainage facilities covering nearly three-fourths of the area, and had been started in the year 1970 and is still in progress. The total cost of the scheme was Rs 227.94 lakhs. The total length of underground drainage is about 62 km in addition to about 139 km length of cement concrete and about 81 km length of masonry gutters. The total expenditure towards drains upto the end of December 1985 was Rs 123.64 lakhs. No educational institutions are run by the Corporation. However, 36 primary school buildings owned by the Corporations are now rented to the Government. The total amount of grant-in-aid given by the Corporation to various educational, socio-cultural institutions of the town amounted to Rs 1.59 lakhs in 1985-86 as against Rs 5.14 lakhs in 1983-84. There are about 20 small and big parks and gardens maintained by the Corporation covering an area of about 23 acres in different parts of the town. The total extent of length of roads of all categories maintained by the Corporation within the limits was about 362 km mainly comprising of about 205 km of asphalted road as in 1985-86. For the first time, town was electrified in 1938 by Amalgamated Electrical private company. In 1985-86, the total number of street lights of different

categories accounted to 11,654 and that of domestic connections 5,129 and 392 industrial connections. In 1986 the work of construction of Electrical crematorium has been taken up by the Corporation at Sadashivanagar at an estimated cost of Rs 25 lakhs. For various ameliorative measures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the amount expended by the Council under 18% of its budget was of Rs 20.21, Rs 19.17 and Rs 9.70 lakhs during 1985-86, 1984-85 and in previous year respectively. The Corporation has provided about 266 quarters to its Pourakarmikas. Corporation has given an exemption of payment of development charges in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. The Corporation has also supplied 100 sewing machines to the deserving Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people free of cost, incurring an expenditure of Rs 88,556 in addition to providing community TV sets to the localities of the SCs & STs. For the first time, Octroi was introduced in 1864-65. Since 1950, the Octroi was collected jointly by the Belgaum municipality and the Cantonment Board according to the Government order. The total amount of Octroi grant availed by the Corporation for 1985-86, 1984-85 and for 1983-84 accounted to Rs 139.02, Rs 168.33 and Rs 148.14 lakhs respectively. The total staff employed by the Corporation in 1985-86 was 1,533 including 661 Pourakarmikas.

In 1985-86, the percentage of expenditure by the Corporation in relation to its total expenditure was about 35% on establishment, 24% on miscellaneous, 17% on public works, 12% on maintenance of roads, 5% on maintenance of drains, 3% on lighting, while the percentage of expenditure made on drainage, public health and sanitation, and maintenance of water supply accounted to 5%, 2% and one per cent respectively. To supplement its income, the Corporation had taken up construction of two shopping complexes near Bus-stand and in Basaveshwara circle (in 1983-85) at an estimated cost of Rs 29.00 and Rs 44.00 lakhs respectively and the work in respect of first one is completed. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1976-77 to 1985-86 amount in lakhs is as follows. (The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure). 1976-77: 156.04 (131.89); 1978-79: 178.61 (147.41); 1980-81: 216.73 (182.62); 1982-83: 256.59 (224.75); 1984-85: 347.85 (359.69) and 1985-86: 338.47 (432.47).

Cantonment Board, Belgaum: The establishment of a Military

station at Belgaum in about 1818 caused the need for a statutory agency to look after the civic affairs of the area and as a result of this in 1832 the Cantonment Board was constituted covering the military camp of Belgaum City. In 1875-76, the income of Cantonment Board was Rs 13,133 chiefly derived from fines for breaches of Cantonment rules, right of grazing within the military limits and the levy of certain fees for privileges granted to the civil residents in the Board area. The revenue was devoted for maintenance of markets and conservancy establishments, hospitals and slaughter houses etc. At present, it is the only (Class I) Cantonment in the State of Karnataka governed as per Section 13 of the Cantonment Act 1924 administered by the Central Government. The present area of Cantonment limits is about 1,777 acres comprising of main Cantonment, Civil area and the fort zone with 25,942 population and about 1,429 houses as in 1981. There is no provision for construction of new houses in the Cantonment area. The latest elections to the Board were held in 1985 and the present Board comprises of 14 members, of whom seven are elected including one reserved for SCs and STs and rest nominated. The number of rate payers in 1984-85 was 1,134 and incidence of tax was Rs 20. Since 1962 protected tap water is being supplied to the Cantonment area through its own distribution system, the source being the same as in the case of Belgaum and is managed by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board. The water supply scheme was commenced in the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs 6.31 lakhs. There is a proposal for improvement of the existing scheme in two phases at an estimated cost of Rs 57.75 lakhs. On an average, the quantity of daily supply of protected water is 13.63 lakh litres per day which works out to about 68 litres per head. The total number of public taps in 1985-86 was 251 and that of private connections 1067.

In the absence of under-ground drainage facilities in the cantonment area, sullage is disposed of by human labour. The medical requirements of the Cantonment area are attended by an out-patient dispensary and a maternity home started by the Board in 1954-55. The total sanitary staff employed by the Board is 88. Since 1920, two primary schools (one Marathi and one Urdu medium) are maintained by the Board. During 1985-86, the total expenditure incurred by the Board on education was Rs 7.92 lakhs. The Board also maintains five gardens and one reading room. The total length of Cantonment roads is about 38 km. Electrification was provided from 1934-35. At present, there are about 656 street light points

within the limits of the Board. The total staff employed by the Board is 226 including the Pourakarmikas and others. No Octroi grant is given to the Board. Property tax, water supply charges, rent from shops and entertainment tax are the main sources of income. During 1983-84, of the total expenditure (Rs 34.77 lakhs) the Board had spent Rs 22.66 lakhs on establishment, Rs 6.01 lakhs on education and library, Rs 2.90 lakhs on public health and sanitation and Rs 99,570 on maintenance of roads and lights, while the amount expended on items like miscellaneous, water supply, drainage, and on public works accounted to Rs 95,653, Rs 74,741, Rs 28,585 and Rs 20,490 respectively. In 1985-86 the Board has constructed a commercial complex on self-financing basis at an expenditure of Rs 8.50 lakhs to supplement its income. The total income and expenditure of the Board for some years from 1973-74 to 1985-86 is as follows: (The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure in terms of lakhs of rupees). 1973-74 17.75 (11.54); 1975-76 24.22 (21.88); 1977-78 34.00 (35.37); 1979-80 22.71 (30.20); 1982-83 20.73 (19.58); 1982-83 34.30 (32.08); and 1985-86 23.67 (55.34).

T M C Chikodi: The Town Panchayat constituted in 1959 was upgraded as Municipality in 1973. Its latest reconstitution took place in July 1983 with 15 members including five seats reserved. In 1984-85, the total extent of municipal limits was 2.50 sq km with 3,810 residential houses and had a population of 22,789 in 1981. The town has an extension called Indiranagar and S No. 54, covering an area of 20 acres formed in the year 1980 at an expenditure of Rs 2.50 lakhs. The main source of water to the town is drawn from wells and borewells drilled at Vadril, Jainapur and Umrani tanks situated at a distance of 6-7 km from Chikodi. Since 1970, protected tap water is being supplied to the town under a scheme completed in the year 1970 with the financial assistance by the Government in the form of loan to the extent of Rs 7.39 lakhs. Generally, Chikodi experiences scarcity of water during summer. To overcome this permanently, it is proposed to get water supply from the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal at a distance of 5 km drawing water from Raybag high level distributing canal situated at about 8 km from Chikodi. The proposed scheme is estimated to cost Rs 99.76 lakhs. The number of public taps and private connections is reported as 80 and 994 respectively. As in 84-85, on an average, the total quantity of water supply per day is 6.83 lakh litres which works out to about 30 litres *per capita* per day.

There are open surface drains of 'V' Type in existence (2,167 metres in length) and the Council had incurred an expenditure of Rs 2.60 lakhs towards public health and sanitation for 1984-85 and the total sanitary staff employed by the Council is 41 including 36 Pourakarmikas. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984-85 was 12.72 km. The town was first electrified in the year 1954 and at present there are about 541 street lights and about 4,642 domestic and other connections within the town limits. The Council also maintains two *balawadis* and one ladies club. The expenditure of the Council on these two institutions during the last five years was Rs 1.25 lakhs. The chief revenue yielding assets of the municipality include a *dharmashala*, school buildings, a fish market and municipal stalls (with 15 shops) in addition to its own office building constructed in the year 1948 at a cost of Rs 15,000. The amount of expenditure incurred by the Council towards the welfare measures of the SCs and STs for 1985-86, 1984-85 and 1983-84 accounted to Rs 64,867, Rs 50,433 and Rs 68,881 respectively. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 85-86 and in the preceding two years amounted to Rs 4.71, Rs 5.80 and Rs 5.26 lakhs respectively, while the development grants availed in those years accounted to Rs 10,000, Rs 1.10 lakhs and Rs 30,000 respectively. The distribution of expenditure of the Council for 84-85 on certain items was as follows: Rs 2.51 lakhs on water supply, Rs 1.00 lakh on public works, while it was Rs 1.00 lakh on sanitation and Rs 63,891 on lights. The income and expenditure of the Council was as follows for some year in terms of lakhs of rupees (expenditure given in brackets): 1976-77 5.49 (3.74), 78-79 8.81 (8.94), 1980-81 8.80 (8.82), 82-83, 12.93 (14.13) 1984-85 18.27 (16.58), and 85-86 14.75 (16.53).

TMC Gokak: The commercial town Gokak got a municipality for the first time in 1853 to manage its civic affairs. The latest reconstitution of the Council took place in 1983 comprising of 19 councillors and of them 15 are general seats and the rest reserved. In 1985-86, the town had an area of 10.71 sq km with 6,431 houses and a population of 42,496 (1981). A new extension (Lakshmi Badavane) comprising of 64 acres land with about 600 houses has come up with a financial assistance from the State Government. The number of rate payers in 1985-86 was equal to the number of houses and the incidence of tax reported is Rs 10. Town planning was introduced for Gokak in 1982. From the very beginning, the main source of water to the town is the Ghataprabha. The protected water supply scheme started

in 1961 at an estimated cost of Rs 8.30 lakhs partly assisted by the loan of LIC (Rs 3.00 lakhs) and Government (Rs 2.75 lakhs) was completed in 1982. An additional improvement scheme which is yet to start has been proposed by the Council at an estimated cost of Rs 8.21 lakhs. At present on an average, daily supply of water to the town is about 13.63 lakh litres, being 32 litres *per capita* per day. The number of private and public taps reported at present is 3,018 and 155 respectively. The town has no scheme of UGD and there are only surface drains to the extent of 28 km in length. The Council maintains one Ayurvedic dispensary since 1967. The sanitation work of the town is attended by a Senior Sanitary Inspector assisted by 61 Pourakarmikas and others. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council in its limits was 32.65 km in 1985-86. For the first time, electricity was installed here in 1959, and the number of street lights and domestic connections in 1986 was 1,465 and 2,967 respectively. The amount expended by the Council on various welfare oriented schemes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1985-86 and in the preceding two years accounted to Rs 27,000, Rs 28,672 and Rs 56,060 respectively. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1985-86, 1984-85 and 1983-84 accounted to Rs 9.33, Rs 11.37 and Rs 10.34 lakhs respectively, while the development grant availed in those years accounted to Rs 50,000, Rs 1.15 lakhs and Rs 30,000. The Council had also availed the grant of Rs 35,512 and Rs 1.52 lakhs for 1985-86 and 1984-85 for the formation and distribution of house sites to the poor and weaker sections. During 1985-86, the distribution of expenditure on certain major heads by the Council was as follows: Rs 11.71 lakhs on establishment, Rs 10.64 lakhs on public works, Rs 6.51 lakhs on water supply, while the amount incurred on miscellaneous, health and sanitation accounted to Rs 92,123 and Rs 44,166 respectively. The present office building of the TMC was constructed in 1853. The total staff employed by the Council is 109. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1976-77 to 1985-86 is given below (the figures in the brackets indicate expenditure in terms of lakhs). 1976-77 17.48 (16.95); 1978-79 15.88 (18.47); 1980-81 18.88 (19.76); 1982-83 25.37 (27.01); 1984-85 33.73 (36.72) and 1985-86 35.85 (41.44).

TMC Nipani: The municipality was constituted at Nipani in 1854 with 13 members. Later, it was upgraded as a Borough Municipality in 1925. In 1981, it had a population of 41,783. The latest

reconstitution of the Council was in June 1983 comprising of 23 councillors with seven seats reserved, four for women and three for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1985-86, the total area under the Council was 3.18 sq km with 5,244 houses. The number of rate payers and *per capita* taxation during 1985-86 was 5,244 and Rs 251 respectively. During 1970-71, a new extension (Shahunagar) was developed by the municipality by acquiring 65 acres of land at an expense of Rs 2.18 lakhs, wherein (about 419) plots have been formed for residential purpose. Previously water supply to the town was from the Siruguppa tank situated about 3.5 km from Nipani by constructing a dam in 1952-53. Later in 1966 protected water supply scheme through the Jawaharlal Water Works was started by constructing a tank at an expenditure of Rs 16 lakhs of which Rs 1.83 lakhs was the contribution made by the TMC and the rest being a loan from Government. To augment the existing water supply, the Council has proposed for an improvement scheme, tapping the water from the Vedaganga at an estimated cost of Rs 2.33 crores. At present, the daily supply of water per head is 64 litres and the total supply of water per day to the town is about 27 lakh litres. The total expenditure incurred by the Council during 1984-85 towards maintenance of water supply was Rs 2.33 lakhs. The total number of private and public tap connections reported in 1985-86 was 3,065 and 128 respectively.

The town is not covered by the UGD Scheme. The total length of ordinary drains (stone masonry) is about 43 km. The amount expended by Council towards public health and sanitation in 1985-86 accounted to Rs 4.61 and Rs 3.14 lakhs respectively. The Council also manages a dispensary (1930), maternity home (1933), and a child welfare centre (1951). The total staff employed by the Council is 191 including 75 Pourakarmikas. The Council maintains one Municipal high school (1923) and three balawadis in addition to three public parks. The total length of roads maintained by the Council in 1985-86 was about 40 km at an expenditure of Rs 4.31 lakhs. For the first time, the town was electrified in the year 1940 by Nipani Electricity Company. The total number of street light points and domestic connections reported within its limits was 1,067 and 3,382 during 1985-86. The total expenditure incurred by the Council towards lighting in 1985-86 was Rs 2.64 lakhs. For various ameliorative measures of the SCs and STs, the amount expended by the Council under 18% reserve budget was of the order of Rs 4.86,

Rs 3.62 and Rs 2.15 lakhs during the years 1985-86, 1984-85 and a year before.

Among other grants and subsidies, the Octroi compensation grants availed by the Council for 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 accounted to Rs 21.30, Rs 23.49 and Rs 24.65 lakhs respectively in addition to development grants of Rs 50,000 for 1983-84 Rs 1.40 lakhs for 1984-85 and Rs 50,000 for 1985-86. The loans availed by the Council for the construction of houses under low cost housing scheme for 1984-85 and in the previous year was Rs 15,000 and Rs 57,900 respectively in addition to the subsidy of Rs 25,000 and Rs 42,000 respectively in the above years. In 1984-85, the total expenditure of the Council on establishment was of Rs 18.50 lakhs as against Rs 5.39 lakhs during 1973-74, while the expenditure on miscellaneous was reckoned at Rs 86,483 and Rs 1.29 lakhs during the above years respectively. The public works executed by the Council during 1984-85 was valued at Rs 3.06 lakhs as against Rs 1.64 lakhs during 1973-74. The present office building was constructed in the year 1937 (Ground Floor), and first floor in 1955, with an estimated cost of Rs 63,000. It is reported that there are 185 revenue yielding assets possessed by the TMC including two staff quarters. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1975-76 to 1984-85 is as follows : (the figures in the brackets representing expenditure in terms of lakhs of rupees) : 1975-76 : 25.39 (26.61), 1977-78 : 31.57 (26.71), 1979-80 : 36.79 (28.81), 1981-82 : 42.19 (44.00) 1983-84 : 59.32 (54.85), 1984-85 : 57.78 (52.85) and 1985-86 : 74.89 (75.51).

TMC Ramdurg : Ramdurg was the headquarters of a former princely State. The Council constituted in 1886 was headed by the Karbhari of the former State till 1927 when an elected body was constituted for the first time. The present municipal limits of Ramdurg includes two neighbouring villages viz, Kilabanur and Turnur with a population of 27,552 (1981). The latest reconstitution of the Council was done in 1983 comprising of 19 councillors, including five seats reserved. At present, the area of the town is reported as 2.80 sq km with 4,372 residential houses and rate payers, *per capita* taxation being Rs 16.40 (1986). The main source of water to the town is the Malaprabha. Since 1966, protected tap water is being supplied to the town at an estimated cost of Rs 62 lakhs with the financial assistance by the Government in the form of loan to the tune of Rs 5.63 lakhs. An improvement scheme has been proposed by the

Council at an estimated cost of Rs 62 lakhs for augmenting the existing supply of water. At present (1986), on an average, the daily supply of protected water to the town and its *per capita* supply is reported as 22.73 lakh litres and 82 litres respectively. The town has 37 public taps, 1,057 private domestic, and 83 non-domestic tap connections (1986). At present, only open surface drains are in existence. A dispensary and maternity home set up by the Council in 1957 were handed over to the Government in 1981. The total expenditure incurred by the Council towards sanitation and public health for 1985-86 and a year before amounted to Rs 46,054 and Rs 90,237 respectively. The total sanitary staff employed by the Council headed by a health inspector was 40. The total length of roads of all categories within the town limits is about 11 km and the electricity was first supplied here in 1948 by a private company (Mahadev Pratap Electric Company). The total number of street light points, domestic and non-domestic connections together is reported as 725 and 3,915 respectively in 1985. The amount expended by the Council towards street lights for 1985-86 was Rs 1.61 lakhs. For various welfare measures of the SCs and STs, the expenditure incurred by the Council for 1985-86 and 1984-85 accounted to Rs 49,516 and Rs 54,349 respectively.

The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council during 1985-86, 1984-85 and in 1983-84 was Rs 4.57, Rs 4.36 and Rs 4.98 lakhs respectively. In 1985-86, town development grant and grant under Bhagya Mandira Scheme received by the Council accounted to Rs 50,000 and Rs 12,000 respectively apart from other statutory grants. The total number of employees of the Council is reported as 55. In 1983-84, the distribution of expenditure on certain important items was as follows: Rs 5.02 lakhs on establishment, Rs 3.68 lakhs on miscellaneous, Rs 1.66 lakhs on public works, Rs 84,039 on drainage, while the amount expended on water supply, health and sanitation, roads and lights accounted to Rs 43,188, Rs 41,364 and Rs 14,333 respectively. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1976-77 to 1985-86 in terms of lakhs of rupees is as follows: (the figures in the brackets indicating expenditure). 1976-77 4.57 (4.10); 1978-79 6.80 (5.12); 1980-81 9.07 (6.98); 1982-83 11.42 (13.14); 1983-84 13.78 (13.49); 1984-85 15.54 (14.84) and 1985-86 14.22 (15.26).

T M C Sankeshwar: The former Town Panchayat at Sankeshwar formed in 1968 was upgraded as municipality in 1973. The present

area of municipal limits is 17.61 sq km with 3,950 houses. The total number of tax payers in 1984-85 was 4,000 with *per capita* taxation of Rs 16. The latest reconstitution of the Council was in 1983 comprising of 15 councillors, and of them four seats are reserved. The population of Sankeshwar in 1981 was 24,018. From the very beginning, the Hiranyakeshi is the main source of water to the town. The protected tap water is being supplied to the town since 1963 with an expenditure of Rs 4.37 lakhs fully assisted by the Government in the form of loan. At present, the town has 875 private and about 36 public taps and on an average, the total quantity of water supply per day is about 15.91 lakhs litres which works out to about 66 litres *per capita* per day. The town experiences a serious water problem during summer when water is supplied through tankers. To improve the scarcity conditions, one of the schemes proposed by the Council is to supply water from a bore well at Chikalgud village yielding 10,000 gallons PH. The preliminary estimate for the above work amounting to Rs 50.00 lakhs has been submitted to the Government for approval. At present only surface drains are in existence. Council also maintains a hospital. The total sanitary staff employed by the Council is 40, headed by the sanitary inspector and about 36 Pourakarmikas. A park is also maintained. The total length of roads of all categories maintained is about 15 km. The town was electrified in 1956 and the number of street lights, domestic and other connections is reported as 700 and 4,310 respectively. The total amount expended by the Council for various welfare oriented schemes for SCs and STs for 1985-86 and in the previous two years accounted to Rs 69,098, Rs 34,283 and Rs 32,146 respectively. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1985-86, 1984-85 and 1983-84 amounted to Rs 5.09, Rs 6.22 and Rs 5.64 lakhs respectively, while the development grant availed in the above years accounted to Rs 30,000, Rs 1.90 lakhs and Rs 39,000 respectively. The Council had also availed transportation grant for supply of drinking water in the above years to the order of Rs 70,000, Rs 1.25 lakhs and Rs 54,000 respectively. The present municipal building was constructed in 1964 at a cost of Rs 1.50 lakhs.

The distribution of expenditure of the Council for 1985-86 under different heads was as follows: Rs 4.47 lakhs on water supply, Rs 2.69 lakhs on public health and sanitation, Rs 2.82 lakhs on public works including roads and drains, etc and Rs 1.24 lakhs on maintenance of lights, while the expenditure incurred towards

establishment and miscellaneous amounted to Rs 1.81 lakhs and Rs 75,700 respectively. The total income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1976-77 to 1985-86 was as follows (the figures in the brackets indicating expenditure) in terms of lakhs of rupees. 1976-77 : 5.64 (5.69), 78-79 : 8.30 (7.79), 80-81 : 11.96 (11.42), 82-83 : 21.83 (23.00), 84-85 : 24.25 (23.18), 85-86 : 21.98 (23.48).

TMC Saundatti : A Municipality was constituted for Saundatti town in 1876. Thereafter, a separate, temporary pilgrimage municipality to look after the civic affairs confining to Yellamma Hills (Ugargol) was constituted in 1878. Later, in 1886, the Saundatti Municipality was amalgamated with Shree Yellamma Municipality, and present TMC is known as Saundatti-Yellamma Municipality. Under the present set-up the Municipality was reconstituted in 1983 with 19 Councillors including three seats reserved. In 1981 the population of the TMC was 26,404 with an area of 13.57 sq km. The total number of residential houses and the number of tax payers as in 1986 was 6,069 and 5,916 respectively with an incidence of tax being Rs 17.26. Earlier, open wells and tanks were the sources of water to the town. At present, the Malaprabha is the main source of water. An effort was made by the TMC during 1959 to provide piped water to the parts of Saundatti as well as Yellamma Hills, but it was discontinued in the absence of electricity. Since 1985-86 protected piped water is being supplied to the town by a scheme estimated to cost about Rs 12.46 lakhs entirely borne by the Municipality. The total storage capacity of the ground level reservoir is about 29.55 lakh litres including 22.18 lakh litres storage capacity at Yellamma hills and on an average the quantity of water supply per day *per capita* at present is about 68 litres. In 1985-86, the total number of private and public tap connections reported was 1,049 and 36 respectively. The earlier under-ground drainage scheme commenced in 1958 could not be completed since the merger of some parts of Saundatti town in the Malaprabha project and new UGD Schemes are planned at an expenditure of Rs 4.19 lakhs. The total extent of length of open surface drains maintained by the TMC is about 11 km in 1985-86. The total sanitary staff maintained by the Council was 43 including 37 Pourakarmikas. The TMC also maintains two parks at Yellamma hills. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council in its limits is 31.66 km. The town was electrified in 1961 and at present the total number of street lights and domestic connections is reported as 1,302 and 2,807 respectively. For various

ameliorative measures of the SC and ST communities the actual expenditure made by the TMC during the last three years i.e., 83-84 to 85-86 accounted to Rs 19,890, Rs 63,000 and Rs 31,000 respectively. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council during 83-84, 84-85 and 85-86 was of Rs 2.91 lakhs, Rs 3.20 lakhs and Rs 2.62 lakhs respectively while the developmental grants availed during the above years accounted to Rs 30,000, Rs 1.40 lakhs and Rs 30,000 respectively. The Council had also availed a grant of Rs 31,500 under Bhagya Mandira scheme during 1985-86. In 85-86 the distribution of expenditure made by the TMC on different heads was as follows: Rs 7.70 lakhs on establishment, Rs 6.78 lakhs on Miscellaneous, Rs 1.69 lakhs on maintenance of roads and lights, Rs 1.44 lakhs towards drainages while the expenditure incurred on items like public works, water supply and on Public Health and Sanitation accounted to Rs 83,291, Rs 62,669 and Rs 45,933 respectively. The old TMC office was shifted to the present building in 1965. The administration of Saundatti Yellamma temple is governed by Renuka Yellamma Administration Act 1974 and 50% of the pilgrimage tax collected by Sri Yellamma trust is shared by the TMC. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years 1975-76 to 1985-86 is as follows (the figures in the bracket indicating expenditure) in terms of lakhs of rupees. 75-76 7.51 (7.23), 77-78 7.93 (8.12), 79-80 10.66 (7.57), 81-82 15.37 (15.49), 83-84 19.28 (17.91), 84-85 20.43 (23.27), 85-86 20.90 (19.53).

Local Boards

The constitutional development of local boards in the former Bombay Presidency area may be traced from the year 1869 when the Bombay Local Fund Act was passed, legalising the levy of local cess (one anna in a rupee) which was till then collected on voluntary basis. The Act made a provision for establishment of District Local Fund Committees comprising of nominated officials and non-officials. At the same time, Taluk Committees, even though not provided for in the Act were also established on the same lines in the advisory capacity without executive powers. The work of the local fund committee were mainly divided into (1) Public works and (2) Public instructions.

In 1881-82, the Belgaum District Local Fund Committee (Public Works Department) had an income of Rs 1.49 lakhs mainly comprising of Rs 67,340 local cess, Rs 57,130 balance of the previous year,

Rs 7,120 being Government grant and the rest comprising of income from toll *nakas*, ferries, cattle pounds, miscellaneous etc, while the expenditure accounted to Rs 1.04 lakhs comprising of Rs 50,100 for new works, Rs 32,900 for repairs and maintenance, Rs 12,760 on establishment and on other items like health and miscellaneous. Regarding the Public Instruction wing, the income for 1881-82 was Rs 84,740 and the expenditure accounted to Rs 61,640. By 1884, there was a considerable advancement in the constitution of Local Boards. In the same year District Local Board for Belgaum in place of Local Fund Committee was constituted. Accordingly, half the number of seats of the District boards were assigned to elected members. However, the Collector continued to be *ex-officio* President of the District board and the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Mamlatdar were the *ex-officio* President of the Taluk Local Boards. This state of affairs continued till 1915. Later, the position of these bodies was reviewed by Lawrence Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Bombay Government. According to the recommendation of the Committee the number of nominated members in case of District Local Boards was reduced to 1/3 and provision was made for the appointment of non-official member as President in a few selected districts and Belgaum was one of them. In 1919 this principle was made applicable to Taluk Local Boards also. Later in 1923 the Bombay Local Board Act, brought some major changes both in the constitution and the franchise. Accordingly, the strength of elected members in the board was fixed as three-fourth of the total members, the franchise for local board voters was considerably enlarged, specific provision was made for the representation of the Mohammadans and disqualification of women for membership was removed. Local Boards were declared as corporate bodies and standing committees were created. By 1935 Act, Government was empowered to abolish Taluk Local Boards wherever it considered necessary and provision was made to appoint Taluk Committees by the District Local Boards, but there was no such taluk committees in the district. The next important change in the development of District Local Boards took place in 1938. Accordingly, all the seats to the Local Boards were made to be elective and provision was made to reserve seats in general constituencies for women, Scheduled Castes, Backward tribes, etc, on the basis of population:

The term of office of the Board was four years. There was a provision to constitute several committees for effective administration.

Among other things the chief obligatory functions of the Board included : 1) construction of roads and other means of communications and their maintenance, 2) construction and repairs of hospitals, dispensaries, markets, *dharmashalas* and their maintenance, 3) construction and repair of public tanks, wells and water works, and 4) planting and preservation of trees. The main financial resources of the Board were a cess on land revenue at the rate of three annas in a rupee, a cess on water rate (upto a maximum of three annas in a rupee), income from Board property including grants. The Board had to assign to every municipality two-thirds of the cess on land revenue levied from lands within that municipality. The State Government was paying a yearly grant equal to 15% of the land revenue including non-agricultural assessment realised during the previous years.

Under the Bombay Primary Education Act LXI of 1947 the Board was to assign the District School Board a revenue equal to 15 pies in a rupee out of the income from the cesses on land revenue and water rate. The controlling authorities of District Local Boards were the Collectors, the Director of Local Authorities of Southern Division and the State Government.

In 1941, District Local Board, Belgaum, reconstituted under the provisions of Bombay Act VI of 1923 consisted of 50 elected members, of them, 9 seats were reserved. The income and expenditure of the Board for 1941-42 amounted to Rs 11.88 and Rs 12.49 lakhs respectively. Regarding expenditure, major amount was spent on education (Rs 7.13 lakhs) followed by civil works (Rs 2.88 lakhs). In 1953-54 the total area covered under the jurisdiction of DLB Belgaum was 5,350 sq miles with a population of 15.29 lakhs and the total number of members including the nominated were 60 and of them nine were reserved, four for woman and five for Mohammadans. The income of DLB Belgaum in 1952-53 and 1953-54 was Rs 1.72 and Rs 1.71 lakhs excluding the opening balance, while the expenditure accounted to Rs 7.09 and Rs 6.16 lakhs respectively.

District Development Council

After the Reorganisation of the State, the District Local Board, Belgaum was replaced by the District Development Council constituted in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. Accordingly, a three-tier

socio-economic development oriented concept of local self-governing institutions, comprising of District Development Council at the district level, Taluk Development Boards for each revenue taluk, and Village Panchayats/Town Panchayats came into vogue. Thus the district Development Council for Belgaum was constituted in 1960. This advisory body comprises of Presidents of all TDBs and official members of various developmental departments. It also includes the members of the Parliament and State Legislature, elected from the district and nominated members belonging to SC and ST communities and one seat for women representative. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* President of this body and the District Development Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner will be its Secretary. Among other things, the main functions of the DDC included the scrutiny and the approval of budgets of TDBs, reviewing their working from time to time and giving guidance for their smooth functioning, etc. During 1984-85 the DDC comprised of 52 members including two seats reserved. Now it is replaced by the Zilla Parishad.

Taluk Development Boards

In the erstwhile Bombay Presidency area when the District Local Fund Committees were constituted there was a provision for constitution of similar committees for a taluk but they were only advisory bodies without executive powers and they were working as agencies of the District Development Board in the taluk in all matters. By the Bombay Local Board Act of 1935, Taluk Local Boards were abolished and wherever it was necessary a provision was made to appoint a taluk committee by the District Local Boards. But there were no such taluk committees in the district after 1935. Since the Reorganisation of the State under the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 once again these institutions were revived and got the statutory and corporate status to carry out the various developmental activities at the taluk level. Accordingly, ten Taluk Development Boards, one each for a revenue taluk were constituted in the district. The area covered by the TDB excludes the area of municipal limits. The number of elected members of the Board was of 19 if the population of the taluk was one lakh and above, and 15 members if the population was less than one lakh with a provision for reservation of seats for SCs, STs and women. The tenure of office of these Boards was five years. The Legislators elected from the taluk were to be the *ex-officio* members of the Board. The

BDO functioned as Chief Executive Officer. Under this Act, for the first time, all the TDBs in the district were constituted in 1960 and thereafter three elections were held including the latest one in 1978. All the TDBs in the district together had 194 members in their latest reconstitution in 1978 and of them 153 were general seats, 21 seats reserved for women and the remaining 20 for the SCs and STs. Since June 1983 these Boards were being administered by Administrators appointed by the Government. Taluk Boards were empowered to supervise and guide the functions of Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats. Effective co-ordination of the work between the Panchayats and TDBs was very much envisaged in the Act.

The main functions of the Boards included formation of roads, sinking of drinking water wells, construction of bridges and buildings, undertaking of minor irrigation works, providing civic amenities, etc, including implementation of economic development programmes launched by the Government. Boards were eligible for annual grant of an amount equal to 50% of the land revenue collection of the taluk concerned in addition to Government assigning an amount equal to 10% of the land revenue collection for spending for such purpose as directed by the Government from time to time. The main sources of revenue of the Board also included the entire local cess on land revenue including water cess collected in the area. Boards were empowered to impose the duties on things like transfer of immovable properties in the form of additional stamp duty and fees on animals brought for sale etc. The table indicating taluk-wise income and expenditure of the TDBs in the district for 1985-86 is appended at the end of the Chapter. For the purpose of illustration, TDB of Chikodi has been reviewed in the following paragraphs.

Taluk Development Board, Chikodi: In accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Acts, 1959, the Taluk Development Board for Chikodi taluk was first constituted in January 1961. In its latest reconstitution in March 1978 the Board had 19 members, including five seats reserved, two for women and three for the SCs and STs. The total extent of area coming under the jurisdiction of the Board excluding the municipal limits of Chikodi, Nipani and Sadalga was 1,248.5 sq km with 3,43,776 population. The number of residential houses in 1981 was 56,495 excluding the number of houses in municipal limits. The total number of inhabited villages coming under the control of the Board

is 103 and the number of village panchayat is 78 including seven Town Panchayats. The developmental expenditure made by the Board during the last five years from 1979-80 to 1983-84 out of its own funds including the grants, loans, etc, of the Government and other developmental departments were as follows: For formation and maintenance of roads Rs 8.28 lakhs, for construction of culverts and causeway Rs 1.72 lakhs, health and sanitation Rs 2,15 lakhs, for social education programme Rs 53,000 and for family welfare Rs 29,438, while the expenditure incurred by the Board on items like distribution of house sites and Janatha Housing Programme, rural employment under crash programme and animal husbandry amounted to Rs 50 lakhs, Rs 1.68 lakhs and Rs 1.56 lakhs respectively. Towards the upliftment of SC and ST communities, out of 18% reserved budget the amount expended by the Board during the above five years on various ameliorative measures was Rs 4.88 lakhs (total) in addition to expending Rs 5,363 and Rs 4,067 on minor irrigation (repair of tank) and agricultural development.

The TDB has created good number of revenue yielding assets out of its own funds fetching an annual rent of Rs 90,000. The remunerative assets mainly include lift irrigation schemes (at Yadur and Manjri) and community irrigation wells for SCs and STs (at Itnal and Kothali) covering an extent of area about 165 acres (during 1966-72) in addition to construction of markets, godowns (18 staff quarters constructed during 1965-66 to 1981-82 at an expenditure of Rs 1.43 lakhs) in addition to Kalyana Mantap, guest house (all at Chikodi). Board also owns a tractor and road roller. The total investment made by the Board on these assets from 1966 to 1983 amounted to Rs 7.05 lakhs (excluding the cost of 18 staff quarters).

During 1984-85 the total extent of length of roads maintained by the Board was 201 km by spending Rs 1.56 lakhs and number of class rooms constructed and repaired (primary school) was 18 and 58 respectively. The number of hospitals (AMPS) run is six at several places in the taluk at an expenditure of Rs 19,600 and Board had also maintained two Veterinary Dispensaries at Chikodi and Ankali at an expenditure of Rs 51,912. The amount expended by the Board on various ameliorative measures of SC and ST population in the taluk was Rs 4.55 lakhs, extending the benefits to 505 persons on measures like maintenance of Balawadis, construction of community houses, lift irrigation schemes, contribution for hostel buildings,

medical aid and supply of agricultural implements etc. Since inception of the scheme (1976-77) upto the end of 1985 the Board has constructed 835 low cost houses at an expenditure of Rs 11.78 lakhs and 9,903 house sites have been distributed to the poor and weaker sections of the society at an expenditure of Rs 1.16 lakhs during the period from 1972-73 to 1985-86. The TDB also was running 32 Mahila Mandals, four Balawadis, six women welfare centres and six student hostels at several places in the taluk. The total staff employed by the Board was 40. The figures given below indicate the income and expenditure (latter in brackets) of the Board for some years from 1974-75 to 1985-86 in terms of lakhs of rupees: 1974-75 10.86 (15.48), 76-77 18.39 (16.09), 78-79 10.99 (12.86), 80-81 13.34 (9.08), 82-83 14.17 (16.35), 84-85 20.61 (21.59) and 85-86 23.26 (22.94).

Town Panchayats

Town Panchayats are the intermediary local-self-government bodies functioning in between a village panchayat and a municipality. According to Section 3 of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, a village having a population of not less than 5,000 and an annual income estimated not less than Rs 10,000 shall be declared by the Government as a Town Panchayat and also any existing Town Municipality with a population of not more than 10,000 can be reduced to the status of a Town Panchayat. A Town Panchayat shall consist of not less than 11 or more than 19 members with reservation of seats for SCs and women. Some of the present Town Panchayats of the district were first constituted as Village Panchayat Committees under the Bombay Village Panchayat Act of 1933. The largest number of Town Panchayats (seven) are found in taluks like Chikodi and Bailhongal, followed by Gokak (six) and Athani (four). At present the district has as many as 35 Town Panchayats now being administered by the administrators since June 1983.

The consolidated income and expenditure of all the Town Panchayats in the district during 1981-82 accounted to Rs 13.75 and Rs 13.47 lakhs respectively as against Rs 9.25 and Rs 13.34 lakhs in 1980-81 respectively while the corresponding figures for 1979-80 accounted to Rs 8.07 and Rs 9.21 lakhs respectively. The table giving some more details about the Town Panchayats of the district is given at the end of the chapter. A Town Panchayat of Manoli of Parasgad taluk is reviewed here as an illustration.

TPC, Manoli: Civic activities of Manoli started as early as in 1922 when the VPC was first formed. After the Reorganisation of the State, it was declared as Town Panchayat according to Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act, 1959. The present Council reconstituted in 1978 comprises of 19 members including four seats reserved three for women and one for the member belonging to SC and ST Communities. The total extent of area of the village is reported as about 6,811 acres with 2,401 residential houses and a population of 11,948 (1981). The number of rate payers in 1984-85 was 1940 and the *per capita* taxation worked out to Rs 17.50. The village is supplied drinking water from the river Malaprabha and the local wells. The town has only open surface drains and the amount expended by the TPC for drainage during the last five years including 1984-85 was Rs 17,450. There are about ten Pourakarmikas to look after sanitation of the area. The total extent of roads of all categories maintained by the TPC at present is about ten km. For the first time, the area was electrified in 1967 and the number of street lights and private connections (including industrial and commercial) were 221 and 2,160 respectively, as in 1984-85. The amount expended by the TPC on roads and lights together was Rs 8,672. TPC also maintains a Balawadi since 1981. The amount expended by the Council for various welfare measures of SCs and STs population during 1985-86 and two years before accounted to Rs 3,510, Rs 4,254 and Rs 7,242 respectively. The present office building of the TPC was constructed in 1982-83 at an expenditure of Rs 8,000 partly assisted by the Government grant.

Village Panchayats

In the modern period, of the erstwhile Bombay Presidency area, the Village Panchayats were first legally constituted in 1933 under the provisions of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act VI of 1933. The Act enunciated that for each local area with a population of not less than 2,000, a Panchayat was to be constituted; in deserving cases, the Government had powers to sanction a Panchayat even for lesser population. The maximum and minimum number of members for a Panchayat to be elected was fixed as 15 and 7 respectively with a provision for reservation of seats for SCs, STs and women. The term of office of the village panchayat was three years with a provision to extend upto five years. The funds of the Village Panchayat were subjected to general control of the District Local Board. During 1953-54 the total number of Village Panchayats in the district of

Belgaum including 15 Village Panchayats of Chandgad taluk was 379 and in the same year as many as 63 new Village Panchayats were started in the district. During 1953-54, the largest number of Village Panchayats (66) were reported from Chikodi followed by Athani and Bailhongal (46 each), Hukeri (43) and Belgaum (42). The total number of members of all these Village Panchayats constituted under the above Act was 3,953 comprising of 3,138 general seats, 422 reserved for women, 379 for Harijans and 14 for backward tribes. The income and expenditure of the Village Panchayats for 1953-54 was accounted to Rs 9.48 and Rs 9.13 lakhs respectively.

Functions : The Panchayat Act 1933 directed the Village Panchayats to undertake reasonable care in providing civic amenities in as many as 20 matters like supply of water for domestic use, cleaning and maintenance of public roads, drains, bunds and tanks, removing of obstructions and projections in public streets and places, construction, maintenance and repair of public roads, drains and lighting of the village etc.

Resources . Every panchayat was under an obligation to levy house tax, and tax on vacant land in addition to levying taxes or fees on as many as 16 items such as pilgrim tax, tax on fairs and festivals, entertainments, marriages, adoptions, Octroi and professions etc. The State Government was extending every year a grant equal to 30% of ordinary land revenue realised in the previous year.

Nyaya Panchayats : Another special feature of the 1933 Act was that it had made provision to constitute a judicial body called Nyaya Panchayat comprising of the members of the Village Panchayat to try petty civil and criminal cases. The Nyaya Panchayats consisted of five members elected by the Panchayat in its first meeting from among its members and there used to be a separate chairman. These Panchayats were considering such offences for trial coming under certain sections of Indian Penal Code, Bombay Prohibition Act 1949, Bombay District Vaccination Act, Bombay Primary Education Act, Village Panchayat Act etc. Pleaders, *vakils* etc, were not permitted to appear on behalf of any party. There was a provision for appeal to District and Sessions Court. In 1953-54, the total number of Village Panchayats in the district's vested with the powers of Judicial Panchayats was 287 and the number of criminal cases received during the year was 40 and cases disposed including previous year's balance were 46.

After 1956

After the Reorganisation of the State under the new set-up in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, a Panchayat for every big revenue village or group of small villages having a population of not less than 1,500 and more than 10,000 is to be constituted with not less than 11 and not more than 19 members with due reservation of seats for women, SCs and STs. In 1961 the total number of Village Panchayats in the district was 488 and by next decade the number increased to 520, and by 1981, the number of Village Panchayats in the district was 523. The latest elections to these Panchayats were held in 1978 and after the expiry of the term they are being administered by the administrator. The total income and expenditure of all the Village Panchayats in the district for 1960-61 was of Rs 20.75 lakhs and Rs 17.32 lakhs respectively. By 1980-81, the income and expenditure increased to Rs 35.62 lakhs and Rs 38.68 lakhs respectively.

The table given below indicates the taluk-wise number of VPs, income and expenditure in terms of lakhs of rupees for 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Name of the taluk	No. of VPs	1984-85		1985-86	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Athani	64	10.88	8.80	28.68	13.93
Belgaum	66	4.32	3.89	5.15	4.63
Chikodi	71	19.27	16.09	27.55	28.09
Gokak	48	18.85	14.86	10.71	7.71
Hukeri	56	6.87	4.87	6.89	5.42
Khanapur	42	8.71	5.60	13.49	9.61
Parasgad	51	7.07	5.94	8.35	6.35
Raybag	33	7.13	5.58	7.19	5.43
Ramdurg	40	7.02	4.94	6.43	4.53
Sampagaon	50	9.89	8.30	9.93	8.45

For the purpose of illustration the VPC, Chachadi has been reviewed in the following paragraphs.

VPC Chachadi: At present, Chachadi is a group village panchayat comprising of constituent villages viz, Gontamar and Gundlur (uninhabited) with the headquarters at Chachadi. The total population of the Group Panchayat as in 1981 was 4,248 including 4,138 being the population of main village. The number of residential houses within the Panchayat limits was 979 and of them 914 were in Chachadi followed by Gontamar with 65 houses. The total extent of area coming under the jurisdiction of the Group Panchayat was 8,387 acres. The VPC for Chachadi was constituted in the year 1924 in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act of 1933. Under the present Act (KVP & LB Act 1959) its latest reconstitution was done in 1978 comprising of 15 members with due reservation (two seats for women and one for SCs/STs). Since June 1983, the VPC is administered by an Administrator. The main village has been provided with protected tap water under NRWS since 1981 at an expenditure of Rs 25,000, while the other constituent villages are supplied with drinking water through wells, bore-wells and tanks etc.

During 1985-86, under NREP Grants the work of five roads was completed by the VPC at an expenditure of Rs 87,158. The total expenditure incurred by the VPC towards the promotion of welfare of SCs and STs under the 18% reserved budget was Rs 500, Rs 945 and Rs 531 during 1985-86, 1984-85 and a year before, respectively. Chachadi and Gontamar were electrified in 1976-77 and at present there are about 57 street light connections in Chachadi and about 8 at Gontamar and number of domestic connections reported are 304 and of them 287 were at Chachadi. Chachadi VPC was adjudged the best Village Panchayat during 1982-83 at the State level. The income and expenditure of the VPC for some years from 1976-77 to 1985-86 are as follows. (The figures in the brackets indicate expenditure in rupees). 1976-77: Rs 4,732 (1,135), 1978-79: 6,885 (4,856), 1980-81: 9,608 (9,670), 1982-83: 16,194 (19,101), 1984-85: 26,161 (19,032), 1985-86: 25,861 (16,259).

Rural Water Supply

Under the Rural Water Supply Scheme there are three schemes: (1) State Sector Piped Water Supply Scheme (2) Central Sector Piped Water Supply Scheme and (3) Mini Water Supply Scheme under District Plan in addition to bore well schemes. During 1980, the Department conducted a detailed second survey for identifying

problematic villages regarding the source of water. Accordingly, as many as 1,205 village were identified in the district as problematic according to various criteria under minimum need programme. Under State Sector Piped Water Supply scheme started in 1965, upto the end of March 1985, schemes completed were 112 out of 220 sanctioned. The largest number of schemes (25) were completed in Sampgaon followed by Chikodi (21) and Belgaum (19). The total amount expended under State sector during 1984-85, 1983-84 and 1982-83 accounted to Rs 105.02 lakhs, Rs 66.70 lakhs and Rs 18.30 lakhs respectively. The Central Sector Scheme started in 1978 is still in vogue under which as many as 34 schemes were sanctioned and of them 19 were completed, extending the benefit to 27 villages. Under Central Sector the amount expended for 1984-85 was Rs 22.00 lakhs, as against Rs 22.97 and Rs 12.87 lakhs for 1983-84 and a year before respectively. In addition to these main schemes, as many as 268 Mini Water Supply Schemes were approved in the district under different programmes like District sub-plan State and Central sector, Scarcity and Bonus Scheme for 1985-86 and of them only 15 schemes were completed by the end of May 1985 under District sub-plan. Mini Water Supply Scheme is in force in the district since 1984-85 and covers only those villages which are not covered under NRWS and ARWS schemes.

Bore Wells : The total number of bore wells drilled in the district during the period from 1980-81 to 1984-85 were 3,067 at an expenditure of Rs 613.40 lakhs. The highest number of bore wells drilled was 868 in 1984-85 followed by 688 in 1981-82 and 623 in 1983-84. Of these bore wells 2,562 were successful. The total number of villages including hamlets benefited by this scheme were 1,475 villages comprising of a population of 6.40 lakhs. There is also a programme of rejuvenation under which old type hand pumps fixed to the bore wells are replaced by New India Mark-II hand pump which has a high capacity in lifting water from deep bore wells. This programme is assisted by the UNICEF authorities by supplying new type hand pumps free of cost. During 1984-85 the district had a target of rejuvenation of 400 old hand pumps and of this, 147 were replaced. Recently (1985) at Chikalgudda of Hukeri taluk a heavy duty latest type India Mark-II Hand Pump is fixed to a wind mill which is said to be the first of its kind in India, to enable to draw water from 300 ft in depth with very little efforts by means of the pressure of the wind. (At present it is not working).

Housing

In order to ease the problem of acute shortage of housing to a certain extent specially in the urban and semi-urban centres, the Karnataka Housing Board, Bangalore, extended its sphere of activities in the district by opening its sub-divisional office at Belgaum in 1972 working under the control of the Divisional office at Hubli. During the period from 1972 to 1982 as many as 435 houses were constructed by the board at Belgaum at an expenditure of Rs 66.25 lakhs and of these 230 were for low income group built at an expenditure of Rs 49.00 lakhs and the rest (205) under rural housing scheme at an expenditure of Rs 17.25 lakhs.

Under HUDCO scheme, since its inception to the end of 1982-83, as many as 590 houses were constructed by the board at Belgaum at an expenditure of Rs 76.00 lakhs and of these houses as many as 404 were meant for economically weaker sections, 144 under low income group and the rest (42) for middle income group. During 1965 to 1973 when the granting of cash loan by the board was in vogue it had granted a cash loan of Rs 1.68 lakhs for construction of 10 houses in the district. (Again this scheme has been continued). Under the rural housing scheme, during 1968 to 1986, the board had financed 1,009 individuals with a total loan of Rs 29.87 lakhs. In addition to the Housing Board's activities, there are as many as 167 house building co-operatives working in the district to assist their members in house building (See Chapter VI). Some of the Municipalities of the district have provided houses to their employees specially to Pourakarmikas.

People's Housing Scheme

According to one estimate, in the district as many as 58,026 families were identified as siteless by the end of October 1985 and of them 55,921 persons were provided house sites and of them 19,653 were SCs and 165 were STs. Under People's Housing started in 1973-74 and closed by 1978-79 (7,121 houses), under HUDCO Assisted Scheme during 1978-79 to 1985-86 (20,910 houses), under Bank Assisted Scheme during 1980-81 to 1981-82 (2,500 houses), and under experimental low cost housing scheme between 1976-77 to 1985-86 (10,001 houses), altogether 40,532 houses were sanctioned upto the end of October 1985 and of them 33,667 houses were completed under different schemes. The total expenditure incurred in all the above schemes since inception of each scheme upto the end of October 1985 was

Rs 756.44 lakhs, comprising of Rs 246.11 lakhs as loan and Rs 510.33 lakhs as subsidy. Of these houses as many as 17,187 were meant for SCs, 891 for STs and the rest (22,454) for others.

Under Bhagya Mandira Housing Scheme which is in vogue in the urban areas the number of houses allotted and completed by the end of October 1985 in the district was 1808 and 1690 respectively at an expenditure of Rs 66.66 lakhs. Under the improvement scheme, as many as 764 houses were allotted and of them the work of 714 houses was completed at an expenditure of Rs 17.60 lakhs in the district.

Town Planning

In the former Bombay State, under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act 1915, replaced by the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1954, local authorities like Municipalities were entrusted to initiate and execute the Town Planning Schemes in their respective areas. According to 1954 Act, it was an obligatory function of the local authority (where the population exceeded 20,000) to enforce town planning in its jurisdiction. Before 1956, the Town Planning activities in the district were very limited, confining to Nipani and Belgaum. The Master Plan for Nipani and Belgaum were prepared earlier for implementation to the local authorities. During the Third Plan cent percent Central assistance was provided for taking up the preparation of development plans for cities in Karnataka. Accordingly a Master Plan Unit was established for the preparation of development plan for Belgaum City and the office of the Assistant Director, Town Planning, Belgaum was established in January 1962 and at present its jurisdiction extends over the whole district.

The Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 brought into force in 1965 is applicable to Belgaum Planning area comprising of about 180 sq km including Belgaum city and the surrounding 25 villages. The main functions of the Department of Town Planning in the district includes surveying and preparation of up-to-date base maps, development plans for all towns and taluk headquarters including potential villages, pilgrimage and tourist centres, etc.

The development plan for Belgaum city was prepared by the department in 1963 and Planning Authority for the Belgaum City

Planning Area was constituted in 1967. During the period from 1963 to 1981 the department had also prepared base maps for all the taluk headquarters and other towns together including important villages (17 in number) and growth centres (19 in number) in the district. Development plans have also been prepared for the towns viz, Sankeshwar, Nipani, Saundatti, the Yellamma Hills, Kittur and Kabbur in addition to draft development plans for towns like Gokak, Khanapur, growth centres like Hirebagewadi, Madabhavi and Pachapur. The department has also assisted in preparing layout plans for local authorities and other developmental agencies like City Improvement Trust Board, Belgaum (12 layout plans covering an area of 92.12 hectares), rehabilitation plans for Karnataka Slum Clearance Board covering about 283 families of slum dwellers at places like Belgaum, Nipani and Sankeshwar, etc.

Regional Planning: In order to step up the developmental opportunities of backward areas by providing better infrastructure by using the river potentialities as basic resources, the regional development plan for the Krishna Valley Region covering four districts viz, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Gulbarga, the office of the Deputy Director of Town Planning, Krishna Valley Region was started at Belgaum in 1977 and the draft regional development plan has been prepared.

Slum Clearance

Rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and migration of people from rural area to urban centres on large scale etc, have caused the slums to come up in big cities of the district in recent years. The Divisional Office of the Slum Clearance Board comprising of eight districts including Belgaum was first opened at Belgaum in November 1980 and later shifted to Hubli in May 1982. For effective administration, the Division has four sub-divisional offices at Hubli, Bellary, Bijapur and Gulbarga. Belgaum district comes under Bijapur sub-division (comprising of Belgaum and Bijapur districts). The total number of slums identified by the Board in three Municipal limits viz, Belgaum, Nipani and Sankeshwar together are nine and of them six are within the limits of Belgaum Corporation and two at Nipani and one at Sankeshwar with a total area of about 16 acres. Out of six slums of Belgaum City, it is proposed to clear two slums (Kasaigalli and Burudgalli) by constructing about 126 tenements. The expenditure so far incurred towards the construction of tenements

is reported as Rs 6.09 lakhs and other slums have been provided with basic civic amenities like roads, drainage, water supply etc. The number of slum dwellers benefited within the limits of Belgaum and Nipani Municipality is about 480 by the end of 1985.

Improvement Board, Belgaum

In order to cope up with the increasing demand of urban life in respect of housing, water supply, sewerage, etc, the special agency called the Improvement Board for Belgaum was first constituted in January 1976 in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Improvement Board Act, 1976. At present, the Board comprises of seven non-official nominated members and two Government officials. Since inception in 1976 upto the end of 1985, the total number of house sites allotted by the Board for residential purpose was 1,325 in addition to plots for commercial purpose. During 1984-85, 1983-84 and a year before the total income of the Board including Government grants availed and the sale proceeds of the plots accounted to Rs 75.57, Rs 41.68 and Rs 48.15 lakhs respectively, while the expenditure comprising of establishment charges and acquisition of land etc, together accounted to Rs 42.37, Rs 62.74 and Rs 33.14 lakhs respectively.

Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats

The existing three-tier development oriented constitution of local self-governing institutions in the State comprising of Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and District Development Councils governed in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, now have been replaced by adopting a new legislation so as to make these institutions more vigorous and dynamic and nearer to the people with minimum dependance on Government. The new legislation is called the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983, with effect from 14th August 1985. This new Act has not been brought into operation in full measure since the provisions pertaining to Nyaya Panchayats have been deferred for a period of five years for the time being. This comprehensive and uniform new Act is considered to be unique and historic in the annals of the history of Panchayat Raj in the country in general and Karnataka in particular and is expected to bring radical changes in the socio-economic structure of the rural area and it is hoped that these new institutions will usher in a new dynamism and

real democratic federal polity in rural Karnataka in the years to come. It is envisaged that the new constitution and *modus operandi* of these institutions will result in decentralisation and autonomy and will prove as a great measure of public participation in the development strategy. According to the proclamation, except major and medium irrigation works all other developmental works and related matters come under the administrative purview of Zilla Parishads.

On the basis of administrative hierarchy in the descending order, the new institutions enunciated in the present Act are 1) Zilla Parishads, 2) Taluk Panchayat Samithis 3) Mandal Panchayats and 4) Grama Sabhas. Some of the special features of these institutions of corporate status, are that they enjoy perpetual succession, the tenure of office of all these institutions is five years and 25% of the seats are reserved for women in addition to 18% reservation for the SCs and STs. The Karnataka Local Authorities (Prohibition of Defection) Act 1987 is applicable to these bodies including Corporations and Municipalities.

The Zilla Parishads having a jurisdiction over rural areas of the district (excluding municipal areas) comprises of elected representatives from each taluk (at the rate of one representative for every 28,000 population), with members of the Parliament, State Legislature and head of the DCC Bank as associated members. In brief, Zilla Parishads will function like District Government vested with enormous powers and responsibility of overall development of the district. The official status of the Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha of the Zilla Parishad elected from among the members will be that of a State Minister and Deputy Minister respectively. The chief executive head of the Zilla Parishad will be the Chief Secretary of the rank of Deputy Commissioner.

Next, below the Zilla Parishads the Taluk Panchayat Samithis will be constituted for every revenue taluk incorporating the members of the State Legislature elected from that taluk, elected members of the Zilla Parishad of the taluk and the Pradhans of Mandals working in the taluk in addition to the Presidents of TAPCMS, Agriculture and Rural Development Banks and others. In this novel set-up, TPS functions as the only means of active supervision, guidance and co-ordination. Followed by the TPS are the institutions called Mandal Panchayats which have to play the key role in the present set-up. These shall be constituted for group of villages encompassing

about 8,000 to 12,000 population. Its representative body includes those members elected to it at the rate of one person for every 400 population of a Grama Sabha and each Mandal comprises of about 20 to 30 members. A Mandal Panchayat is vested with substantive powers to undertake developmental works in its area of operation.

The Grama Sabha comprising of all those voters entitled to vote for Zilla Parishad, functioning at every revenue village will be the grass-root level institution in the present set-up. Grama Sabha shall meet from time to time and chalk out schemes for local developments and take such measures which promote unity and integrity in rural life. It is also emphasised in the Act that Grama Sabha, should build up a land army of its own. The Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishads are expected to give due considerations to the recommendations and suggestions of the Grama Sabha.

In 1986, by grouping 1,134 villages in the district, 200 Mandal Panchayats have been constituted. The largest number is 29 in Chikodi taluk, followed by Khanapur and Athani 24 each, while Gokak and Belgaum have 21 Mandals in each taluk. The taluks like Ramdurg and Raybag have 11 and 13 institutions respectively being the minimum in the district. For the first time elections to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats were held in the State on 2-1-1987 and 20-1-1987 respectively including Belgaum district. The total number of members to be elected to these Mandals in the first elections held in January 1987 is stated as 4,877 and of them 2,639 seats were meant for general, 1,040 seats for women, 998 seats reserved for the SCs and STs and the rest (200) reserved for women belonging to SCs and STs. In respect of Zilla Parishads number of seats to be elected from all taluks together will be 73 and the highest number of seats will be from taluks like Chikodi 11 and Athani 10. The list given below indicates taluk-wise Mandal Panchayats in the district as in February 1986.

Belgaum Taluk: 1) Muchandi, 2) Hudali, 3) Marihal, 4) Sulebhavi, 5) Sambra, 6) Mutage, 7) Bendigeri, 8) Ankalagi, 9) Matche, 10) Yellur, 11) Kadoli, 12) Benakanahalli, 13) Belgundi, 14) Uchagaon, 15) Agasage, 16) Sulge-Uchagaon, 17) Santi Bastwad, 18) Halaga, 19) Bastwad, 20) Bagewadi and 21) Kakati. *Hukeri Taluk*: 1) Bugatealur, 2) Sollapur, 3) Nidasoshi, 4) Kanagale, 5) Ammanagi, 6) Hebbal, 7) U Khanapur, 8) Yamkanmaradi, 9) Daddi, 10) Mangutti, 11) Bellada Bagewadi, 12) Yelimunoli, 13) Belavi, 14) Sultanpur,

15) Gudas, 16) Badkundri, 17) Hidkal Dam, 18) Pachapur, 19) Islampur and 20) Bassapur. *Sampgaon Taluk*: 1) Vannur, 2) Nesargi, 3) Deshanur, 4) Nagnur, 5) Devalapur, 6) Hannikeri, 7) Sampgaon, 8) Tigadi, 9) Neginhal, 10) Belawadi, 11) Dodwad, 12) Khudanpur, 13) Sangolli, 14) Hunshikatti, 15) Ambadagatti, 16) Degaon, 17) Kittur, 18) Avaradi, 19) Wakkunda and 20) MK Hubli. *Parasgad Taluk*: 1) Karikatti, 2) Asundi, 3) Inamhongal, 4) Ugargol, 5) Hirekumbi, 6) Sirasangi, 7) Hooli, 8) Manoli, 9) Shindogi, 10) Murgod, 11) Yakkundi, 12) Inchal, 13) Chachadi, 14) Yargatti, 15) Tallur, 16) Sattigeri and 17) Kotur-Shivapur. *Gokak Taluk*: 1) Yadwad, 2) Kuligod, 3) Sunadholi, 4) Koujalgi, 5) Betageri, 6) Mamadapur, 7) Maladinni, 8) Khangaon, 9) Kolavi, 10) Maduwal, 11) Akkatangerahal, 12) Ankalgi, 13) Nandagaon, 14) Mallapur PG, 15) Arabhavi, 16) Shindikurbet, 17) Kallolli, 18) Hunshyal PG, 19) Naganur, 20) Masaguppi and 21) Hallur. *Ramdurg Taluk*: 1) Sureban, 2) Sangala, 3) Turanur, 4) Chunchanur, 5) Godachi, 6) Katakol, 7) Hulkund, 8) Kadampur, 9) Hosakoti, 10) Batkurki and 11) Mudakavi. *Chikodi Taluk*: 1) Shirguppi, 2) Jattrat, 3) Saundalga, 4) Kurli, 5) Konganolli, 6) Benadi, 7) Akkol, 8) Pattankudi, 9) Khadaklat, 10) Galatga, 11) Bhoj, 12) Mangur, 13) Manakapur, 14) Borgaon, 15) Karadaga, 16) Bedkihal, 17) Shiragaon, 18) Kothali, 19) Hirekudi, 20) Examba, 21) Yadur, 22) Manjari, 23) Ankali, 24) Kerur, 25) Nagara Manoli, 26) Kabbur, 27) Karagaon, 28) Karoshi and 29) Majalatti. *Athani Taluk*: 1) Jugul, 2) Kagwad, 3) Shedbal, 4) Ugar BK, 5) Ugar KH, 6) Mangsuli, 7) Ainapur, 8) Mole, 9) Shakaratti, 10) Darur, 11) Athani, (rural), 12) Satti, 13) Savadi, 14) Nandagaon, 15) Kokatnur, 16) Aigali, 17) Kakmari, 18) Adhahalli, 19) Gundewadi, 20) Telsang, 21) Jambagi, 22) Ananthapur, 23) Khilegaon and 24) Madhabhavi. *Raybag Taluk*: 1) Nasalapur, 2) Nandi Kurali, 3) Bhendwad, 4) Kankanawadi, 5) Handigud, 6) Mugalkhod, 7) Hidkal, 8) Harugeri, 9) Chinchali, 10) Khemalapur, 11) Alagawadi, 12) Alakhanur and 13) Bhiradi. *Khanapur Taluk*: 1) Kanakumbi, 2) Jamboti, 3) Ramgurwadi, 4) Idalhond, 5) Garlagunji, 6) Baragaon, 7) Parishwad, 8) Hiremanoli, 9) Itagi 10) Gandigwad, 11) Kadatan Bagewadi, 12) Chapagaon, 13) Nandgad, 14) Kasaba Nandgad, 15) Halshi, 16) Bidi, 17) Mangenkop, 18) Kakkeri, 19) Linganmath, 20) Nagargali, 21) Londa, 22) Kapoli, 23) Gunji and 24) Manturga.

Statement showing the income of Taluk Development Boards of Belgaum district for 1985-86

<i>Name of the TDB</i>	<i>LR assigned by Government</i>	<i>Rates and Taxes</i>	<i>Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Grants & contribution</i>	<i>Debt Head</i>
Athani	6,53,809	3,52,902	46,784	34,695	—	23,88,461
Belgaum	1,21,257	2,78,124	5,307	86,838	—	8,15,588
Chikodi	8,50,681	2,56,928	74,525	1,16,852	7,51,571	2,75,136
Gokak	94,813	3,90,146	15,925	1,14,895	1,41,937	3,78,373
Hukeri	88,304	94,228	19,060	16,344	—	8,28,829
Khanapur	1,52,842	94,943	8,247	6,157	—	4,98,240
Parasgad	4,80,450	2,29,290	5,080	11,078	3,480	7,29,824
Ramdurg	68,448	1,37,323	12,333	350	2,154	4,54,133
Raybag	1,88,900	30,336	60,000	53,500	—	2,72,500
Sampgaon	1,11,653	2,33,239	23,696	28,870	97,900	3,97,007

Statement showing the expenditure of taluk development boards of Belgaum district for 1985-86

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<i>Name of the TDB</i>	<i>General Administration</i>	<i>Public Works executed</i>	<i>Public health and sanitation</i>	<i>Civic amenities</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Contribution and grants sanctioned</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Debt Head</i>
Athani	1,70,275	3,38,105	99,981	37,294	12,263	—	1,51,630	26,96,209
Belgaum	2,24,155	2,27,318	1,416	58,030	25,000	—	41,678	9,15,056
Chikodi	3,17,031	4,63,907	40,305	44,865	31,418	—	10,55,443	3,40,880
Gokak	89,890	72,752	—	39,821	2,500	—	1,36,862	9,20,385
Hukeri	92,019	1,74,600	15,060	58,115	2,595	6,500	42,092	15,59,473
Khanapur	1,06,975	85,257	5,343	19,166	11,900	2,232	76,058	4,81,705
Parasgad	1,04,312	1,57,755	6,585	32,885	9,994	—	64,820	7,98,342
Raybag	1,43,500	2,67,000	16,000	63,200	15,784	—	—	1,54,800
Ramdurg	1,29,986	86,867	6,000	38,410	15,960	—	1,17,744	2,82,312
Samppgaon	2,15,415	76,760	16,862	86,073	7,570	—	54,395	4,60,920

BELGAUM DISTRICT

The Table giving some more details about the town panchayats of the District is given below

Name of the Town Panchayat	Year of formation TP/VP	No. of houses in 1986	Total Income and Expenditure of Town Panchayats for 1985-86		Amount spent for the welfare of SC and ST persons out of 18% budget
			Income	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
BELGAUM TALUK					
Yellur	1962	1,275	43,355	39,764	2,368
H Bagewadi	1975	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kadoli	1975	980	33,728	30,889	1,744
Sambra	1975	685 (1979)	16,056 (78-79)	20,076 (78-79)	NA
CHIKODI					
Akkol	1916	1,488	67,567	56,145	8,027
Borgaon	1941	2,607	1,59,437	63,579	5,000
Bhoj	1942	2,537	99,157	85,401	16,901
Examba	1963	1,921	1,01,604	97,666	8,200
Konganolli	1975	1,923	79,166	67,964	6,942
Khadaklat	1960	2,199	73,949	71,557	4,500
Pattankudi	1976	1,459	53,562	54,727	9,000
ATHANI					
Kagwad	1943	1,650	64,161	58,291	4,000
Mole	1974	1,092	24,726	23,800	973
Ainapur	1958	2,080	1,10,837	83,376	2,483
Ugar Kh	1976	2,195	85,024	72,093	7,093
RAYBAG					
Chinchali	1960	2,013	47,091	60,895	4,366
PARASGAD					
Yaragatti	1974	1,600	46,642	60,926	2,600
Murgod	1960	2,050	70,498	70,302	2,740
Manoli	1959	2,328	72,507	68,694	3,510

1	2	3	4	5	6
SAMPGAON					
Neginhal	NA	1,856	53,832	57,981	1,322
Kittur	1927	2,553	93,276	1,62,336	1,000
MK Hubli	1971	1,800	39,135	60,681	1,500
Dodwad	1924	1,278	28,004	64,359	500
Sampgaon	1960	1,919	21,652	37,591	4,700
Nesargi	1969	1,845	49,219	25,032	2,600
Deshanur	1960	1,350	51,174	38,695	3,195
GOKAK					
Ankalgi	1973	1,192	74,458	70,743	5,416
Khanagaon	1961	2,142	34,619	18,904	100
Koujalgi	1961	1,650	NA	11,526	NA
Kallolli	1947	2,180	65,979	82,488	3,800
Mallapur	1959	2,953	1,34,532	1,44,269	4,500
Yadwad	1961	1,879	60,739	30,705	400
RAMDURG					
Katakol	1976	3,000	55,000	50,000	8,000
HUKERI					
Yemkanmardi	1961	1,450	51,916	56,399	2,929
KHANAPUR					
Nandgad	1960	1,640	74,904	77,916	2,900