

CHAPTER XII

Local Self Government

The 'Vishaya' found in the ancient records of India correspondence with the district of modern period. There existed some administrative structures between the district and the village. The puraplaas used to look after the administration of towns/cities. The head man of village known as Gavunda in Karnataka was the most important officer of village administration. The heads of respectable households of a village used to assemble and participate in decision making. The prominent elders among them use to settle the disputes arising among the people. During the rule of Kalyani Chalukyas the area surrounding Renhery (present Kheni Ranjol) and Bhalki of Bidar District was known as 'Attale Nadu'. For administrative purpose Attale Nadu was further divided into Kampana and groups of villages e.g., Bhallunke-84, Birige-40, Nagave-12 etc., there were some Agraharas and Bhattagrams wherein the Mahajans used to take decisions. After the rule of Kalyani Chalukyas and Kalchuris from Kalyana, the area surrounding Bidar was for sometime under the rule of the Sevunas (Yadavas) of Deogiri and the Kakatiyas of Warangal.

Under the rule of the Tughlaqs during 14th century Bidar was one of the aqlim (province) of the Empire. Each aqlim was divided into madinas or shahars (urban districts) and shiqs (rural districts). Bidar was a shahar

(city). The head of a shiq was known as Shiqdar. A Shiq was further divided into Hazaries and Sadis which were headed by officers known as Amirs. The village level officers were known as Mutasarrifs, Karkuns, Batahas, Choudhuris and Patwaris.

As stated by Dr.B.G.Kunte, “the Bahamanis made use of the hereditary Vatandars such as Desmukh, Despande, Desai, Patil and Kulkarni for the collection of land revenue which was the principle source of the income of the state. The Vatandar who collected revenue for the state received commission to see that villages were populated and lands were brought under cultivation. The village watchman, the artisan, the trader, the accountant and the collector of revenue were all vatandars. The army, high civil posts, forts and strong holds continued to be held by the Muslims but there was little interference in the daily life of the people.”

The present system of local self-government in Bidar district is the result of many developments which took place before, during and after the rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The rule the Asaf Jahi (Nizam) family started in 1724 and continued up to 1948 A.D. The process of Local Self-government in Bidar district in the modern sense started in 1887-88 A.D. with the introduction of local cess in the erstwhile Hyderabad State.

The systems of rural and urban local self-government existing in Bidar district are based on the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution of India. The Acts according to which these institutions are functioning are:

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 and The Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1994.

Genesis of Local bodies - Urban and Rural

The British rule in India had its effects on the institutions of local self-government. But Bidar was not under the direct rule of the British India. Bidar was the provincial capital of the Bahamani kingdom from 1347 A.D. and the capital from 1429 A.D. onwards. Ahmed Shah Bahamani took steps to develop the city of Bidar which became a model for many other cities. Mahmud Gawan, the great wazir (Minister) introduced many administrative reforms in the Bahamani kingdom. In 1656 Bidar became the provincial headquarter under the Mughal. Bidar continued as a provincial capital even when the Asaf Jahi rule was established in 1724 A.D. During the reign

of Nizam Ali Khan Asaf Jah II the capital was shifted from Aurangabad to Hyderabad in 1763. Though the rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad ended on 17th September, 1948 and Hyderabad State became a part of the Indian Union, Bidar continued as a district and was part of the new Hyderabad State up to 31st October, 1956.

The administrative system introduced earlier under the Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas of Malkhed and Kalyani Chalukyas underwent some changes under the rule of Bahamani, Baridi, Adil Shahis and the Mughal. As stated by George M. Moraes, “Every village was a self-governing unit, for administering the affairs of the village there were the Gauda and the Village Panchayat which seem to have been invested with executive and judicial powers.”

Bidar was a province (Taraf) under Adil Shahis of Bijapur from 1619-1656. In the local administrative pattern followed by the Adil Shahis the earlier traditions with some modifications can be traced. The administrative system existing under the Mughal continued in the early period of Asaf Jahi rule. Bhalki, Kalyani (present Basavakalyan), Chitguppa and Bidar were active administrative centers during that period.

The most important changes were introduced in 1846 A.D. when the Nizam's Dominion was divided into districts. As documented by Eastwick in 1859, “Nizam's territory was divided into four great provinces – Haidarabad, Aurangabad, Elichpur and Bidar. The sub-divisions chief towns of Bidar province were: Kulbarga, Naladurga, Akalkot, Kalyani, Bidar (or Muhammadabad), Nanchira and Pathiri.” In 1867 districts were grouped into Regional Divisions. Bidar was made the head quarter of a Sadar-Talukdar (Commissioner)-Western Division and later its position was reduced to the seat of a Talukdar (District Collector) in 1905 when Bidar was made a district of Gulbarga presently Kalaburgi Division. The administrative picture prevailing at that period has been recorded by Moulavi Cheragh Ali as-“In every district at headquarters there is a first Talukdar, one or two second Talukdars, a Judicial Assistant, a District Superintendent of Police, an Assistant Engineer and a Medical Inspector, a Public Treasury, a Jail, a School and a Post Office. Almost every village has a complete staff of village officers, viz., one Patwari, two patels (revenue and police), a Setsindhi, a Talari, a Neri (in Telangana) and a Dheir.”

The Nizam State of Hyderabad was a Princely State under the British. Some of the innovations of the then British Rule in India were experimented in princely states. It is interesting to note that the original survey and settlement of the areas comprised in the Districts of Bidar, Kalaburgi and Raichur, as stated by K.Balasubrahmaniam, were undertaken between 1883 and 1901 and the first Revision Settlement was done between 1905 and 1924.

During the British rule the concept of Local Self- Government in modern sense gained momentum. The Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were provided with Conservancy Boards in 1856. Gradually the powers of those bodies were widened and they were authorized to levy town duties. Towns were divided into wards and councilors were appointed to look after them.

In 1870 the famous resolution of Lord Mayo advocated decentralization. It gave a boost to municipal administration in India.

The initiation of Lord Rippon provided adequate financial resources. In 1909 the Decentralization Commission Report initiated the idea that “the foundation of stable edifice which shall associate the people with the administration must be the village”.

Developments in the Nizam State of Hyderabad

A new era of administration started in the Nizam State of Hyderabad with the assumption of the post of Prime Minister (Diwan) by Salar Jung I. He held that post from 1853 to 1883. Salar Jung II held that post from 1884 to 1887. As they were aware of the developments which had taken place in the British India of that time, introduced measures to increase the efficiency of the administrative system in the then State of Hyderabad. Efforts were made to bring uniformity in administration throughout the state.

Introduction of Local Boards and Local Cess

With the intention of developing villages, for the first time Local Board was initiated in the then State of Hyderabad. During 1887-88 Local Cess was introduced. That was the beginning of Local Self-governing in the then Hyderabad State. Bidar at that time was one of the 14 districts of that

state. By that time some departments were in existence. The Minister of Miscellaneous Departments used to supervise and control the departments of Public Works, Public Instruction, medical, municipality and Village Roads.

The Local Cess imposed on land revenue was at the rate of one anna per rupee. One anna at that time was equal to 1/16th value of a rupee. The objective was to provide funds for construction and maintenance of roads, schools, dispensaries, rest houses etc.,. Then the Department of Local Fund was created in 1887-88. To credit local cess a separate account known as Local Funds was started. This has been well documented in Imperial Gazetteer of India.

“A local cess of one anna per rupee is levied on the land revenue, three pies of which are set apart for local purposes. There is a District board at Bidar and six taluk boards have also been formed. The District board supervises the working of the taluk boards as well as that of the municipality of Bidar. The total expenditure of these boards in 1901 was Rs.12,200. There is a small conservancy establishment at each of the taluk head-quarters.”

There was a District board at Bidar and there were six taluk boards-one for each taluk. The District board used to supervise the working of the taluk boards as well as that of the municipality of Bidar.

In August 1893 Nawab Framurz Jung Bahadur took charge of Bidar district as First Taluqdar (Collector). He in his work ‘A Guide to Beder with Historical Notes’, published in 1894 has mentioned that “The District of Beder (Bidar) comprises seven Taluqs, viz., Beder, Koheer, Oodgher, Rajura, Nilanga, Aurad and Janwara. Two of the last mentioned Taluqs are Sarf Khas (Crown Lands). The superficial area of the five Government Taluqs is 1682.93 square miles, and that of the two Crown Lands Taluqs is 310.66 square miles.”

The total expenditure of these boards in 1901 was Rs.12,200. There was a small conservancy establishment at each of the taluk head-quarters. In Bidar the Local Fund Office was located in the premises of Bidar Fort where in the Office of the First Talukdar (Collector) was situated.

Each Taluk Board consisted of eight members of which four used to be officials. The Talukdars of the respective talukas had the power of nominating non-official members with the prior approval of the Government. The term of office of these bodies was for three years.

To make these institutions more effective and creative, gradually provisions were introduced for preparing annual budget, proper utilization of amount and supervision of development of work. Afterwards the responsibilities of the Central Board were transferred to the departments of revenue, education and medical.

In the year 1888-89, for proper administration and control of the Local Funds Regulations (Dastur-ul-amal) were issued by the Government.

Local Cess

As stated above, the local cess collected at the rate of one anna per Rupee revenue was to be spent for the following purposes: Four pies for the maintenance of village police, two pies on roads, two pies on education and four pies for general improvement of which one pie was set aside for dispensaries.

There was no change in this arrangement up to 1917-18. Reapportionment was made in 1918-19. As a result more funds were available for the purpose of education, medical and public utility.

The Bidar District Board in 1922

The number of members of the Bidar District Board in 1922 was 34. Half of them were officials and the remaining nominated non-official members. The total Income of the Bidar District Board during 1922 was Rs.64,139 of which the collection the Local Fund was Rs.63,051.

The Expenditure heads: Education Rs.14,502, Civil Works Rs.11,170, Sanitation Rs.4,699 and Miscellaneous Rs.25,218, Total Rs.55,589.

The above Statement makes it clear that the amount available was not fully utilized during that year.

One of the lacunas of the local cess system was that there was no separate allocation for urban and rural areas. As such, as a natural tendency much amount was spent on developments of towns. The development of

villages was neglected. This situation continued up to 1928. During 1928-29 separate allocation was provided for the development of rural and urban areas. Because of this new arrangement villages could get assured allocation of amount for development.

In the then district of Bidar there were four Taluk Boards in 1936. In 1938 the number of taluks increased to six.

Income (General Local Fund) and Expenditure in 1938

Previous Balances	Income Generation	Expenditure
Rs. 2,64,087	Rs. 49,244	Rs. 46,111

Out of the total expenditure the amount spent on education was Rs. 37,025. In the year 1941-42, two important Acts viz., The Hyderabad District Boards Act and the Village Panchayats Act were promulgated. They provided for elections for some seats. The old practice of nominations also continued. But the nominations were to be made at the rate of three for every five elected members.

Rural Reconstruction Programmes through Co-operatives was initiated in 1938. The Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act, 1940, though had limitations, was a big leap as far as the beginning of local self-administration at the village-level was concerned. Bidar District was a part of Hyderabad State.

The Bidar District Board in 1945

The composition of the Bidar District Board in 1945 had changed. The Board had 16 members of which eleven were non-official. During that year the total amount available for the Board was Rs.4,50,914 including opening balance. But expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs.1,18,478 only which included Rs.65,726 spent for the construction and maintenance of primary schools in the district.

The Hyderabad State joined Independent Indian September 1948. For the governance of city and town municipalities the Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951 and was passed. It was replaced by the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956.

The Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act of 1940 was replaced by another Act in 1951. Some developmental activities were initiated under

the Community Development Programme which was started on October 2nd, 1952, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The Hyderabad District Board Act 1955, extended the franchise. In 1956 the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Act replaced the Act of 1951. The provisions of the new acts enabled the local institutions to function more democratically by vesting more powers to them. But in actual practice the progress was slow.

The progressive features of the Hyderabad Gram Panchayats Act, 1956 as stated by R.R. Dubhashi “included entirely elected panchayats, constitution of Gram Sabhas and village panchayats of enlarged functions and increased finances with 15 per cent of the local cess and land revenue, and an assessment of two annas per rupee of land revenue, with government sanction. However, not all the villages were covered with panchayats.”

Developments in Mysore State

In the Mysore State “local fund” was established in 1862 in the districts to construct roads and other works. The local fund committee was headed by the District Commissioner.

Providing health and basic amenities to the people of the district was the responsibility of the ‘local fund committee’.

An attempt was made to evolve a three tier structure at district, taluk and village levels in 1902. By 1903 there were Eight District Boards, 77 Taluk Boards and 380 Unions in the then Mysore State. In 1918 the then Government of Mysore enacted the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act. The Venkatappa Study Committee appointed in 1949 submitted its report in June 1950. Based on the recommendations of the Venkatappa Committee the Mysore Village Panchayat and District Board Act, 1952 was implemented, but most of its clauses could not be implemented. The number of elected members increased. In 1954 the Local Boards Enquiry Committee recommended for three-tier structure with wider powers. In 1957 The Union Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Balwantrai Mehta. All these developments culminated in the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1956.

The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959

A new phase of rural local self-government, ‘Panchayat Raj’ in India started with the acceptance of Balwantrai Mehta Committee Report in

1957. By then that time Bidar District with only four taluks had become the part of New Mysore State in 1956. With the passing of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 changes were introduced. By the Mysore State had inherited different patterns local self-government. The state had also gained rich experience. With the implementation of this act the Bidar District Board was abolished. A three-tier system of Panchayat Raj was introduced. In a district, the system consisted of Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and a District Development Council. For a revenue village or group of villages having a population of not less than 1,500 and not more than 10,000 a panchayat was to be established. The minimum number of members fixed was 11 and the maximum 19. Provision was made for “reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their total population, and two seats for women.”

The Bidar District Development Council

The Bidar District Development Council was constituted in 1960. It consisted of 24 ex-officio members including the elected members of Parliament and State Legislature from the district, besides the officers of the various developmental departments and nominated members. It was an advisory body. The chairman of the Council was the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the District Development Assistant was its Secretary. Meanwhile with the formation of Basavakalyan taluk 1965, the number of taluks of Bidar District increased to five.

On April 1st, 1978 Central sponsored IRDP scheme was started. In Bidar district also DRDS started functioning to extend loans to the identified economically poor families so as to improve living conditions of such families.

The Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act, 1983

According to the Act of 1983 the new system became operational on April 1st, 1987. The recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee were incorporated in it. At the base of the system there used to be Gram Sabha in each village consisting of all eligible voters. It had the power to discuss and review all developmental problems/programmes of the village. For each 8,000 to 12,000 population a Mandal Panchayat was provided. Members were elected of which 25 per cent seats were reserved for women. 18 per

cent seats were reserved for SCs/STs. Between Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishad there used to be Taluk Panchayat Samiti at taluk level. It was purely a nominated body consisting of all the Pradhans of Mandals in the taluk all MLAs/MLCs representing any part of the taluk (except urban areas), besides the Presidents of TAPCMS, Co-opted members consisting of SCs/STs, BCs and women members.

Zilla Parishad consisted of 29 members - directly elected. MPs from the district and members of the Karnataka State Legislature from the district and part thereof were also members of the ZP. They were entitled to participate in the proceedings of the Zilla Parishad. However, they had no right to hold office in ZP. The Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha were elected by members of the ZP. They were given the rank of a Minister of State and Deputy Minister respectively. The official machinery of the ZP was headed by the Chief Secretary who was a senior cadre IAS Officer. His powers were equalent to a major Head of the Department. The Deputy Secretary, Chief Accounts Officer, Planning Officer etc., were other officers. This system continued for a period of five years till 1992. There were Standing Committees (Finance and Audit, Planning and Development, Education and Health, Social Justice, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry etc.) to assist and support Zilla Parishad so that it could function effectively.

The main functions of Zilla Parishad were:

- (i) Exercising supervision and control over Panchayat Samiti.
- (ii) Advising the state government to implement developmental schemes and projects.
- (iii) Establishing and maintaining schools (primary and secondary) hospitals. Primary health centers, maternity and child welfare centers.
- (iv) Constructing and maintaining roads parks etc.
- (v) Promoting local industries and arts.

Zilla Parishads used to get Grants from the Government of Karnataka.

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993

Keeping in view of the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 was enacted. Karnataka was the first state in the country to enact the Panchayat Raj Act, during 1993 incorporating the features of the 73rd Amendment. The Act came into force

from 10th May, 1993. It replaced the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act, 1983.

This comprehensive enactment has paved way for establishing a three-tier Panchayat Raj system with Gram Sabha at its base. Its three tiers are Gram Panchayat at the level of a village or group of villages (having a population size of 5,000 to 7,000), Taluk Panchayat at Taluk level and the Zilla Panchayat at District level. Members at all the three levels are to be elected (For a period of five years) on the basis of Adult Franchise.

There is provision for the reservation of seats (at all the three levels) -for SCs and STs in proportion to their Population, for women 33.3 per cent and other backward classes 33.3 per cent. The Act also contemplates the reservation of seats at all the three levels for the posts of Adhyakshas and Upadhyakshas by rotation to SCs, STs, BCs and women. Now, women have been provided with 50 per cent reservation both in membership positions authority positions.

A greater role has been provided for Gram Sabha at village level. Powers in as many as 29 spheres have been devolved and given to the Panchayat Raj Institutions. Each district has been provided with a District Planning Committee to prepare the plan for integrated development of the district.

The powers and functions of Panchayat Raj Institutions have been listed in Sections 58 (Gram Panchayats), 145 (Taluk Panchayats) and 184 (Zilla Panchayats).

As per the three schedules (I, II and III) the panchayats are authorized to carry out functions such as preparations of annual plans, annual budgets and sectoral schemes for promotion of agriculture, animal husbandry, rural housing, drinking water, roads and bridges, rural electrification, education rural sanitation, public health, women and child development, social welfare, public distribution system, maintenance of community assets, cooperative activities and promotion of libraries.

In order to promote participatory governance the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act has been further amended for enhancing the quality of people's participation through greater empowerment of Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas as there by bringing transparency in the functioning of Panchayath

Raj Institutions. Jamabandi (social auditing) has been introduced to ensure transparency in the system. The Union Government intends to get the expenditure on all schemes of Rural Development audited by CAG. Changes took place in nomenclature of PR Institutions and the designations of the Officials of PRIs with effect from 10th May 1993. They are as follows:

Sl.No	Earlier	Present
1.	Zilla Parishad	Zilla Panchayat
2.	Taluk Panchayath Samiti	Taluk Panchayath
3.	Mandal Panchayath	Grama Panchayath
4.	Chief Secretary	Chief Executive Officer
5.	Secretary Taluk Panchayah Samiti	Executive Officer
6.	Pradhan	Adhyaksha
7.	Upa Pradhan	Upadhyaksha

At the level of Grama Panchayat the Secretary used to be the chief official. Now, the Government of Karnataka has created a new post of Panchayat Development Officer (PDO). The PDO is placed above the Panchayat Secretary.

The Act also provides for setting up of Committees at all the three levels of Panchayath Raj Institutions. They are:

Gram Panchayat: 1. Production Committee, 2. Social Justice Committee, 3. Amenities Committee.

Taluk Panchayat: 1. General Standing Committee, 2. Finance, Audit and Planning Committee, 3. Social Justice Committee.

Zilla Panchayat: 1. General Standing Committee, 2. Finance, Audit and Planning Committee, 3. Social Justice Committee, 4. Education and Health Committee, 5. Agriculture and Industries Committee.

Panchayat Raj Institutions receive funds in the form of grants-in-aid for general administration as well as for developmental activities. The funds of the Central Government for developmental activities are released directly to Zilla Panchayats. The Government of Karnataka provides fund on the lines of accepted recommendations of the Karnataka State Finance Commission taking factors like population, literacy, irrigation medical facilities etc., into consideration.

Zilla Panchayat, Bidar

Under the provisions of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 elections were held for the first time to Zilla Panchayat, Bidar in January, 1995 and Bidar ZP came into existence. It succeeded the earlier-Bidar District Development Board (1877-1959), Bidar District Development Council (1959-1983/87), Bidar Zilla Parishad (1983/87-1993) and Bidar Zilla Panchayat since 1993/1995.

The overall supervision, co-ordination and implementation of various development schemes and preparing the District Development Plan are vested with Zilla Panchayat. It is vested with the authority of approval of budget and Action Plan of Zilla Panchayath.

The Executive is headed by the Chief Executive Officer belonging to the cadre of IAS or KAS. The CEO of ZP is appointed by the Government of Karnataka. The other officers under the CEO are the Chief Planning Officer, the Chief Accounts Officer and a Deputy Secretary (Development).

In 1995 the total number of seats of Bidar Zilla Panchayath was 29 including 11 seats reserved for women. As in 2010 the Bidar District is divided in to 31 ZP Constituencies. From each ZP constituency one member is elected. The details are as shown below:

No. of ZP constituencies as in 2011

Sl No.	Taluks	No. of ZP Constituencies
1.	Bidar	6
2.	Humnabad	6
3.	Aurad	6
4.	Bhalki	6
5.	Basavakalyan	7
Total		31

Of the total 31 seats, 17 are reserved for women. For SCs 6 (3), STs 5 (3), BCs-A 2 (2), BCs-B 1 (0) seats are reserved. General seats 17 (9). MP, MLA and ZP members also representing Bidar District.

Under the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 elections were held in 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010. The present body of ZP came into existence in 2016. More details see table 12.1.

Table 12.1 Zilla Panchayat Results with Reservation

SI No	SEATS	RESERVATION
1	Chintaki	Scheduled Tribe
2	Dabka	Scheduled Caste
3	Kamalnagar	Backward 'A' Class
4	Santhapura	General
5	Thana Kushanura	General (Female)
6	Vadagaov	Scheduled Caste (Female)
7	Yekamba	General (Female)
8	Bhatambra	General (Female)
9	Halaburga	Scheduled Tribe
10	Khatakanchincholi	General
11	Madakatti	Scheduled Caste (Female)
12	Nitturu	General (Female)
13	Sayaganva	Scheduled Caste
14	Badagal	General
15	Chitta	General (Female)
16	Janavada	Scheduled Caste (Female)
17	Kamathana	General
18	Maleganv	General
19	Mannalli	Scheduled Tribe
20	Aurad	General (Female)
21	Halasuru	General
22	Kohinoor	General
23	Mantala	Scheduled Tribe(Female)
24	Mudabi	Scheduled Tribe
25	Narayanapura	Scheduled Caste (Female)
26	Paratapura	Scheduled Caste
27	Rajeshwara	General
28	Bemalkedha	General (Female)
29	Dubalagundi	Scheduled Caste
30	Ghatabhorala	General
31	Hallikedh	General (Female)
32	Kodambala	Scheduled Tribe (Female)
33	Nirna	Scheduled Caste (Female)
34	Hudugi	Backward 'A' Class

Source: State Election Commission

Taluk Panchayats

With the initiation of local fund in 1887-88 in the then Hyderabad State, along with the District Board, Taluk Boards came into existence. To start with they were purely official bodies. Gradually nominations and elections were introduced. In 1936 there were four Taluk Boards in Bidar District. The number increased to six in 1938. In 1941-42 for some seats elections were held-nominations at the rate of three for every five elected members.

After 1959 Taluk Development Boards were constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats Act, 1959. There were four TDBs in Bidar District. There used to be 19 members for a taluk with a population one lakh and above and 15 members for taluks below one lakh population, elected on the basis of adult franchise. Seats for the SCs and STs reserved in each taluk, in proportion to their population. The members of the legislature elected from the area of the respective taluk used to ex-officio members of the TDB. The concerned Block Development Officers used to act as executive officer of the TDB. The first elections to the TDBs were held in 1960. In 1968 elections were held for the second time. The total number of members of TDBs of four taluks viz., Bidar, Bhalki, Humnabad and Aurad 1960-61 was 76. It included 7 women and 12 members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. With the formation of Basavakalyan taluk in 1965 the number of taluks of Bidar district increased to five. The total number of TDB members of Bidar district in 1968-69 increased to 95 of which 10 seats were reserved for women and 14 for SCs STs.

As per the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 the TDBs were assigned the responsibilities of supervising and guiding the village Panchayats coming under their purview. In addition the functions of TDBs included formation of roads, construction of tanks, wells, bridges and buildings of public utility. The responsibility of implementing some economic programmes adopted by the Government at the taluk level was also assigned to them.

For some time TDBs under Administrators appointed by the Government of Mysore (Karnataka). After a lapse of ten years elections were held in 1978 to the Taluk Development Boards and village Panchayats.

TDBs used to get an annual grant equal to the fifty per cent of the land revenue collection of the concerned taluk, as determined by the Deputy Commissioner of the district once in four years. The decision of the Deputy Commissioner used to be based on the average collections of the land revenue 'for a period of five years preceding the date of such determination'. The other sources of income included the Government assigned amount to Taluk Development Boards equivalent to 'ten per cent of land revenue collection to spend for such purposes as the Government might direct from time to time, the entire local cess on land revenue including the water cess collected in the area and duties and taxes collected as per rules'.

Taluk Panchayat Samities replaced TDBs in 1987. They were created as per the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act, 1983. The Act came in to operation from 1985. The elections of Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayats were held in January 1987. Taluk Panchayats were constituted. Under the Act of 1983 the Taluk Panchayat Samitis were given advisory role. They had no special powers. They were put under the Zilla Parishad and looking after Mandal Panchayats.

The Taluk Panchayat Samities of Bidar district were supervisory and coordinating institutions between Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishad. They used to perform the following functions:

- (i) Advising Mandal Panchayats of respective taluk to execute their functions.
- (ii) Exercising powers with regard to developmental activities in taluk as specified by the Zilla Parishad.
- (iii) Supervising the development activities of Zilla Parishad in Taluk.
- (iv) Reviewing the work of Mandal Panchayats in Taluk from time to time.
- (v) Coordinating the activities of Mandal Panchayats in Taluk.
- (vi) Discharging other duties as and when assigned by Zilla Panchayat or Government.

There were five Taluk Panchayat Samitis in Bidar District viz., Bidar, Bhalki, Aurad, Humnabad and Basavakalyan. Each TP Samiti was headed by a local MLA and consisted of all the elected Pradhans of the Mandal Panchayats in the respective taluk, members of Zilla Parishad elected

from taluk, President of Taluk Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, President of Land Development Bank and co-opted members belonging to SCs, STs, Backward Classes and women. The Block Development Officer acted as its Secretary. The Samiti had however no executive powers.

The Present system of Taluk Panchayats since 1995

There are five Taluk Panchayats in Bidar district. They are functioning as per the provisions of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 which came into operation from 10th May 1993 elections for Taluk Panchayats were held in March 1995. The total number of seats were 107 of which 43 were reserved for women. After 1995 elections were held in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2011. For more details see table 12.2.

Table 12.2 Taluk wise Taluk Panchayats Member Elected as per Reservation in 2016

Sl.No	Taluk Panchayath	Total Members	Category wise Reservation Seats				
			SC	ST	BCM (A)	BCM (B)	General
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bidar	26 (13)	6(3)	5(3)	2(1)	0(0)	13(6)
2.	Basavakalyan	28 (14)	7(4)	6(3)	1(1)	0(0)	14(6)
3.	Bhalki	24 (12)	6(3)	3(2)	2(2)	1(0)	12(5)
4.	Aurad (B)	26 (13)	8(4)	3(2)	2(1)	0(0)	13(6)
5.	Humnabad	27 (14)	7(4)	5(3)	2(1)	0(0)	14(6)

Note: The figures shown in the brackets indicate seats reserved for women.

Source: Election Commission, Karnataka.

Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats

The panchayat is a representative body. Real democracy means the voters must decide and panchayat shall execute decisions. To realize this objective provisions have been made for Ward Sabhas and Gram Sabhas. They have been statutorily recognized and assigned specific functions 'to direct and supervise the activities of the Village Panchayat.

Chapter II, III, IV and V of Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 are mainly concerned with Ward Sabha, Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats. Ward Sabha consists of persons registered in the voters list of each Grama Panchayat constituency. Subject to the general orders of the Government, Ward Sabha shall meet at least once in six months. It has the power to generate the proposals and determine the priority of schemes and

development programmes to be implemented in the area of the Ward Sabha and forward the same to place it before the Grama Sabha for inclusion in Grama Panchayat development plan. It has the power to identify the most eligible persons from the area of the Ward Sabha for beneficiary oriented schemes on the basis of criteria fixed. It also can send suggestions to Grama Panchayats. Adult education and any other matter assigned to it also come for discussion. The recommendations and suggestions of Ward Sabhas are to be brought to the notice of the Gram Panchayat.

A Gram Sabha is a body consisting of all those persons of a village or villages coming under a Gram Panchayat registered in the voters list. It has to meet from time to time subject to general orders of the Government but there should not be a gap of more than six months between two meetings. Meeting of a Gram Sabha is called by the concerned Gram Panchayat. If it fails to call meeting, the Executive Officer has to call the same. The Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Panchayat has to provide guidance in this regard. The meetings are to be presided over by the Adhyaksha of the concerned Gram Panchayat. In the absence of Adhyaksha, Upadhyaksha or any member of panchayat has to preside over the meeting. The number of inhabited villages in Bidar district in 2008-09 was 599.

A Gram Sabha is bestowed with the power to review annual financial statement of accounts, administrative report of the previous financial year, notes on the previous audit report if any, pertaining to the Panchayat concerned. It also considers the Developmental programmes proposed by the Gram Panchayat for the current year. To make Grama Sabhas more effective and meaningful the Government of Karnataka has issued guidelines. Before the meeting of Gram Sabha, Ward Sabhas are to be conducted compulsorily. On 22nd September, 2011 the Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka issued an order for the compulsory video documentation of the proceedings of all the meetings (including the selection beneficiaries) of Gram Sabhas.

Village Panchayats in Bidar District

The concept of Village Panchayat is very old. The institution of panchayat existed in India since ancient times. The panchayats not only looked after the needs of the villagers but also settled their disputes, legal as well as social. 'With the state dealing directly with the individuals in the

villages, panchayats languished, they no longer remained effective units of local governments'. Some efforts were made to provide legal status to village panchayats in the last quarter the 19th century. It started with Local Fund regulations. Bidar district at that time was part of the Nizam state of Hyderabad. But the real progress as far as village panchayats are concerned was achieved in 1940 when they were brought under legal preview by the Government of Hyderabad. The Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act, 1940 paved way for the beginning of local administration at village level. In the year 1941-42, two important Acts viz., The Hyderabad District Boards Act and the Village Panchayats Act were promulgated. They provided for elections for some seats and the Act of 1951 introduced Adult suffrage. After that came the Hyderabad Gram Panchayats Act, 1956, The Mysore Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act, 1959 and The Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samitis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act, 1983.

Under the Act of 1983, Mandal Panchayats with considerable power were established. There were 74 Mandal Panchayats in Bidar district. Apart from usual functions and providing amenities, they were expected to involve themselves in agriculture and animal husbandry programmes. The other responsibility entrusted to them was the welfare of SCs and STs Coming under their jurisdiction. Another important function assigned to them was the implementation of anti-poverty programme. Mandal Panchayats were provided with substantial funds for the implementation of programmes.

The present system is functioning in accordance with the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993.

In 1961 there were 234 Gram Panchayats in Bidar district and the total number of members was 5,041. Out of the total seats (5,041), 536 and 474 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. In 1968 the number of reconstituted Village Panchayats in Bidar district was 294 and the total number of members was 3,716. After the implementation of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 elections to Grama Panchayats were held in December 1993, 2000, February 2005, 2010 and 2015. For more details see tables 12.3 and 12.4.

Table 12.3 Details of Reserved Seats for the Year 2010

SI No	Taluk	GPS	Total Seats	SC	ST	BC-A	BC-B	General
1	Bidar	33	587(236)	110(47)	97(44)	158(65)	39(9)	183(71)
2	Bhalki	35	571(239)	124(52)	56(36)	155(68)	35(5)	201(78)
3	Humnabad	33	599(242)	133(54)	108(47)	162(66)	39(11)	157(64)
4	Basavakalyan	36	622(255)	138(59)	118(53)	167(72)	40(08)	159(63)
5	Aurad	38	593(256)	157(64)	55(38)	160(72)	39(04)	182(78)
Total		175	2972(1228)	662(276)	434(218)	802(343)	192(37)	882(354)

Table 12.4 Details of Taluk wise Grama Panchayat Members Elected in 2015 (As per reservation)

SI.No	Taluk Name	Total GP	Total Seats	No. of Unanimous Members Elected	No. of Members Elected after voting	Total Elected Members	Category wise details of the total number of elected members of Column 8					
							Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
							Men	women	Total	Men	women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bidar	33	615	23	592	615	64	79	143	53	65	118
2	Aurad	39	668	60	603	663	97	117	214	27	45	72
3	Bhalki	40	612	61	551	612	65	90	155	23	45	68
4	Humnabad	32	649	15	634	649	75	94	169	58	72	130
5	Basavakalyan	35	655	43	589	632	69	89	158	60	80	140
Total		179	3199	202	2969	3171	370	469	839	221	307	528

Table 12.4 Continued

SI.No	Taluk Name	Category wise details of the total number of elected members											
		Backward 'A' Classes			Backward 'B' Classes			General			Total		
		Men	women	Total	Men	women	Total	Men	women	Total	Men	women	Total
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Bidar	17	27	44	3	2	5	166	139	305	303	312	615
2	Aurad	13	27	40	1	1	2	180	155	335	318	345	663
3	Bhalki	13	49	62	15	0	15	181	131	312	297	315	612
4	Humnabad	14	21	35	4	3	7	168	140	308	319	330	649
5	Basavakalyan	7	24	31	5	1	6	168	129	297	309	323	632
Total		64	148	212	28	7	35	863	694	1557	1546	1625	3171

Source: State Election Commission

Finances

Sections from 199 to 208 of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 deal with taxes, fees, levy of cess and grants pertaining to financial assistance given to PRIs. The Gram Panchayats enjoy taxation powers and have powers to levy taxes and fees.

Each Gram Panchayat receives annual grant and has powers levy tax on buildings and lands, levy water rate, tax on entertainment, vehicles, advertisement and hording and collect market fee, fee on bus stands and on grazing cattle. The Taluk Panchayats and the Zilla Panchayats do not have powers to levy taxes but are allowed to charge fee on their property used by others. In addition, both the Gram Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats get proceeds from cess on land revenue, surcharge on stamp duty levied by the State Government. Except for these, the panchayats have to depend solely on the resources transferred from the Government.

The Statutory Grants provided to Grama Panchayats was enhanced from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.6 lakh per Grama Panchayat. From the financial year 2011-12 the same has been enhanced to Rs.8 lakh per Gram Panchayat. For 175 Gram Panchayats of Bidar district the grant marked during 2011-12 is Rs.1400 lakh. These grants released through Zilla Panchayat are utilised for payment of electricity, water bills and for maintenance of Grama Panchayat and other developmental works. For the 175 Gram Panchayats the grants provided during 2011-12 is Rs.1400 lakh.

Except Bidar Taluk, the other four taluks of Bidar district are considered as the most backward taluks identified by the D.M. Nanjundappa committee on imbalances in Karnataka. For the Grama Panchayats of those taluks the Pattern of Disbursement is based on Block Grant under Gram Swaraj.

Bidar District Planning Committee

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, under its section 309 provides for the preparation of the Development Plans by the Panchayat Raj Institutions. Section 310 of the Act makes it mandatory for the State to constitute District Planning Committees in each District which are required to consolidate the plans prepared by PRIs and urban local bodies (ULBs) and prepare the draft district development plans of the district taking into consideration the needs of the spatial planning, physical and natural resources and the level of infrastructure development. The District Planning Committee constituted by the State Government consolidates the plans prepared by PRIs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and prepares the draft District Development Plan for the District as a whole.

District Planning Committee draws up plan for the district as a whole. The process of planning and budgeting starts at the Grama Panchayat level. Taluk Panchayats scrutinize and consolidate them. They are sent to Zilla Panchayat.

The District Planning Committee performs the following functions:

i) Consolidation of the plans prepared by the panchayats and municipalities in the District. ii) Preparation of a draft development plan for the district as a whole and iii) Forwarding the plan (by the Chairperson) to the Government of Karnataka.

The plans and proposals submitted by different departments within the ZP are consolidated by the finance department and placed before Finance and Planning Committee. The governing body of the ZP after approval sends the same to the planning department of the State. Once approved, they become part of the "Link Document". After that the action plan is prepared.

Sectors: Primary and Secondary Education, Mass Education, Sports and youth Services, Medical and Public Health Services, AYUSH, Family Welfare Programmes, Rural Water Supply, Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Special Component Plan, Welfare of BCM, Welfare of Women and Children, Nutrition, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forest, Co-operation, Area Development and other Rural Programmes, Rural Energy Programme, Rural Employment Programme, Grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions, Minor Irrigation, Village and Small scale Industries, Sericulture, Roads and Bridges, District Planning Unit, Tribal Sub-Plan, Handloom and Textiles, Science and Technology, Art and Culture, Housing, Employment and Training, Welfare of Disabled and Senior Citizens, Watershed Development, Agricultural Marketing, and Welfare of Minorities.

Municipal Administration

Broadly when a group of human beings settle in a suitable geographical location which provides secured basic amenities gradually it becomes a village community and gets a name. In Kannada language such a settled habitat is known as Ooru. When a village community grows considerably and starts providing services like marketing, commercial, administrative etc., it attains the stature of a pura (town). When a pura becomes considerably large, people start calling it nagara, pattana, mahanagara. For example, Bidiru + ooru = Bidirooru. Bidirooru + pura = Bidiroorupura. Bidiru + kote (fort) = Bidirkote > Bidarkote. (Ambulge Chennamallesha in his literary work Veera Sangayyana Choupadangalu has mentioned the name of this town as Bidiroorupura.) When it attains popularity it may retain simple name like Bidar. Though Bidar has attained the status of a city, it is known as Bidar. To look after the affairs of the towns and cities earlier there used to be Pura Palakas. Kalyanpura under the Kalyani Chalukyas and Bidar during the Bahamani rule were well developed and administered cities. Now a days we have Municipalities for towns and cities consisting of elected representatives elected from wards. "In Mughal times, there was a kotwal

or town governor who looked after magisterial, police and fiscal matters. He maintained a few simple municipal services for visiting traders." Bidar was one of the provinces of the Mughal Empire from 1656 to 1724.

The Municipal administration in modern sense is the outcome of the British Rule. During the late 17th century, the Presidencies of the East India Company used to have English towns. On the advice of the Directors of the East India Company a Municipal corporation was set up for Madras for the first time in September 1688. In 1726 it was reconstituted and Municipal bodies were setup for Calcutta and Bombay. 'Report on Town Duties' of 1833 pleaded for a proper Municipal organisation. Acts were passed in Presidencies and Municipalities were setup for many towns. In 1840's the principle of election, to a very limited extent was introduced. The experiments carried during 1850's in Bombay Province were encouraging. The Government of Lord Lawrence issued a Resolution in August 1864. It stimulated greater enthusiasm in major provinces.

Viceroy Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870 liberalized Municipal administration. Lord Rippon introduced reforms through his famous Resolution of 18th May, 1892 on Local Self Government. Some Indian leaders also supported these reforms.

Evolution of Municipal administration in Hyderabad State

In the Nizam State of Hyderabad, the Local Cess Act of 1900 authorized the levy of Municipal and special taxes. It provided for sanitation committees for towns having more than 5,000 population. But in actual practice the implementation was very slow. The Taluk and District Boards were functioning as Municipal committees.

In 1922 there were four Municipalities in Bidar District. The total number of councilors was 36 and half of them were non official members. During that year the income of all the four Municipalities together was Rs.19,514 of which Rs.17,962 derived from rates and taxes. From 1929-30 onwards in the local fund specific allocation was made for rural and urban areas. For the towns the main sources of income were: house tax known as Ghar Patti, light tax known as Roshni Patti and toll tax known as Bar Baridari Patti. During 1934 Municipal Committee, with a non-official majority for the district town and town committees for smaller towns were provided.

By 1936 the number of Municipalities in Bidar District increased to five. During that year the total income and expenditure of all the five Municipalities together was Rs.1,24,029 and Rs.1,12,372 respectively.

In 1941-42, The Government of Hyderabad enforced certain regulations to improve the administration of local self- government. Of them The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, the Sanitary Powers Act and The Local Authorities Loans Act were important. These regulations helped municipalities and town committees to some extent, attain financial independence.

After 1948 when the Hyderabad State joined Independent Indian Union, the demand for democratizing the local bodies became strong. In response came the land mark reform. The democratic legislature of the Hyderabad State passed The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951. Accordingly new Municipal bodies were elected during 1952-53, on the basis of adult franchise. Those bodies emerged with widened responsibilities and powers. But to some extent the system of nominating non official members continued. The provisions of the Act provided for city Municipality for a town having a population of 15,000 or more. But for those towns with a population less than 15,000 but more than 5,000, town Municipalities could be constituted. At least three and two seats respectively were reserved for the scheduled caste. The Presidents of the respective bodies were elected by the members. The Government had the supervisory powers over the Municipalities. It could remove a member or a President of city Municipalities for default in performance of duty or misuse of power. The power to dissolve a municipal committee was vested with the Government.

The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951 was replaced by the District Municipalities Act, 1956. The passing of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act of 1956 elevated the system of municipal administration further. The municipal committees framed under the Act of 1951 in Hyderabad- Karnataka area were to be governed under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956 which was 'a great advance on the old enactments and envisaged a considerable relaxation of Government control by delegating large powers to the local bodies.'

After the abolition of Jagirs under the Hyderabad Jagir abolition Act 1950. Bidar District was reconstituted with nine taluks. In 1954-55, there were 11 Municipalities in the then larger undivided Bidar district. The total number of members of all the 11 Municipalities together was 228 which included 164 elected on the basis of adult franchise, 33 officials and 31 nominated non officials. Meanwhile due to State Reorganization on linguistic basis, Bidar District along with Kalaburgi and Raichur districts was transferred to New Mysore State (now Karnataka) on 1st November, 1956. For some period the varied pattern of Municipal administration continued in the newly formed State.

Municipalities Act, 1964

The need of comprehensive and uniform Municipal system throughout the newly formed Mysore State was fulfilled with the passing of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. The Act provided for five categories of local bodies in urban areas of the new Mysore State. Those were:

- 1) City Municipal Corporation,
- 2) City Municipal Councils,
- 3) Town Municipal Councils,
- 4) Notified Area Committees and
- 5) Sanitary Boards.

The Act came in to force from 1st April, 1965. As provided in Section II of this Act, 15 councilors are to be elected if the population of the town does not exceed 20,000. Out of 15 councilors three seats were reserved-one each for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and women. For the exceeding population in excess of 20,000, for every 10,000 population four members are to be added.

Under the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 as per Section 42(ii), the term of the President and Vice-President was four years. However, the Council concerned was vested with the power to decide about the election of those two offices. They could decide the term as one year also. 'Under Section 340 the concerned Chief Officer had the right to attend the meetings of the council or of any committees and could take part in the meetings of the council and committees, in the deliberations, but without the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote'. Under sections 330 and 338 of the Act, the powers of according construction permissions of buildings

and collection of dues were vested with the chief officer. The council had the responsibility pertaining 'sanitation, public health, formation and maintenance of roads, regulation of local markets, providing facilities for education, safety and public conveyance, establishment and maintenance of public parks, libraries, rest houses, etc.,

After Reorganization of States in 1956, when Bidar was included in the new Mysore State it had five Municipalities besides two town panchayats. In 1960 Dubalgundi (Humnabad taluk) was formed as a town panchayat and re-constituted in 1968. The same situation continued up to 1971. In 1973 Aurad town panchayat was upgraded and made a town Municipality. Thus in 1976 Bidar District had six Municipalities viz., (1) Bidar, (2) Basavakalyan, (3) Bhalki, (4) Humnabad, (5) Chitguppa and (6) Aurad, besides a town panchayat at Dubalgundi of Humnabad taluk. Now Dubalgundi is a Grama Panchayat.

In 1981 also the number of statutory towns remained six. In 1991 and 2001 it was 5 and 6 respectively. The present municipalities have been reconstituted in accordance with the provision of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Constitutional Amendment Act:

For population	10,000	to	20,000	Town Panchayat
	20,000	to	50,000	Town Municipal Council
	50,000	to	3,00,000	City Municipal Council
	3,00,000	and above		City Corporation.

As per 2011 census, Bidar District had two City Municipal Councils (Bidar and Basavakalyan) and three Town Municipal Councils (Bhalki, Humnabad and Chitguppa), Aurad Town Panchayath and Kamalnagar Census Town Panchayath. For more details see Table 12.5.

Table 12.5 Particulars about CMC/TMC/TPs (2010)

Particulars	Bidar CMC+OG	Basavakalyan CMC	Bhalki TMC	Humnabad TMC	Chitguppa TMC	Aurad TP
Population (2011)	2,16,020	69,717	40,333	44,483	25,298	19,849
Area (Sq.km)	58.09	17.21	31.31	6.60	27.79	7.06
No.of Household	41,861	12,379	7,563	7,972	4,445	3,810
No.of Wards	35	31	23	23	23	14
No. of Properties	51,158	15,831	10,391	7,134	6,914	6,215

Sources: Respective Municipalities/TPs-2011

Increased Intervention of Government

Because of the rapid transformation of urban areas the intervention Government has increased. It has taken the form of:

- (a) Higher financial allocations for urban areas
- (b) Devolution of administrative functions to urban local bodies
- (c) Establishment of planning authorities
- (d) Development of smaller towns and
- (e) Urban employment assistance, especially for the economically Poor.

With the passage of the 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India the Municipal bodies have for the first time been provided constitutional status of the third tier of the government. They have been vested with increased responsibilities. The functions to be performed by Urban local bodies have been identified under the 12th schedule to the Constitution of India (Article 243 W) and they are:

1. Urban planning including town planning.
2. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
3. Planning for economic and social development.
4. Roads and bridges.
5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
6. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
7. Fire services.
8. Urban forestry protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
10. Slum improvement and upgradation.
11. Urban poverty alleviation.
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, Playgrounds.
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
14. Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
15. Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals.

16. Vital statistics including registration of birth and deaths.
17. Public amenities including the street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

In Karnataka out of 18 functions only 11 are presently in the domain of the municipalities.

The Resource Base

The financial resource base of the Urban Local Bodies is composed of:

- (1) Own revenue (Tax and non-tax)
- (2) Government Grants
- (3) User charges
- (4) External Assistance (loans)

The Karnataka State Finance Commission undertakes a review of finances of Urban Local Bodies and suggests measures for strengthening of the financing of them. On suggestions of the State Finance Commission financial resources are provided to Urban Local Governments.

13th Finance Commission-2010-11 to 2014-15

The devolution of funds to ULBs has been based mainly on the recommendations of the State Finance Commission. As per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission the Local Urban Bodies have to provide compulsorily Drinking Water, Drainage System, Solid Waste Management and streetlights in an adequate manner. Financial provision for General Basic Grant has been allocated from 2010-11 to 2014-15. While making allocations the following principles are to be taken in to consideration:

- 1) Global level protection (Salaries, Pension contribution, Power sector dues loans etc.)
- 2) Global level provision (Water supply, Water security Fund, Rain water harvesting etc.)
- 3) Untied Grant (Untied amount, Grants towards Nagarothana Scheme.)

General Basic Grant (13th Finance Commission) Guidelines:

The Annual General Basic Grant released to each ULB is to be spent for the following purposes:-

1. Solid Waste Management	Minimum 25 per cent
2. Water Distribution Network Renovation/Development (O.H.T.) GLSR	Maximum 20 per cent
3. Drainage network/laterals work	Maximum 20 per cent
4. Rain water drainage works	Maximum 25 per cent
5. Street Lights setting minimum 10%	Maximum 15 per cent
6. Municipal Office Building/Renovation	Maximum 05 per cent
7. Gardens/ Development and Urban forestry Min. 5%	Maximum 10 per cent

All together the amount is to be equal to 100 per cent to grants released.

Urban Infrastructure covers the following: i) Water supply for drinking, industrial, commercial and public uses, ii) Sewerage and drainage, iii) Solid Waste Management, iv) Road Infrastructure, v) Urban Transport and vi) Power/ Energy.

Basic Services to the urban poor

To provide Basic Services to the urban poor, Urban Local Bodies have to make provisions for housing, education of children, health, employment etc., including skills development. For these activities making allocations to the extent of 22.75 per cent for the welfare of SCs and STs and 7.25 towards the welfare of other backward living in the urban areas is compulsory. This is to be done with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and by calling applications by issuing notification from the concerned categories to select real beneficiaries. In actual practice under these schemes facilities like financial assistance to the students belonging to SC/ST families belonging to urban areas, computers to those needy who have completed P.U.C. and belong to SCs/STs community are provided. For the Other Backward Community members, living in urban areas facilities like sewing machines, training to eligible urban graduates for preparing K.A.S. and I.A.S. Examinations etc., are provided. In very special cases financial support is also provided to those suffering from chronic diseases.

Under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) gainful employment is provided to the urban economically poor.

Urban Local Bodies are getting assistance under the ADB assisted North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program (NKUSIP) and World Bank assisted Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP). The aim of KMRP is institutional development for improving delivery of urban services.

Municipalities are responsible for urban planning and for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.

The Vision for urban sanitation in India as set forth in the National Sanitation Policy in 2008 is: "All Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women".

BIDAR CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Bidar has been an important city of India. In the annals of Indian history this strategically located city of the Deccan has played a crucial role. Historically speaking Bidar started attaining prominence during the later part of the 13th century, when a fort was built by the sub-ordinate rulers of the Kakatiyas of Warangal, who had conquered it on behalf of Kakatiya Queen Rudramadevi from the Sevunas (Yadavas) of Deogiri. In a Telugu poem this town has been referred as Bednada Kota. When in 1310 A.D., Khusrau Khan sent by Mubarak Shah of Delhi subdued Kakatiya Prataprudra; Bidar fort (Bedanada Kota / Badarkot) was ceded to him. Though Prataparudra reoccupied Bidar fort and drove out the garrison from it in 1320, he lost it to Tughlaqs in 1322. When Bidar was made an aqlim or province of Tughlaq empire it started gaining significance as a provincial town. "Bidar flourished as a provincial town during the reigns of the early Bahamani kings, and it is mentioned among the great cities of the Deccan Where in schools for orphans were established by Muhammad Shah II (A.D.1378-97)".

Sultan Ahmed Shah Bahamani shifted his capital from Kalaburgi to Bidar in 1429. Bidar which was in the central position of the kingdom became the capital city of Bahamani kingdom. The old fortress existing there was re-built, the city of Bidar developed further and became 'a center of culture and progress'. Bidar was developed as a well-planned city and the Minister Mahmud Gawan established a centre of higher learning at Bidar in 1472. With the end of the Bahamani rule, when Baridi family started ruling from Bidar it became a small principality and ultimately absorbed in the Bijapur territory, in 1619. Aurangzeb conquered Bidar in 1656 and the rule of Mughal governors at Bidar continued until Asaf Jah declared his independence in the Deccan in A.D. 1724. In Robert's

map Bidar city is mentioned as 'Shehr-Bider'. Gradually the position of the governors was reduced to the position of divisional officers when Zila-dari system was introduced in 1846. From the year 1905 Bidar town (now a city) has continued as the head quarter of Bidar district.

The following information gathered from "The Imperial Gazetteer of India", Vol. VIII, 1908 gives a picture of Municipality of Bidar as it stood in the beginning of the 20th century:

"A local cess of one anna per rupee is levied on the land revenue, three pies of which are set apart for local purposes. There is a District board at Bidar and six taluk boards have also been formed. The District board supervises the working of the taluk boards as well as that of the Municipality of Bidar. The total expenditure of these boards in 1901 was Rs.12,200. There is a small conservancy establishment at each of the taluk head-quarters."

In the modern sense the Municipality of Bidar was first constituted in 1946, when Bidar was still under the Nizam state of Hyderabad. It was constituted under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Aim of 1352 F. It was a nominated body headed by the District Collector. Meanwhile the Hyderabad State became part of the Indian Union. After the enactment of the Hyderabad Town and Municipalities Act 1951, the Bidar Municipal Council was reconstituted in 1952. It had 24 members including both nominated and elected.

In 1951 the Bidar town consisted of the revenue villages of 1.Bidar Quila Ark, 2.Jangalkoi, 3. Seri Huseni, 4.Baghe Hammam, 5. Seri Champa, 6.Gullar Haveli and 7.Mohillath Gairabi.

A new Act known as the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act was passed in 1956. Accordingly, as per the provisions of that Act elections were held and a full-fledged elected Bidar Municipal Council was constituted in 1960.

Under the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 the council was upgraded as a City Municipality in May, 1968. The elections were held in December 1968 and a 23 member council was constituted in 1969. The council included one member representing the Scheduled Caste / Tribe and

two women members. During 1972-73 for some time the council was put under an administrator appointed by the government. The administrator was guided by an advisory council consisting of 15 members. In 1996 the elections were held and the number of councilors was 35. After 1996 elections were held to Bidar CMC on 3rd May 2001 and September 2013. The No. of properties was 51,158. The length of city roads was 136.18 kms. For more details see Table 12.6.

The Reservation Chart of Members (as in 2007) is as follows:-

SC	ST	BCA	BCB	General	Total
5	1	10	1	18	35

10 seats are reserved for women.

Table 12.6 Income and Expenditure Statement

Year	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1970-71	21,27,598	14,45,875
1971-72	31,37,184	37,56,128
1972-73	11,49,763	23,67,000
1973-74	23,67,000	25,16,161
1974-75	20,19,660	20,28,172
1975-76	20,57,392	21,58,017
1997-98	19,500	19,386
1998-99	34,419	33,386
1999-00	34,583	31,058
2000-01	41,296	44,636
2008-09	2,46,434,766	1,205,521,706
2009-10	15,07,302,760	1,63,221,557
2015-16	3,730.02	2,461.80
2016-17	3,696.76	2,381.86

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.

The details of the Income and Expenditure of the Bidar CMC for the Year 2015-16

(Amount in Rs)

INCOME					
Sl. No	Item	General Fund	Water Supply And Sewerage Fund	Enterprise Fund	Total
1	Tax revenue	447.60	-	-	447.60
2	Assigned revenues and compensation	-	-	-	0

3	Rental Income from Municipal properties	-	-	21.85	21.85
4	Fees, User Charges and other charges	390.70	137.67	0.50	528.87
5	Sale and hire charges	21.45	-	-	21.45
6	Grants and Contributions	2,691.67	-	-	2,691.67
7	Interest/dividend earned	19.76	0.23	1.41	21.40
8	Other Income	15.06	1.38	-	16.44
Total		3,586.24	139.28	23.76	3,749.28

EXPENDITURE					
Sl. No	Item	General Fund	Water Supply And Sewerage Fund	Enterprise Fund	Total
1	Human Resource Expenses	473.62	25.13	0	498.76
2	General Expenses	119.97	0.534	0	120.50
3	Operations and Maintenance	1,386.11	170.39	0	1,556.50
4	Interest and Finance Charges 250	0.0548	0	0.001	0.0558
5	Programme Expenses, Grants etc.	2.70	2.14	0	4.84
6	Provisions and Write Off	2.93	8.96	1.10	12.99
Total		1,985.385	207.154	1.101	2,193.646

A special Central Assistance has been provided to Bidar city to improve and widen approach roads, forming ring roads, construction of drains and foot paths, water supply etc.,

The Union Urban Development Ministry conducted the National City rating exercise under the National Urban Sanitation Policy. The rating of 423 urban conglomerates conducted across India including 24 in Karnataka. In May 2010, the Ministry ranked Bidar City as the 22nd cleanest city in the country. Bidar city gained 22nd place among the top 25 cleanest cities in India in maintaining hygiene. Among the ranked six cleanest cities of Karnataka, the place of Bidar city was of the fifth after Mysore (2nd), Mangaluru (8th), Bengaluru (12th) and Mandya (15th). The all India rank of Udupi was 43rd–sixth in Karnataka.

Water Supply

Earlier to 1952 open wells and natural water springs surrounding Bidar city were the main source of water for the residents of Bidar. In 1992 a scheme was started for providing protected water to Bidar town. Pipelines were laid from three places (Chitta, Chidri and Papnash) where open wells were situated. To meet the growing need of protected water supply the residents of Bidar city a comprehensive scheme was drawn in 1967. The plan was to use the river Manjra as source of water. The estimated cost of the project was of Rs. 50 lakh. L.I.C. of India extended a loan of Rs. 26.7 lakh and Government a loan of Rs. 11 lakh. The rest of the amount was contributed by the Municipality. The number of private water taps in 1971-72 was only 1,561. By 1974-75 the same increased to 1,817. In 1974-75 there were only about 67 public tap connections.

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUSW Sand DB) was constituted by an act of legislation in 1974. It started functioning since August 1975 and has the responsibility for formulation and implementation of water supply drainage system. Sanitation and Public Health Up to 1974 there were no underground drains in Bidar town. Electricity was first installed in Bidar town in 1952. The length of open drain was about 36 kms. For more details see Table: 12.7.

Table 12.7 Bidar CMC-Details of (SAS) Tax Collection – Position -2008-09 to 2016-17

(Rs.in Lakh)

Year	Opening Balance	Demand	Total Demand	Collection April-March	Total Dues	Percentage of Collection
2008-09	133.04	84.10	217.14	165.57	51.57	76.25
2009-10	51.57	109.32	160.89	139.56	21.32	85.75
2015-16	77.02	513.09	650.11	505.14	144.97	77.70
2016-17	144.97	573.09	718.06	659.27	58.79	91.8

BASAVAKALYAN CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Basavakalyan was formerly known Kalyani. Once it was the capital of Kalyani Chalukyas and Kalchuries. The city was well governed. Before 1948 Kalyani was a Jagir of 85 villages under the Nizam of Hyderabad. In the modern sense, a Municipality was constituted for Basavakalyan in 1943 but it was a nominated body. It consisted of seven members and

headed by the Tahsildar of the taluk. With the passing of the Hyderabad Municipalities Act, 1951 the structure changed. Elections were held in 1953. The number of members elected were 17 including 3 reserved seats for SCs and STs and women. After State reorganisation in 1956, when The Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 was passed many changes took place. The act came into force on 1st April 1965.

In 1969 the Council consisted of 15 elected councillors. Out of which two seats were reserved SCs and STs and one for woman. In 1976 it was administered by an administrator who was assisted by an advisory body consisting of 15 members. In 1998-99 the number of councillors was 27. The number of properties as in 2010 was 15,831.

Basavakalyan Town/City Area

Year	Area in sq.kms
1961	6.47
1991	14.2
2010	23.29
2011	32.00

The new territorial jurisdiction of Basavakalyan CMC covers Basavakalyan town and Basavakalyan revenue villages namely Tripurant, Sastapur, Narayanpur, Yadalapur and Shivpur. For more details see Table 12.8.

Table 12.8 Population of Basavakalyan town/city

Year	Population
1901	11,191
1911	11,077
1921	9,187
1931	10,341
1951	14,309
1961	17,559
1971	25,592
1991	42,748
2001	58,742
2011	69,717

The Government of Karnataka through the Karnataka Urban Infra Structure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) has prepared the North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (NKUSIP) under

the assistance of ADB and Basavakalyan city is included in it. The Sewerage System and Water Supply Plan, Slum Improvement Works of Basavakalyan City in Phase I aim to improve the quality of life by significantly improving the environmental conditions of the city. The scheme for supply of protected water for the residents of Basavakalyan town was started in 1967. Electricity was first introduced in Basavakalyan town in 1964.

The Basavakalyan Development Board

The Basavakalyan Development Board is created by the Karnataka Ordinance 4 of 2004 promulgated on 12th November 2004, replaced by the Karnataka Act No.13 of 2005. The Basavakalyan Development Board Act, 2005. The Board as stated in 'Statement of objectives and Reasons' of the Act is constituted by law "for preservation, development and maintenance of the heritage sites and monuments in and around Basavakalyan Town in Bidar District and to develop Basavakalyan into an international pilgrimage, cultural and tourist centre. The Bill among other things provides for the constitution of the Board and to vest in it an Urban Development Authority and Planning Authority including power to levy fee to organise cultural programmes and to promote tourism and incidentally to make its own regulations and for appointment of staff etc".

Basavakalyan means and includes (2. Definitions 'c') limits of Basavakalyan town Municipal Committee and area within twelve kilo meters from the town and lands acquired by Government from time to time for development of Basavakalyan heritage sites and such other area declared by the State Government, by notification.

The Chief Minister of Karnataka is the ex-officio Chairman of the Board. The other members include the Ministers in charge of the departments of Kannada and Culture and Revenue, MPs and Members of State Legislature representing a part or whole of the Basavakalyan whose electoral constituencies lie within its limit. The Presidents of Basava Samiti (Bengaluru) and Akhil Bharat Veerashaiva Mahasabha (Bengaluru) are also members. Members not exceeding five are nominated by the State Government who have served the cause espoused the cause of Lord Basaveshwara, out of whom one person shall be a person who has held the office of the Chief Engineer, civil; the Secretaries to Government- Departments of Kannada and Culture, Revenue, Finance, Urban Development/Municipal

Administration, Directors of the Department of Municipal Administration, Town and Country Planning, the Deputy Commissioner, Bidar, the C.E.O. ZP, Bidar, the President Municipal Council, Basavakalyan, the Director of Department of Archaeology and Museums in Karnataka and such other ex-officio members not exceeding five nominated by the State Government. The Commissioner of the Board is the Member Secretary.

The Commissioner of the Board (not below the rank of the Deputy Secretary to Government) is appointed by the State Government. The Commissioner is the Chief Executive and Administrative Officer of the Board.

As per the Chapter III Sec. 22 of the Act, Basavakalyan Development Board to be the Urban Development Authority for Basavakalyan. Not with standing anything contained in the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1963) and the Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act, 1987 (Karnataka Act 34 of 1987) on and from the date of its constitution, the Board shall be deemed to be the Urban Development Authority for the Basavakalyan and the Board shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of an Urban Development Authority as if the said authority has been constituted under Section 3 of the Karnataka Urban Development Authority Act, 1987 (Karnataka Act 34 of 1987). For development within the Basavakalyan the prior permission of the Board is essential. The Board is organizing programmes and activities for promotion of tourism, cultural, historical and pilgrimage.

The Basavakalyan Development Board has its own Fund and prepares budget annually, if necessary, prepares supplementary budget of its own. The State Government provides Grant to the Board.

Grants sanctioned to the Basavakalyan Development Board by the Government of Karnataka

Year	Amount (Rs.in Crore)
2005-06	00.50
2006-07	20.00
2008-09	16.00
2009-10	2.50
2010-11	5.00
Total	44.00

“The powers of an Urban Development Authority and Planning Authority including power to levy fee, to organize cultural programmes and to promote tourism and incidentally to make its own regulations and for appointment of staff etc., are vested in it”. For more details see Table 12.9 and 12.10.

Table No: 12.9 Income and Expenditure Table

Year	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1960-61	59,075	59,174
1970-71	3,10,127	2,44,771
1972-73	3,18,033	3,37,874
1973-74	2,24,375	2,72,631
1974-75	3,28,734	3,05,700
1975-76	4,28,882	4,09,931
1997-98	6,700	6,737
1998-99	11,068	7,048
1999-00	11,068	12,447
2000-01	12,653	8,519
2009-10	90,18,015	90,18,015
2015-16	2,42,88,000	2,42,88,000
2016-17	2,64,12,132	2,52,98,150

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Table 12.10 Basavakalyan CMC – Details of (SAS) Tax Collection – Position 2008-09 to 2016-17

Year	Opening for the Year	Demand	Total Demand	Collection April-March	Total Dues	Percentage of Collection
2008-09	14.13	28.00	42.13	33.17	8.95	78.75
2009-10	8.95	28.00	36.95	25.56	11.40	69.16
2015-16	5.17	81.00	86.17	82.27	3.90	95.47%
2016-17	3.90	101.23	105.13	101.03	4.10	96.10%

Basavakalyan City Water Supply Information in 2016-17

At present population	:	69,717
Existing Borewells	:	111
Total No. of Borewells fitted within Hand Pump:		23
Total No. of Borewells working presently	:	88
Total No. of Borewells fitted with Power pump	:	88
Total No. of Borewells working presently	:	88

Average daily yield from these sources in

(the past one week) : 1 MLD

Water Supply Connections

Domestic : 6,761

Commercial : 6

Public Taps : 6,835

BHALKI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Historical town Bhalki is the head quarter of Bhalki taluk. Even during the rule of Kalyani Chalukyas Bhalki was an important town. Under the Nizam's Government Bhalki was the head-quarter of the paigah (military/stable) Jat Jagir (taluk) of the same name in Bidar District. Before 1954 the civic affairs of Bhalki taluk were looked after by the Revenue Department.

The elected civic council for Bhalki town for the first time constituted was in 1954. It consisted of 15 elected members including two reserved seats. In 1974 also the number of members remained the same i.e 15 which included 3 reserved seats, two for the SCs and STs and one woman. In 1998-99 the number of councilors was 23. The number of members as in 2011-12 is 23 and out of which nine seats are reserved for women. For more details see Table 12.11 and Table 12.12.

Table 12.11 Income and Expenditure Statement

Year	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1960-61	59,075	59,174
1970-71	3,10,127	2,44,771
1972-73	3,18,033	3,37,874
1973-74	2,24,375	2,72,631
1974-75	3,28,734	3,05,700
1975-76	4,28,882	4,09,931
1997-98	6,700	6,737
1998-99	11,068	7,048
1999-2000	11,068	12,447
2000-01	12,653	8,519

A scheme to supply water to Bhalki town was started in 1973 at an estimated cost of Rs.7,40,000. In the beginning five borewells were used

for supplying tap water to the town. Electricity was first to Bhalki town in 1962. The municipal road as in 2010 was 30 kms.

Table 12.12 Bhalki TMC – Details of (SAS) Tax Collection

(Rs.in Lakh)

Year	Opening for the Year	Demand	Total Demand	Collection April-March	Total Dues	Percentage of Collection
2008-09	14.13	28.00	42.13	33.17	8.95	78.75
2009-10	8.95	28.00	36.95	25.56	11.40	69.16

HUMNABAD TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

For Humnabad town a municipality was formed for the first time in 1943. It was headed by the Tahsildar of Humnabad taluk. After the enactment of the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act of 1951, as per its provisions an elected council was constituted in 1953. In 1974 there were 15 elected members including three reserved seats, one each for SCs and STs and one for woman. In 1998-99 the number of councilors was 23.

To supply protected tap water to the residents of Humnabad town a scheme was drawn 1967 with an estimated cost of Rs.7.5 lakh. The Government extended assistance in the form of loan to the extent of Rs. 3,51,709. In 1972 once again Government extended loan for digging and fixing borewells. The town got electricity for the first time in 1959-60. The Municipal road as in 2010 was 68 kms. For more details see Table 12.13 and Table 12.14.

Table 12.13 Income and Expenditure Statement

Year	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1970-71	2,97,035	2,42,500
1972-73	2,94,377	3,04,171
1973-74	2,32,784	2,83,630
1974-75	2,45,001	2,27,332
1975-76	2,71,525	2,81,259
1997-98	3,33,892	3,29,984
2009-10	1,22,57,657	1,11,21,044
2015-16	1,26,93,521	1,26,07,320
2016-17	1,30,31,765	1,21,60,526

Table 12.14 Humnabad – TMC Details of (SAS) Tax Collection

(Rs.in Lakh)

Year	Opening Balance	Demand	Total Demand	Collection April-March	Total Dues	Percentage of Collection
2008-09	133.04	84.10	217.14	165.57	51.57	76.25
2009-10	51.57	109.32	160.89	139.56	21.32	85.75
2015-16	3.26	51.11	54.37	53.25	1.12	97.94
2016-17	1.12	54.49	55.61	55.51	0.10	99.82

CHITGUPPA TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Chitguppa got its first civic body in 1942. Then it was the head – quarter of Paigh Jagir of 83 villages under the Nizam of Hyderabad. It was headed by the Tahsildar of the taluk and consisted of 15 members including 11 nominated. With the enactment of the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951. Chitguppa town Council got its first elected body in 1952. In 1964 the Karnataka Municipalities Act was promulgated. Accordingly elections for the Chitguppa town Municipal Councils were held in 1968. The new elected body consisted of 15 members. In 1974 also the number of councilors remained same and included two reserved seats-one for SCs/STs and the other for woman. The number of councilors in 1998-99 was 23.

For providing protected tap water to the residents of Chitguppa town a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,78,000, under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme was taken in 1974. The town was provided with electricity in 1960.

The Town Municipality of Chitguppa is extending financial support to the students belonging to economically poor SCs, STs and Other Backward Communities living in the town limits. For the students belonging to SCs and STs Communities Trainings are also arranged. Financial Assistance under special circumstance to the needy is also being provided by calling applications. The final list of such beneficiaries is approved in the general meeting of the Council. For more details see Table 12.15 and Table 12.16.

Table 12.15 Income and Expenditure

Year	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1970-71	1,18,230	85,595
1972-73	90,009	1,22,229
1973-74	94,743	1,05,876
1974-75	94,429	1,02,600
2009-10	5,42,34,995	3,06,97,072
2015-16	8,63,43,692	7,26,02,101
2016-17	14,64,29,206	9,37,04,435

Table 12.16 Chitguppa – TMC Details of (SAS) Tax Collection

(Rs.in Lakh)

Year	Opening Balance	Demand	Total Demand	Collection April-March	Total Dues	Percentage of Collection
2008-09	2.30	3.60	5.90	5.05	0.86	85.51
2009-10	1.86	4.38	6.24	5.23	1.01	83.86
2015-16	0.77	19.16	19.33	19.43	0.50	97.49
2016-17	0.5	21.17	21.67	21.16	0.51	97.65

AURAD TOWN PANCHAYAT

Aurad was the head quarter of Jagir Taluk of Bidar district under the Nizam of Hyderabad. In 1905 Aurad was merged in Karamungi and later made an independent Taluk.

In 1960-61 Aurad had a Village Panchayat. By 1970-71 it had a town Panchayat. In 1973 it was upgraded into a town municipality which consisted of 17 members, including two reserved seats. The total area of the town limits was 19.01 sq.kms in 1971. Under the Act of 1983 Aurad was made a Mandal Panchayat. Now Aurad has once again a Town Panchayat.

In 1961 the population of Aurad town was 4,734. In 1971 it was 6,633. The number of houses within the town limit of Aurad was 1,134, 1,383 and 1,448 in 1961-62, 1970-71 and 1974-75 respectively. For the supply of protected water to the residents of Aurad town a scheme was completed in 1968 Under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,070. The number of rate- payers increased from 848 in 1970-71 to 920 in 1975-76. Electricity supply to Aurad town was begun in 1972. For more details see Table 12.17 to 12.20.

Some other Amenities which existed during the Year 1975

- Tap connections: Private-45 and Public-19
- Average per head daily supply of protected water: about 11 liters.
- The length of open drains: about 1,500 meters.
- Domestic electric connections: 277
- Street Lights: 28
- Commercial Installations: 167

Table 12.17 Income and Expenditure

Year	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1973-74	23,830	23,971
1974-75	39,944	34,713
1999-00	17,311	1,737
2000-01	1,495	1,376
2009-10	3,24,45,039	1,37,84,282
2015-16	4,60,92,681	2,87,00,848
2016-17	3,29,05,050	2,78,00,388.5

Table 12.18 Aurad – TP Details of (SAS) Tax Collection**(Rs.in Lakh)**

Year	Opening Balance	Demand	Total Demand	Collection April-March	Total Dues	Percentage of Collection
2008-09	1.47	3.78	5.25	3.51	1.74	66.90
2009-10	4.96	3.92	8.88	6.85	2.02	77.22
2015-16	4,28,500	16,87,000	21,16,000	14,74,200	6,42,000	69.67
2016-17	6,42,000	17,71,000	24,13,000	23,83,000	30,000	98.77

Table 12.19 Particulars of Aurad Town Panchayats for the Year 2015-16

Area in Sq.kms	-	14 sq.kms
No.of Wards	-	14
Population 2011		19849
Male	-	10058
Female	-	9719
No.of Porperties	-	6215
No.of Households	-	3810
Length of Road	-	28 Kms

Table 12.20 Water Supply Information for the Year 2015-16

Existing borewells	-	84
Total No. of borewells fitted with hand pumps	-	16
Total No. of borewells working presently	-	39
Total No. of borewells fitted with power pumps	-	23
Average daily yield from these sources (Galens)-		5 Lakh Galens

Water Supply Connections

Domestic	-	1,496
Commercial	-	12
Public Taps	-	00

Solid waste Management Details

Total amount of SWG Day (in tonnes)	-	6.54 TDP
Total amount of SWG collected (in tonnes)	-	5.5 TDP
No. of Vehicles for Transport and disposal	-	10
Area of landfill site (in acres)	-	10 acr 5 gunta

Town Planning

During fifteenth century A.D. itself Bidar was a planned city. Even earlier under the Western Chalukyas during eleventh and twelfth centuries the capital city Kalyanpura (present Basavakalyan) was a well laid city. Bhalki, Humnabad and Chitguppa towns also had some planning. In 1949 the Government of the Hyderabad State had prepared a master plan for Bidar but it could not be implemented.

The Karnataka Town and country Planning Act 1961 came into effect from 15th January 1965. The State Town Planning Department opened its branch office of the master-plan unit in 1970 at Bidar. The entire revenue district of Bidar was put under its jurisdiction. Besides providing technical guidance to local authorities, it was entrusted with the tasks of preparing base maps for towns and villages for providing extension facilities and also to deal with traffic improvement measures by preparing plans for by-pass roads, ring roads, introduction of light signals, pedestrian crossings etc,. Under the Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act, 1987 the planning authority is merged in Urban Development Authority.

Under the Act, the UDA also serves as the Planning Authority for Local Planning areas. The Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act 1987 has come into force in Bidar Urban area w.e.f. 1st May 1988. It is headed by the Chairman. The Chairman and Members are appointed by the Government. The Commissioner appointed by the Government is the Chief Executive and Administrative Officer of the Authority. It can levy taxes including betterment tax and has a fund of its own.

Objects of the Urban Development Authority

As stated in the KUDA Act, 1987 “the objects of the authority shall be planning and promoting and securing the development of the urban area and for these purposes the authority shall have power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of movable and immovable property, whether within or outside the urban area under its jurisdiction to carryout buildings, engineering and other operations and generally to do all things necessary or expedient for the purpose of such development and for purposes incidental thereto”.

The Master Plan R- I (provisional) of Bidar city is approved one. The Master Plan of Basavakalyan city has received final approval. The Master Plans for Bhalki, Humnabad and Chitaguppa towns are also finally approved.
