

## CHAPTER XIV

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

THE history of Local Self-Government in Bijapur district dates back to 1854 when the first municipality was established in Bijapur town. Later, municipalities were established at Bagalkot and Kaladgi. Another municipality was established at Ilkal in 1868. These four institutions derived authority from an earlier statute (Act XXVI of 1850) which laid down the pattern and structure to be followed in municipal administration. In those days, the Collector of the district was the President of the self-governing body. There were no elections and also no non-officials in those statutorily set up bodies. Each of these four municipalities had an Executive Commissioner who looked after the day-to-day administration of the office and the collection of several local taxes from the people. There was no Managing Committee to lay down precise policies. The policy making unit was styled as a body of Commissioners with the Collector as President and the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-Division as the Vice-President. A perusal of the old statistics reveals that, in 1882-83, the district municipal revenue amounted to Rs. 32,550 of which Rs. 16,030 were collected from actroi, Rs. 5,480 from house taxes and Rs. 11,040 from other sources.

Since 1863, the establishment of District Local Funds has **District Local Funds** been responsible in helping to promote rural re-construction work and in attending to the construction of roads, water drains, rest houses, dispensaries and other works for the general welfare of the people. In 1882-83, the total revenue of these local funds amounted to Rs. 1,41,270 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,74,310 the excess being met from the balance of the previous year. The District Local Funds were being administered by a District Committee consisting of the Collector, the Assistant or Deputy Collector, the Executive Engineer and the Educational Inspector as official members. Among non-officials who were invited to serve on the District Committee were the proprietor of an alienated village and six chosen land-holders. Along with the District Committee, there were Sub-Division Committees consisting of both officials and non-officials. The officials included the Assistant

Collector, the Mamlatdar (now called Tahsildar), a Public Works Officer and the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Range. Similar to the District Committee, a proprietor of an alienated village and three land-holders formed the non-official group in these committees as well.

For administrative purposes, the local funds of the district were divided into two main sections, one section devoted to public works and the other section to public instruction. Taxes on various items were levied and collected, to be utilised later for the public welfare.

The story of evolution of self-governing institutions in Bijapur makes interesting reading. The population of the city of Bijapur which was 10,123 in 1865 was 78,854 in 1961. The annual income of the municipality in 1962-63 was Rs. 18,73,041 with an expenditure of Rs. 16,73,582. In 1865, the total revenue of the Bijapur Municipality was Rs. 6,750.

There are eight Municipalities in the district of Bijapur comprising Bijapur city, Bagalkot, Guledgud, Ilkal, Mudhol, Mahalingpur, Jamkhandi and Rabkavi-Banahatti. The Municipality in Bijapur town carried on its work under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs' Act of 1925, whereas the other local bodies derived authority from the District Municipal Act, 1901. The jurisdiction of the Bijapur Town Municipality extended to 5.60 square miles. The total strength of the Municipal Council was 35.

Among the municipalities governed under the District Municipalities Act, 1901, Bagalkot Municipality was the biggest with 31 members.

#### New Provisions

The Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, which has come into force with effect from 1st April 1965 has been made applicable to all the eight Municipalities in the district. Under the new Act, Bijapur Municipality which was a Borough has been declared to be a City Municipality and the remaining seven Municipalities including Bagalkot and Guledgud which were City Municipalities under the Bombay District Municipalities Act have been notified as Town Municipal Councils. Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipal Act, 1964, the Municipal Councils will consist of the following number of Councillors as shown against each of them :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipal Council	No. of Councillors at present	No. of Councillors under the new Act.
1.	Bijapur	35	31
2.	Bagalkot	31	23
3.	Guledgud	30	19
4.	Ilkal	21	19
5.	Jamkhandi	25	19
6.	Rabkavi-Banahatti	28	19
7.	Mudhol	15	15
8.	Mahalingpur	19	15

Under Section 3 of the new Act, the following towns which have a population exceeding ten thousand according to the 1961 census, can be constituted as Town Municipal Councils :—

- (1) Bagewadi (2) Talikot (3) Sulibhavi (4) Hungund  
(5) Indi and (6) Terdal.

Proposals for declaring Terdal as a Town Municipal Council are under examination.

As there is no separate department in Bijapur district to control the various municipalities and local bodies, general control over them is exercised by the Deputy Commissioner who is responsible to the Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum Division.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur has got powers of entry and inspection in regard to any immovable property owned by any municipality, or any work in progress under its direction. He has powers to call for any extract from the proceedings of a municipality, or for any books or documents in its possession or under its control or any statement, account or report which he may think fit to require such municipality to furnish. He has also powers to require a municipality to take into consideration any objection he has to any of its acts or information which he is able to furnish necessitating any action on its part and require a municipality to make a written reply to him within a reasonable time stating the reasons for not carrying out the direction. All or any of these powers given to the Deputy Commissioner can be delegated by him to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of a sub-division in so far as town municipalities are concerned. Such powers cannot be delegated by the Deputy Commissioner in so far as they relate to Municipal Boroughs and City Municipalities.

**Supervision**

The administration of a municipal area rests in the Municipality which is an autonomous body. The head of the Municipality is the President whose duty is to preside over the meetings of the Municipality and watch over the financial and executive administration of the Municipality. He has been entrusted with powers to supervise and control the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Municipality.

As regards Local Boards, there is no separate department in Bijapur district. The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, was brought into force from 1st November 1959. The former District Local Board was abolished and in its place Taluk Development Boards came into existence from that date. However, general control is exercised by the Deputy Commissioner who is responsible to the Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum. The Deputy Commissioner has powers similar to those

**Local Board**

he derives from the Municipalities Act in so far as he has to supervise and control Local Boards.

#### Panchayats

The Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur, exercises control over the Village Panchayats through the Assistant Commissioners and Chief Executive Officers of the Taluk Development Boards. The Tahsildars are responsible for the elections to the Village Panchayats.

The concept of Panchayati Raj which visualises democratic decentralisation, by giving more powers to Village Panchayats, has been introduced in the district by Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 from 1st November 1959. Under this Act, there are eleven Taluk Boards, in all the eleven taluks and a District Development Council, presided over by the Deputy Commissioner. The Village Panchayats, the Taluk Boards and the District Development Council form a three-tier decentralised system. The following table indicates the number of Village Panchayats and Town Panchayats as on 30th September, 1965 :—

<i>Sub-Division</i>	<i>Taluks</i>	<i>Village Panchayats</i>	<i>Town Panchayats</i>
Bijapur	(1) Bijapur ...	54	1
	(2) Bagewadi ...	53	2
	(3) Muddebihal	50	3
Indi	(1) Indi ...	51	1
	(2) Sindgi ...	56	1
Bagalkot	(1) Bagalkot ...	38	2
	(2) Badami ...	54	2
	(3) Hungund ...	54	2
Jamkhandi	(1) Jamkhandi ...	45	1
	(2) Mudhol ...	30	1
	(3) Bilgi ...	30	1

In all, there are 516 Village Panchayats and 17 Town Panchayats in the district.

#### Bijapur Municipality

The establishment and evolution of the Bijapur Municipality is a land-mark in the progressive march of local self-governing institutions of the district. The creation of an autonomous institution to promote civic welfare was the first step which ultimately led towards the eventual fulfilment of the political destiny of the Indian people. The Government of the East India Company passed the Bombay Act No. 26 of 1850 which received the assent of the Governor-General on 21st June 1850. Section 3 of the 1850

Act provided that on an application made by the inhabitants for putting the Act into force in any town, the Government should give a notice in the official gazette and cause proclamation to be made within the town setting forth the reason of application and giving reasonable time for all inhabitants of such town to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the Act. Section 4 of the Act laid down that the Government was to take into consideration all such declarations and issue a final notification in the gazette and cause a proclamation to be made within the town to the effect that the Act should thenceforth be in force in such town for such purposes as should be mentioned. Using the machinery embodied in the Act of 1850, the Bombay Government established the Bijapur Municipality by notification No. 1973 dated 7th June 1854 published in page 955 of the Government Gazette of 1854. Under Section VI of the Act, the Governor in Council appointed six Commissioners, two officers and four non-officials. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Bijapur tehsil (taluk) was named President and the Mamlatdar (Tahsildar) of Bijapur was appointed Vice-President. The first non-official members nominated as Commissioners were Sri Bapoo Venidas Sheth, Sri Ramadas Manikdas, Sri Hussain Saheb Bangee Rozindar and Shazade Saheb Inamdar Hittanhalli. They managed the affairs of the first municipality under an *ex-officio* president and an *ex-officio* vice-president, a century ago. As Bijapur was then a tehsil (taluk) under the Satara Collectorate and formed part of the territories that were ceded to the British by the ruling Mahratta Prince of Satara in 1854, the official vernacular for the transaction of public bodies was Marathi.

The next stage in the history of the Municipal Law in the Bombay Presidency was the Bombay Act VI of 1873 which prescribed that the municipalities should be of two kinds, viz., City Municipalities and Town Municipalities. The constitution of town municipalities remained practically the same as it was under the Act of 1850: only the *ex-officio* element in the Municipal Board was expanded from two members to ten by the inclusion of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Executive Engineer, Deputy Educational Inspectors, Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police. The Bijapur Municipality continued to be a Town Municipality under Act VI of 1873 according to which all the Municipal Commissioners were appointed by Government.

#### Election and Nomination

Later on, according to the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1884, which prescribed elections to the civic body, general elections were held and six Commissioners were elected for the six wards into which the town was then divided. The new Municipal Council consisted of thirteen Commissioners of whom six were nominated and six were elected with the Collector as *ex-officio* President. A new Act came into force on 1st April 1901 when the number of councillors was reduced from 13 to 12 consisting of six

elected and six nominated members of whom three were salaried servants of Government and three non-officials. In 1908-09, there were 12 councillors six being elected and six nominated, two of whom were Government servants and four non-officials. On 3rd February 1911, another landmark in the evolution of the Bijapur Municipality was noticed when it was graded as a City Municipality. In that year, there was only one Government servant out of six nominated councillors, who with six elected men, formed the Municipal Board of twelve councillors.

In 1912, on an application from the Municipality, the number of Municipal Councillors was increased to 18, twelve members being elected and six nominated. By various orders issued from time to time, the strength was increased to 30 of whom 24 persons were elected and six nominated. Finally, on 4th October 1940, the constitution of the municipality was revised allowing 35 elected councillors who were all non-officials. The town of Bijapur was divided into ten wards. Four seats were reserved for women, two for the Scheduled Classes and the rest were general seats. This new body began to function from 31st March 1952. This brief survey shows how the official and nominated elements were progressively eliminated giving place to a wholly elected body and how women and the Scheduled Classes were gradually brought into the picture. In the pre-independence days, the general constituencies were classified into Muslim and non-Muslim and from 1947 onwards, this communal classification was abolished by the amended Municipal Act.

Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, which has come into force with effect from 1st April 1965, Bijapur City Municipal Council will consist of 31 members. But the present set-up will continue till the constitution of a new council after the next elections are held for the civic body.

#### Franchise

As there were no elected Commissioners provided for in the Municipal Law from 1850 to 1884, there was no franchise. With the provision of elected Commissioners in the Municipal Act of 1884, the qualification of voters had to be defined. Accordingly, every fellow and every graduate of any University, every pleader holding a *sanad* from the High Court, every Juror and every Assessor, every Honorary Magistrate resident within the Municipal District and every person paying municipal taxes of an amount not less than such minimum as fixed from time to time by Government was qualified as a voter. Section 11 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act (XVIII of 1925) as amended by the Bombay Act of 1953 provided that every person who was a citizen of India, and who had attained the age of 21 years on or before the first day of January of every year for which the electoral roll was being prepared and had requisite residence, business premises or taxation qualification was entitled to be a voter. The

purpose of this provision was to provide for adult franchise. The general elections were held triennially from 1884 to 1956 on the basis of the franchise provided for in the Municipal Act. According to a subsequent amendment of the Municipal Act, the term was fixed for four years but the term could be extended to five years for reasons that were to be recorded by the Government in its orders. The Bijapur Municipality was superseded on 10th November 1948 and was reconstituted on 31st March 1952. It was again superseded on 31st July 1959 and reconstituted on 1st August, 1962.

From the nineties of the last century, the problem of **Protected water supply** adequate water supply was engaging the attention of the municipal authorities. The frequent scarcity conditions made matters still worse. During the period 1901 to 1910, almost all the wells in Bijapur town had gone completely dry except the Taj Bavdi and one or two wells. The inhabitants of the town had to trek long distances to fetch water. At the time of this crisis, the municipality had to think of an immediate solution. On its request, the Government of Bombay deputed Shri M. Visvesvaraya to Bijapur to study the problem and to suggest a remedy. Shri Visvesvaraya was then the Sanitary Engineer to the Bombay Government. In December 1907, he visited Bijapur. The municipality assembled in a meeting on 23rd December 1907 at which Shri M. Visvesvaraya was also present. It was explained by the Sanitary Engineer that a sum of four lakhs of rupees would be required to undertake a scheme of protected water supply to the town. The municipality felt unable to undertake the scheme without adequate help from the Government. Hence, the Government extended necessary help to the municipality for execution of the scheme.

The scheme consisted of the excavation of the Bhutnal tank and other bunding operations. The total revised expenditure of the whole project finally came to Rs. 6,81,596. The project works near the Bhutnal tank and the work of constructing the high-service reservoir in Jorapurpeth and laying of distribution and supply mains in the town were all completed on 7th February 1914, on which day water began to flow in the mains. The average supply was seven and a half lakhs of gallons per day giving an assured supply of 12 gallons per head per day. The municipality levied a special water rate on those who had taken special house connections. In the case of properties which had no private house connections from the mains, a general water rate was collected upto 31st March 1954. It was later on included in the consolidated property tax which, for the first time, was brought into force from 1st April 1954. The consolidated property tax is being levied on all the properties liable for payment of the said tax under the municipal rules.

There were nearly 1,800 street electric lights in the Bijapur municipal area including fluorescent lighting in principal streets. There is no underground drainage; sullage water is let into kutchra drains which carry it into pits. The municipality has constructed gutters from time to time. As a result of consultations between the municipality and the Public Health authorities, a comprehensive drainage scheme has now been prepared.

The municipality has drawn up a scheme costing rupees one crore to improve the water supply and for laying underground drainage in Bijapur city and it has approached the Government for financial aid and for its inclusion in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Mysore State Electricity Board has assured the municipality that power would be supplied very early to the Bhutnal Water Works which is the source of water supply to the city.

**Medical  
facilities**

There is one maternity hospital run by the municipality. In 1934, a semi-official committee was formed with the Civil Surgeon as Chairman and the Municipal Health Officer as Secretary to organize maternity services. This committee established the Silver Jubilee Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre to render maternity service to expectant mothers.

In 1936, a substantial grant of Rs. 6,000 was received from the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund, and this amount was supplemented by financial aid from local institutions and individuals. On account of this, the welfare centre could have its own building constructed at a cost of Rs. 11,000. With further financial aid of Rs. 25,000 from the Soldiers' Post-War Reconstruction Fund, Poona, another wing was constructed in 1952. There are 20 maternity beds in the centre. The centre is also devoting itself to several other activities. It serves as an out-door clinic for women and children. It arranges for the free distribution of milk and cod-liver oil to about forty children daily. It provides practical training to auxiliary nurses and mid-wives. It also provides recreation for the children. A family planning centre has also been opened under its auspices and a Medical Officer is in charge of the same.

The Municipality of Bijapur is also maintaining three Ayurvedic medical institutions in the city. They are (1) the Municipal Charitable Hospital, (2) the Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary and (3) the Municipal New Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The total expenditure on medical relief incurred by the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 is given below :



<i>Year</i>	<i>Total expenditure on medical relief</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>
1961-62	.. 50,521
1962-63	.. 37,419
1963-64	.. 43,223
1964-65	.. 91,881

The municipality maintains 50 miles of roads, of which there is only one mile of cement concrete road, 18 miles of metalled roads, 11 miles of murum roads and about twenty miles of kutchra and soft murum roads.

There are four important parks situated within the municipal area. Of these, the Netaji Park and the Children and Women's Park are maintained by the Municipality. The remaining two, Gagan Mahal Park and Sikandar Park, have been handed over to the Archaeological Department and are now being maintained by that department.

The Bijapur Municipality maintains primary schools and gives grants to some aided schools. As early as 1941-42, the municipality thought of introducing compulsory elementary education in all the schools run by it. Correspondence was carried on and schemes were drawn up and at last compulsion for boys was introduced in 1944 and for girls in 1947. For boys, it was within the ages of six to eleven and for girls, from seven to eleven. Since 1961, compulsion has been enforced for both boys and girls throughout the State between the ages of six and eleven. According to the Primary Education Act, the Municipality gets 50 per cent of the approved expenditure on education. The municipality also gets a sanitary grant of 50 per cent of the expenditure on the salary of the Medical Officer of Health and 33 1/3 per cent of the expenditure on the salaries of the Sanitary Inspectors. **Primary schools**

There are some memorable occasions in the annals of the Bijapur Municipality when persons of eminence have paid visits to the historic city. On 25th August 1900, Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy and Governor-General, paid a visit. An address of welcome was presented to him on that occasion. The municipality gave an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi on 8th March 1934. It also presented addresses of welcome to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Mavlankar and other national leaders.

In the old days, the municipal offices were located in the Taj Bavdi arcades on either side of the big frontal arch that serves as an entrance to the Taj Bavdi. In the year 1920, the offices were shifted to a private building to the north of Siddeshvara temple in the new bazaar area. This was only a temporary arrangement

and new buildings for the municipality were built in 1923 in Mahatma Gandhi Road.

The municipality proposes to construct at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,50,000 a market to be called the Nehru Market and for this purpose has obtained a loan of Rs. 8.25 lakhs from a bank.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	18,28,752	16,15,644
1962-63	..	18,73,041	16,73,582
1963-64	..	21,04,790	20,31,706
1964-65	..	20,94,923	26,35,728

The area of the municipality is 5.60 square miles and the population in 1961 was 78,854.

#### **Bagalkot Municipality**

The municipality at Bagalkot town was established in March 1865 under the Bombay Act XXVI of 1850. The area covered by the municipality at present is 6.50 square miles. Formerly, the strength of the Municipal Council was 25, out of whom 20 members were nominated by Government. Now the strength has been raised to 31 and all the members are elected from eight wards. Out of the 31 seats, three seats are reserved for women by rotation in each of the eight wards and one seat for a member of the Scheduled Castes who is elected from the fifth ward. The President and the Vice-President are both elected from among the members. The system of adult franchise is followed according to statute. The elections are held once in four years. Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, the Bagalkot Town Municipal Council will consist of 23 members. But the present set-up will continue till the constitution of the new council after the next elections are held.

For the efficient maintenance of civic welfare and orderly administration of the Municipality three sub-committees called the Managing Committee, Works Committee and Sanitary and Dispensary Committee had been constituted under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. But the new Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, has made a provision for the constitution of only one Committee called the "Standing Committee" which has been vested with full powers to conduct the administration of the civic affairs.

The Bagalkot Municipality prepared a scheme of town planning in 1958 and in accordance with that plan, new layouts, widening of

roads, drainage works, improvement of markets and other civic works have been carried out.

The Housing Society, Bagalkot, has formed a colony in the extension area of the town. Fifty houses have been constructed in this colony with all modern amenities like good roads, water supply by taps, electric lights and drains. The State Housing Board has requested the municipality to give them one hundred and fifty acres of land for construction of new houses for middle income groups.

The source of water supply to the place is the river Ghataprabha, which flows close to the town. The inhabitants of the town are getting protected water supply, the connected works in this behalf having been completed at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs in the year 1959. There were twenty public taps and 1,200 private connections in the town in September 1965. Between 4 to 5 lakh gallons of water are being supplied daily to the citizens.

Two schemes, one relating to construction of underground drains in the town and the other relating to filtration of water, both costing Rs. 40 lakhs have been submitted to Government.

There were 544 street electric lights in the town in September 1965. In addition to these, the municipality has provided about 150 petromax lights in the area for the convenience of the people.

The municipal grant-in-aid allopathic dispensary which was being run at an annual expenditure of Rs. 13,000 has now been merged in the Cottage Hospital opened by Government at Bagalkot in 1963. **Medical aid**

The municipality intends to establish an allopathic dispensary with a view to meeting the growing medical needs of the public of Bagalkot and extend the existing Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary at Bagalkot. The Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary catered only for the needs of the out-door patients. Between 50 and 60 out-patients were being treated in this dispensary daily. There were one doctor and one compounder in the dispensary in September 1965. The expenditure incurred in connection with this institution during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 6,122. This dispensary is situated in the crowded eastern part of the town.

- The municipality also runs the Tijabai Bachraj Surana Maternity Home. This institution was established on 13th October 1943. There were thirty beds in the maternity home in September 1965. The staff attached to this home consisted of one lady doctor, one nurse, one mid-wife, two dais (ayahs) and one maid-servant. The expenditure incurred in connection with this institution for the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 27,115. The

number of patients seeking medical aid in this institution is increasing day by day.

At present, the municipality maintains one public recreation park at an annual expenditure of Rs. 6,000. The inhabitants have the facility of listening to radio music in the public park.

In Bagalkot, there is one Arts and Science College run by the Basaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha besides an Engineering College and a polytechnic. The municipality has sanctioned an annual grant of nearly Rs. 18,000 to the Sangha.

The municipality maintains two fire fighters with full equipment. Two burial grounds are maintained for Hindus and Muslims. The sanitary and health section of the municipality, in September 1965, consisted of one Chief Sanitary Inspector, two Sanitary Inspectors and 200 scavengers.

The municipality is maintaining one vegetable market, one grain market, two mutton markets and one slaughter house. It proposes to construct a cattle market shortly at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,000. It has constructed thirty tenements for the conservancy staff.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	9,42,356	8,87,760
1962-63	..	7,78,015	7,71,796
1963-64	..	10,33,267	10,82,870
1964-65	..	10,04,791	10,66,813

The population of the town according to the 1961 census was 39,934.

#### **Guledgud Municipality**

The Guledgud Municipality was first constituted on 29th November 1886 with 13 members, of whom six were elected and seven were nominated. In May 1916, the strength was increased to 18 of whom 12 were elected and six were nominated. On 18th January 1917, the municipality was constituted as a City Municipality under the appropriate statute. The strength of the members was again increased to 25 in May 1921 of whom 20 members were elected and five were nominated. Under Government Notification dated 1st July 1938, the strength was further increased to 30 and this strength is continuing. The president and vice-president are elected from among the members.

Elections to the municipality are held once in four years based on adult franchise which was made applicable to Guledgud Municipality in 1950 under the Bombay Act No. XVII of 1950. There were nine wards in the town. Three seats out of thirty elected seats were reserved for women. Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not being reserved.

Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, the Guledgud Municipal Council will consist of 19 members. But the present set-up will continue till the constitution of a new council after the next elections to the civic body.

Protected water supply has been provided to the inhabitants of this town.

There were 32 public taps and 623 private connections in the town in September 1965.

There were 426 street electric lights and 864 private connections in the place in September 1965. Electricity was first supplied to this town on 7th December 1953.

A maternity home has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 11,053. The municipality maintains one dispensary with eleven beds and runs a high school.

The municipality is paying contribution to the Hindi Prathmic Shala and the Child Welfare Centre, Guledgud.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
1961-62	..	4,15,668	3,31,776
1962-63	..	3,58,050	3,97,773
1963-64	..	3,82,808	3,27,629
1964-65	..	4,39,852	4,89,148

The area of the municipality is 0.90 square mile and the population in 1961 was 24,292.

The Jamkhandi Municipality was established in 1872 and the jurisdiction of the civic body was confined to 0.3 square mile. With the expansion of the town, as years rolled by, the jurisdiction has risen to 3.00 square miles. The municipality enjoyed a majority of elected members and also enjoyed for many years the privilege of electing its own President, according to the Administration Report of the old Jamkhandi State for the year 1940-41.

The Municipal Council now consists of 25 members, out of whom, three seats are reserved for ladies and two are set apart for Scheduled Castes. The municipal area has been divided into six wards and four to five seats have been allotted to each ward. All are elected on the basis of adult franchise and there is no nominated member in the Council. The office of the President and the Vice-President is thrown open for election amongst the members. Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, the Jamkhandi Municipal Council will consist of 19 members. But the present set-up will continue till the constitution of a new Council after the next elections to the civic body.

The Administration Report of the Jamkhandi State for 1940-41 states that "the Jamkhandi Town Extension Scheme made a good progress during the year. Seventeen plots were sold while 10 plots were actually handed over to the purchasers. Plans and estimates of residential buildings proposed to be built on 4 plots were received for approval. Of these plans and estimates, 2 were approved. Building work actually started on one plot. Many others are eager to start building work but are handicapped, prices of the building material having abnormally increased owing to war conditions".

The municipality has now undertaken a scheme for town planning.

#### Water supply

Raja Shrimant Shankar Rao Parashuram Rao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, the then ruler of the old Jamkhandi State provided a perennial source of plentiful supply of water to the town by successfully completing the Krishna Water Supply Scheme at a cost of about six lakhs of rupees, thus removing once for all the fear of water scarcity. The Rajasaheb also provided the town in 1931 with electric power out of his "Khasgi". The supply of protected water to the people is now looked after by the municipality and the total expenditure incurred on the water supply scheme is Rs. 12 lakhs.

The municipality is not maintaining any schools but it is paying contribution to Government as primary education grant. There are no parks maintained by the municipality. It is maintaining one Ayurvedic dispensary and one fire fighter. There were 2,500 private water taps in the town in 1965. There were 450 street electric lights and 2,500 private connections in the town. The municipality has drawn up plans to undertake underground drainage work, construction of asphalt roads and formation of public parks.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are furnished below :—

Year	Income Expenditure	
	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	.. 2,49,571	2,29,755
1962-63	.. 2,72,335	2,85,214
1963-64	.. 2,22,491	2,81,072
1964-65	.. 2,79,554	3,02,394

The population of the town as per 1961 census was 24,017.

There were two high schools, one for boys and the other for girls in October 1965 and they are being maintained by Government. Besides these two educational institutions, there is an Arts and Science College newly started and maintained by the B.L.D.E. Association, Bijapur, from June 1963. The municipality has sanctioned a donation of Rs. 55,000 to the college. There is also a College of Education in the town.

Mudhol, now a taluk in Bijapur district, was a Princely State in the Bombay Karnatak region and after Independence it was merged in the Bombay State. In November 1956, Mudhol taluk in Bijapur district along with other areas came under the administrative control of Mysore State. **Mudhol Municipality**

The municipality at Mudhol was established in 1872. Till 1921, the Dewan of the State was the *ex-officio* president and members were nominated by the State Government.

In the year 1921, the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, was made applicable to Mudhol when statutory provisions were put into force. The first election was held in 1932 and since then councillors are being elected periodically. The last elections were held in March 1960.

The total number of councillors now is 15. Two seats are reserved for women and one for the Scheduled Castes. There are five wards in the municipal area. The president and the vice-president are elected by the councillors.

The Mudhol Municipality will continue to have fifteen members on its council as per the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, which has come into effect from 1st of April 1965.

As the educational institutions are under the control of the District School Board, the municipality pays contribution annually to the Board according to the Primary Education Act.

The Maternity Ward at Mudhol is under Government control. A recreation park has been set up by the municipality.

A children's park is proposed to be constructed on a two-acre plot generously donated by Rajamata Rani Parvatidevi Ghorpade.

**Other  
facilities**

A public park is being formed at Uskin maidan, which has been purchased by Government for Rs. 2,500. There were 300 street electric lights and 333 private connections in the place in October 1965. There were also 8 mercury vapour lamps fixed up in important corners. Electricity was first supplied to this place on 1st of January 1963.

Six bore wells have been dug in the area. There is adequate supply of water to the people. There is no tap water supply to this town.

The main roads in the town have been asphalted.

There are 31 employees in the health and sanitation section of the municipality.

The Health Inspector is maintaining the births and deaths register and the vaccinator attached to the Public Health Department attends to the vaccination work in the town.

The municipality has credited Rs. 44,000 to Government for conducting survey work in Mudhol town and the work is proposed to be taken up shortly.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	1,60,639	1,57,717
1962-63	..	1,39,111	1,50,727
1963-64	..	1,73,085	1,46,811
1964-65	..	1,40,654	1,94,918

The area of the municipality is 0.80 square miles and the population in 1961 was 12,100.

**Rabkavi-  
Banahatti  
Municipality**

The Rabkavi-Banahatti Municipality is a combination of two older municipalities which were under the statutory supervision of two former Princely States, Sangli and Jamkhandi. Prior to the amalgamation on 18th April 1952, there were two separate municipalities, namely, Rabkavi and Banahatti at a distance of one mile from each other. The separate Banahatti Municipality which was under the Jamkhandi State was established in the year 1886 and Rabkavi Municipality which was under the Sangli



State was established in the year 1888. The amalgamated Rabkavi-Banahatti Municipality has an area of 1.34 square miles and besides the two towns, comprises the adjoining villages of Rampur and Hosur. The population in the municipal area was 28,871 according to 1961 Census. The amalgamated municipality is constituted and is being governed under the Bombay District Municipalities Act, 1901.

A total number of 28 members are elected by the ten wards once in every four years. Three seats are reserved for women and two for Scheduled Castes. The voters' list prepared for the State Assembly and Lok Sabha are *ipso facto* adopted for the purposes of municipal elections under section 12 of the Bombay District Municipalities Act.

The president and vice-president are elected from amongst the elected members.

Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, Rabkavi-Banahatti Municipal Council will consist of 19 members. But the present set-up will continue till the constitution of the new municipal council after the next elections are held to the civic body.

Protected water supply to the Rabkavi-Banahatti municipal area was taken up by the State Public Works Department in 1959 and was completed in 1962 at a cost of Rs. 15,52,650. The water supply scheme has been so prepared as to supply nearly five lakh gallons of pure water per day to the area.

Water supply  
scheme

At present, there are open surface gutters running to about 15,000 feet in length. The municipality has prepared a scheme of comprehensive underground drainage, costing about ten lakhs of rupees.

As regards medical facilities to the inhabitants, the municipality is maintaining one dispensary at Rabkavi and one Maternity Home with eight beds at Banahatti. No child welfare centres are maintained by this municipality.

The municipality has no educational institutions of its own, but it is paying an annual contribution to the District School Board, Bijapur, for the management of schools. Two private institutions in Rabkavi-Banahatti are managing two separate high schools for which the municipality is contributing Rs. 10,000 annually.

The municipality is not maintaining any public recreation parks, but a public radio is being maintained for entertainment of the people. Four public reading rooms have been provided at present.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	3,22,969	4,32,046
1962-63	..	3,49,064	5,53,008
1963-64	..	3,32,374	2,83,236
1964-65	..	2,61,602	2,64,979

**Mahalingpur  
Municipality**

Mahalingpur town is named after the great saint "Shri Mahalingeshvar". It is a trading centre with flourishing handloom weaving industry, twelve miles north-west of Mudhol, and twenty-four miles from Chikodi Road Railway Station on the Poona-Bangalore line of Southern Railway. The town has a Municipality established in 1872. It is composed of nineteen elected councillors. Two of these seats are reserved for women and one seat for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Elections are held once in every four years on the basis of adult franchise. The town has been divided into six wards for purposes of representation in the Municipal Council. The president and vice-president are elected from amongst the councillors.

Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, the Mahalingpur Municipal Council will consist of 15 members. But the existing set-up will continue till the constitution of the new council after the next elections to the municipality.

Water supply to the town is being provided through wells. There are five potable and twelve washing wells. The municipality has taken up piped water supply scheme for the town and the same has been completed. The supply of water through the wells is quite adequate. The wells are regularly purified with chemicals.

Open drains have been constructed both for sullage and rain-water throughout the town. Almost all the lanes and by-lanes are stone-paved with side drains.

A survey of the town has been completed. A survey office has been opened for maintenance work.

Electricity to the town was being supplied by the Mysore State Electricity Board from the Thermal Station at Ghataprabha.

The town is having telegraph and telephone facilities.

A library-cum-guest house has been constructed by the municipality. For public recreation, a small park attached to the library is being maintained.

A Dispensary is being run by the Government. There is an in-patient ward attached to it. There is also a Maternity Home adjacent to the Government Dispensary and it is housed in the building donated by the municipality.

The revenue and expenditure figures of the municipality for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	1,00,700	1,11,607
1962-63	..	95,222	1,02,890
1963-64	..	1,14,789	1,03,243
1964-65	..	1,13,548	98,549

The area of the municipality is three square miles and the population is 10,761 as per the 1961 Census. There were two public and 209 private taps in the town in September 1965.

There were 150 electric street lights and 417 private connections in the place in September 1965. Electricity was first supplied to the place on 31st July 1962 by the Mysore State Electricity Board.

The municipality is not maintaining any educational institution in the place. However, it is paying contribution annually to the District School Board, Bijapur at 5 per cent of the annual letting value of the properties. The District School Board is maintaining primary schools in the town.

The Municipality of Ilkal was established in 1867 to administer an area of 0.20 square mile. The total number of councillors is 21, of which two seats are reserved for women. There is no representation for labour, commerce or Scheduled Castes. All members are elected once in four years. The president and vice-president are elected from among the councillors.

Under Section 11 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, the Ilkal Municipal Council will consist of 19 members. But the existing set-up will continue till the constitution of the new civic body after the next elections are held to the Council.

A Master Plan as sanctioned by Government is being implemented by stages. Important features of the plan are : water supply, underground drainage, creation of new lay-outs, construction of new roads and gutters, construction of Harijan

quarters, provision for public latrines, construction of town hall, swimming pool, open air theatre, women welfare centre, establishment of vijnan mandir, high schools for girls, works under slum clearance and slum improvement schemes and the like.

A water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,28,300 has been duly completed. There were 20 public and 416 private water taps in the town in October 1965. About 1,75,000 gallons of water are being supplied daily to the people of the place.

Establishment of a vijnan mandir has been sanctioned and it has started functioning. Recently, Shri Vijay Mahantesh Vidya Vardhak Society, Ilkal, has established an Arts and Science College, for which the municipality is donating Rs. 15,000 annually apart from providing 30 acres of land free of cost for the College premises. Likewise, Government have started a Teachers' Training Institute for women for which also the municipality has spared land, free of cost, for housing its buildings which are under construction, apart from providing free accommodation for holding classes temporarily.

The underground drainage scheme is being carried out in several stages. For the execution of the first stage, the municipality has paid Rs. 1,23,055 as its share. The scheme was originally started as a surface drainage scheme, but it was later changed to an underground drainage scheme.

**Medical and  
other facilities**

The municipality is running a dispensary including a maternity ward with fifteen beds. There are no child welfare centres in this town.

All the primary schools in the Ilkal municipal area are under the control of the District School Board, Bijapur, and the municipality is giving an annual contribution equal to five per cent of the rateable rental value of the properties within the municipal limits.

Important roads and lanes are being lighted by electricity. In other places, gas lights and lanterns are being used.

There were 246 street electric lights, 26 fluorescent lights and 900 private connections in the town in October 1965. Electricity was first supplied to the place on 10th January 1955.

A public park is laid out outside the town near the main entrance gate called Hungund Agashi. A play centre for children has also been constructed as an adjunct to this park.

The municipality has provided a radio and a loud speaker for public entertainment.

The financial figures of income and expenditure for the years from 1961-62 to 1964-65 are as under :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	3,80,708	3,73,254
1962-63	..	3,83,132	6,23,344
1963-64	..	4,50,383	4,49,983
1964-65	..	4,46,623	4,44,317

Terdal, situated at a distance of eighteen miles to the west of Jamkhandi, had a municipality of its own established in 1880. It was then under the statutory supervision of the former Princely State of Sangli. Terdal was a taluk in that state and it merged in the Jamkhandi taluk in the year 1948. The municipality of Terdal was converted into a Town Panchayat with effect from 1st of April 1961. The population of Terdal town was 12,184 according to the 1961 Census. The civic affairs of the Town Panchayat are now being conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The area of Terdal is two square miles. The town has been divided into six wards. Elections are conducted to the Town Panchayat once in four years on the basis of adult franchise. There were nineteen members on the Panchayat in September 1965. Four seats are set apart for women and two for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The voters' list prepared for the State Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha constitutes the basis for conducting the Panchayat elections also under Section 7 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Town Panchayat are elected from amongst the elected members of the Panchayat.

**Terdal  
Town  
Panchayat**

Water, for purposes of drinking, is being supplied to three-fourths of the town area through gravitation pipes laid about seventy years back. There is one big 'sweet water' tank in the eastern part of the town and this provides adequate quantity of drinking water to the people of the town. Just adjacent to the tank, there is another tank for the use of the cattle. Besides these two tanks, there are some public and private wells in the place. With a view to supplying protected water to the people of the town, Government have sanctioned a permanent water supply scheme, and work in this regard is being undertaken very shortly.

The town is situated on rocky soil and is sloping on all sides.

The Government Primary Health Centre caters for the medical needs of the people of the area. A veterinary stockman looks after the welfare of the cattle.

The Town Panchayat does not maintain any educational institutions, but the District School Board, Bijapur, is running Kannada, Urdu and Marathi primary schools for boys and a separate primary school for girls in the town. There are two high schools run by private agencies. The Tardal Education Society is running the S.M. High School, while the B.L.D.E. Association, Bijapur, maintains the Shri Prabhuling High School.

The Town Panchayat is not maintaining any parks but it is maintaining a radio for recreation of the public.

The Mysore State Electricity Board is supplying electricity to the town from the Ghataprabha Thermal Station. Electricity was first provided to this place on 15th of March 1963. There were 180 street electric lights in the town in September 1965. Power from the Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Project is expected to be supplied to this place shortly from the Bagalkot Centre.

The authorities of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation have sanctioned the construction of a bus stand in the town and the work of constructing the same is expected to be started shortly.

**Hungund  
Town  
Panchayat**

The Notified Area Committee of Hungund came into existence in 1914. This committee was looking after the civic affairs of the area till 1941. In 1942, a Panchayat Committee was established under the Bombay Panchayat Act, and this committee was in charge of the municipal affairs till 1959 when a Town Panchayat Committee was constituted for Hungund.

There were nineteen members on the Panchayat Committee as in November 1965 including four ladies and two members belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

The Panchayat Committee is not maintaining any medical institutions in the place. A scheme to provide protected water to the area is under the consideration of Government.

The Committee is maintaining a pre-primary school for the children belonging to the age group 3-6. The other primary schools in the area are being maintained by the School Board.

There were one hundred street electric lights in the place. Electricity was first supplied to the town on 24th November 1954 by the Bombay Electricity Department.

The income and expenditure figures of the Town Panchayat for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	40,393	32,890
1962-63	..	39,091	36,201
1963-64	..	63,496	53,557
1964-65	..	45,672	63,529

The Sanitary Committee, Bagewadi, came into existence in 1920. It was converted into a Village Panchayat in 1934. In 1959, it was constituted into a Town Panchayat as per the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act. There were nineteen members on the committee including five ladies and one member belonging to the Scheduled Castes in November 1965. There were five wards and 2,290 houses in the town.

Twelve public and five private wells constitute the source of water supply to the area. The Panchayat Committee has got up a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 3½ lakhs with a view to providing protected water supply to the place. It has requested the Government to provide this amount to it either in the form of a loan or in the form of a subsidy, so as to enable it to implement the scheme early.

There is a Taluk Board Dispensary with an attached maternity ward, which caters for the medical needs of the people of the area. The Panchayat bears half the cost of maintenance of the dispensary.

The public health staff attend to the vaccination work in the area, while the police patel maintains the register of births and deaths.

The Panchayat Committee maintains a Shishu Vihar and gives financial aid to the local Mahila Samaj to conduct tailoring classes for the ladies. It is also maintaining a free reading room.

There were 120 kerosene and 20 gas street lights in the town. The place expects supply of electricity from the Mysore State Electricity Board shortly.

There is a Travellers' Bungalow maintained by the Public Works Department. The Taluk Board maintains a Dharmashala and a High School.

The income and expenditure figures relating to the committee for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	54,909	51,137
1962-63	..	33,722	31,358
1963-64	..	33,101	29,646
1964-65	..	34,454	31,237

**Indi  
Town  
Panchayat**

The Village Panchayat Committee, Indi, came into existence in 1940. It was constituted into a Town Panchayat in 1959 in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act. There were nineteen members on the committee including four ladies and two members belonging to the Scheduled Castes in November 1965. There were five wards and 1,317 houses in the town.

Public wells constitute the source of water supply to the town. The committee has submitted to Government for their sanction a scheme for the supply of protected water to the town.

The Government of India type Primary Health Centre, with an attached maternity ward, caters for the medical needs of the people of the area. There is also a veterinary dispensary in the place.

There are two Government High Schools in the place. The School Board is maintaining five primary schools in the town. The Panchayat Committee is maintaining a nursery school and a free reading room. It also maintains a children's park.

The patel maintains the register of births and deaths, and the vaccination work is being attended to by the public health staff.

There were twenty-eight gas lights and eighty-five kerosene street lights in the place. The place expects supply of electricity from the Mysore State Electricity Board very shortly. The committee is maintaining one rest house and a samaj mandir.

The income and expenditure figures relating to the Panchayat Committee for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are furnished below :

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	50,351	37,897
1962-63	..	63,131	54,761
1963-64	..	76,767	41,679
1964-65	..	85,198	40,083

**Talikot  
Town  
Panchayat**

The Town Panchayat Committee, Talikot, was constituted in 1959 in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village



Panchayats and Local Boards Act. There were, in November 1965, nineteen members on the Committee including five ladies and one member belonging to the Scheduled Castes. There were five wards in the town and the number of houses was 2,888.

There were twelve public water taps and two hundred private connections in the town.

There is a Taluk Development Board Dispensary in the place with an attached maternity ward, which caters for the medical needs of the people of the area. The Panchayat Committee contributes a fixed amount towards the maintenance of the dispensary.

The police patel of the place maintains the register of births and deaths.

The School Board is maintaining primary schools in the place. The poor pupils are being provided with slates and books free by the Panchayat Committee. The committee is also maintaining a free reading room for the benefit of the public. It is maintaining a small park for children. It proposes to form a general park for the recreation of the public shortly.

The Public Works Department is maintaining a Travellers' Bungalow while the Panchayat Committee maintains a Dharma-shala.

The income and expenditure figures of the Committee for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	64,000	70,534
1962-63	..	59,846	53,226
1963-64	..	70,875	60,547
1964-65	..	75,272	65,939

The Bijapur District Development Council consists of two District Members of Parliament, four Members of the Mysore Legislative Council and 13 Members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, of the district, presidents of 11 Taluk Development Boards of the district by virtue of their office, a representative each of women and the Scheduled Castes, nominated by the Government and 14 district-level officers, also nominated by the Government. The Deputy Commissioner is the President and the District Development Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner is the Secretary. The Council reviews the progress of various schemes undertaken by the Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and

various Government departments and watches their implementation. It gives guidance to the Taluk Development Boards and co-ordinates their work and also scrutinises their budgets. In short, the Council is an advisory and co-ordinating agency for all the development work pertaining to the district. The Council is not a corporate body and as such, it has no funds or property. Its expenses are met by the Government.

#### Taluk Development Boards

Members of the Taluk Development Boards are elected directly on adult franchise. The list of voters drawn up for election to the Legislative Assembly holds good for the purpose of electing the members of the Taluk Boards also. Seats are reserved for women and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A taluk with a population of less than a lakh has 15 seats on its Taluk Development Board, while a taluk having a population of a lakh and above has 19 seats. The elected members hold office for a period of four years. The M.L.A.s representing a part or whole of the taluk and M.L.C.s, who ordinarily reside in the taluk, can also take part and vote at the meetings of these Boards.

The Taluk Development Boards have undertaken several schemes relating to minor irrigation works, land development, roads, school buildings, piped water supply, planting and preservation of trees, and the like. A portion of the land revenue given by the Government by way of grant, local cesses, rates and taxes are the sources of income of the Boards. The following Table shows the Income and Expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in Bijapur district from 1962-63 to 1964-65 :—

Name of Taluk Development Board	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Income Expenditure		Income Expenditure		Income Expenditure	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Badami ..	94,243	1,25,083	78,179	53,285	1,22,161	1,47,052
Bagalkot ..	79,414	54,916	77,452	78,941	85,090	1,37,172
Bagewadi ..	30,831	1,66,444	1,72,774	3,15,259	1,39,480	2,53,733
Bijapur ..	1,27,578	1,92,591	1,07,354	1,60,234	2,63,437	2,36,215
Bilgi ..	56,681	59,062	46,562	46,463	63,732	78,486
Hungund ..	1,44,466	1,44,848	83,993	1,44,272	1,37,633	1,36,307
Indi ..	89,872	95,958	1,51,997	87,259	1,82,830	2,12,514
Jamkhandi ..	52,676	75,210	1,10,225	77,023	1,16,763	1,54,212
Muddebihal ..	55,798	1,06,943	98,768	1,52,698	1,03,995	85,550
Mudhol ..	64,833	99,114	44,880	1,39,922	1,56,618	1,69,706
Sindgi ..	1,22,076	93,492	55,895	1,02,031	1,10,827	1,76,380
District Total	9,18,468	12,13,664	10,28,079	13,57,387	14,82,566	17,87,327