

CHAPTER 12

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

An organisation of Local institutions possessing certain amount of autonomy with a power of local administration of a village or a town might have come into existence to provide better amenities to the people. There are evidences to trace that these institutions existed during the ancient and medieval periods. A part of local taxes collected by them were spent to provide better basic amenities to the localities. In every village and town the institutions like nadu, mahanadu, were existing and the representatives of these local bodies were evincing keen interest in providing efficient administration. Such institutions working on democratic tradition are called Local-Self-Government institutions. It is evident that these autonomous statutory institutions, represented by its members have contributed much for the civic administration and comprehensive development of the local area. India has a long standing tradition of LSG bodies. There are evidences to show that there was a well organised system of administration of towns since the Harappan civilization. These institutions were constituted on a broad base in order to enrich national social life; represented as 'mini republics.'

Inscriptional Evidences

Every village in India had a LSG body which functioned as a 'mini republic.' Though, the kings used to have sovereign powers in a centralised monarchy, much scope was given by the rulers for the local administration. The local heads of the villages in their assembly used to take many administrative decisions, regarding social justice, economic issues and judicial issues etc., which were beneficial to village, after mutual discussions. The king used to endorse the decisions of these assemblies or local bodies, thereby, recognising and protecting them. This powerful and rich tradition was in vogue in every village in Karnataka as evidenced by the inscriptions, which mention them as *uru*, *okkalu*, *praje*, *prajesamudaya*, *halaru*, *samudaya*, *samastru*, *urahadinentujaati*

(the 18 castes of village) etc. In ancient Karnataka, the administration of LSG bodies was in the hands of local people as attested by the inscription found at Balligavi (685 AD). According to this lithic record, the administration of the village was in the hands of *mahajanas*, '*parvar*' (local brahmins), and Citizens. This indicates that during the rule of the Chalukyas of Badami Kings and Princes had bestowed the powers of administrative autonomy to these bodies. This is the landmark in the history of LSG bodies or *panchayats* in Karnataka. This rise of *panchayats* during of the end of 7th century and early part of the 8th century, continued during the period of the Rashtrakutas and the Vijayanagara rule when they reached their zenith. The administration of them was done by local representatives.

Medieval and Modern Period

During the medieval period, these institutions had not achieved remarkable progress. However, they had maintained their entity during the period of centralised administrative monarchy which existed in all other states including Karnataka. Since the period of the rule of the Vijayanagar, the LSG institutions had their own recognition. Local bodies at the village level were known as *uru*, *okkalu*. Similarly, these organisations at the town level (trading village) and group of villages were known as *nadu*, *vishaya*, *kampana*. The heads of the *nadu* were known as *nadgowda*, *prabhu*, *pergade*. The assembly of union of villages was known as *nadasabhe* which used to comprise different types of representatives. These assemblies used to undertake works like providing tank irrigation and other developmental activities, in addition functioned as judicial authority and used to settle land disputes. The office of the *nadagowda* was hereditary.

The union of *nadu* and towns, with a larger geographical area, was known as *mahanadu*, which was a powerful local body with power of levying taxes. The assemblies of *mahanadu* comprised representatives of merchant community, professional guilds and govt officials. These bodies used to assemble during the special occasions and festivals and *jatras*. The administration of *agraharas* was done by the *mahajanas* (heads of Brahmin communities). Similarly, *gramasabhas* were incharge of administration of a *grama* or a village. Sometimes, the *grama sabhas* were denoted by the number like *moovattokkalu* and *aravattkkalu* that indicated the number of original founding fathers known as *okkalu*. The administration of towns was different from that of villages. On several occasions, the villages used to grow as towns. The 'weekly markets (shandy) were organised by the local chief known as *pattanashetty* (*pattanawamy*). Local merchants' community used to play an important role in the making and development of towns. Based on the extent of area of towns covered, *Pattanashettys* were appointed. In big towns for administrative convenience there used to be a number of streets (wards), extensions, and there used to be a separate *pattanashetty* to manage each area or ward. In this way merchants had an active role to play in the administration of towns.

During the period of Adilshahis, the panchayats used to be a part of villages. In addition to village administration it used to look after primary education, sanitation and security as well. Generally, the central or state and the district administrations were not intervening in the village administration. Hence, these bodies had not lost their Status of autonomy. The chief of the village called the *patel* (headman of the village) used to be the head of the *grama panchayat*. He was the head of the village who collected local taxes also. He used to function as an authorised representative of a village, being a middleman between villagers and state officials or the Sultan. The *choukidhar* used to assist *patel* in his work. The office of the *patel* was hereditary. The other village officers were: a village accountant i.e, Kulkarni (shanubhoga) and *balutedar*. The salaries of a *patel* and kulkarni were paid in the form of land grants known as *Inam*. They were exempted from payment of land tax in addition to benefits like granting of the *vatan* and *miras*. In addition to above village officers, the villagers used to get the co-operation of other village, functionaries or professionals known as *ayogars* (professionals) 12 in number. They were: *mahar* (professionals) or watchman of a village, potter, barber; astrologer, *purohita* (temple priest), accountant, sweeper (mung), *gurov*, to look after the temple, goldsmith, carpenter and blacksmith. All these village functionaries were engaged in doing hereditary professional services. They were paid for their services in the form of grains known as Baluth. The Balutis used to render free services for which they were paid in kind by farmers. The foreign travellers accounts of the 17th and the 18th centuries admired the glory enjoyed by these local self government institutions. This system was democratic in nature. In the beginning, the British officials had an appreciation for the working of these Local Self Government institutions and each village was called a mini republic. However, in course of time, in order to get more revenue and to have judicial powers vested with them, these institutions were not encouraged and their powers were restricted.

For the first time, in the district, the municipality for Bijapur town was constituted in 1854 as per the provisions of 1850 Act, followed by municipalities at Bagalkot, Kaladagi and Hungund in 1868. These municipalities were headed by the District Revenue Collection Officer as the president and the Deputy Revenue Collection Officer as the vice president. There was no provision for election and nomination to these bodies in the beginning. As per the report in 1882-83, the district Municipal revenue was accounted to Rs. 33,150, which included Rs.16,030 from *octroi* and Rs.5,480 from house tax and the remaining amount of Rs.11,640 from other sources. According to the provisions of the Municipality Act 1862, the district revenue collection officers and deputy revenue collection officers, and the Thasildars were nominated to municipal councils as *ex-officios* in addition to revenue officials. The officers of other development departments like district medical officer, deputy inspector of schools, engineers were to be nominated as *ex-officio* members. There was also a provision to nominate some of the taxpaying prominent local citizens to the civic council. The main functions of the municipal bodies included maintenance of public health, roads and streetlights etc.

The municipal Act of 1873 had incorporated the provisions which empowered the municipal bodies with more powers, rights and obligations. According to this Act, the municipalities were classified on the basis of population. The towns with not less than 10,000 population were categorised as City municipality, and not less than 2,000 population were classed as Town municipalities. The council of City municipality used to consist of 2/3 Government nominated officials and 1/3 non officials. In course of time, responding to the demand of general public the number of elected representatives in urban civic bodies went on increasing and number of nomination was reduced. Later on, by amendments to municipal Act, the president of the council was to be elected from among the elected councilors and more powers were vested with the elected representatives. The municipality Act of 1884 made a provision for 50% of elected representatives in the civic council which was further enhanced to 2/3 by 1908. The Bombay Municipality Act of 1901, made a provision for election of its own president from among the members of the council, the tenure of office of the councilor was fixed for three years, and the municipal functions were classified as obligatory and optional, the constitution of standing committee was made mandatory. The director of municipal administration was empowered to exercise disciplinary action against the councilors for their misconduct, while the power to remove the president and the vice president for misconduct was vested with the Government. Later on, all resident tax payers were given voting rights and number of councilors was increased in accordance with population. Provision was also made for reservation of seats for Muslims. The Act of 1922 made a provision for election and appointment of the Chief Officer to the municipality. The restriction imposed on women to be elected to municipal council was withdrawn in 1924. Bijapur municipality was the first LSG body for the district constituted in 1854. In 1865 the town had a population of 10,123 with a municipal income of Rs.6,750. By 1961, the population of the town was 78,854 and it had an income of Rs.18,73,041 in 1962-63, while the expenditure during the year accounted to Rs.16,73,582. There were eight municipalities in the district in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901 and the Bombay Municipal Borough Act of 1925. They were Bijapur city, Bagalkot, Guledgud, Ilkal, Mudhol Mahalingapur, Jamakhandi and Rabkavi-Banahatti. From among the municipalities constituted according to the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901 Bagalkot was the biggest with 31 councilors. Bijapur municipality was constituted according to the provisions of the Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 and had an area of 5.6 square miles with 35 councilors.

The Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 which had come into force from April 1965 was made applicable to all eight municipalities in the district, the former Borough Municipality of Bijapur was made a City municipality according to the 1964 Act. The City municipalities of

Bagalkot and Guledgud constituted under the 1901 Act were reduced to the status of town municipalities according to the 1964 Act and in accordance with section 11 of the act, the number of the councillors was reduced (see table no.12.01).

Table No 12.01 : Municipal Councils

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipal Council	No. of councillors before 1964 act	No. of councillors as per 1964 act
1	Bijapur	35	31
2	Bagalkot	31	23
3	Guledgud	30	19
4	Ilakal	21	19
5	Jamakhadi	25	19
6	Rabakavi-Banahatti	25	19
7	Mudhol	15	15
8	Mahalingapura	19	15

According to the 1964 Act based on the 1961 census, towns with more than 10,000 population were called town municipalities. Accordingly (1) Bagewadi (2) Talikot (3) Sulibhavi (4) Hungund (5) Indi and (6) Terdal were constituted as TMCs. As there was no separate department in Bijapur district for other local self governing bodies, the general control over them was transferred the Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur and the Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum Division.

Borough Municipalities

Some of the bigger municipalities were upgraded with more powers and were declared as Borough municipalities under the Bombay Boroughs municipalities Act of 1925. Boroughs mean the City Municipalities, which were enjoying the privilege of electing representatives to the parliament of England. In case of Boroughs municipalities, standing committees with wider powers were to be constituted compulsorily. Under the above Act, the appointment of qualified Chief Officer was made compulsory and he was given powers to control the subordinate staff.

Table 12.02 The table indicates income and expenditure of municipalities in the district for the year 1881-82.

INCOME

Name of the municipality	Year of establishment	Population	Octroi Rs.	House Tax Rs.	Tax on carts Rs.	Total Rs.
Kaladagi	01.09.1865	6,109	1,940	510	90	2,540
Bagalkot	01.03.1865	12,850	7,450	2,630	980	11,060
Bijapur	01.03.1854	10,123	2,520	1,480	560	4,560
Ilakal	01.03.1868	9,574	4,120	860	9,410	14,390
Total			16,030	5,480	11,040	32,550

EXPENDITURE

Name of the municipality	Establi- shment	General Security	Public Health	School Education	Public works	Others	Total Rs.
Kaladagi	600	200	890	100	180	190	2160
Bagalkot	1,740	180	6,770	400	440	640	10,170
Bijapur	690	1,280	1,410	310	80	310	4,080
Ilakal	2,420	130	132	130	140	2,530	6,670
Total	5,450	1,790	10,390	940	840	3670	23,080

Source : Mumbai Ilakha Gazetteer. V.R. Katti 1892

In 1925-26, the town municipalities of Bagalkot and Bijapur were declared Borough Municipalities. During the subsequent decades, many changes were made in the *modus operandi* of municipal administration and the number of nominated *ex-officios* was reduced and the number of elected representatives increased with more powers. The statutory provisions were also made to increase the sources of income of the municipalities.

Reservation

Prior to Independence there was a provision for separate reservation of seats for Muslims in District Local Boards and Municipalities. Prior to 1950 seats were reserved in local bodies for the SC/ST, Backward class, women, Muslims and Anglo Indians, which was later withdrawn by the Bombay Local Board Act but was continued for the SC/ST, and women, upto 1950.

In order to administer all types of LSG bodies, the Directorate of local authorities was

established which administered the following eight Acts :-

- 1) The Bombay Village Sanitation Act 1889
- 2) The Bombay District Vaccination Act 1892
- 3) The Bombay District Municipal Act 1901
- 4) The Bombay Town Planning Act 1915
- 5) The Bombay Local Board Act 1923
- 6) The Bombay Municipal Borough's Act 1925
- 7) The Bombay Local Fund Audit Act 1930
- 8) The Bombay Village Panchayat Act 1933

District Development Committee

The Bijapur District Development Committee consisted of a total of 46 members comprising two members of parliament, four MLCs, 13 MLAs, 11 presidents of Taluk Development Boards, one seat meant for the Scheduled Caste and one woman member nominated by the Government in addition to and 14 district level officers nominated by the State Government. The District Deputy Commissioner was the president and the District Development Assistant used to be the secretary of the committee. Main functions of the committee were to review the progress of various schemes under taken by the Taluk Development Boards, village panchayats and various government departments and to execute them to give guidance to TDBs and to co-ordinate their work and to scrutinise their budgets etc. The committee is an advisory and coordinating agency for all development works in the district. The committee was not a corporate body and as such it had no funds or property. Its expenses were met by the Government.

Taluk Development Boards

The members of T.D.Bs were elected directly on the adult franchise. The list of voters meant for the elections of MLAs was used for the elections of TDB members. Seats were reserved for the SC/ST and women. A taluk with less than one lakh population had 15 seats while the taluk with more than one lakh had 19 members. The tenure of office of members was four years. MLAs representing a part or whole of the taluk and MLCs who ordinarily resided in the taluk could also be the member of the TDB and could vote at the meetings of these Boards.

TDBs used to undertake several developmental works like minor irrigation, land development, maintenance of roads, school buildings, drinking water supply, planting and conservation of trees etc. A portion of the land revenue given by the Government in the form of grants, local cess, rates and taxes was the main source of income to Taluk Development Boards.

Table 12.03 : Income/Expenditure of TDBs in Bijapur district
for the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

Name of the TDB	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Income Rs.	Expenditure 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
BasavanaBagewadi	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
Bilagi	56,681	59,062	46,562	46,463	63,732	,78,486
Hunagund	1,44,466	1,44,848	83,933	1,44,272	1,37,633	1,36,307
Indi	89,872	95,958	1,51,997	87,254	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
Sindagi	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

Mysore Municipalities Act

The Mysore Municipalities Act of 1964 was a more comprehensive and effective first legislation of municipal bodies enacted after the reorganisation of the state. It came into force from 1st April 1965.

According to this Act, there is a provision for election of 15 councillors when the population of towns does not exceed 20,000, with a provision for four more members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000. The term of office of the councilors is at present five years. According to the Act, a Town Municipality can be constituted for an urban area, where the population is less than 50,000 and a City Municipality (CMC) for an area where the population is more than 50,000 but less than three lakh. If the council desires, every year the president and the vice president could be elected. There is a provision in the act for reservation of 20% of the total seats to women and 18% to the SC/ST. Under the Act every civic body is expected to allocate and spend 18% of its annual budget exclusively for various welfare measures of the SC/ST. There is a provision for the constitution of a 'standing Committee' comprising 12 councilors in order to solve the civic problems of the town. The former Borough Municipality of Bijapur has attained the status of a City Municipality as per section 11 of the 1964 Act and the rest of the seven municipalities were converted into Town Municipalities. The table No. 12.05 mentions the number of Municipal councilors in these civic bodies.

Table 12.04 : Table indicating the Income and Expenditure of various Urban Civic bodies in the district from 1961-62 to 1964-65

	Amount in Rs.							
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65				
Town Panchayaths	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure				
Town Municipalities	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure				
City Municipalities	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure				
Bijapur	18,28,752	6,15,644	18,73,041	16,73,582	21,04,790	20,31,706	20,94,923	26,35,728
Bagalkot	9,22,358	8,87,760	7,78,015	7,78,015	10,33,267	10,82,870	10,04,791	10,66,813
Guledgud	4,15,668	3,31,776	3,58,050	3,58,050	3,82,808	3,27,629	4,30,852	4,80,448
Jamakhandi	2,49,571	2,29,755	2,72,335	2,72,335	2,22,491	2,81,072	2,79,554	3,02,394
Mudhol	1,60,639	1,57,717	1,99,111	1,99,111	1,73,085	1,46,811	1,40,654	1,94,918
Rabkavi - Banahatti	3,22,969	4,32,046	3,49,064	3,49,064	3,32,374	2,83,236	2,61,602	2,64,979
Mahalingapur	1,00,700	1,11,607	95,222	95,222	1,14,789	1,03,243	1,13,548	98,549
Ilakal	3,80,708	3,73,204	3,73,132	3,73,132	6,23,344	4,50,383	4,49,983	-
Hungund	40,392	32,890	39,091	39,091	63,496	52,557	45,672	63,529
Bagewadi	54,909	51,137	33,722	33,722	33,101	29,646	34,454	31,237
Indi	50,351	37,837	63,131	63,131	76,767	41,679	85,198	40,083
Talikoti	64,020	70,734	59,846	59,846	70,875	60,547	75,272	65,939

Table 12.05 : Municipal Council

Name of the Municipal Council	No. of councilors prior to 1964	No. of councilors as per 1964 Municipal Act
Bijapur	35	31
Bagalkot	31	23
Guledgud	30	19
Ilakal	21	19
Jamkandi	25	19
Rabkavi-Banahatti	28	19

In accordance with the provisions of Section three of the 1964 Act, the following towns with population exceeding 10,000 (as per 1961 census) were constituted as Town Municipal councils. They are the towns of Basavana Bagewadi, Talikoti, Sulibhavi, Hungund, Indi and Terdal. As there was no separate department to control over these local bodies in the district, the general control over them was entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner of the district under the control of the Divisional Commissioner of Belgaum. By an amendment to the Municipalities Act of 1964 and the village panchayats and the Local Boards Act of 1959, the voting age under the adult franchise for elections to these civic bodies was reduced from 21 years to 18, which was a radical change. According to the Act, of Municipalities the main Functions are categorised in two groups namely obligatory and optional and the municipality is empowered to undertake several discretionary or optional functions to find financial resources. The main source of income of municipal bodies include property tax, vehicle tax, health cess, water tax, market fees, tax on animal feeds etc, in addition to development grants, subsidy, entry tax etc.

Nyayapanchayats (Judicial Panchayats)

In accordance with the provisions of The Bombay Village Panchayats Act 1933, there was a provision for the constitution of a Nyaya Panchayat within the Grama Panchayat to try petty (small) civil and criminal cases. These panchayats used to comprise five elderly members in the first meeting of the Grama Panchayat. One of the members elected to the judicial panchayat used to be the President. There was a provision to remove such members of the judicial panchayats for the reason of misconduct or of any disgraceful conduct or to neglect his duties. The secretary of the Village panchayat had to act as a judicial clerk. As per the order of the Bombay Government Home Department, in 1942, there were 616 such panchayats in the district. The Proceedings of judicial panchayats were kept free of influence and vakils or pleaders were not permitted to appear on behalf of any party. However, there was a provision for an appeal in the District and Sessions Court.

Though, the Karnataka Zilla panchayats and Mandal panchayats Act of 1983, had made a provision for constitution of the Nyaya panchayats; it was not implemented. The Govt is still rethinking on the concept and significance of these special panchayat bodies.

Panchayatraj

The nucleus of the concept of the Panchayat Raj is to provide autonomy and decentralised administration with more and more people participating in the local administration. After the reorganisation of the State (1956), in 1960, a unified and comprehensive Panchayat Raj Act known as the Karnataka Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act of 1959 came into being. Under the Act, three tier oriented system of administration i.e., village panchayats at the village level, Taluk Development Boards at the taluk level and District Development Committees at the district level were constituted. The first two Panchayat Raj institutions were bodies of elected representatives; while the District Development Councils remained as advisory bodies comprising Parliament members of the district, MLAs representing the district, presidents of Taluk Development Boards and Govt. officials of development departments. Most of the developmental activities were to be under taken by Taluk Boards, this system was in vogue till 1985, replaced by the New Panchayat Raj Act of 1983, which came into force from 14th August 1985, and accordingly elections to these bodies were held in 1987 and three tier oriented Panchayat Raj institutions renamed as Mandal Panchayats, Taluk Panchayat Committees and Zilla Parishats were ushered in. Nyaya Panchayats included in the Act did not come into existence. In the new system only Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishats were having elected bodies, Taluk Panchayat Samithis were made to function under the control of Zilla Parishads; which were entrusted with more power and functions. They almost functioned like Governments of the district. Most of the developmental activities of the State were executed through Zilla Parishats and Mandal Panchayats. The area of operation of a mandal was fairly larger than the earlier village panchayat, generally comprising a village or group of closely associated villages covering the population between 8-12 thousand. Under this system there were about 2,500 mandals functioning in the state, while this district had 166 mandals. 18% of seats were reserved for the SC/STs and there was a provision for reservation of 25% of total seats in all categories for women. This system of local administration continued till 1992.

Prior to April, 1987 the introduction of mandal panchayats, the district had 11 taluks with 36 hoblies: From first of April 1987, with the introduction of Zilla Parishad, 166 mandal panchayats were constituted in place of earlier Grama Panchayats. The taluk wise distribution of M.Ps is as follows : Indi (21), Sindhagi (18), Bijapur (23), Basavana-Bagewadi (18), Muddhe Bihal (15), Jamkhandi (13), Bilagi (9), Mudhol (10), Bagalkot (10), Badami (14), and Hunagund (15), The total number of members of these bodies was 3,589.

The Karnataka Panchayatraj Act of 1993

In order to strengthen the functioning of Panchayat Raj institutions in the state and to make them more effective and purposeful, the new Panchayat Raj Act was introduced with effect from 10th May 1993. This is a comprehensive enactment with a provision to establish three tier Panchayat Raj system with elected bodies at the village, taluk and District level. There is no

provision for nomination by the Government to these local bodies. It contemplates decentralization, improving of the quality of functioning and provides social justice by means of extending additional reservation to the SC/ST, women and other backward classes. It is enacted keeping in view of the 73rd constitution Amendment relating to Panchayat Raj. Under the new Act, there will be a *grama panchayat* for a village or group of villages; Taluk and Zilla panchayats at the Taluk and District Level. Karnataka is the first state in the country to enact new Panchayat Raj Act, incorporating all provisions of 73rd Amendment to the constitution.

Gramapanchayats

Among the Panchayat Raj institutions the *grama panchayat* is said to be the edifice of the structure of the Local Self Government bodies found in existence since long as 'mini republics' based on democratic norms. It is an important institution among all Panchayat Raj institutions. In accordance with the provisions of the Panchayat Raj Act of 1993, a grama panchayat can be constituted for a big village or group of villages covering the population ranging between 5,000 to 7,000. In special cases like *malnad areas* there could be a panchayat even for a population of 2,500. As per the present 1993 Act, there are 5,645 gram panchayats functioning in the State, with one representative for every 400 population and the tenure of office of panchayat members is five years. The special features of the Act is that the elections to Grama Panchayats are to be held on nonparty basis which is expected to ensure, freedom from political vendetta so as to maintain peace and harmony in rural life. Out of the total number of seats of grama panchayats, 1/3 are to be reserved for women and equal number is reserved for Backward classes. The earlier provisions of nomination by the Government is discontinued and there is a provision for reservation of seats for chair persons on rotation.

Gramasabhas

In the *modus operandi* of Grama Panchayats, the Grama Sabha which is a basic and core body plays very significant role. It consists of all persons registered in the electoral roll of the village. It is to be held at least once in six months and the president of the Grama Panchayat will preside over the Grama Sabha meetings. In the Grama Sabha, annual statement of accounts and report on administration will be reviewed including identifying the beneficiaries and all other developmental activities entrusted to it. The Grama Sabha is expected to promote unity and harmony among all sections of the society in villages and to implement programmes of adult education in the village and such matters entrusted to it by the Government. The Grama Panchayat is bound to implement the decisions of the Gramasabha. The Grama Panchayat is expected to meet at least once in two months. In order to ensure effective administration, and co-ordination, different sub-committees can be constituted by the panchayat. The Government shall make annually a grant of Rs. One lakh to each Grama Panchayat which shall be utilised exclusively for meeting electricity charges; maintenance of water supply, sanitation and other welfare activities only. The grama panchayat is entrusted with wide range of developmental functions with greater responsibilities. It shall undertake as many as 30 different developmental activities and important ones among them are : village sanitation, maintenance of public health, supply of pure drinking

water, maintenance of roads, street light, under ground drainage, development of agriculture, animal husbandry, social forestry, rural housing, welfare of the SC/ST and backward communities; primary education, welfare measures for women and children etc.

The Grama Panchayat is authorised to levy several taxes within its area of administration, which include; House tax, tax on vacant land, water tax, entertainment tax, tax on other vehicles except motor vehicles, market fees, tax on jattras etc. It is also eligible for the entire amount of cess imposed on land revenue. On special occasions, the Government releases special grants. A provision has been made in the Act, for constituting a separate fund for each Grama Panchayat.

Taluk Panchayat

Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act of 1993 has made a provision for constituting a taluk panchayat for each taluk in place of previous Taluk Developmental Boards. These Local Self Government bodies are elected bodies covering an area excluding the areas of Town Municipalities, City municipalities situated within the taluk. The taluk panchayat will have elected representatives at the rate of one member for every 10,000 population with a minimum of 11 members, the registered voters of a taluka will be the voters for the election of these bodies. The Taluk panchayat council also comprises of the legislatures representing the taluk and 1/5th of presidents of Grama Panchayats of the taluk every year on rotation. The president shall be elected for the period of one year. Seats are also reserved for the SC/ST and women. The total number of taluk panchayath seats in the district is 226, their distribution is as follows : Bijapur – 29, Basavana Bagewadi – 24, Muddebihal – 18, Indi – 28, Sindagi – 26, Bagalkot – 14, Badami – 19, Hungund – 19, Jamkhandi – 20, Mudhol – 17 and Bilagi – 12.

Zillapanchayat

The Zilla Panchayat is an Apex Local Self Government body functioning at the district level endowed with more powers. It is the successor in place of former zilla parishat. Most of the developmental activities in the district are to be carried out through Z.P. only. The area of operation of Z.P. covers the entire revenue district excluding the areas covered by T.M.Cs and C.M.Cs. The Zilla Panchayat consists elected representatives at the rate of one member for every 40,000 population, in addition to M.Ps, Rajya Sabha members, MLAs, MLCs from the district and also the presidents of the Taluk Panchayats. There is a provision for reservation of 1/3 seats for women in all categories.

Functions : The Zilla Parishat is expected to undertake as many as 30 different developmental activities. It prepares plans for the all round development of the district and implements them. It ensures proper co-ordination in the developmental activities of between Taluk Panchayat and does supervision, guides them in their work.

Administration : According to Panchayat Raj act of 1993, the meeting of Zilla panchayat should held atleast once in two months under the chairmanship of the president of Zilla panchayat. The copy of the resolution passed in the meeting of the Zilla Parishat should be sent to the Divisional Commissioner of the concerned revenue division for perusal. There is a provision for constituting five standing committees, comprising of elected representatives. They are (1) General

Committee (2) Finance and audit (3) Social justice, (4) Education and health (5) Agriculture and industries. The president of the Z.P. is empowered to exercise supreme power over the staff and implementation of development schemes; and control of finance etc. He is also empowered to sanction upto Rs. One lakh as a relief in case of natural calamities in the district. The Z.P. will have an officer of the rank of deputy commissioner to function as a chief executive. In the new act, provisions have been made for setting up of a 'District Planning Committee' for effective planning and their effective implementation. If, in the opinion of the Govt., the Zilla Panchayat or Taluk Panchayat misuses its power or is not competent to perform or make persistent default in the performance of duties entrusted on it under the Act or any other law being in force, the Govt. may dissolve such panchayats. There is a provision for the appointment of a permanent Election Commission. Accordingly, the state Government has constituted a separate election commission for Panchayat Raj institutions. According to new Act, elections to Grama Panchayats, (1993 December) and for Zilla Parishats and Taluk Parishats were held in March 1995.

Finance : The Zilla Panchayath will have its own fund comprising (1) transfer from state consolidated funds (2) Govt. grants (3) Loans (4) Advances; (5) contributions, (6) Rent from the Z.P. properties, (7) Service charges and (8) interest etc. Z.P. has to spend minimum 20% of its income for various welfare measures of the SC/ST population as contemplated in the Act. The details of category wise elected members to the Z.P. is as follows. SC-11, ST-1, Backward class A-16, B-4, General-28, women-22.

Scheme of Awards to Municipalities : In order to encourage and to initiate the urban civic bodies for providing better civic amenities to the people and to make them more active and competitive in their functioning, the State Govt. has launched the scheme of award to these bodies in the state. Under the scheme, a City Municipal Corporation at the state level, city municipality and town municipality at the divisional level are awarded with cash prizes. Under the scheme, Rs. 25 lakh for a Municipal Corporation and Rs.15 lakh for a City municipality, and Rs. five lakh for Town Municipality, The town municipality of mahalingapura of the district was awarded under this scheme.

Integrated Development of Towns (IDSMT)

In order to ensure the development of small and medium size towns, including district head quarters towns with less than one lakh population, this special scheme of development was initiated by the Central Government during the period of the 5th plan. Under this scheme, half of the development expenses will be met by the Central Government. Towns like Mudhol and Jamkhandi of the district are included in this scheme.

Tax on Entry for Goods

There are number of inscriptional evidences attesting the existence of octroi on several mercantile goods since long. The state Government has abolished the collection of Octroi since 1979, consequence of it one of the main springs of sources of municipal revenue has dried up causing the serious setback on the economic stability of urban civic bodies. In order to compensate

this loss of revenue, the Government has introduced levying of tax on entry for goods in the municipal area for consumption or sale and extended octroi grants to municipal bodies in addition to special development grants. The mandal panchayats were also given octroi grants from May 1992. The Government is levying entry tax ranging from one to five percent on 80 different commodities. According to the Act, merchants whose annual turnover is more than Rs.75,000 are required to register themselves. About 23 consumer goods are exempted from entry tax.

In the district, City Municipalities are functioning at Bijapur and Bagalkot, while Town Municipal Councils are functioning in following places: Jamkhandi, Rabakavi-Banahatti, Mudhol, Indi, Mahalingapura, Basavana Bagewadi, Guledagud, Kerur, Talikote, Sindhagi and Ilakal. Town Panchayats are at Badami, Terdal and Hungund. There is a (NAC) Notified Area Committee for the development of Alamatti.

In the following pages the modus operandi of some CMCs, TMCs, and TPs and their developmental works, and other details are illustrated.

Bijapur City Municipality

The municipality for the historic and the district head quarters town of Bijapur, was first constituted in 1854. It was the first civic body to be constituted in the district, which belonged to the Satara collectorate. In the beginning the Assistant commissioner of Bijapur was appointed the president, while the Tahsildar of Bijapur was appointed the vice president. The number of municipal councillors was raised from two to ten as per The Act of 1873. In the next decade i.e., 1884, elections were held for six wards in which the town was divided and six commissioners (councillors were then known as commissioners) were appointed. Out of 13 commissioners six were nominated and six were elected.

The population of Bijapur in 1881-82 was 10,123 and the municipal income and expenditure was accounted to Rs. 4,560 and Rs. 4,080 respectively. By 1911, the status of the civic body was elevated as City Municipality consisting 12 councillors, the number further increased to 18 by 1912, there after, the number of councillors further increased to 30 and of them 24 were elected members and the rest were nominated. In 1940, all 38 council member were elected. The city was divided into 10 wards, seats were also reserved for the SC/ST and women. As per 1964 act there were 31 councillors in the CMC in 1965. The population of the town in 1981 and 1991 was 1,47,313 and 1,86,936 respectively. The total number of properties in 1995 was 27,800 while it increased to 29,000 by 1997. In the elections held in 1996, the category wise number of councillors was as follows : SC-4, Backward class A-10, B-2, General - 19. The total number of women councillors was 14. The present strength of *paurakarmikas* is 289.

Water Supply : Before the commissioning of the supply of pure drinking water from the Bhutnal tank in 1914, the wells were the main sources of water to the town. The frequent scarcity conditions prevailing in the region from 1901-1910, made the situation worst, almost all wells in the city had gone completely dry except the historic Taj Bavadi. The people of the town had to trek long distance to fetch water. In order to find out a solution at the request of the municipality,

the Govt. of Bombay deputed Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the, then Sanitary Engineer to Bombay Govt. in 1907, and under his guidance the project-report was prepared. Accordingly, the scheme consisted of digging of the Bhutnal tank and other bunding operations. The approximate cost of the project was estimated at Rs. four lakh; for which the municipality sought financial grant from the Government. According to the scheme, the project works near the Bhutnal tank and the work of construction of High service Reservoir in Jorapur at a distance of eight KM by construction of raising main with a storage capacity of three lakh gallons and laying of distribution lines etc. were executed. The revised expenditure of the project worked out to Rs. 6,81,596 and the supply of water per day was 7.5 lakh gallons. When the project was completed, the average supply of water per day per head was accounted to 12 gallons which was said to be adequate to the then population of the city. In course of time; due to increase in population, the city began to experience the scarcity of water. By 1954, water tax was merged and collected with property tax, To augment the supply of water to cater to the growing needs, the Krishna water supply scheme was taken up and was completed in 1973 by adding 12 lakh gallons of water supply to city. Subsequently, in order to meet the growing demand for water, 360 Bore wells were dug and of them 117 have been installed with electric pumps, which added five lakh gallons additional supply of water to the town. In order to meet the increased demand for water to the growing city with about three lakh population, the Krishna Water Supply Scheme 2nd phase was technically approved in 1991 and was undertaken by the department of Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board and it is about to be completed. The project cost of the IInd phase of the Krishna Water Supply Scheme is Rs.35.50 crores and the amount expended upto 1993 was reckoned at Rs.33.79 crores. The present cost of water supply to the municipality is about Rs. One crore while the income from the water tax is Rs. One crore. There are about 330 public taps and about 1985 private tap connections in the city and on an average 55-70 liters of water perday per head is being supplied and Rs. 45 (per month) is being collected in the form of water tax from each consumer.

Bijapur City is covered by Under Ground Drainage system since 1971 and it was implemented in full magnitude in 1976 by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply Sewerage Board and was handed over to the Civic Council for maintenance in 1979. Due to the demand from the public the scheme is being expanded by the CMC. In order to harness rain water, open surface drains of about 37km in length (*pacca*), and 30 km of (*kachcha*) have been maintained. The amount spent by the council for this during the last three years was Rs. 80.42 lakh as reported. Gardens are developed and maintained by the Department of Central Archaeology & Museums in front of the historical monuments like GolGumbaz, Ibrahim Roza, Bara Kaman, Jod Gumbaz (Twin Domes), Asar Mahal and Jamia Masjid. In the new extensions, formed by the council, open space is reserved for development of gardens/parks.

Other Amenities : Within the city limits, there are about 1.14 kms of cement concrete road, 75 kms of Tar Road, 68 kms of Jelly stone road, 21 kms of Kachcha road and about 9.51 kms of stone spread road. It is reported that for the maintenance of these roads, during the five years from 1992-97 the amount spent by the civic body was Rs.4,70,982. In the city, there are about 5,242 street lights. New extensions are being provided with street lights. The amount spent by the civic authority towards this during last five years was Rs. 1,13,000. For the welfare

measures of the SC/ST, 18% of the annual budget of the council is reserved. The amounts spent towards this measures during the last four years were as follows : 1993-94 = Rs. 5,06,471, 1994-95 = Rs. 12,27,003, 1995-96 = Rs. 48,84,000 and 1996-97 = Rs. 19,94,760

Under the development scheme of IDSMT of the Central Government in 1994 Rs. 705.33 lakh was sanctioned and Rs. 41 lakhs was released. The state Govt. has released Rs. 23.23 lakh for this scheme. For the implementation of Town planning, the co-ordination committee was constituted in 1996 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. Under the IDSMT scheme commercial complexes are constructed in places like S.R. Nagar. Adarshanagar and near Charitable Hospital (Dharmartha Davakhane). The amount spent for these works accounted to Rs. 44.63 lakhs, the other schemes sanctioned under the above project include construction of commercial complexes near *Dalchowdy*, Sangolli Rayanna colony and Railway station, construction of Community halls, acquiring the land for formation of private layouts for distribution of house sites, development of local parks, street lights, and playgrounds etc.

Finance : In proportion to the growth of the city, the income and expenditures of the council is increased as evidenced by the statistics. As early as in 1981-82, the income and expenditure of the TMC was Rs. 4,560 and Rs. 4,080 respectively. The income and expenditure of the council from 1961-62 to 1964-65 and during the last 10 years are as given in the table.

Table 12.06

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	18.29	16.16
1962-63	18.73	16.74
1963-64	21.05	20.32
1964-65	20.95	26.36

Table 12.07 : Revenue demand and collection of the CMC, Bijapur during the last 10 years
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collections made
1987-88	47.85	33.64
1988-89	57.44	47.29
1989-90	64.36	5.87
1990-91	64.74	56.36
1991-92	71.78	62.62
1992-93	107.69	80.58
1993-94	86.67	68.59
1994-95	111.94	90.41
1995-96	122.21	108.38
1996-97	178.89	100.84

Table 12.08 : Main sources of income of Bijapur City Municipality.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1995-96(Rs. In lakh)	1996-97(Rs. In lakh)
1	Property tax	95.87	99.21
2	Advertisement tax	0.44	0.48
3	Entertainment tax	5.82	11.34
4	Vehicle tax	19.80	12.98
5	Building Licence fees	0.52	4.46
6	Development tax	0.09	4.04
7	Rent from Lands and Buildings	29.79	31.22
8	Licence fees	3.09	2.78

Table 12.09 : Expenditure of the CMC for Roads UGD and street lights for the last 7 years.

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Roads	U.G.D.	Street Lights
1990-91	39.94	4.36	15.18
1991-92	91.92	13.35	10.64
1992-93	85.58	34.51	9.83
1993-94	46.29	27.65	6.27
1994-95	127.93	27.02	20.70
1995-96	68.81	19.53	44.04
1996-97	146.18	43.74	29.46

The octroi compensation grant received by the CMC is as follows :

1990-91	Rs.1,06,33,891	1991-92	Rs.1,19,63,128
1992-93	Rs.1,34,45,819	1993-94	Rs.1,54,00,390
1994-95	Rs.1,77,10,447	1995-96	Rs.2,02,22,844
And 1996-97	Rs.2,51,87,860		

CMC Bagalkot

Bagalkot city has made remarkable progress in the field of education and commerce. For this big city, the municipality was constituted for the first time in 1864, then covering an area of 16.83 sq. km. Consisting 20 nominated and five elected representatives. As per the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901, the Bagalkot Municipality was given the status of Borough Municipality in 1925 and had a strength of 31 councillors. In 1964, it was reconstituted as Town Municipality and had 23 councillors as per 1964 Municipal Act. In order to have an effective administration three sub-committees namely Managing Committee, works Committee, Sanitary and Dispensary Committees were constituted. In 1966, the council had 31 elected members.

Three seats for women, one each for SCs and STs were reserved. The councillors had power to elect the president and the vice-president. It had 8 wards and recent elections to the council were held in Feb 1996 for 31 seats, five members were nominated and the post of the President is reserved for women. By 1997, the city limits were extended to 48.25 sq. kms and had 22,125 houses. The city was divided into 11 wards and 31 divisions. The incidence of per capita taxation in 1995 was Rs. 60, and Rs. 69 in 1997. The growing town has made way for many extensions in recent decades.

In 1958, town planning activities were initiated by the Municipality, its functions included formation of new extensions, widening of roads; maintenance of drainage system, development of markets etc. Later in 1977, for the first time, the Town Planning Authority was constituted, with a jurisdiction covering Bagalkot town and 32 neighbouring villages. The planning authority has sanctioned two layout plans within the limits of the town. The new extensions that have come up around the city are : (1) Karnataka Housing Board Colony, (2) KEB extension, (3) Guru Basava Colony, (4) Co-op. Housing Society Colony, (5) Vijayanagar Extension; (6) Vidyagiri extension (7) and Roop Land Developers Extension. The total number of houses constructed in these extensions was 430. The amount spent by the Municipality for formation and development of these extensions during last five years was Rs. 95 lakh. The Karnataka Housing Board which started in 1962, has formed an extension in an area covering about 35 acres and has constructed about 430 houses. It was aimed by KHB to extend sanitation, water supply and electricity. The Karnataka Co-op. Housing Society started in Bagalkot in 1975 is also working in this direction.

Water Supply : The pure drinking water supply scheme for Bagalkot was first started in 1956, from the river Ghataprabha flowing close by about five km. The total cost of the project was Rs. 16 lakh which included the construction of reservoir with a storage capacity of three lakh gallons. This original scheme supplied about 20 lakh gallons of pure water to the then population of nearly one lakh. In order to meet the additional demand for water 172 borewells were dug in many extension areas and of them 52 were installed with electrical pumps and the remaining (120) work with hand pumps. These bore wells supply water to the tune of seven lakh and two lakh gallons respectively per day. Since the major portion of the town is likely to be submerged in the back water of Upper Krishna Project no developmental activities have been initiated to keep up original water supply project. The water supply scheme is maintained by the City Municipal Council since 1967. The Haveli water supply scheme situated near by, is maintained by Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board for which the state Govt. has extended a grant of Rs. 17.65 lakh and Rs. two lakh financial assistance from the Life Insurance Corporation. In 1995-96, the total expenditure for the water supply scheme was accounted to Rs. 39.42 lakh while the water tax collected was of Rs. 10.08 lakh. There are about 280 public taps and about 5,510 private tap connections within the municipal limits. It is reported that when the Upper Krishna Project is completed nearly 201 villages (area of 90,000 Hectares) and major portion of Bagalkot town, in all accounting about 85,000 houses are likely to be submerged in the back water of the Almatti and the Narayanapur dams. The State Government has undertaken several rehabilitation schemes, measures with the assistance of the world Bank. In the first phase 43 villages and in the IInd phase 95 villages are likely to be submerged and about 41,000 families are likely to become homeless.

Under the rehabilitation programme, a new township known as Navanagar has come up very close to Bagalkot wherein all civic amenities are being provided to affected people (The list of villages to be submerged are given in the appendix). Navanagar has been provided with facilities like Government offices, schools and colleges, and other civic amenities.

Public Health and Sanitation : The maternity Hospital earlier managed by the municipality was handed over to Government in 1977. Since the town is likely to be submerged, the work of providing the underground drainage facilities has been suspended. All scavenging latrines have been converted into septic tank latrines since banning the practice of carrying night soil on head by scavengers. There are 120 *pourakarmikas* to maintain the sanitation. There are two parks maintained by the CMC for public entertainment. A park named after Kittur Rani Chennamma, covering about five acres of land was started by the municipality in 1925.

Other Facilities : As in 1997, the total length of all categories of roads together was about 142.23 km. The categorywise distribution being Cemtnr : 4.26 KM, Tar : 45.9 km, stone spread : 11.42 km; jelly stone : 42.45 km, Mud Road (Garasu) : 38.20 km.

The town was first electrified in 1945 by a private co. since 1964, the KPTCL started power supply to the town. There are about 2050 street lights, 25,000 domestic connections; and about 72,000 commercial connections in the city. There are 10 slums with about 2,000 huts covering a population of 8,265. The civic body has spent Rs. three lakh for providing good sanitary facilities.

Finance : Before the abolition of octroi, the CMC had an annual income of Rs.10 lakh. The octroi compensation grant received by the CMC was accounted Rs. 65 lakh in 1994-95, Rs. 75 lakh in 1995-96, and Rs. 85 lakhs for the year 1996-97.

Details of 18% reserve fund meant for ameliorative measures of the SC/ST are as follows :

Table 12.10

Year	(Amount in lakh Rs.)	
	Amount Reserved	Amount spent
1994-95	5.63	3.17
1995-96	6.78	3.17
1996-97	5.77	3.17
1997-98	5.63	3.17
1998-99	6.78	5.98
1999-2000	5.77	6.98

The income of the city Municipality for the years 1990-91 and 1995-96 was reckoned at

Rs. 99,91,335/- and Rs. 2,36,83,868/- respectively. The table given below indicates head wise expenditures for the years 1990-91 and 1995-96.

Table 12.11

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars of Expenditure	Year 1990-91	Year 1995-96
1	Public Health and Sanitation	38.32	44.09
2	Public works executed by PWD	6.2	60.37
3	Water supply	23.24	39.42
4	Street Light	5.99	7.20
5	Establishment	44.38	82.52

The City Municipal Council has a reward of Rs. Two lakh in 1986-87 for its outstanding performance in providing good civic amenities and also for useful utilisation of 18% reserve fund.

The General income/expenditure of the City Municipal Council for last 10 years is as follows.

(In lakh rupees)			
1987-88:	60.71-60.75	1988-89 :	97.6-84.41
1989-90:	92.76-99.93	1990-91 :	99.92 -97.49
1991-92:	107.01-113.23	1993-94 :	140.79 -140.89
1994-95 :	144.43-145.65	1995-96:	236.84-217.68
1996-97:	188.84-178.82		

TMC - Jamkhandi

The municipal administration for Jamkhandi Town made its beginning in 1872. As revealed by the report of the old Jamkhandi State for the year 1940-41, the municipality enjoyed a majority of elected members; the extent of municipal limit was 3.59 miles (7.77 sq. kms) with 6 wards. During 1960-61, the council had 25 members. three seats were reserved, for women and two for the SC/ST. The Municipal Act of 1964, had made a provision for 19 councillors. The population of the town in 1961 and in 1991 was 24,017 and 48, 111 respectively. In 1990, the council had 19 members, three seats were reserved, for women, and two for the SC/ST. The area of the town was limited to 12.6 sq. k.m. with six wards and 7,694 houses. There were 75 municipal properties which yield revenue to the municipality.

Water Supply : Water is being supplied to the town from the river Krishna from a nearby village, Sanal. The scheme was initiated by the then native ruler of Jamkhandi state at a cost of Rs. Six lakh. Since 1956, the water supply work was entrusted to Karnataka Urban Water supply and Sewerage Board. The Board launched a new scheme in 1957 at a cost of Rs. 12 lakh; aiming to provide water to the tune of 3 lakh gallons per day. This scheme was completed in 1970. At present, the scheme is managed by the Board. In order to augment the existing water supply, 76 borewells have been dug and 12 of them have been motorised. At present, the percapita supply of water per day is 17.5 gallons.

Public Health and Sanitation : As per the Government order in 1971, the municipality undertook the work of providing Under Ground Drainage facilities at a cost of Rs.34 lakh of which 2/3 was loan from the Life Insurance Corporation and the rest was met by the civic authority. The work started in 1970 and completed in 1982 and was supervised by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board. Since 1994, the Town Municipal Council charges Rs.25 per month on each tap connection. There are 35 *poura karmikas* to keep the town clean. A lorry has been provided to carry garbage. 134 dust bins are provided. The TMC also maintains one fire engine and public toilets.

Other Facilities : There are three public parks maintained by the TMC and of them the 'Parashuram park' is well maintained. The total length of roads maintained by the council is about 38.3 kms 16.7 kms of *kachcha* road, 18.8 kms of stone spread road, and 2.7 km of tar road. The town was electrified in 1931, by the native ruler, the Raja Saheb from a private Co, and at present power is being supplied by the KPTCL. In 1997, there were 2,087 street light installations in the town and of them 1874 were tube lights, 34 mercury lamps and 79 sodium lamps. Under the 'Ashraya' scheme, the TMC has distributed 18 house sites for the SC/ST and 32 for others.

Finance : The income and expenditure of the TMC for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto 31.12.1994) were Rs.1,06,70,361 and Rs. 1,18,46,476, and Rs. 65,15,508 and Rs. 56,66,300. During the above years, the amount reserved for the welfare of the SC/ST under 18% reserve fund accounted to Rs. 7,08,290 and Rs. 7,86,000 respectively.

TMC Mudhol

The civic body for Mudhol was first constituted in 1872, when it was one of the princely states in the Bombay Karnataka region. Till 1921 the Dewan of the state used to be the ex-officio president and its members were nominated by the State Govt.

The Bombay District Municipality Act of 1901 was made applicable to Mudhol in 1921, and elections were held in 1932 and the council had 15 members. In the election of 1960, two seats for women and one for the SC were reserved. There were five wards in the Municipal area, with a jurisdiction of 4.66 sq. km. In 1961, it had a population of 12,100.

Latest elections to the council were held in 1996 as per the provisions of the 1964, Municipality Act. The council had 23 members and category wise distribution was General-7,

SC-2, SC Women-2, BCM group A-4, BCM women-2, BCM Group B-1, BCM group B women-1 and nominated-5.

The Jurisdiction of Town Municipal Council was 3.83 sq. km in 1991, later extended to 8.49 sq. km by 1997. The number of residential houses was 5,064 and the town was divided into 23 wards.

In 1995 and 1997 there were 4,442 and 5,064 tax payers and incidence of tax per head was Rs. 192 and 303 respectively. Town planning activities for Mudhol were first started in 1996 and layout plans for two extensions have been approved and yet to be executed. The Karnataka Housing Board has developed two extensions covering an area of 15 acres with 158 houses provided with all civic amenities.

Water Supply : Since the period of native ruler water to the town was supplied from "Dattatreya Kere" drawn through the canals and stored in local tanks. Later on water was supplied through upper canals of the Ghata Prabha project and water was stored in the Venkateshwara Tank and from there water without any treatment was to be distributed. At present, purified water, is being supplied through taps. In order to meet the demand for water many more borewell's have been drilled and four of them have been electrified. The Ghata Prabha river flowing very close is also a source of water to the town.

The protected water supply scheme is in operation since 1970, and TMC has taken the responsibility of supply of water. Prior to 1996, the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board had taken the responsibility of supply of water to the town. However at present, the maintenance and repair work of the water supply scheme has been handed over to Town Municipal Council. There are 2,094 private and 74 public tap connections in the town and daily percapita supply of water is 100 litres. The annual expenditure for water supply by the Town Municipal Council is Rs. 7 lakhs.

Other Facilities : The civic authority has formed gardens for public utility covering an area of 20.61 sq. km. The total length of roads maintained by the Town Municipal Council is 8 km and of them 1.8 km is tar road, 2 km is mud road and 4.2 km is kachcha road. For the first time, the town was electrified by KEB in 1963. In 1997, there were 1,267 street lights and 466 commercial installations within the town limit. In the absence of Under Ground Drainage system, septic tanks and soak pits are being used. There are two slums with a population of 2,060 and 1,400 respectively being maintained by the slum clearance board. The *octroi* income of the Town Municipal Council three years prior to its abolition (1979) was as follows : 1975-76 Rs. 1,96,568, 1976-77 Rs. 2,02, 830, 1977-78 Rs. 1,94,998.

The table given below indicates various development grants received by the Town Municipal Council during the period of three years from 1994-95 to 1996-97.

Table 12.12

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Particulars	Year		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Octroi	11.83	16.99	12.09
Development	4.00	33.00	-
Vehicle tax	2.50	5.00	2.25
Surcharge on Stamp duty	10.00	0.43	2.50
Ashraya Scheme	0.10	-	-
Entertainment tax	2.94	1.01	00.36
Interim Grant	-	-	5.40

The table given below indicates the expenditure made by the Town Municipal Council under different heads during the last three years from 1994-95 to 1996-97.

Table 12.13

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year		
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	Public Health and sanitation	1.05	2.02	1.89
2	Public works	11.10	23.43	10.62
3	Water supply	5.07	3.44	2.99
4	Street lights	1.58	7.30	4.78
5	Establishment	13.51	16.92	18.48

TMC Guledgud

The first civic body for Guledgud was constituted in 1886 with 13 members, of whom six were elected and seven were nominated. By 1916, the number of councillors was increased to 18, out of which 12 were elected, then onwards, the number of councillors went on increasing. By 1921 the council had a membership strength of 25. By 1938, it had 30 councillors. By this time, there was a provision to elect, the president and the vice presidents from among the elected members. When the Karnataka Municipalities Act of 1964 was made applicable, the number of councillors was reduced to 19.

In 1961, the municipality jurisdiction was about 2.5 sq.km with a population of 24,292, by 1991, the area remained same i.e, 2.5 sq. km and population was 33,896. The town is having 23 municipal divisions and 23 councillors and of them four seats are reserved for the SC/ST (two of them are women), there are 19 general seats and of them seven are woman. In addition to

elected representatives there are five nominated members. All together the strength of the council is 28.

Water Supply : The drinking water is being supplied to the town by tapping the Malaprabha flowing near Asangi village close to Guledgud. Water drawn from the Malaprabha is stored in a reservoir built on a nearby hillock and from there it is distributed. Daily about 3.5 lakhs gallons of water is being supplied. This project executed by the PWD at a cost of Rs. 16,93,450, was handed over to the Town Municipal Council after its completion in 1970. In order to overcome the water scarcity during the summer season and also to meet the growing demand for water, the augmentation scheme was undertaken near Asangi at an approximate cost of Rs. One crore. This work has been entrusted to Karnataka Urban water Supply and Sewerage Board. After its completion, the percapita water supply will be about 55 to 70 liters perday.

The total number of tap connections within the town is 2,027 and of them, 1,910 are being domestic, and the rest are commercial connections in addition to 120 public taps. The income and expenditure of the Town Municipal Council in respect of water supply for 1995-96 and 1996-97 were accounted to Rs. 1,92,417, Rs. 2,70,550 and Rs. 3,23,932, Rs. 2,37,938 respectively. The municipality also has 84 borewells, out of them 20 have been installed with electric pumps, the public well is also provided with an electric pump.

U.G.D. : The town has the Under Ground Drainage facility sanctioned in 1974 and completed at a cost of Rs. 22 lakh jointly financed by the State Government and the Life Insurance Corporation. It is maintained by the TMC, and no tax is being collected on this account so far.

Sanitation : In 1997, there were 39 *pourakarmikas* to look after the sanitation work. There are 75 dust bins kept for collecting garbages. The town is having sufficient number of septic latrines and other types of latrines.

Other Facilities : Power is being supplied to Guledgud by the KPTCL. 27 ordinary lights, 800 tube lights, 25 mercury, 50 sodium lights installations are provided. The total length of roads within the town is about 25.91 kms. The council maintains two markets and one slaughter house. The civic authority has distributed 582 house sites from 1991 to 1995-96 and has constructed 43 houses in 1996-97 under the Ashraya Scheme.

Finance : During the years 1961-62 and 1964-65, the TMC had an income of Rs. 4,15,668 and Rs. 4,39,852 respectively. While the expenditure for the corresponding years were accounted to Rs. 3,31,776 and Rs. 4,89,148. Present (1996-97) income and expenditures are of Rs.55,04,136 and Rs. 48,07,387 respectively. 18% reserve fund spent for welfare of the SC/ST for the year 1996-97 was Rs. 1,91,980.

The table given below indicates the headwise income and expenditure of the TMC for the year 1996-97.

Table 12.14

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Income Particulars	
Municipal rates & taxes	9.78
Income from TMCoperties	7.07
Grants and contributions	32.28
Miscellaneous	0.19
Suspence	5.53
Total	54.85

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Expenditure Particulars	
Establishment and collection charges	9.19
Public Security	0.69
Public Health	28.15
Other expenses	0.77
Total	38.80

TMC – Mahalingapura

Mahalingapur town in Mudhol taluk has got its first civic body constituted in 1972 and the then council had 11 members. At present, the town is divided into 23 wards and the number of councillors is 23. Latest elections to the council were held in 1996 and it was reconstituted with 23 members consisting 12 general seats, and three SC, six Backward Community A group, two Backward Community B group. The number of residential houses was 5,500 in 1996. It had a population of 29,604 in 1991 a revenue village by name Budni I.D. comes under the jurisdiction of this TMC and the village has 500 houses. The area of Municipal jurisdiction was 10.36 sq. km in 1991 and was 12.45 sq. km in 1997. In 1997, the total tax collection by the Town Municipal Council was Rs. 7,82,754 and the per capita incidence of taxation was Rs. 26.94 as against Rs. 4,75,301 and Rs. 18.24 for the year 1995. Town Planning has been introduced since 1997. The Town Municipal Council has spent Rs.10 lakh during last five years for the development of extensions without any grants from the Government.

Water Supply : In the beginning when the council was formed, local wells and tanks were the only sources of water to the town. At present, drinking water from borewells is being supplied. The project commenced in 1972 and was completed in 1979. The present daily supply of water is 4 lakh gallons which works out to 60 litres per head per day. The annual expense incurred by the Town Municipal Council towards water supply is accounted to Rs. 8.5 lakh, while the annual revenue is Rs. 4.5 lakh. There are 82 public and 1,500 private tap connections within the town limits.

Public Health and Sanitation : In the absence of the Under Ground Drainage system, the Town Municipal Council has undertaken all preventive measures for the control of epidemics by maintaining proper sanitary care under the supervision of the senior health inspector assisted by 30 *pourkarmikas*. The town has septic latrines.

Other Amenities : For the first time, the town was electrified in 1960 by KEB, The details of present electrical installations are as follows : street lights : 850, domestic : 2,500, commercial : 1,050 and industrial : 250. The total length of roads maintained by the council is 23.45 kms which include 6.8 kms of tar road, 15.15 kms of unmetalled and 1.5 kms of cement road. There are slums in the town covering an area of 2.05 sq. kms with 625 huts and they are looked after by the slum clearance board.

Finance : The *octroi* collected prior to its abolition was Rs.2,94,926. The *octroi* compensation grant availed by the TMC for 1997-98 was Rs. 13,93,000/-. The table given below indicates the various grants received by the council for the years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Table 12.15

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars of grants	Year		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Octroi grants	12.19	15.66	13.93
2	Vehicle Tax	2.70	2.25	-
3	Entertainment Tax	0.37	0.25	0.02
4	Stamp duty	0.19	1.39	0.93

The amount under the 18% reserve fund for the exclusive use of the SC/ST was Rs. 12,96,000 in the year 1996-97 and it is reported that the entire sum was spent. The headwise expenditure made by the TMC during the years 1990-91 and 1997-98 is as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure for the year 1990-91. Public Health and Sanitation : 52,376 (2,37,859), Public Works : 6,10,424 (3,30,214), Water supply : 3,73,302 (1,00,699), UGD and control of epidemics : 2,18,317 (84,191), Establishment : 16,61,436 (8,90,425), Miscellaneous : 1,67,342 (3,08,027) and suspense A/c : 3,63,755 (2,83,948).

TMC - INDI

The taluk headquarters town of Indi got the status of a Town Municipality in 1973. Formerly, it was a Town Panchayat. During the Municipality elections of 1973, the council had 15 seats and of them 10 were general seats; five reserved; three for women and two for the SC/ST. In the elections of 1996, the number of elected representatives was 23 and there were five nominated members. The extent of area covered by the TMC in 1991 was 5 sq.kms and it was divided into 5 divisions. In 1997 The Municipal limit was extended to 8 sq. kms. The new extensions that have come up are (1) Beerappa Nagar (2) Vidya Nagar (3) Kaleplot, (4) KEB Tanda, (5) Kareem Sab plot and (6) Sindagi road extension. The expenditure made by the TMC for the development of these extensions for the last five years (1992-97) was about Rs. 15 lakh; The population of the town according to 1981 and 1991 census was 17,767 and 25,119 respectively. In 1991 and 1997 the town had 2,698, and 4,600 houses respectively.

Water Supply : At present, drinking water is being supplied to the town. When it had a status of a Town Panchayat, under the Rural water supply scheme, water was supplied to the town from two open wells of Hire Indi village.

There are 954 tap connections within the town including 893 domestic; 26 non domestic; and 35 public taps. In order to increase the water supply a project to get water from the river Bheema was launched at a cost of Rs. 3.29 crore and it is in the stage of completion.

Public Health and Sanitation : In the absence of the U.G.D. system, there are open drains to an extent of 11.5 kms. More latrines are of septic type. There are 18 pourakarmikas. The Town Municipal Council has provided a good number of public latrines. A park has come up in the Beerappa nagar extension by the Lions Club. A market complex has been constructed by the Town Municipal Council. In 1996-97, the expenditure made by the Town Municipal Council for spraying of insecticides, vaccination maintenance of public health and sanitation was Rs. 5,81,626.

Other Facilities : The total length of roads being maintained by the council was 7.5 kms which includes two kms of *Kachcha* road, two kms of tar road, and 3.5 kms of jelly stone road. The expenditure made by the TMC for the construction of roads during 1992-94 was accounted to Rs. 1,12,566. The town was electrified for the first time in 1967 by KEB. The number of street lights installed within the town limits was 686 and the maintenance expenditure was Rs. 1,90,000 in 1996-97 and against Rs. 1,42,957 in 1990-91, while the expenditure made on public works was accounted to Rs. 9,98,991 in 1996-97 and Rs. 1,52,253 in 1990-91.

Finance : The *octroi* compensation grant received by the TMC for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 accounted to Rs. 7,37,025, Rs. 7,83,078 and Rs. 9,47,877 respectively. The total number of tax payers was 2,698 in 1991 and was 4,600 in 1997. The amount allotted and spent under 18% budget reserved for the SC/ST during 1993-94 was Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 9,95,588 respectively, while the expenditure on establishment for 1996-97 and 1992-93 was accounted to Rs. 4,10,146 and Rs. 2,58,577 respectively.

The Income and expenditure, of the TMC for the last 10 years, is as follows: the amount is in terms of lakh Rs. and figures in bracket indicate expenses.

1986-87 :	20.16(15.91) ,	1987-88 :	6.89 (9.55) ,
1988-89 :	9.94 (9.13) ,	1989-90 :	8.94 (9.65) ,
1990-91 :	10.20(13.45) ,	1991-92 :	15.19(12.83) ,
1992-93 :	12.28(12.93) ,	1993-94 :	17.66(11.43) ,
1994-95 :	19.79 (20.78) ,	1995-96 :	13.09(14.05) .

Town Panchayat, Terdal

Terdal had a status of a Town municipality when it was under the administrative control of the princely state of Sangli prior to 1948, and was reconstituted a Town Panchayat in 1961. According to the Karnataka Municipality Act of 1964, it was again given the status of a Town Municipality with 11 councillors in 1973, under the same act again it was reduced to the status of a Town Panchayat. In the latest elections held in June 1996, the Taluk Panchayat was constituted with 20 members including nine general four SC/ST, seven back ward class (A group 6, B group 1). The total number of seats for women was eight. The municipal jurisdictions of the town was 2.5 sq. kms and 5.07 sq.kms. respectively in 1991 and 1997. The number of houses was 5,064. No revenue village is included in the limits of town panchayat. The town is divided into 20 wards. The number of tax payers and incidence of per capita taxation in 1995 was 4,457 and Rs. 28.6 respectively, while the corresponding figures for 1997 accounted to 4,807 and Rs. 39.04 respectively.

Water Supply : From the beginning, the main source of drinking water to the town includes well, locally known as Gunda Bavi, Kurna Bavi and a local tank. In order to meet the demand for water, number of borewells were dug and electrical pumps were installed for those with good yield. The water supply from the Gundabavi through the gravitation pipes without much expenses is said to be a special feature of the scheme. Under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, Rs. 71.81 lakh were sanctioned for water supply scheme and the work was undertaken by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board of the Jamkhandi division. At present, the town has 30 public and 1,055 private tap connections and daily supply of water to the town is about 1,50,000 gallons and daily per capita supply of water is 39 litres. In 1996-97, the expenditure made by the Taluk Panchayat for the water supply accounted to Rs. 2.21 lakh while the revenue collected from the water supply accounted to Rs. 1.06 lakh.

Public Health and Sanitation : The town panchayat has undertaken preventive measures like cleaning of open drain, spraying insecticides, providing protected water, vaccination, clearing of slum etc. for prevention and control of epidemics. The town has open surface drains to an

extent of six kms in length. The expenditure of the panchayat for these drains during 1995-96 and 1996-97 accounted to Rs. 1,75,661 and Rs. 1,28,786 respectively. Since a ban on carrying night soil on head by the scavengers, septic tanks have been installed to private latrines.

Other Amenities : Earlier, the Taluk Panchayat had about three kms of tar and five kms of stone jelly *pacca* roads. In 1995-96, stone jelly road of 1.5 kms in length was added. In 1960, for the first time, the town was electrified by the KEB. At present, within the town limits, there are 615 street lights, 3,814 domestic and 1,218 commercial connections. The Town also has three slum areas covering an extent of 19.5 acres with 417 huts and about 715 population. The council has spent about Rs. 19.19 lakh for improvement of slums.

Prior to its abolition, the *octroi* collection made by the council for 1977-78 and 1978-79 was accounted to Rs. 69,645 and Rs. 75,232 respectively. The octroi compensation grant and other grants given to the Taluk Panchayat during the last three years i.e, 1994-95 to 1996-97 are as given in the table below.

Table 12.16

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Grants	Year		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Octroi	3.86	4.79	8.14
Vehicle tax	27.00	5.4	1.00
Entertainment tax	0.83	0.38	0.41
Ashraya scheme	1.00	-	-
Development grant	-	5.00	-
Interim grants	-	-	0.76

The amount earmarked and expenditure made under 18% reserve budget for various welfare measures of the SC/ST were : 1994-95 Rs. 86,712 (reserved), expended Rs. 4,600, 1995-96 : Rs.1,03,940, Rs. 86,963 and 1996-97 : Rs. 95,225 Rs. 80,000 respectively. Under this scheme, the money was spent for construction of the Ambedkar Circle, Community Hall, Korava Samithi, Mandir, training centre for students etc. The comparative expenditure made by the Town Panchayat in relation to its income during the years 1990-91 and 1996-97 and of its income under various heads in terms of percentage is as follows : Public Health and Sanitation (6.38 and 3.33), Public works (19.63 and 17.74), water supply : (8.65 and 3.27), street lights : (18.62 and 12.40), Drains and control of epidemics 4.60 and 8.85, Establishment (25.53 and 25.87), Miscellaneous : 16.86 and 26.84.

The general income and expenditure of the Panchayat during the last 10 years was as follows and the amount is in lakh rupees and the figures in the bracket are expenditures.

1986-87 :	7.42 (5.55)	,	1987-88 :	6.58 (7.65)
1988-89 :	7.86 (7.30)	,	1989-90 :	8.65 (7.62)
1990-91 :	9.71 (6.03)	,	1991-92 :	9.88 (10.03)
1992-93 :	9.50 (10.34)	,	1993-94 :	13.19 (13.55)
1994-95 :	14.99 (15.94)	,	1995-96 :	11.22 (18.35)
1996-97 :	19.35 (18.08)			

Table 12.17 : Some particulars of CMC and TMC of the District for 1994-95 were given below.

Sl' No.	Name of the TMC/CMC	Area in sq. km 1991	Population as in 1991	No. of councillors	Income in Lakh Rs.	Expenditure in lakh of Rs.
1	Badami	3.32	19,982	15	31.64	31.04
2	Basavana Bagewadi	6.51	23,022	15	27.90	26.70
3	Bagalkot	33.59	76,903	31	144.43	145.65
4	Guled Gud	1.59	33,895	19	45.82	45.82
5	Hungund	2.36	15,391	15	11.42	15.57
6	Ilakal	2.72	40,101	23	64.62	64.71
7	Jamkhandi	4.56	48,143	19	100.20	106.76
8	Kerura	2.7	15,199	15	19.32	20.32
9	Mahalingapura	4.96	26,067	15	27.39	30.47
10	Muddebihala	6.84	20,094	15	36.04	34.47
11	Mudhola	3.83	31,095	15	44.80	44.58
12	Rabakavi Banahatti	3.62	60,609	23	104.49	104.96
13	Bijapur	44.78	1,86,939	35	441.99	443.39
14	Sindagi	1.46	16,183	15	22.50	23.98
15	Talikoti	2.19	21,882	15	30.07	33.00
16	Terdal	1.06	17,334	15	17.60	15.34

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics

Urban Development Authority

The Bijapur Urban Development Authority was constituted on 11.6.1988 in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka City Improvement Board Act of 1976. The extent of area of operation of the authority is 20,370.85 hectares and of them 4701.32 hectare is earmarked for Bijapur City by the Government. Among other things, main activities of the development authority include the formation and development of new extensions, the distribution of house sites according to the rules and regulations; issuing of licences for the constructions of various types of buildings, approval of private layout plans and their development, preparing UGD plans and their implementation etc.

The functions also include to prepare plans or projects in order to ensure the systematic and orderly development of towns keeping in view of various rules and regulations and public interest. The authority develops separate areas for Residential, industrial, commercial complexes, transportation and for public utility etc., and takes appropriate measures for comprehensive development. While preparing and approving the formation of layouts formed in a converted non agricultural land, provisions have to be made for broad roads, reservation of 10 percent of the extent of land as open land, 15 percent for public utilities and the remaining for house sites etc. It collects scrutiny fees; improvement fees, agreement fees etc. before the approval of Layout plans. The authority is empowered to issue building licences, certificates for commencement of work, to keep vacant sites – in proportion to the utilization of land and approval of building plans etc.

Since its inception, the authority has undertaken eight projects requiring about 401.31 acres of land and of them, it has secured 200.34 acres of land it was expected to form a total of 4,586 sites and of them 2,577 sites are developed, and out of these 2,174 have been distributed. The authority had also prepared a comprehensive water supply scheme for Bijapur City sanctioned by the Government. In this connection, Rs. Two crores have been contributed to Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board. It also intends to undertake comprehensive UGD plan for Bijapur City and has entered into an agreement with M/s. Kirloskar Consultant, Pune and a report has been prepared for a project at a cost of Rs. 12.90 lakhs. The income and expenditure of the authority during the last five years were as follows :

Table 12.18

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1992-93	1.24	0.95
1993-94	4.32	4.61
1994-95	4.61	4.67
1995-96	3.92	3.85
1997-98	3.74	2.84

Housing Scheme

The ever growing issues like industrialisation, urbanisation etc. have posed several civic problems to Urban (town and city) dwellers and of them the problem of housing is prominent one. The migration in large number for seeking employment has also added to the problem of acute shortage of houses in urban areas during the last 30 years. In order to overcome these problems both the Government and non Government agencies like Housing Board, City Development Authority, the slum clearance board, Co-Op. Housing Societies, the HUDCO. etc. in addition to the Life Insurance Corporation and Banks are extending loan and financial assistance on priority for the construction of houses.

K.H.B. Bijapur

There is a sub-divisional office of the KHB in Bijapur started in 1966 working under the control of The Divisional Office at Belgaum. The main functions of Karnataka Housing Board include the construction of houses to match different economic groups and their allotment on easy repayable installments. The Karnataka Housing Board has undertaken the construction of houses under the guidance of the state Govt. under different schemes. The Board had constructed 404 houses in Bijapur City at a cost of Rs. two crore and seventy eight thousand which were distributed to the beneficiaries in 1977 as below. Economically weaker group 162, low income group 89, MIG 185, and HIG 14. In Mudhol the work is in progress for construction of 89 houses for different income groups under the HUDCO assistance at an expenditure of Rs. 64.69 lakh. At Sindagi, the Board has constructed 129 houses in its own land for different income groups at an expense of Rs. 15.24 lakh.

At Jamkhandi, the Board has planned for developing and distribution of house sites to be formed in an area of 30 acres and at Indi, it is also planned to construct and distribute houses in an area of four acres. In Bijapur city, the KHB has constructed 62 houses for different income groups. In Adarshanagar colony, the Board has constructed 791 houses at a cost of Rs. 5.60 crore; In a HUDCO colony in Bijapur (Bagalkot road) 459 houses were constructed at a cost of Rs. 87.84 lakh; for the Hamalees 94 houses were built at a cost of Rs. 30 lakh; for the weaker section at Jakanur (Badami Tq), 28 houses were built at a cost of Rs. two lakh.

In Mudhol town, 69 houses were built at a cost of Rs. 15 lakh under non HUDCO scheme, in Jamkhandi, 31 houses at a cost of Rs. 11 lakh; in Bagalkot 40 houses at a cost of Rs. 16 lakh; and 30 houses in Muddebihal at a cost of Rs. 12.25 lakh were built by the Karnataka Housing Board. In Muddebihal, the Board has built 12 houses for the Government servants at a cost of Rs. 4.87 lakh; at Ilakal, under the non-HUDCO, 40 houses were built at a cost of Rs. 13.65 lakh. The Board has also built 40 houses for the people of the Golla community at a cost of Rs. 6.17 lakh; In Bagalkot 20 houses were built for weaker section at a cost of Rs. 7.6 lakh and 36 houses were built for primary school teachers at a cost of Rs. 9.43 lakh. A hostel for working men was built by the KHB at a cost of Rs. 20 lakh near the Central bus stand in Bijapur.

The Board has also executed other special housing schemes, they are houses for *Beedi* workers, hostels for working women; formation of house sites; group houses for slum dwellers etc.

Rural Water Supply and Public Health

During the decades of post independence, both Central and state Governments have implemented several schemes in order to provide drinking water and good sanitary facilities in rural areas. After the formation of a separate board to look after, the supply of drinking water and underground drainage facilities for urban areas, in order to provide these facilities for rural areas, the department of Public Health and Engineering (PHE) was started in 1965. Under the rural water supply projects, there are 3 schemes ; (1) The state sector (2) The central sector and (3) The accelerated rural water supply (central) scheme. Under the Accelerated Central scheme of water supply the expenses are fully met by the central Govt. since 1976-77. In addition to these major schemes, mini water supply schemes under the 'District plan' and open well schemes are also undertaken in the state and central sectors. Water supply schemes undertaken in the areas of the SC/ST are treated as 'special component schemes.'.

Zilla Parishats formed in 1987, have undertaken the responsibility of supply of water and providing facilities for maintaining good public health in rural areas. Bijapur district is divided into two divisions for this purpose. Bijapur division includes 6 taluks, namely Bijapur, Indi, Jamkhandi, Bagewadi, Muddebihal and Sindgi, while Bagalkot division includes Bagalkot, Badami, Mudhol, Bilagi and Hungund. The table 12.19 mentions in detail about the tap water supply schemes completed till the end of October 1997 from the date of inception and mini water supply schemes including the Borewells with hand pumps etc.

The Danida Assistance Scheme : This scheme has come into force as per the bilateral agreement between Governments of India and Denmark in 1989. Under this scheme, 90% of the project cost is met by the Danida. The project includes comprehensive water supply, scheme for protection of environment, development of forest etc. The Hungund taluk of the district is covered under the scheme and Rs. 5 crore were provided for this scheme in 1996-97.

Netherland Scheme : This scheme was started in 1989 as per the Govt. of India agreement with Netherland for water supply schemes in Karnataka. Under this scheme, 71 villages of this district are included.

Slum Clearance Board : The influences and impacts like industrialisation, urbanisation, increased migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. This has caused the scarcity conditions in the availability of civic amenities in urban areas and have caused the problems which have become the root cause for many other problems. In order to overcome these problems, the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board came into existence. The North Divisional Office of the Board was established in Belgaum in 1980 exercising the jurisdiction over eight northern districts including Bijapur. In 1982 the office was shifted to Hubli. As revealed by the report of the Board, for the year 1997-98, the total number of slums reported in the district are 160. The city of Bijapur alone has 56 slums accommodating 14,518 huts with a population of 89,826. The number of huts reported in rural areas are 32,725 and the number of hut dwellers are 2,08,366. Most of the slums have encroached and occupied the Govt. lands and lands of municipalities.

Table 12.19 : Particulars of Talukwise water supply schemes in the district as on 30-10-1998.

Taluku	as on 31-3-1997												
	Tap Water		Mini Water		Borewells With		Tap Water		Mini Water		Borewells With		
	Supply Scheme State Centre	31	32	31	32	hand pump State Centre	191	191	Supply Scheme State Centre	2	3	3	23
Bijapur	31	32	69	998	191	2	3	3	3	23	3	23	15
Indi	20	32	39	970	192	-	-	-	-	2	24	9	9
Jamakhandi	18	25	21	494	136	-	-	-	-	2	22	8	8
Bagewadi	16	30	35	541	181	-	-	-	-	1	10	6	6
MuddeBihal	12	32	37	502	177	-	-	-	-	1	9	8	8
Sindagi	18	28	38	700	148	-	-	-	-	2	13	5	5
Total	115	169	202	4305	1025	-	3	8	8	8	101	51	51

Table 12.20 : Table given below indicates talukwise details of slums in the district.

Sl.No.	Name of the Taluk	No. of Slums	No. of Huts	Population in slums
1	Badami	17	1,087	13,112
2	Bagalkot	9	1,657	8,762
3	Basavana Bagewadi	3	377	2,733
4	Hungund	6	783	4,889
5	Indi	5	614	4,229
6	Jamkhandi	52	432	71,160
7	Mudde Bihal	8	810	4,940
8	Mudhol	10	1,175	7,133
9	Sindagi	2	270	1,582
10	Bijapur	56	14,518	89,826