

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

In the modern period, the year 1862 heralded the beginning of local self-governing institutions in the princely State of Mysore. Municipal Committees were first constituted at Bangalore and Mysore during that year, following the pattern prescribed in the Government of India Act XXVI of 1850. Twenty-seven years later, *i.e.*, in 1889, a municipal committee was formed at Kadur of this district. Thereafter, in course of time, such committees were brought into existence for other towns of the district. These committees consisted of influential and experienced persons having knowledge of various civic problems, and in addition, Government departments also found representation in these committees. For smooth and more effective functioning of these bodies, suitable regulations were enforced by the Government as and when needed.

During the period from 1891 to 1896, there were six municipalities functioning in the district at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Tarikere, Birur, Ajjampura and Yedehalli (the present Narasimharajapura). The sub-joined table indicates the income and expenditure of these six municipalities (then known as municipal funds) of the district for the years 1891-92 and 1895-96.

		(Amount in rupees)			
Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	1891-92		1895-96	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	Ajjampura	700	2,280	1,650	1,830
2	Birur	2,55	4,929	8,108	9,052
3	Chikmagalur	50,400	53,761	22,621	37,133
4	Kadur	1,600	4,160	2,766	3,861
5	Tarikere	4,485	6,875	6,925	6,432
6	Yedehalli	858	1,495	1,224	1,422

Under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 and Rules issued thereunder in 1903, former minor municipalities with a population

of less than 3,000 were converted into unions. The Chairmen of these unions were appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner. By 1911-12, the number of municipalities in the district was seven, of which Chikmagalur and Tarikere were regulation municipalities constituted under Regulation VI of 1906, and the rest, *i.e.*, Birur, Kadur, Yedehalli, Mudigere and Koppa were non-regulation municipalities. However, municipality for Ajjampura, formed earlier was abolished in 1912. The total number of councillors of these seven bodies was 88 in 1912, and of them, 49 were nominated non-officials and 34 were *ex-officio* members (officers) and the rest (five) were elected non-officials. The total population served by these local authorities was 27,351. The total number of municipal tax-payers was 6,129 excluding the number of rate-payers of Mudigere. During 1911-12 the total receipts and expenditure of these municipalities amounted to Rs 60,625 and Rs 44,809 respectively. The incidence of taxation per head was about three rupees at Chikmagalur and one-and-a-half rupee in Tarikere. For the holy town of Sringeri, which was the headquarters of large *Jahagir* which had a separate, special status of its own, a non-regulation municipality was constituted for the first time, under a Government order of 1887. It consisted of nine members including six nominated non-officials and three *ex-officio* members (officers). The actual income and expenditure of this municipality during 1911-12 was Rs 6,538 and Rs 6,803 respectively.

Among the taxes authorised to be levied, *octroi* yielded relatively more. Next in order was the house-tax and tax on trade and professions. During the year 1911-12, the total *octroi* collection in the seven municipalities of the district (excluding Sringeri) was Rs 25,247 of which the share of Chikmagalur town alone was Rs. 15,724. The *octroi* collection of Sringeri was Rs 2,847 in that year.

Later reforms

Orders were passed by the Government in November 1916, effecting certain changes in the municipal administration. The municipal bodies were classified as city, town and minor municipalities on the strength of population and importance. The ratio of elected seats on the town municipal councils was increased from one-third to one-half of the total strength, and also the number of *ex-officio* members was reduced gradually. The Municipal Regulation of 1918 gave wider powers to the municipal councils. Another Municipal Regulation of 1928-29 removed the disqualification of women from being the members of municipal councils. During the period from 1919-20 to 1923-24, the number of municipalities increased to nine. Chikmagalur, Tarikere and Birur were considered as town municipalities, while Kadur, Ajjampura, Shivane, Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Mudigere were termed minor municipalities, and Sringeri continued to be a non-regulation civic body. Later,

during 1930-31 and 1940-41, the financial position of the nine municipalities excluding Shivane was as follows.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	1930-31		1940-41	
		Income	Expen- diture	Income	Expen- diture
1	Ajjampur	1,875	1,935	6,913	7,175
2	Birur	8,404	9,833	14,693	12,910
3	Chikmagalur	82,212	87,271	89,985	88,584
4	Kadur	8,589	11,374	18,065	14,313
5	Koppa	13,060	14,276	8,339	7,224
6	Mudigere	5,368	8,397	15,322	16,115
7	Narasimharajapura	5,440	4,683	6,552	6,619
8	Sringeri	4,149	3,935	6,986	7,230
9	Tarikere	40,447	42,902	39,218	39,065
Total		1,69,544	1,84,606	2,06,073	1,99,235

Local Boards

Before the formation of the District Boards in 1903, the administration of local funds had been entrusted to an agency called District Fund Circle which was presided over by the chief revenue officer of the district. It had seven non-official members (six land-owners and an *Inamdar*); the senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon and all *Amildars* of the taluks were also its *ex-officio* members. This body had limited powers to sanction estimates for works costing less than Rs 500 only. As a measure of improvement over the District Fund Circle, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 and Rules thereunder were issued in September 1903, during the reign of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. Thereupon, District Boards came into being replacing District Fund Circles, and also taluk Boards were constituted in all taluks of the district. The District Board was headed by the Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner and senior officers of the departments of medical relief, engineering and education were its *ex-officio* members. The other members of the District Board were appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner. A taluk board was to consist of 12 members of whom four were the *ex-officios*, four elected and three nominated by the Government and the other member was to be elected by the municipality of the taluk headquarters.

The sources of revenue for the newly constituted District Board included plough-tax, ferry tax, sale-proceeds of stray cattle and fines imposed on cattle trespass. The amount so raised excluded the general revenue and was placed at the disposal of civil officers for the construction of class IV village roads. Later on, in the surveyed taluks, the plough-

tax was abolished, being merged with the survey assessment. However, the plough-tax continued in unsurveyed taluks upto 1871. During the next year, it was decided to levy, in addition to assessment, a local cess of one anna in a rupee in the surveyed taluks for local purposes such as repairs of roads and education. The local cess was further extended to *sayar* collections (transit duties or miscellaneous revenues), forest and *abkari* (excise) contracts and other items. The District Board maintained schools and dispensaries and looked after roads in the interior parts. Sanitation and public health needs were also looked after by the local boards in the district excluding the area served by the municipalities.

Village Panchayats

Prior to the constitution of village *panchayats*, there were village improvement committees. As a result of Government accepting the recommendations made by the second conference on local self-government held in 1923 (the first was held in 1915), the village improvement committees were abolished and *panchayats* were constituted in all big villages and for groups of smaller villages. These bodies consisted of not less than five and not more than twelve members, and at least half of them were to be elected. In the initial stage, the chairmen of the *panchayats* were to be nominated by the Government. Some selected *panchayats* were invested with powers as provided in the Village Courts Regulation. During 1924-25, there were ten village *panchayats* in the district which were given such powers. The *Amildars* of taluks were authorised to control, inspect and supervise the *panchayats*. These local bodies were also given some financial autonomy. The sources of revenue for them included tax on houses and shops, tax on vacant lands and *hittalas* etc. They were also assured of a definite portion of the local cess. They had to discharge some obligatory duties in regard to sanitation, communication and such other matters pertaining to general welfare of the rural people. In 1923-24, there were 30 village *panchayats* in the district. A new Regulation called The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Regulation VI of 1918 was passed. As a result, the number of members of district and taluk boards was increased. Provision was made for elective majority of the members. Certain independent powers were also given to these bodies. The taluk boards were given separate funds. The Regulation of 1918 was amended in 1921 with a view to helping the development of education, agriculture and industries which came under the administrative purview of the District Board which was now enabled to levy an education cess not exceeding one anna in the rupee on all items of revenue.

Abolition of Taluk Boards

In 1927, the Taluk Boards, which had come into existence in 1903, were abolished, as it was found that these bodies did not possess adequate

resources to undertake any substantial development works and since their working was found to be not satisfactory. The assets and liabilities of all the taluk boards were transferred to the District Board. The supervision of the village *panchayats* was transferred to the Revenue Department.

During 1923-24, the total receipts of the then District Board of Chikmagalur amounted to Rs 1,24,060 (which included local cess of Rs 83,521 which covered a railway cess also). The amount of expenditure incurred by the District Board during that year was Rs 1,14,861. The total income of six taluk boards functioning in the district during 1923-24 was reckoned at Rs 43,814 and the expenditure at Rs 35,350. The Elementary Education Act was passed in 1930 with the main object of investing the local bodies with adequate powers of management, control and financing of elementary education. It came into force from 1st July 1931.

After 1947

After the attainment of Independence, concerted efforts have been made to improve the working of local self-governing institutions in order to make them more effective and economically viable. Introduction of adult franchise for election of members of local bodies and elimination of nominations of members were highly significant steps. The Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, abolished the earlier distinction known as major and minor municipalities. The privilege of electing a president and a vice-president was extended to all town municipalities. Under the provisions of this new Act, nine municipalities were reconstituted for the towns of the district in 1951-52 and the total number of municipal councillors elected was 145, out of whom 20 each were for Chikmagalur and Tarikere, and the rest (105) for the other seven municipalities at the rate of 15 for each.

After 1956

After the formation of the new State in 1956, uniform and comprehensive legislation called the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, was adopted and it came into force with effect from the 1st November 1959. Several provisions of this new Act have been in consonance with the recommendations of the Balwantraj Mehta Committee. Under the Act, the District Boards were abolished, and a three-tier system comprising village *panchayats*, taluk development boards and district development councils were ushered in. The reorganised *panchayats*, which are fully elected, represent the socio-political features of the rural life, while the several categories of co-operative bodies represent the socio-economic aspects of village democracy. The Act provides for constitution of a village *panchayat* in every big revenue village or for a group of villages, having a population of not less than 1,500 and not more than 10,000. The number of members elected to a *panchayat* has to be not less

than 11 and not more than 19, with reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is also provision of two seats for women. The Government has power to up-grade a village *panchayat* into a town *panchayat* if a village *panchayat* has a population of more than 5,000 with an annual estimated income of Rs. 10,000. There is also a provision for converting any existing town municipality into a town *panchayat* if it has a population of not more than 10,000.

Municipalities revamped

Another statute called the Municipalities Act, 1964 (Act XXII of 1964) was passed, and it was brought into effect from the 1st April 1964. This new regulation has effected several changes. Under the 1951 Act, there was a provision for 15 councillors being elected when the population of the town did not exceed 10,000, and 20 councillors when the population exceeded 10,000. According to the 1964 Act, there is a provision for 15 councillors to be elected when the population does not exceed 20,000, and for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000. The term of office of the president and vice-president, which was of two years under the 1951 Act, was doubled by the new Act. However, it was left to the council concerned to hold elections to the offices of president and vice-president every year also. Section 340 of the Act has made a provision for the Chief Officer of the council to attend the meetings of the council or any of its committees and to take part in the discussion, but without the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote. The earlier Act had denied this power to the Chief Officer, and he had been allowed to give an explanation in regard to any subject under discussion at such meetings with the prior permission of the president or by virtue of a resolution passed to that effect in the meeting of the council or any committee.

At present (1980), there are nine municipalities functioning in the district, *viz.*, (1) Ajjampura, (2) Birur, (3) Chikmagalur, (4) Kadur, (5) Koppa, (6) Mudigere, (7) Narasimharajapura, (8) Sringeri, (9) Tarikere. The latest elections to these nine municipalities of the district were held in May 1979 and they were reconstituted. There are 152 seats including 28 seats reserved, 12 of which are for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 16 for women. These municipal committees consist of representatives of different delimited divisions of the municipal areas. Councillors are empowered to elect, from among them, the president and vice-president. The term of office of the councillors is for four years. The president, besides presiding over the meetings of the council supervises the financial and executive administration and also exercises control over the actions and proceedings of all officers and officials of the civic body. The Act has laid down various important functions which include matters relating to sanitation, health, civic amenities like maintenance of roads, markets, facilities for education, safety and public

conveniences, establishment and maintenance of parks, gardens, libraries and rest houses, etc. The total number of employees working in the municipalities of the district during 1979-80 was 444, and of them, 52 were class III employees, 138 class IV employees and the rest (254) were *pourakarmikas*. A statement showing the receipts and expenditures of nine municipalities of the district for the years 1967-68, 1972-73 and 1979-80 is appended at the end of the Chapter (Table-I).

During the period from 1967 to 1972, the financial assistance given by the Government, in the form of grants and loans, to various municipalities of the district was Rs 3.62 lakhs for the purpose of improvement of towns and sanitary conditions. The seed-capital loan for formation of house sites for public distribution was Rs. 93,200 during 1972-73. Loans for construction of public lavatories amounted to Rs 48,571 during 1969-70. The total amount of loans granted by the Government during 1969 and 1970 together was Rs 85,000 for enabling the civic authorities to eradicate the evil practice of carrying night soil on head, by converting old-type lavatories into flush-out ones. The extent of loans received by the municipalities of the district from the Government during 1976-77 for formation and distribution of house-sites was Rs 2.66 lakhs, besides D.A. grants to municipal staff. During 1975-76, loans advanced by the Government to the Municipalities of Chikmagalur and Mudigere for water-supply were to the tune of Rs 4 lakhs and Rs 40,000 respectively.

Abolition of octroi

From April 1979, the Government of Karnataka abolished octroi on goods, which was one of the sources of income to the municipal bodies in the State. As a compensatory measure, tax on entry of goods was imposed. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale thereon Act, 1979, was enacted, and it received the assent of the President of India on 17th May 1979. According to this Act, scheduled goods entering the local areas for consumption, use or sale thereon are to be taxed at rates not exceeding two per cent ad valorem as may be specified by the State Government, and different rates may be specified for different local areas. Under the Act, every dealer in scheduled goods has to get himself registered and keep true and correct account of scheduled goods he is dealing in. Persons or institutions acting in contravention of any of the provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder are punishable with either fine or simple imprisonment or both. To compensate this loss of revenue to the municipalities, octroi grants are being given to these civic bodies from the State Government.

Ajjampura Municipality

The total area of the Ajjampura Municipality which was 0.25 sq. km. in 1961, was reduced to 0.29 sq. km. by 1971, owing to separation of

some revenue villages attached to the municipality earlier. The town had a total population of 6,716 in 1971 as against 5,675 and 4,817 in 1961 and 1951 respectively. The total number of houses as enumerated by the council was 961 in 1978-79. The number of tax-payers and the incidence of tax were reported as 1,429 and Rs 18.6 respectively, during that year.

Protected water is being supplied to the town from four bore-wells situated outside the town; the over-head tank has a storage capacity of 30,000 litres. A scheme for this purpose taken up in 1956 was completed in 1960 at an estimated cost of Rs 4,23,200 fully financed by the Government in the form of a loan. On an average, the total quantity of daily supply of protected water and its use per head was about 60,000 litres and 8 litres respectively during 1977-78 when there were 195 private and 49 public tap connections. The total expenditure incurred by the council towards water supply during 1978-79, 1972-73 and 1967-68 was Rs 22,148, Rs 6,400 and Rs 3,500 respectively. To augment the existing water supply, an improvement scheme, estimated to cost Rs 17 lakhs has been proposed by the council.

Sanitation and public health.—Open surface drains of sylk and box-type together to the length of about 23,000 feet are in existence. A Junior Health Inspector of the council supervises the general sanitary work and he is assisted by a *daffedar* and 12 *pourakarmikas*. The method employed by the council for disposal of night soil, before August 1973, was by means of tractors. There were 102 water-borne and 26 service lavatories within the town limits during 1970. The Council converted all old lavatories into flushout ones in addition to building three sets of public latrines at a cost of Rs 41,450 during the year 1973. The expenditure incurred by the civic authority towards maintaining public health and sanitation was Rs 32,523 during 1978-79 as against Rs 8,000 in 1967-68.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained was about seven km in 1977-78. Electricity was first supplied to the town during 1945-46. In 1978-79, the number of domestic and street-light points was 838 and 78 respectively, as against 346 and 120 respectively during 1969-70. The amount expended towards maintenance of roads and lights together was Rs 11,873 in 1977-78, as against Rs 3,300 in 1972-73. A town hall was got constructed by the Municipality in 1954-55 by availing a Government loan of Rs 23,000. The present office of the municipality is also housed in it. Annually, a cattle fair is organised by the Council on a large scale. During 1972-73, the Council availed a seed-capital grant of Rs 10,000 given by the Government for formation and distribution of house sites to the poor houseless. The amount ear-marked by the Council for betterment of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was Rs 18,640 during 1977-78 as against Rs 16,000 and Rs 40,000

during the years 1976-77 and 1975-76 respectively. The per capita income and expenditure of the Council during 1977-78 was Rs 36 and Rs 25 respectively. Octroi, before its abolition, constituted a main source of income of the council. The amount of octroi collected during 1976-77 and in the following year was Rs 76,158 and Rs 63,369 respectively. The subjoined table indicates the income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1971-72 to 1979-80.

Year	(Amount in lakhs)	
	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	1.34	1.44
1973-74	1.73	1.77
1975-76	1.44	1.53
1977-78	1.86	2.15
1978-79	1.41	0.61
1979-80	5.15	2.43

Birur Municipality

The area of Birur municipal limits was 6.48 sq km in 1971 with a population of 14,158 which was earlier 11,541 and 9,513 in 1961 and in 1951 respectively. The number of houses as reported within the town-limits was 2,032 in 1978-79 as against 1,800 in 1970-71 and 1,260 a decade earlier. The incidence of tax per capita during 1975-76 was Rs 8.45. Previously, Devikere, situated about five km from Birur was the main source of water to the town and water was brought through an open earthen channel and was collected in a pond which was revetted on all sides. At present (1980), protected water is being supplied to the town from six bore-wells situated outside the town. A water supply scheme commenced in 1959 at an estimated cost of Rs 3.28 lakhs was completed in 1961. It was fully financed by the Government in the form of a loan. The municipal expenditure towards water supply was Rs 66,753 in 1978-79 as against Rs 88,777 in 1976-77 and Rs 38,637 in 1972-73. The number of public taps within the town limits was 325 in 1978-79 as against 220 in 1974-75, while the corresponding number of private taps during those years was 423 and 424 respectively. The per capita consumption of water per day was about 68 litres during 1977-78.

There are no underground drainages. The total length of different types of open surface drains is to the extent of 19,000 feet (as in 1979). The method employed in disposing off night soil was by wheel barrows and septic tanks. In 1970, within the town limits, there were 850 lavatories, of which 650 were service latrines. In 1973, a Government grant of Rs 8,000 was given to the Council for conversion of dry lavatories into water-borne ones. The amount expended towards public health and sanitation was Rs 12,067, Rs 11,204, Rs 8,265 in 1976-77, 1972-73 and 1967-68 respectively.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by this civic body was 22.2 km in 1978, and the amount spent in maintaining them and lights together was Rs 22,115 in 1976-77 as against Rs 16,647 in 1972-73 and Rs 8,645 in 1967-68. During 1978-79, within the town-limits, there were about 3,000 domestic electric connections and about 380 street-light points, as against 811 domestic and 177 street-light points in 1969-70. During the period of four years from 1975-76 to 1978-79, the total amount spent by the Council, out of 18 per cent of its annual budget meant exclusively for various welfare measures of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, was Rs 50,059. The financial assistance given to this civic authority by the Government in the form of seed-capital loan and grant-in-aid during 1972 and 1976 together was to the tune of Rs 30,000 for acquiring house-sites for free distribution to the siteless.

The octroi collections during 1977-78 amounted to Rs 70,254 as against Rs 61,406 in 1975-76. The per capita income and expenditure of the Council in 1978-79 were Rs 32.00 and Rs 22.50 respectively. The annual income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1967-68 to 1979-80 were as follows.

(Amount in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1967-68	1.25	1.22
1971-72	2.07	2.21
1973-74	2.34	2.41
1975-76	3.12	3.08
1977-78	4.64	4.81
1978-79	4.62	3.49
1979-80	4.07	4.76

Chikmagalur Municipality

The total extent of town limits of Chikmagalur was 7.39 sq km in 1979 as against 7.25 sq km in 1971. The population of the town, which was 21,744 in 1951, had increased to 30,253 by 1961 and to 41,639 by 1971. The number of houses as enumerated by the Council was 4,650 in 1978-79 as against 3,782 and 2,565 during 1970-71 and 1960-61 respectively. In 1978-79, there were 158 Government buildings and 128 municipal buildings within the town limits. During 1979-80, the number of rate-payers was 6,903 as against 4,896 in 1974-75 and the incidence of tax was Rs 106 per head.

In order to provide protected drinking water to the residents of the town, for the first time, a water supply project was undertaken by the Council (then known as Municipal Committee) in 1894-95 at an estimated cost of Rs 76,200. Water was drawn from the Hirekolale tank situated about eight km from Chikmagalur town. This was fully financed

by the Government in the form of a loan. To augment the supply of water, keeping in view the growing requirements, an improvement scheme taken up in 1963 was completed in the following year at cost of Rs 28 lakhs which was fully met by the Council. Efforts are also being made to tap additional water source from a nearby stream called Honnammanahalla for securing additional water supply to cater to the growing needs of the expanding town. During 1978-79, within the town limits, the number of private and public taps was 2,218 and 110 respectively. The per capita supply of water per day was about 70 litres in 1978-79 as against 54 litres in 1975-76.

Sanitation and public health.—The work of an underground drainage scheme taken up in 1971 is still under execution by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board, Bangalore, at an estimated cost of Rs 47 lakhs. The financial assistance extended by the State Government and the L.I.C. of India in the form of loans for this scheme is of Rs 20.33 lakhs and Rs 26.67 lakhs respectively. During 1973, the Government extended Rs 15,000 in the form of a loan for the purpose of conversion of old-type lavatories into flush-out ones. About 2,220 dry latrines were converted into flush-out ones by the end of 1978, for which the amount expended was Rs 1.15 lakhs. The Council is maintaining an *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* hospital for the benefit of the citizens.

Other amenities.—The Council got a high school building built in 1971 at a cost of Rs 61,615. Yearly grants are also being extended by the Council to this institution. A *musafirkhana* and an *andha-chhatra* (choultry for the blind) are also maintained. The total length of roads including that of National and State Highways lying within the town-limits being maintained by the Council was about 101 km in 1977, as against 30 km in 1969. Electricity was first introduced in the town in 1936. During 1978-79, there were 4,767 domestic and 1,000 street lights, whereas the corresponding numbers were 3,206 and 495 during 1969-70. The total amount spent by the Council out of 18 per cent of its annual budget, earmarked exclusively for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other weaker sections of the society was Rs 70,000 in 1977-78 as against Rs 50,000 in 1976-77. The Council constructed a community hall expending a total sum of Rs 1.26 lakhs from 1972-73 to 1977-78.

Octroi grant, taxes on houses, water tax, shop tax, rent from shops, etc., constitute the main source of income of the Council. The total octroi collections of the Council, during the three years from 1975-76 to 1977-78 was Rs 7.65 lakhs, Rs 8.17 lakhs and Rs 8.14 lakhs respectively. The assets and liabilities of the Council as at the end of 1978 were of Rs 49.47 lakhs and Rs 42.72 lakhs respectively. The

income and expenditure of this Council for some years from 1967-68 to 1979-80 were as shown hereunder.

(Amount in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1967-68	7.17	6.38
1969-70	11.33	11.61
1971-72	14.31	13.62
1973-74	20.62	18.11
1975-76	26.26	24.82
1977-78	25.02	24.35
1978-79	26.12	25.60
1979-80	35.30	33.59

Kadur Municipality

The area of the Kadur Municipal Council is 2.59 sq km, while the population was 13,675 in 1971, 10,781 in 1961 and 7,683 in 1951. The total number of houses as enumerated by the civic authority was 2,836 in 1978-79 while it was 2,786 in 1970-71 and 2,157 a decade earlier. The number of rate-payers in 1979-80 was 3,122 as against 2,652 in 1974-75. The incidence of tax was about Rs 35 in 1979-80.

In 1898-99, a project for supply of protected drinking water to the town from the Chikkangala tank was taken up by the then municipal committee at a cost of Rs 6,563 with the help of a loan from the Government. Now, protected water is being supplied from the nearby Veda river, for which a scheme was completed in 1956 at a cost of Rs 6,59,852, the loan from the Government for the purpose being to the extent of Rs 6 lakhs. There were 835 private and 230 public tap connections in 1978-79, as against 684 and 225 respectively in 1973-74. The total amount expended by the Council towards water supply was Rs 1.21 lakhs in 1978-79, whereas it was Rs 60,257 in 1975-76 and Rs 43,246 in 1970-71. Average quantity of daily supply of protected water and its use per head was about 90 litres during 1976-77.

Only surface-drains are in existence and their total length was about 28,000 feet during 1976-77. In 1973, a grant of Rs 10,000 was given to the Council by the Government to help to eradicate the practice of carrying night-soil on head by converting old-service latrines into flush-out ones. The amount of expenditure incurred by this civic authority on public health and sanitation was Rs 1,57,500 in 1978-79, as against Rs 43,244 for the year 1970-71.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council was about 12 km in 1975-76. Electricity was first introduced in the town in 1945. There were about 3,460 private connections and about 650 street lights including 200 ornamental street lights in 1975-76, as against 1,297 private and 146 road lights during 1968-69. The amount

expended by the Council on roads and lights was Rs 40,000 during 1978-79, whereas it was Rs 13,394 in 1970-71. The Council availed a seed-capital loan of Rs 10,000 in 1973-74, and a subsidy of Rs 20,000 in 1976-77 from the Government, for acquiring land and development of urban house-sites for distribution to the poor houseless families. The annual income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years were as follows.

(Amount in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1968-69	2.08	2.12
1971-72	2.21	2.08
1973-74	3.58	3.11
1975-76	4.44	4.54
1977-78	4.85	5.08
1978-79	6.33	4.67
1979-80	7.22	6.75

Koppa Municipality

The total area of Koppa town is 1.55 sq km, with a population of 4,238 as in 1971. The number of its residents earlier was 3,406 and 2,001 in 1961 and 1951 respectively. The total number of houses as enumerated by the Council in 1977-78 was 795. It was 650 and 500 in 1970-71 and in 1960-61 respectively. The number of tax-payers was 832 in 1979-80 as against 789 in the previous year,

Protected water is being supplied from Hirekere tank situated near the town. To supplement the existing water-supply, an improvement scheme for bringing water of the Tunga river from Hariharapura has been taken up. On an average, the quantity of daily supply of water to the town in 1977 was 2.95 lakhs litres which worked out to 90 litres per head, and there were 310 private and 15 public tap connections within the town-limits. The amount expended by the Council towards water supply was Rs 38,503 during 1977-78 while the corresponding figure for 1972-73 and 1967-68 was Rs 10,842 and Rs 3,119 respectively. Only open surface drains are in existence. The total amount of expenditure incurred by the Council towards public health and sanitation was Rs 3,360 during 1977-78 as against Rs 10,109 a decade earlier.

During 1978-79, the total length of roads of various categories maintained by the Council was 6 km. The town was electrified in 1953, and in 1978-79, there were 520 domestic and 85 street-light connections. The amount of expenditure on maintenance of roads and lights was Rs 24,026 during 1978-79 as against Rs 13,535 in 1972-73. For acquiring land and formation of house-sites for free distribution to the houseless poor, the Government sanctioned to this Council Rs 10,000 in 1972-73, and

Rs 60,000 in 1976-77. During 1976-77, the amount of octroi and mohatarfa collections was Rs 1,09,782 and Rs 49,650 respectively, as against Rs 79,504 and Rs 34,879 during 1974-75. The income and expenditure of this Council for some recent years were as shown below.

(Amount in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1967-68	1.28	1.21
1971-72	1.36	0.97
1975-76	3.31	3.35
1978-79	3.89	4.37
1979-80	5.82	3.75

Mudigere Municipality

The total extent of the town limits of Mudigere is 6.99 sq km, with a population of 4,980 as in 1971. Earlier, the population was 3,723 and 2,626 in 1961 and in 1951 respectively. The total number of houses within the town-limits was about 650 in 1979, as against 632 in 1970 and 560 a decade earlier. The number of tax-payers was reported to be 810 in 1980. Tap water is being supplied to the town since 1928 from the Sundekerehalla, the scheme which was executed in 1925 was completed after three years at a cost of Rs 40,000 and received financial assistance from the Government in the form of a loan. To augment the existing supply of water so as to meet the growing water requirements of the town, an improvement scheme taken up by the Council in 1975 at an estimated cost of Rs 7 lakhs is in progress. On an average, the supply of water per head was 63 litres per day and the number of public and private taps was 75 and 367 as in 1978-79. The total expenditure towards supply of water was Rs 9,000 in 1977-78 as against Rs 5,000 in 1972-73. There are only open-surface drains to the extent of 40,000 feet in length. Efforts are being made to convert all old-type dry latrines into flush-out ones. In 1973, the Council availed a Government grant of Rs 8,000 for this purpose. It spent Rs 40,000 (i.e., 23 per cent of its total expenditure) on maintaining public health and sanitation during 1977-78, as against Rs 26,000 (i.e., 18 per cent) in 1972-73.

The total length of roads maintained was 16 km in 1979. For the first time, the town was electrified during 1953. There were 630 domestic and 146 street lights and 65 commercial connections in 1979 and the corresponding number for 1973 was 520, 119 and 25 respectively. The expenditure on maintenance of roads and lights was Rs 33,000 in 1977-78, the earlier figure for 1972-73 being Rs 20,000. A market yard, a cattle pound and a slaughter house are also maintained by the Council. The octroi collection of the Council during three years from 1975-76 to 1977-78 was Rs 70,447, Rs 85,195 and Rs 84,749 respectively. The expenditure

of the Council on its establishment was Rs 52,000 (i.e., 30 per cent of its total expenditure) during 1977-78, as against Rs 22,000 (i.e. 15 per cent) during 1972-73. The per capita income and expenditure of the Council was Rs 50 and Rs 54 respectively during 1977-78, and Rs 26 and Rs 30 a decade earlier. The income and expenditure of this Council for some recent years were as follows.

(Amount in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1967-68	0.91	1.04
1971-72	1.55	1.52
1975-76	2.62	2.68
1978-79	4.08	3.00
1979-80	5.98	5.25

Narasimharajapura Municipality

The area of municipal limits of Narasimharajapura town was 7.77 sq km in 1961 which had expanded to 9.07 sq km by 1971. The population of the town was 5,911, 5,130 and 3,067 in 1971, 1961 and in 1951 respectively. The number of houses as enumerated by the civic authority was 929 in 1979 as against 679 and 638 during 1970 and 1960 respectively. The number of rate-payers was 1,200 in 1979, 1,014 in 1970 and 923 a decade earlier. The incidence of tax per capita which was Rs 1.08 in 1960, had increased to Rs 8.00 by 1970.

A protected water supply scheme taken up in 1967 at a cost of Rs 4.22 lakhs fully financed by the Government as a loan, was commissioned in 1970. The number of private and public tap connections in the town limits was 256 and 45 respectively in 1979-80. The per capita consumption of water per day was about 18 litres in 1979. The amount expended by the Council towards water supply was Rs 21,203 during 1977-78 and Rs 6,301 in 1967-68.

Only surface drains are in existence. Towards maintaining public health and sanitation, the amount expended was Rs 11,928 Rs 23,742 and Rs 20,029 during 1977-78, 1972-73 and 1967-68 respectively. The total length of roads maintained by this civic authority was about 12 km in 1978-79 as against about five km during 1969-70. For the first time, the town was electrified during 1945-46. The number of domestic and street-light points was 990 and 220 respectively during 1978-79, while the corresponding figures were 316 and 109 during 1969-70. The expenditure incurred on roads and lights was Rs 23,436 in 1977-78, Rs 17,933 in 1972-73, and Rs 4,423 in 1967-68. In 1973, the Council received Rs 10,000 from the Government as a seed-capital loan for the formation and distribution of house sites and another sum of Rs 20,000 in 1976-77 for the purpose of acquisition of land and formation of house-sites for free distribution to the poor. Between 1974-75 and 1976-77,

the Government gave a grant of Rs 14,000 for constructing a school building. The total *octroi* collection during 1977-78 was Rs 45,938, while the *mohatarfa* collection was Rs 48,690. The income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years are shown below.

(Amount in lakhs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	0.91	0.88
1973-74	1.35	1.28
1975-76	1.00	1.21
1977-78	2.14	2.07
1978-79	2.48	1.82
1979-80	3.99	2.39

Sringeri Municipality

The Sringeri Municipal Council has an area of 3.89 sq km under its jurisdiction. The population of the town in 1971, 1961 and 1951 was 3,739, 3,343 and 2,794 respectively. As this is an important pilgrimage centre, there is often considerable floating population. The total number of houses as enumerated by the Council was 594 in 1978-79, as against 545 in 1970-71 and 513 a decade earlier. The number of rate-payers during 1979, 1970 and 1960 was 460, 525, and 465 respectively.

A protected water supply scheme taken up under the N.R.W.S. at an estimated cost of Rs 4.84 lakhs was completed during 1969-70. It was fully financed by the Government in the form of a loan. On an average, the quantity of daily supply of protected water to the town was 4.09 lakhs litres which worked out about 91 litres per head during 1977-78, when there were 37 public and 254 private tap connections. The total amount expended by the Council on water supply during 1978-79 was Rs 10,691 as against Rs 7,542 in 1976-77.

Only open drains are in existence. The expenditure incurred towards maintaining public health and sanitation was Rs 38,200 during 1977-78, while it was Rs 22,883 and Rs 15,222 in 1972-73 and in 1967-68 respectively.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council was five km in 1977-78. The town was electrified in 1955. In 1978-79, there were about 763 domestic and 100 street-light connections. The total amount expended on maintenance of roads and street light was Rs 21,000, Rs 14,625 and Rs 12,911 in 1977-78, 1972-73 and in 1967-68 respectively. In 1972-73, the Council contributed Rs 15,000 towards the construction of a primary school building. For the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the amount spent during 1977-78, 1976-77 and 1975-76 was Rs 5,358, Rs 2,805 and Rs 2,414 respectively. During 1978-79, the Council constructed a *smashana ghat* crematorium at a cost

of Rs 11,200. In 1972 and 1976, the financial assistance received from the Government was Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000 respectively, for acquiring land and formation of house-site for free distribution. The total octroi collected by the Council during the years from 1975-76 to 1977-78 amounted to Rs 50,350, Rs 53,646 and Rs 49,379 respectively. The receipt and expenditure of this Council for some recent years were as indicated hereunder.

(Amount in lakhs)		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Receipt</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1966-67	0.72	0.69
1970-71	1.10	1.00
1974-75	1.16	1.31
1976-77	1.83	1.34
1978-79	2.51	1.98
1979-80	4.19	2.49

Tarikere Municipality

The extent of municipal limits of the Tarikere town, which was 6.47 sq km in 1961, was, however, reduced to 2.12 sq km by 1971, due to separation of certain villages from the town proper. The population of the town, which was 12,343 in 1951, had increased to 15,620 by 1961 and to 20,022 by 1971. The total number of houses as enumerated by the Council was 3,344 (excluding 50 Government and municipal buildings) during 1978-79. The incidence of tax per head was Rs 11 in 1977, as against Rs 15 in 1970.

Protected tap-water is being supplied to the town from the Bhadra right bank canal which is about seven km from the town. The scheme for this, which was taken up in 1969 under the N.R.W.S. at an estimated cost of Rs 15 lakhs, was completed in 1972; 90 per cent of the cost of the scheme was met by the Government, and the rest by the Council. On an average, the quantity of daily supply of protected water to the town, and per head consumption in 1977 worked out to 13.63 lakhs litres and 68 litres respectively. The number of public taps was 235 and 185 in 1977-78 and in 1973-74 respectively, while the private tap connections during those years numbered 920 and 600 respectively. The total amount spent by the Council towards water supply during 1978-79 was Rs 2.08 lakhs as against Rs 1.14 lakhs and Rs 37,739 during 1976-77 and 1968-69 respectively.

There are only open surface drains which account for a total length of 25 km. Efforts are being made to convert old service lavatories into flushout ones. The total expenditure incurred on public health and sanitation amounted to Rs 2,01,603, Rs 10,174, and Rs 86,664 during the years 1978-79, 1972-73 and 1968-69 respectively.

The total length of roads maintained by the Council, as in 1978, was about 32 km. of which an extent of 28 km. was asphalted. Electrification of the town was done in 1936. During 1978-79, the number of private electric connections and street-light points was 945 and 388 respectively. An amount of Rs 53,261 was spent on roads and street lights in 1979-80 as against Rs 22,939 during 1976-77 and Rs 16,412 in 1972-73. A *choultry* is also being maintained by the Council. The civic body availed Rs 10,000 as seed-capital loan from the Government in 1972 for the formation of house-sites for free distribution. The amount expended by the Council on its establishment was Rs 2,59,320 *i.e.*, 40 per cent of its total income during 1976-77, while the corresponding amount for 1968-69 was Rs 54,589 *i.e.*, 16 per cent of its total income of the year. The per capita income and expenditure of the Council during 1978-79 were Rs 43.76 and Rs 37.71 respectively, while corresponding figures for 1970-71 were Rs 25.96 and Rs 22.79. The octroi collections of the council was of Rs 1.74 lakhs during 1978-79 as against Rs 2.12 lakhs and Rs 1.48 lakhs during 1977-78 and in the previous year respectively. The number of staff employed by the Council during 1978-79 was 87. The income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years were as given hereunder.

(Amount in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1968-69	3.21	3.38
1970-71	5.19	4.56
1972-73	4.32	4.87
1974-75	5.38	4.79
1976-77	7.59	5.27
1978-79	8.72	7.56
1979-80	11.74	10.47

Town Planning

There were no systematic and comprehensive town-planning activities in the district before the enactment of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, brought into force from January 1965. However, between 1920 and 1941, the Water Supply and Sanitary Circle had prepared survey plans for 13 towns in the district. Before the establishment of the District Town Planning Unit in August 1975, the town-planning activities of the district were looked after by the Assistant Director of Town Planning, Hassan.

The main functions of the Department in the district include surveying and preparation of up-to-date town maps, preparation of lay-out plans to facilitate town-extension schemes, drawing of development plans for all towns and taluk headquarters towns in the district. The activities of the department also include preparing schemes for environment

improvement, i.e., clearance of slums etc., and to work out designs or plans of roads for solving traffic and transportation problems of towns, rural planning, planning for rehabilitation, in addition to counselling local bodies and other developmental agencies in respect of town and country planning matters.

The Department has prepared up-to-date base maps for all the taluk headquarters towns of the district. Town-extension schemes and lay-out plans have been also prepared for several places of the district. In 1962, a design was prepared for construction of a traffic rotary at the entrance near Ajjampura where four State fund roads congregate. In 1965, a plan for town-extension to cover an extent of 164 hectares at Chikmagalur along the Chikmagalur-Kadur road, providing for about 2,770 residential plots of various dimensions with 318 shops, a market-place, etc., was prepared by the Department, followed by a lay-out plan for a bus stand in the same town. A lay-out plan covering an extent of area of 243 hectares for the proposed market yard of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee at Kadur was prepared in 1971. In 1973, another residential lay-out for covering an area of 7.6 hectares comprising 306 plots near Gowri-kalve at Chikmagalur was also drawn up.

During the years from 1976 to 1978, the total number of lay-out plans prepared for residential purposes (mostly for distribution to the siteless and houseless people) was 13 comprising about 2,537 plots, out of which about 1,231 were for Chikmagalur taluk, followed by Mudigere (515), Kadur (439) and Tarikere (215).

Rural Water Supply

Consequent on the formation of the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board, Bangalore, in August 1975, the Rural Water Supply Sub-Division at Chikmagalur was converted into a Public Health Engineering Sub-Division under the control of an Executive Engineer, P.H.E. Division, Shimoga. Under the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme (N.R.W.S.) launched by the Central Government for providing water supply to the rural population, 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme was to be met by way of Central aid and 40 per cent and 10 per cent by the State Government and local bodies concerned respectively. The Central aid was extended upto the end of 1972-73. Since then, 90 per cent of the cost of the scheme is being borne by the State Government and the remaining 10 per cent is to be met by the resources of the respective *panchayats*.

Under an accelerated programme launched in order to streamline the progress of rural water supply, 90 per cent of the cost of the scheme in the form of aid was met by the Centre, the rest being the liability of the local *panchayats*. This scheme was in force upto the end of 1973-74. After a detailed survey of the district, the villages have been classified

for providing water supply under various categories as given below (the number of villages coming under each category is given in brackets) :

- (1) Villages without any source of water (130) ;
- (2) Villages having no source of water within 50 feet from the ground level (49) ;
- (3) Villages where available water is brackish and not potable (87) ;
- (4) Villages where sources of water are not perennial (250) ;
- (5) Villages where existing water supply is not adequate (61) ;

The total number of piped water supply schemes completed in the district from April 1972 to the end of March 1979 was 37 at an estimated cost of Rs 36.409 lakhs, and the number of people benefited was 41,994. The number of bore-wells drilled in the said period was 838 covering 757 villages, at an estimated cost of Rs 83.80 lakhs, and the population benefited was 2,22,338.

Housing

In order to lessen the acuteness of the growing housing problems, specially in the urban and semi-urban centres, the Karnataka Housing Board, Bangalore, extended its activities in the district by opening a sub-divisional office at Chikmagalur in June 1966. During a period of 12 years from 1966-67 to 1977-78, the total number of houses constructed by the Board, under low-income group, at several places in the district, was 127 (out of 135 taken up), at a cost of 17.46 lakhs. The largest number of these houses was forty seven in Kadur taluk, followed by forty in Chikmagalur. During the period from 1971-72 to 1977-78, the number of houses taken up for construction under a rental housing scheme, in Chikmagalur taluk was 50 and of them 20 were completed at a cost of Rs 8.63 lakhs. The number of houses completed by the Board for primary school teachers and other low-paid employees at several places in the district, from 1972-73 to 1977-78, was 104, out of 116 taken up at a cost of Rs 13.37 lakhs. These houses are also given on rental basis and are maintained by the P.W.D. From 1976 to 1978, 15 houses for medical officers and supporting para-medical staff were built at four places in the district at a cost of Rs 4.43 lakhs. Under a scheme of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, (HUDCO), New Delhi, the Board took up at Chikmagalur, during 1978-79, a work of construction of 78 houses for the low-income group, 62 houses for economically weaker sections and 19 houses for middle-income group. The amount expended on these constructions was to the tune of Rs 13 lakhs.

Cash loans granted by the Board to facilitate the construction of houses by the general public amounted to Rs 2.70 lakhs for low-income group from 1968-69 to 1973-74, while the loans granted for middle-income group, between 1968-69 and 1974-75, were to the extent of Rs 1.59 lakhs. The Board also granted loans of Rs 1.42 lakhs under high-income group during 1972-73 and 1974-75. Under a rural housing scheme, a cash loan upto Rs 3,000 per house was advanced by the Board to facilitate the construction of small-budget houses in the rural area. The total amount of loans extended by the Board under this scheme during 1975-76 and 1976-77 was Rs 40,000. However, this loan facility scheme was stopped in 1976.

There are also several house-building co-operatives working in the district, which are helping their members to have their own houses built (see chapter VI). Under a people's housing scheme, introduced in the district during 1973-74, out of 2,130 houses sanctioned for the district, 1,655 houses had been constructed at a cost of Rs 37.65 lakhs by the end of 1976. Of these houses, as many as 1,603 were meant for the Scheduled Castes and the rest were for the Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society. According to a survey conducted in the district, as many as 36,249 families were identified as landless and siteless (see ch. VII).

District Development Council

In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, which came into force from 1st November 1959, a three-tier socio-economic development-oriented system of local-self-governing institutions comprising District Development Council, Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats was ushered in. A District Development Council for Chikmagalur was accordingly constituted in April 1960. This advisory body consisted of 25 members including 12 non-official members, 11 official members and two nominated, one each for the Scheduled Castes and women. The present Council, formed in 1978-79, consists of 68 members including three members of Parliament, six State legislators elected from the district, Presidents of seven taluk development boards of the district, 50 officers of the various developmental departments and two nominated members, one for Scheduled Caste and the other for women. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* president of this body, and the District Development Assistant is its secretary. The functions of the District Development Council include the scrutiny and approval of the budgets of the taluk development boards, reviewing their working from time to time and giving guidance for their smooth functioning.

Taluk Development Boards

As per the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, seven taluk development boards were constituted in the district, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the area of municipal limits. The boards of those taluks with population of one lakh and above are to consist of 19 elected members, while the boards of other taluks with less than one lakh of population are to have 15 representatives elected on the basis of adult franchise from different delimited constituencies of the revenue taluk. Seats are also reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population in the area. The legislators elected from the taluk are *ex-officio* members of the taluk development board. The Block Development Officer functions as the Chief Executive Officer of the board. Since their constitution in 1960, three elections were held for these boards including the latest one in 1978. In 1960 and 1968, when these boards were reconstituted, the total number of members elected to these institutions was 107 including 20 Scheduled Castes and Tribes members and nine women. In their third reconstitution i.e., in 1978, the total number of seats was increased to 117 including 21 seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and ten for women.

In accordance with the provisions of the 1959 Act, the taluk boards are empowered to supervise and guide the functioning of the village *panchayats*. Effective co-ordination of work between the *panchayats* and taluk development boards is very much expected. The functions entrusted to these boards include formation of roads, construction of drinking water wells, bridges and buildings, undertaking of minor irrigation works, providing of civic amenities, etc. The boards are also required to strive to implement economic development programmes adopted by the Government at the taluk level. These bodies are eligible for annual grant of an amount equal to 50 per cent of the land revenue collection of the taluk concerned. The quantum is decided by the Deputy Commissioner, once in every four years, on the basis of the average land revenue collections for a period of five years preceding the date of such determination. In addition, the Government also assigns to these boards an amount equal to ten per cent of the land revenue collection for spending for such purposes as the Government may direct from time to time. These boards are also assigned the entire local cess on land revenue including the water cess collected in the area. In addition to these sources of income, the boards have powers to impose duties and taxes, among other things, on transfer of immovable properties in the form of additional stamp duty, on animals brought for sale, etc. The total amount of income and expenditure of the seven taluk development boards of the district for some recent years are shown below.

(Amount in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1970-71	20.96	21.30
1972-73	25.43	18.21
1974-75	25.29	23.37
1976-77	39.98	32.14
1978-79	58.47	44.68
1979-80	82.25	90.93

Tables showing the receipts and expenditures of each of the taluk development boards of the district under different heads for 1970-71 and 1979-80 are appended at the end of the Chapter (Tables II, III, IV and V). A brief account of taluk development boards of Chikmagalur, Tarikere and Sringeri is given hereunder by way of illustration.

Chikmagalur Taluk Development Board

The latest elections to the Chikmagalur Taluk Development Board were held during 1978, and it was reconstituted with 19 representatives including six reserved, four for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and two for women. The total extent of area forming the administrative jurisdiction of this body, excluding the town limits of Chikmagalur, is 1,601.9 sq km comprising 231 revenue villages, and a population of 1,33,626 (as in 1971). The number of occupied residential houses within the area of the board was 21,881 as in 1971. The number of village *panchayats* coming under its jurisdiction as in 1980 was 47. In order to ensure effective implementation and better co-ordination in carrying out various socio-economic developmental activities, several sub-committees of the members are formed. During the period of five years, i.e., from 1972-73 to 1976-77, the amount expended by the board for (i) construction of buildings, (ii) formation of roads and culverts and (iii) for maintaining health and sanitation was Rs 1,55,263, Rs 6,06,688 and Rs 1,48,350 respectively. On (i) animal husbandry and agriculture and (ii) industries, Rs 45,216 and Rs 5,832 were spent in the same period. Towards minor irrigation including repairs of tanks at several places in the taluk, the board expended Rs 71,860 during 1972-73 and 1974-75. The amount expended out of 18 per cent of its annual budget, exclusively meant for the welfare measures of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was Rs 1.16 lakhs, Rs 1.18 lakhs and Rs 1.09 lakhs during 1979-80, 1978-79 and in the previous year respectively.

The total length of roads maintained by this board during 1977-78 was 721 km incurring an expenditure of Rs 2,05,611 on it. The number of minor irrigation tanks got repaired was five in 1977-78 as against 13 in the previous year. During 1977-78, the board completed the construction of 18 class rooms of primary schools at a cost of Rs 91,344, in

addition to undertaking repair works of other such buildings at an expenditure of Rs 39,000, availing the Government grants of Rs 19,000. Two dispensaries (one *Unani* and the other *Ayurvedic*) are maintained by the board at Hosahallipet and Melinahuluvathy villages respectively. The board maintains a travellers bungalow at Aldur and arranges six *shandis*. Under the people's housing scheme, the total number of free house-sites distributed by the board at several places in the taluk was 6,550 by the end of 1979, and of them, 4,338 were distributed to the members of the Scheduled Castes. The board is housed in its own building got constructed in 1961 at an estimated cost of Rs 80,000. The income and expenditure of the board during some recent years were as follows.

(Amount in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	0.81	0.32
1964-65	1.94	2.07
1968-69	5.59	3.73
1972-73	4.85	4.17
1976-77	9.89	7.97
1978-79	13.48	12.12
1979-80	15.18	16.25

Tarikere Taluk Development Board

After the latest elections to the Tarikere Taluk Development Board held in 1978, it was reconstituted with 19 seats including six seats reserved, four for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and two for women. In 1971 the total area, coming under the jurisdiction of this body (excluding the municipal limits of Tarikere and Ajjampura) was 1,222.4 sq km and the number of residential houses was 20,630 with a population of 1,22,522. The total number of villages coming under the purview of the board is 245 (including 42 un inhabited ones) which have 50 village *panchayats*. During 1969-70, the board executed famine relief works at several places, costing Rs 2.54 lakhs. The volume of developmental expenditure incurred by the board during the period of six years from 1972-73 to 1977-78 towards (i) construction of buildings, (ii) formation of new roads including culverts and (iii) sinking and repairing of drinking water wells was to the tune of Rs 49,849, Rs 1,11,822 and Rs 28,000 respectively. The expenditure on health and sanitation was reckoned at Rs 1.08 lakhs in 1977-78, as against Rs 26,100 and Rs 44,602 in 1974-75 and 1972-73, respectively. For aiding development of agriculture and industries in the taluk, the board expended Rs 8,489 during 1977-78, as against Rs 13,300 and Rs 6,985 during 1974-75 and 1972-73 respectively, while for promotion of education and culture, the amount spent was Rs 14,277, Rs 24,000 and Rs 39,073 during the years 1972-73, 1974-75 and 1977-78 respectively.

Out of 18 per cent of its annual budget, exclusively meant for betterment of socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the board made an expenditure of Rs 87,325 in 1978-79 as against Rs 82,619 and Rs 58,752 during the years 1977-78 and 1976-77 respectively. The total number of drinking water wells the sinking of which was undertaken by the board, since its inception to the end of March 1978, was 270 including ten schemes started during the year 1977-78. Upto the end of 1979, the total number of free house-sites distributed by the board was 7,803 out of which 3,603 were given over to the Scheduled Castes and 360 to the Scheduled Tribes. The total amount spent by the board for the development of these sites was Rs 1.82 lakhs upto the end of March 1979 whereas the total number of houses built by the board, under the people's housing scheme, was 1,416, incurring an expenditure of Rs 28.32 lakhs by the end of March 1978. Four high schools situated at Ajjampura, Shivane, Lingadahalli and Sollarapur, which were earlier managed by the board were subsequently handed over to the Government. An *Ayurvedic* hospital at Hadikere and a travellers bungalow at Ajjampura are maintained in addition to three *choultries*. The present office building of the board was got built in 1962 at a cost of Rs 1.25 lakhs. The income and expenditure of the board for some recent years were as shown hereunder.

(Amount in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1960-61	0.54	0.04
1963-64	3.07	1.42
1966-67	4.10	2.98
1970-71	3.46	4.38
1972-73	4.47	3.26
1974-75	3.82	4.50
1976-77	6.27	6.75
1979-80	5.92	8.18

Sringeri Taluk Development Board

At the inception of this board, the extent of area which came under its purview (excluding the municipal limits of Sringeri town) was 203.6 sq km. It had 1,734 residential houses, and a population of 11,437 as in 1961. Subsequently, as the Sringeri taluk was enlarged in 1967, the area of jurisdiction of the board increased to 429.8 sq km which had 3,504 occupied residential houses and a population of 23,893. The length of roads maintained by the board during 1979-80 was 58 km. The amount expended on construction and maintenance of roads was Rs 19,331 during the period of five years from 1974-75 to 1978-79.

The number of drinking-water wells dug by the board during the period from 1960-61 to 1978-79 was 224. To facilitate the work of minor

irrigation, the board incurred an expenditure of Rs 55,000 during the four years from 1974-75 to 1977-78. An *Ayurvedic* dispensary is also maintained by the board at Kerekatti village. Grants and other contributions made by the board to promote educational and socio-cultural activities from 1974-75 to 1978-79 amounted to Rs 6,323. For betterment of living conditions of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the expenditure incurred was Rs 2,780 in 1978-79, Rs 8,678 in 1977-78 and Rs 11,417 in 1976-77 as against Rs 8,000 and Rs 3,918 during the years 1975-76 and 1974-75 respectively.

Upto the end of 1978, the board distributed 1,632 house-sites free of cost, and of them 400 were given over to the Scheduled Castes and 90 to the Scheduled Tribes and the rest (1,142) for other weaker sections of the society. The amount spent on development of these house-sites was Rs 96,275 during the period from 1974-75 to 1978-79. The total number of houses built under the people's housing scheme from 1973-74 to 1977-78 was 368 at an estimated cost of Rs 7.30 lakhs. The board constructed a new building for its office in 1979 at a cost of Rs 95,000. The sub-joined statement gives income and expenditure of the board for several years.

(Amount in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	0.18	0.09
1963-64	0.62	0.54
1966-67	0.60	0.70
1969-70	1.14	0.95
1972-73	1.20	1.00
1975-76	1.93	1.34
1978-79	3.27	2.04
1979-80	2.71	3.55

Village Panchayats

In 1961, in the district of Chikmagalur, there were 196 village *panchayats* reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The number of village *panchayats* was increased to 237 by 1974-75. The total number of members elected from 915 *panchayat* constituencies was 3,203 comprising 2,209 general seats, 542 seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 452 seats reserved for women. By 1978-79, the number of village *panchayats* had increased to 259. The largest number of them (77) was in Kadur taluk, followed by Tarikere (50), and Chikmagalur (47). The latest elections to these local self-governing institutions were held in 1978 and the number of members elected to these *panchayats* was 3,258; of them, 2,147 were general seats, 599 reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the rest (512) were reserved for women.

All village *panchayats* functioning in the district are group *panchayats*. The sub-joined table indicates the number of *panchayats* (1979), and their income and expenditure for the years 1972-73, 1975-76 and 1978-79.

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of Panchayats	1972-73		1975-76		1978-79	
			Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	Chikmagalur	47	2.18	2.17	1.89	2.01	3.82	4.02
2	Kadur	77	1.60	1.59	1.70	1.72	2.81	1.96
3	Koppa	26	1.73	1.59	1.38	1.71	3.14	2.10
4	Mudigere	36	1.86	1.23	2.57	1.48	1.87	1.34
5	Narasimharajapura	13	1.35	1.29	1.56	1.49	1.94	1.28
6	Sringeri	10	0.81	0.80	0.64	0.61	0.67	0.42
7	Tarikere	50	2.61	0.12	2.03	0.31	9.21	8.46

In the beginning of the financial year 1977-78, a total sum of Rs 2,54,168 was due to the *panchayats* in the district by way of rates and taxes. There was demand for Rs 11,81,755 during that year, making a total of Rs 14,35,923 as the amount due. Out of this, an amount of Rs 8,59,857 was collected by the *panchayats* during 1977-78, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs 5,76,066 as on first April 1978. On an average, the percentage of collection of dues was 59.38 per cent for the district as a whole. From among the taluks of the district, the largest percentage of collection, viz., 88 per cent was in Koppa taluk followed by Sringeri taluk (87 per cent) and Narasimharajapura taluk (83 per cent). The lowest percentage of collection i.e., 26 per cent, was in Tarikere taluk. A brief account of three village *panchayats* follows by way of illustration.

Balehonnur Village Panchayat

Balehonnur is situated on the bank of the river Bhadra about 32 km south of the taluk headquarters town of Narasimharajapura. It is well-known on account of the Rambhapuri monastery which is located nearby. The place is on the highway between Chikmagalur and Sringeri and is a busy trade centre. The extent of area coming under the purview of this group *panchayat* is 4,410 hectares, of which the area covered by Balehonnur-Kanaboor is 2,028 hectares followed by Mudaguni (1,917 hectares) and Karehadlu (465 hectares). The population of Balehonnur-Kanaboor had increased to 4,734 in 1971 from 3,150 in 1961, while the other two constituent villages, namely, Karehadlu and Mudaguni had a population of 655 and 438 in 1971 respectively, as against 592 and 238 in 1961. The total number of houses which was 1,022 in 1971, at Balehonnur-Kanaboor, had increased to 2,300 by 1979. Among the constituent villages of the *panchayat* only Balehonnur-Kanaboor is provided with tap water facility since 1966. To augment the existing supply of

water for catering to the growing needs, an improvement scheme of water supply was sanctioned by the Government in 1976-77 at an estimated cost of Rs 3.65 lakhs. During the period of two decades from 1960 to 1980, the total amount expended by the village council for construction and maintenance of roads was Rs 35,000, while the amount spent on construction and repairs of drains, and for construction of public lavatories was Rs 9,000 and Rs 7,000 respectively. A cattle pound was constructed by the *panchayat* in 1966 expending an amount of Rs 3,500 availing a Government grant of Rs 2,500. The total contributions made by this civic body from 1965-66 to 1972-73 towards the construction of primary school building was Rs 17,5000. During the period from 1972 to 1976 for the betterment of the living conditions of the people of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the *panchayat* contributed Rs 200 to each of the families of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes towards construction of houses and meeting agricultural expenses, in addition to paying Rs 21,950 as contribution towards construction of a community hall, out of the 18 per cent of its budget. Balehonnur was electrified in March 1963. The number of public light-points and private connections within the limits of the group *panchayat* was 134 and 659 respectively during 1979-80. The main sources of income of the *panchayat* include house-tax, ground-rent, entertainment-tax, and rent from its properties, besides a land revenue grant from the Government. The office of the *panchayat* is housed in its own building constructed in 1940 at a cost of Rs 15,000. In 1978-79, the *panchayat* constructed some shop-buildings at a cost of Rs 21,292 for renting them out as a source of income. The sub-joined table indicates the income and expenditure of the Village *Panchayat* from 1972-73 to 1978-79.

(Amount in Rs.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1972-73	67,608	61,894
1973-74	60,064	67,600
1974-75	57,514	71,540
1975-76	50,394	53,655
1976-77	50,964	55,949
1977-78	47,950	51,125
1978-79	62,784	66,890

Kalasapura Village Panchayat

Kalasapura, a village in Chikmagalur taluk, is situated about 22 km, east of Chikmagalur town. For the first time in 1959, a group *panchayat* comprising seven villages was constituted here, and of them five were uninhabited. Besides Kalasapura, the other inhabited village is Devagondanahalli. The area of these two villages is 1,542 hectares. In 1979-80, the total number of residential houses reported within the limits of the *panchayat* was 850, and of them 600 were in Kalasapura. The

population of Kalasapura was 2,639 in 1971, as against 2,313 a decade earlier, while the corresponding figure of population of Devagondanahalli was 839 and 620 in 1971 and in 1961 respectively. Kalasapura was provided with protected water in 1965 under N.R.W.S. scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000, for which the financial contribution made by the *panchayat* was Rs 4,000. An additional water-supply scheme expected to cost about Rs. 82,000 has been now sanctioned. The total amount spent by this civic body for construction of drains was Rs 30,850 during the period of ten years from 1968 to 1978.

The total contributions made by the *panchayat* towards construction of a primary school building was Rs 7,000 during the period from 1972 to 1976. Scholarships are given by the *panchayat* to the primary-school students of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes out of 18 per cent of its annual budget which is meant for the purpose of amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Kalasapura was electrified in 1968, and there were 250 private and 52 street light points during 1978-79 within the limits of the *panchayat*. In 1964, the *panchayat* was given a district-level award for its outstanding service in the field of eradication of untouchability. Kalasapura is noted for location-shootings of films, because of charming natural scenery all-round. The *panchayat* has made use of contributions, buildings, etc., donated by film-makers, for public utility purposes. During the year 1978-79, the total arrears of tax including the demand for the year was Rs. 18,446, out of which an amount of Rs 10,304 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs 8,142, while the corresponding figures for 1976-77 were Rs 18,229, Rs 6,336 and Rs 11,863 respectively. The office of the village *panchayat* is housed in its own building constructed in 1976 at a cost of Rs 23,000 for which the contribution made by the Panchayat was Rs 9,000 and the rest was met by the Government. The following statement gives the income and expenditure of this village *panchayat* for some years from 1964-65 to 1978-79.

(Amount in Rs.)		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1964-65	15,743	15,642
1968-69	13,324	12,330
1972-73	25,279	26,047
1976-77	36,999	30,884
1977-78	39,607	39,322
1978-79	27,583	24,891

Markal Village Panchayat

Markal, a small village of Sringeri taluk, is situated amidst enchanting natural scenery, about eight km west of Sringeri. The village is also called Kigga. The constituent villages of this group *panchayat* formed

in 1961 include Markal, Kodogu, Gandagatta, Yadadalli and Yadadalu. The total extent of area forming the jurisdiction of this group *panchayat* is 6,213 hectares, the largest being 2,527 hectares of Markal, followed by Yadadalli (1,961 hectares). The total population of the five villages of the group *panchayat* was 4,056 in 1971 as against 3,158 a decade earlier. The total number of houses as enumerated by the *panchayat* was 671 in 1979, as against 573 and 503 in 1975 and in 1971 respectively. In 1979, the main village Markal had 228 houses followed by Yadadalli (168) and Gandagatta (120). The total number of tax-payers was reported to be 583 during 1979. Among the constituent villages of the *panchayat*, Markal was provided with protected water supply facility under N.R.W.S. scheme in 1972 at an estimated cost of Rs 52,000. The total length of roads maintained by the *panchayat* was 24 km in 1978-79 when it spent Rs 1,500 for their repairs.

As a welfare measure for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the *panchayat* is paying towards attendance scholarships to the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in primary schools, and also renders financial assistance for construction and repairs of houses under the people's housing scheme to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes families. The total amount of scholarships given from 1975-76 to 1977-78 was Rs 1,780 and the number of students benefited was 96. All constituent villages of the *panchayat* were electrified during 1972-73. The total number of domestic and street-light points was 107 and 26 respectively during 1979-80. The number of free house sites distribute by 1978-79 was 63, and out of them, 57 were meant for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes families. The total demand of the *panchayat* including outstanding arrears during 1977-78 was Rs 4,965 out of which the collection was Rs 3,800, i.e., about 77 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1975-76 were Rs 4,616 and Rs 2,515 which worked out to about 54 per cent. The *panchayat* constructed a building for its office in 1966 at a cost of Rs 4,700. The income and expenditure of this civic body from 1968-69 to 1978-79 were as follows.

(Amount in Rs.)		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1968-69	9,463	13,054
1972-73	7,836	7,550
1974-75	11,478	11,413
1976-77	9,275	4,536
1978-79	6,182	9,983

TABLE — I

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipal Councils in the Chikmagalur District for the years 1967-68, 1972-73 and 1979-80.
(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Municipal Council	1967-68		1972-73		1979-80	
		Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
1	Ajjampura	0.72	0.79	2.03	1.99	5.15	2.43
2	Birur	1.25	1.22	2.13	2.10	4.07	4.76
3	Chikmagalur	7.17	6.38	32.10	30.36	35.30	33.59
4	Kadur	2.38	2.20	2.85	2.56	7.22	6.75
5	Koppa	1.28	1.21	1.51	1.34	5.82	3.75
6	Mudigere	0.91	1.04	1.43	1.43	5.98	5.25
7	Narasimharajapura	1.06	0.92	1.17	1.26	3.99	2.39
8	Stringeri	1.92	1.81	1.78	1.59	4.19	2.49
9	Tarikere	3.88	4.30	4.32	4.87	11.74	10.47

TABLE — II

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in the Chikmagalur District for the year 1970 - 71.

(Amount in 000's)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of taluk</i>	<i>Land Revenue assigned by Govt.</i>	<i>Rates and taxes</i>	<i>Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Grants and contributions</i>	<i>Debt heads</i>
1	Chikmagalur	147.6	101.0	10.0	62.9	—	88.9	2.3
2	Kadur	102.1	86.7	16.8	25.8	6.7	98.0	53.9
3	Koppa	152.1	17.5	19.8	—	—	—	26.4
4	Mudigere	199.3	89.6	12.7	0.8	—	69.6	65.1
5	Narasimharajapura	39.2	28.8	3.6	0.8	3.0	23.4	41.5
6	Sringeri	40.3	8.0	2.0	—	1.7	56.6	21.2
7	Tarikere	69.5	87.6	11.9	6.6	4.1	59.4	10.1

TABLE — III

Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in the Chikmagalur District for the year 1970-71.

(Amount in 000's)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of taluk</i>	<i>General administration</i>	<i>Public works executed</i>	<i>Public health and sanitation</i>	<i>Civic amenities</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Contributions and grants in-aid</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Debt heads</i>
1	Chikmagalur	9.7	386.1	50.8	0.8	19.6	4.4	46.0	3.0
2	Kadur	51.2	100.5	54.0	10.2	9.4	15.1	72.9	71.4
3	Koppa	6.2	12.0	19.3	5.0	—	6.5	3.7	55.5
4	Mudigere	37.6	251.1	1.4	0.1	1.2	23.8	26.9	120.1
5	Narasimharajapura	25.2	89.9	1.4	0.1	7.0	10.9	6.8	14.9
6	Sringeri	26.6	81.5	2.4	1.7	5.3	1.7	3.1	33.4
7	Tarikere	50.3	153.1	5.1	4.8	15.0	65.1	21.6	115.9

TABLE— IV

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in the Chikmagalur District for the year 1979-80.

(Amount in 000's)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of taluk</i>	<i>Land Revenue assigned by Govt.</i>	<i>Rates and taxes</i>	<i>Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Grants and contributions</i>	<i>Debt heads</i>
1	Chikmagalur	501.5	500.0	40.7	4.2	142.0	330.0
2	Kadur	398.8	139.9	46.1	68.1	—	701.4
3	Koppa	81.4	—	9.0	209.0	84.3	936.4
4	Mudigere	122.3	238.2	15.2	2.3	—	1973.9
5	Narasimharajapura	131.4	49.1	16.9	2.8	68.5	29.8
6	Sringeri	92.6	14.0	2.1	5.4	30.0	127.3
7	Tarikere	359.5	116.0	17.8	50.4	—	48.8

TABLE — V
Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in the Chikmagalur District for the year 1979-80.

(Amount in 000's)

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	General administration	Public works executed	Public health and sanitation	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grants-in-aid	Miscellaneous	Debt heads
1	Chikmagalur	86.1	1,103.5	65.5	56.8	—	28.9	284.5	—
2	Kadur	70.0	199.9	28.5	11.1	—	10.4	95.8	663.2
3	Koppa	92.0	113.8	35.2	80.7	108.7	30.0	70.4	996.5
4	Mudigere	67.2	578.7	0.9	1.9	84.9	—	19.2	1,839.2
5	Narasimharajapura	52.3	95.8	0.7	—	—	139.4	2.8	36.1
6	Sringeri	40.3	37.0	1.6	—	—	2.0	20.9	253.3
7	Tarikere	145.8	433.5	24.2	49.7	—	35.7	115.0	14.0