

## CHAPTER 12

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

**I**n democratic governance, the decentralisation of power, functions and responsibilities in administration is felt more indispensable than ever before. Administering the affairs of a limited geographical area like a village or a town or a city, by the local people through representative local community is considered as Local Self Government. The basic purpose of these institutions is to provide civic amenities to citizens of the area and to achieve the integrated development of the area. In ancient and medieval India including Karnataka when autocracy with centralised imperial administrative system was practiced, sufficient status or opportunity for local self-government was prevailing. The villages were functioning as tiny republics of a limited area. These assemblies reflected the co-existence of village community and village folk as a whole. These institutions were assemblies of leaders. Government respected the traditional and customary rights and obligations of these assemblies. These institutions were self-motivated with commitment to social responsibility towards the local community. The ancient Panchayat system was highly recognized as "Pancha Parameshwara". The assembly of five in the villages was called Panchayat. The contemporary inscriptions and other documents reveal that the village administrative system was widely effective in ancient and medieval Karnataka which includes the Gulbarga district.

The Panchayat system is not a recent one. It does have a long tradition of about 4000 years. The information relating to social and economic activities in villages is available from the Vedic period. Though certain changes are found in the constitution and functioning of these institutions all along history, these institutions were progressing from ancient period till the commencement of the British administration. Though the Grama Sabha was at its zenith until the Vijayanagara period, it continued during the Muslim rule (from the 13th to the 18th centuries). During the Mughal period the Jahagir system came into force. The Jhagirdars and Watandars controlled the important common subjects relating to the community. The Panchayats gradually

lost the previous freedom and autonomy. During the British period, in 1870, Lord Mayo initiated the concept of the Panchayat Raj. But in the British administration more importance was given to the development of local self-government in towns and cities rather than in villages. During the decades after the Independence, Panchayat administration acquired a new dimension. The concepts such as socialism, decentralisation, village self-government, good government got motivation. The Panchayat Raj Institutions are being strengthened by amendments of the Constitution of India

### **Ancient/Medieval Local Bodies**

In the inscriptions, the local bodies are described as "Ooru", "Okkalu", "Praje", "Praja Samudaya", "Samastharu" and "Oora hadinentu jathi". Similarly, urban local bodies are recorded as "Nagara", "Halaru" (principal business place). There were Mahajana Sabhas in the agrahara. Some times the Grama Sabha was called by numerals as "Ivathokkalu" (fifty inhabitants) or "Moovathokkalu" (thirty inhabitants). These numbers indicated the numbers of families of original inhabitants.

Many village communities or groups were named as "Kampana", "Nadu", "Vishaya" "Sthala", "Sthaana" "Vente". Records secured indicate that during the middle period of tenth century Nadu used to function as a local body. The headman of the Nadu was being named as Prabhu, Nada Gowda and Pergade. An inscription of this district described that Naalgavundar (Nadagowda) ruled a group of 300 villages and Dharma Maharaja ruled over a group of 600 villages. Nadu consisting of many villages used to assemble often. This used to be the meeting place of members from different walks of life. Water Supply, adjudication of disputes and other community improvement works were the main duties. The post of the Nada Gowda was inherited and sometimes selected. The construction and management of temples, celebration of feasts and festivals, maintenance of choultries, management of toll gates, honouring commendable services, erection of veeragallu and Mahasathi kallu, protection of temple and community lands, construction and maintenance of tanks, resolving land disputes, distress relief, receiving public endowments of money and land and using interest earned for organising Nanda deepa and temple service were the important duties of Grama Sabha.

### **Mahanadu**

Local bodies consisting of several Nadus and urban areas were called Mahanadu. Inscriptions reveal that unions consisting of several Mahanadu came into existence. These Mahanadus were functioning as coordinators. These institutions were very powerful. The Mahanadus were specially empowered to provide water supply, judicial system, levy taxes in their jurisdiction. The institutions enjoyed self-sufficiency and self-determination in financial matters. A meeting of trade communities, professional organisations, representatives and government servants were being held. Due to lack of transport facilities Mahanadu meetings were generally held during jathra period or other special occasions. The duties were limited to management of the interests of the commercial institutions.

The inscriptions of the year 1101 A.D of Yevur of Surpur taluk recorded the payment of toll to the Gaveswara temple by the Setties (traders) of different places. Another inscription of the year 1110 A.D of Yevur provides information relating to the gift of 120 addas to Kammateswara

temple by village artisans such as carpenter, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, stone cutters and bell-metal smiths.

### **Agraharas**

The administration of Agrahara was being looked after by the local Brahmin leaders (Mahajanas). The principal officer was called as Oorodeya. The references to Agraharas were found in the inscriptions from the sixth century A. D. onwards. In important inscriptions of the district found in Tintani, Mudanur, Yaalagi, Nagavi, Malakheda, Hagaratagi, Hunagunta, Gobbur, Hingalige, Sulepete, Diggaavige, Sedam, Sirivala, and Harasur depicted the ethics and customs of the village activities to be performed in Agraharas recorded as "Samaya" and "Maryade"

### **Civic Administration**

During medieval period (after 12th century) the local administration in cities and towns was different from the village administration and was heterogeneous. Villages grew into cities due to variety of reasons. Those involved in city development personally and collectively including business community were given encouragement.

The Chief Executives of the weekly market or shandy were called as "Pattana settys", "Pattnanaswamys". The villages, which grew as commercial centres become towns after commencement of market or shandy. The Government used to appoint pattanasetty to manage all affairs of the shandy. The number of pattnasettys depended upon the area of the town. The Malakheda inscriptions recorded the title conferred on Iwsara Setty as "Malayadri Puravaradheeswara". It is inferred that Malayadripura happens to be Malakheda. In some of the town municipalities the associations of business people played important role in municipal administration. Those towns were called as "Bananju Pattana" (Commercial towns). The big cities were divided into several keris (streets).

### **Modern Growth**

In Gulbarga district, which was a part of the old Hyderabad State, prior to independence, the system local self-government was introduced by constituting municipalities in the year 1869, when Sir Salar Jung I was the Prime Minister. A committee consisting of six members, two of whom were representatives of the people and four of paigah (taluk) and other administrative divisions was appointed to look after the local self-governing bodies. The executive head of the municipality was called Superintendent of Roads. He was also the President of the Municipality. Disputes between the municipalities and the public were settled by a few respectable persons appointed for the purpose who were invested with the powers of Small Cause Court to dispose of money suits to the tune of 20 rupees. The beginning of municipal administration responding to the problems of the local citizens which started on a small scale in the beginning evolved into a permanent system. In 1894, the municipal committees consisted of 14 members out of which nine were officials, five were non-officials and all nominated by government.

## Local Boards

In 1877, the Local Boards Act was enacted authorizing the levy of a local cess of one anna in the rupee of land revenue collected, to undertake development works in rural areas. The Act was later amended to enable the Local Boards of the district to administer the funds with defined objectives, prepare annual budgets and for execution and supervision of development works within their jurisdiction. A Central Board was set up to control and supervise the Local Boards. Some years later, this Central Board was abolished and its functions devolved on the departments of Revenue and Medical in so far as the funds allocated to the departments were concerned.

The District Board constituted under the 1877 Act consisted of seven official members, with the Talukdar as ex-officio President and seven non-official members nominated by Government. The Taluk Boards were subordinate to the District Board. These Boards consisted of eight members. It consisted of four members including Tahsildar and four non-official members nominated by Government on the recommendation of District Board. The power of nomination to Taluk Boards was delegated to the Subedars who were in charge of revenue division.

## Early Legislations

The Local Cess Act was enacted in 1900. The Act was subsequently amended in 1908, 1910 and 1940 to suit the changing conditions. The main object of the Main Act of 1900 and its amendments was to lay a firm foundation of municipal administration in towns and cities. In 1890 local cess at the rate of one anna per rupee was being levied and 5/12 (five twelfth) of the amount was being used for execution of road and other public works. The District Board and Taluk Boards had been already constituted in the district. The Gulbarga District Board exercised supervision over the Taluk Boards and the Municipalities at taluk headquarters. The income and expenditure of the Gulbarga District Board in the year 1901 was 66,300 rupees and 48,600 rupees respectively. In 1900, Gulbarga, Aland, Surpur, Kosagi, Yadgir, Sedam, Shahabad and Kodangal were the towns existing in the district. Although the constitution of Municipal Committees in bigger cities and town committees in smaller towns was envisaged in the Act the committees had not been constituted till 1934. Instead of Municipal committees the Taluk Board and District Board were functioning.

In 1934, the State Government constituted the Municipal committees consisting a of a majority of non-official members for the district headquarters and other big towns, while rules for constituting town committees in smaller towns were framed. Such municipal committees consisted of a senior revenue officer as the president, twelve non-official members and three official members.

In Local Fund administration in Hyderabad no separate accounts for the finances of municipal and rural areas was maintained. The local cess on land revenue collected was spent on development especially in city municipalities. This resulted in inconvenience in rural development. The cities were developed on the land revenue collected in villages. Although the local cess was collected from the villages, only a small amount was spent for the development of villages. This inappropriate situation continued till 1928. Remedial step was taken in 1929-30 to introduce separate budget for city and village development. More money became available after 1930 for expenditure in villages.

### New Legislations

In 1941-42, the following new Acts were enacted for the purposes of better administration of self-governing bodies.

- (1) The Hyderabad District Boards Act
- (2) The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees, Act
- (3) The Sanitary Powers Act
- (4) The Hyderabad Village Panchayat Act
- (5) The Local Authorities Loans Act

With the enactment of these Acts, the administration of self-governing bodies entered a new phase of development. These Acts provided for -

- (1) Election of five members and nomination of three members in District Boards;
- (2) Election of two members and nomination of one member in Municipal Committees.

Provision was made for the constitution of interim District Boards and Municipal Committees consisting solely of nominated members till the elections were held.

The Acts passed in 1941-42 gave a wider scope to the local bodies for the levy of local taxes and for building up stable finances. Although local bodies consisted of only nominated members, sufficient progress was made in general administration of the local self-governing bodies and also in providing necessary amenities to the people.

### Later Changes

Till the year 1946, Local Self-Government Department was a branch of the Secretariat of Revenue Department. With the expansion of the activities of the department a separate Local Self-Government Secretariat came into existence in 1946. After the police action in the year 1948, there was a persistent demand for replacement of old Acts by progressive ones in consonance with the spirit of the times and replacement of nominated local bodies by elected local bodies so that democratic units of administration might begin to function and cater to the needs of the public in a responsible and responsive manner. To realise these demands two new Acts were enacted. They are :

- (1) The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1950
- (2) The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951

With the enforcement of these two Acts these institutions were constituted with elected members. For the first time in the history of local self-governing institutions in the State, the system of adult suffrage was introduced in the elections held during 1952-53. But in the case of District Boards the system of nomination remained for some time.

The income and expenditure of town and city committees as they existed during 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1959-60 are shown in Table 12.1

The area, population and number of members of municipalities for the year 1950-51 are shown in Table 12.2

The income and expenditure of District Development Committee and Taluk Development Boards for the year 1950-51 to 1959-60 are shown in Tables 12.3 & 12.3A respectively.

Table 12.1 : Income and Expenditure of Town and City Committees

in Rs.

Municipal Town Committee	1950-51		1955-56		1959-60	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Gulbarga	3,54,952	2,01,592	3,90,744	3,96,270	5,11,168	4,86,514
Yadgir	3,87,126	3,72,907	1,52,077	2,16,798	1,54,115	1,53,738
Aland	-	-	47,623	26,728	51,855	71,534
Surpur	-	-	53,287	39,175	68,311	72,285
Chitapur	28,871	19,425	21,687	20,712	25,687	28,716
Shahapur	25,076	20,370	27,448	20,917	31,139	35,190
Shahabad	-	-	21,475	20,224	47,721	16,345
Sedam	39,597	24,694	40,967	46,967	41,801	53,330
Gurumitkal	13,727	10,918	16,136	16,635	25,543	21,044
Chincholi	20,467	17,121	17,413	19,534	22,920	29,413

Table 12.2 : Population and Number of Members of Municipalities for the Year 1950-51

Taluk	Town/City Municipality	Area in sq. miles	Population	Total members	Women	SC	ST
Gulbarga	City	9.00	97,069	34	-	3	-
Yadgir	City	2.00	25,764	17	-	2	-
Aland	City	2.50	18,000	17	-	1	-
Surpur	City	3.00	17,689	17	-	1	-
Chitapur	Town	1.30	11,374	15	-	1	-
Shahapur	Town	0.30	11,776	15	-	2	-
Shahabad	Town	2.90	20,454	15	-	3	-
Sedam	Town	1.70	8,527	15	1	2	-
Gurmitkal	Town	0.20	9,712	15	-	1	-
Chincholi	Town	0.10	6,047	13	-	1	-

Table 12.3 : Income of District Development Committee and Taluk Development Boards

in Rs.

Head of Account	1950-51	1955-56	1959-60
1. Land Revenue	-	-	-
2. Local taxes	2,78,827	2,66,049	3,45,951
3. Interest	-	-	-
4. Law and Justice			
5. Police			
6. Education			
7. Medical			
8. Scientific and other departments			
9. Pension payment			
10. Stationary & Printing			
11. Other	50,251	22,787	22,518
12. Railways			
13. Irrigation and small works			
14. Civil works			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,29,078</b>	<b>2,88,839</b>	<b>3,68,469</b>

Table 12.3A : Expenditure of District Development Committee and Taluk Development Board

Head of Account	1950-51	1955-56	1959-60
1. Repayment and withdrawal			
2. Administration	1,14,673	1,13,453	91,884
3. Law and Justice			
4. Police			
5. Ports and Air port			
6. Education	20,335	18,098	26,801
7. Medical	61,111	53,409	76,083
8. Scientific & other dept			
9. Pension payment			
10. Stationary & Printing			
11. Others	17,855	15,350	74,694
12. Famine relief			
13. Railways			
14. Small works and Navigation			
15. Civil Public Works			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,13,394</b>	<b>2,00,305</b>	<b>2,79,462</b>

Immediately after the popular Ministry took over a new Act called Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956 was passed. Four city municipalities and six town municipalities were constituted. Under the new Act elections were held in 1960.

City Municipalities: Gulbarga, Shorapur, Aland and Yadgir.

Town Municipalities: Shahpur, Chittapur, Sedam, Shahabad, Chincholi and Gurmitkal. In 1961 the total number of members of city and town municipalities together was 171.

After the enactment of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 the cities with population of more than 50,000 remained as City Municipalities and others as Town Municipalities. In 1965 Gulbarga alone was continued as City Municipal Council and other towns were continued as Town Municipal Councils under this Act. This system continued until Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat system came into existence in the year 1987. In 1986 the small town municipalities such as Afzalpur, Chincholi and Jewargi were converted into Interim Mandal Panchayats. In 1993, by adoption of the latest Panchayat Raj Act these Mandal Panchayats were renamed as Town Panchayats. In addition to the City Municipal Councils and Town Municipal Councils mentioned above Notified Area Committees (NAC) were constituted in industrial area in Wadi (ACC), Sahabad (ACC) and Bhimarayanagudi for the purpose of providing civic amenities. Government nominated members of the committees and the Deputy Commissioner became the President of the committees. In 1980, 14 City/Town Municipal Councils, five Town Panchayats and 524 Grama Panchayats were in existence. In 1997, one Corporation at Gulbarga, seven Town Panchayats at Yadgir, Sedam, Surpur, Sahapur, Sahabad, Aland and Chitapur, four Town Panchayats at Gurmitkal, Afzalpur, Chincholi and Jewargi, three notified areas in Sahabad (ACC), Wadi (ACC) and Bhimarayanagudi were functioning at the district.

In 1996 elections were held and all the municipalities were reconstituted. The number of elected members was 223 in seven Town Municipal Councils and four Town Panchayats. Among them the members belonging to different categories are General - 105, Backward Classes A and B - 58 and 18 respectively, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe - 39 and three respectively. Among these members 85 members were women belonging to different categories.

#### **The Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964**

After the reorganization of States the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 came into force with effect from First April 1965. This is the first comprehensive and consolidated law for local self-government in urban areas in the State. Under this Act, 15 representatives for the first 20,000 population and additional four representatives for the next 10,000 population were elected. Under this Act in urban areas having a population more than 10,000 and less than 50,000 were constituted as Town Municipal Councils and in urban areas having population more than 50,000 and less than three lakhs City Municipal Councils were constituted. The term of the members of the municipal council was five years. Under the Amendment enacted in 1997 the term of President and Vice President of the Council and Chairman of the Standing Committee was fixed at 20 months. The Government fixed monthly honorarium and daily allowance for President, Vice-President and members of municipal councils. It is mandatory for the Municipalities to spend



18% of annual budget for welfare activities of the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In each municipal council a Standing Committee was constituted to supervise the municipal affairs. Municipal Commissioner and Chief Officer are the chief executives in City Municipal Council and Town Municipal Council respectively. In 1983 the age limit of voters was reduced from 21 to 18. The functions of the municipal councils and corporations are divided into obligatory and discretionary functions. The municipal councils may discharge the discretionary function based on the financial position. Property tax, water rate, penalty, market fee and income from the municipal properties are the main sources of income of the municipal councils. The source of income also includes grants sanctioned by Government.

### **Awards to Municipal Councils**

In order to promote healthy competitive spirit among the city and town municipalities and to encourage creativity in providing civic amenities the Government introduced a prize scheme in 1984. Under this scheme cash prize is given to the best Corporation at State level and the best Municipal Council at divisional level. Rupees 25 lakhs to the selected Corporation, rupees 15 lakhs to the City Municipal Council and 5 lakhs to Town Municipal Council selected in each division are given as cash prizes.

### **Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)**

The central government introduced a scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan for integrated development of towns having a population of less than one lakh in district headquarters, small and medium towns. Under this scheme the central Government provides funds for fifty percent of the expenditure. This scheme is extended to Sahapur, Surpur, Aland, Gurumitkal and Chincholi in the district.

### **Entry Tax on Goods**

Karnataka is one of the 18 States, which abolished octroi. The inscriptions reveal that octroi was being levied since ancient times. This was the prime source of revenue. The octroi was abolished from first of April 1979. It resulted in loss of prime source of revenue to municipalities. As a result, the municipalities have to depend on Government grant not only for development works but also for payment of salary to the staff. The Government provided octroi grants out of the funds collected under the provisions of the Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods Act, 1979. In 1992 the Government levied entry tax on 80 goods at the rate of 1 to 5 percent. Under this Act the merchants having business turn over of more than Rs 25,000 are registered. Certain goods daily used by common people are exempted from levy of entry tax. The number of merchants registered in the district were 1174 in 1989-90, 975 in 1990-91 and 1009 in 1995-96. The amount of entry tax collected in the district in rupees was 84.37 lakhs in 1989-90, 107.97 lakhs in 1991-92, 253.51 lakhs in 1992-93, 291.09 lakhs in 1993-94 and 366.03 lakhs in 1994-95.

The information relating to development activities of the municipalities of important cities and towns in the district are given in the following pages.

## Gulbarga Corporation

The Gulbarga city which was both the District and Divisional Headquarters was declared a City Municipality for the first time in 1945. Prior to that, the District Board was managing the civic affairs. In 1952, an elected Board was constituted. In 1961, the population of the city was 97,159 and the area was 25 sq. km and the city was divided into 31 wards. The municipality consisted of 34 members. Three seats were reserved for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

On 2-10-1981 the municipality was upgraded and a Corporation was established extending the jurisdiction by including the neighboring rural areas within the limits of the city. In 1995-96 the corporation area was 55.15 sq. km. Within the city limits there were 24,820 houses in 1981, 29,350 houses in 1991 and 32,980 houses in 1995. In 1991, the population of the city including area in the outgrowth was 3,10,920 whereas the population within the city was 3,04,099. In 1995, the number of taxpayers was 32,950 and the per capita tax was Rs 41.55. The per capita tax was Rs 22.18 in 1991 and Rs 20.00 in 1981. In 1996 election was held and the re-constituted Corporation consisted of 55 members. Among them 27 members belonged to the general category, 14 members belonged to the Backward Classes A category, four members belonged to Backward Classes B category, nine members belonged to Scheduled Castes and one member belonged to Scheduled Tribe categories. The women members belonging to all categories were 19.

**Water Supply:** Prior to 1980 Bhosga tank was the only source of water supply for Gulbarga City. This tank was situated at a distance of 9.6 km from the city. The catchment area of the tank was 90.13 sq. km. In order to meet the needs of growing population of the Gulbarga City, a comprehensive water supply scheme was implemented. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs 90 lakhs. The scheme was formulated to supply water at 30 gallons per head for a population of two lakhs. The scheme was further improved. To ensure the supply of water for growing needs, a water supply scheme for additional supply of water from Bennethore river was formulated. The scheme commenced in the year 1971-72 and was completed in the year 1978 at a cost of 153 lakhs of rupees. As the water supply from both the schemes were insufficient and in order to provide permanent relief the Bhima Water Supply Scheme was taken up at an estimated cost of 12.86 crores of rupees. The scheme was completed in the year 1993. Gulbarga City experienced severe scarcity of water in the years 1980, 1985, 1988, 1990 and 1992. In 1992 during summer season to provide relief to the people affected by acute water scarcity, water was transported and supplied in railway tankers from Mantralaya. In addition to these three water supply schemes 1100 bore wells were dug. 145 bore wells were fitted with electrical pumps.

The Government sanctioned 24 crores of rupees for the Bhima project. A barrage across Bhima river was constructed at Saradagi situated at 25 km from the city. A new water treatment plant was constructed in the city. Water was taken from Saradagi to water treatment plant through pipes. The three above said schemes and bore wells supply 7.05 million gallons of water. 5.50 million gallons of water from Bhima project, 0.75 million gallons water from Bennethore project and 0.80 million gallons of water from bore wells was supplied. Hence 20 gallons of water per capita per day was supplied in the city.

In spite of the existence of these three projects water problem is assuming critical proportions since 1991. The pipelines laid thirty years back in old extensions of the city and the absence of pipelines in new extensions resulted in acute problem in summer months.

In order to augment the water supply system a scheme at an estimated cost of 21 crores of rupees was prepared in 1992. The scheme is yet to be completed. In 1990 the no. of domestic water connections within the city limits was 15,158. The non-domestic and public taps were 484 and 592 respectively. Private bore wells existing in the city was estimated at 1500 to 2000.

**Sanitation and Under Ground Drainage:** There is no underground drainage system in any town of the district except Gulbarga City. In Gulbarga City the first phase of the project was implemented with the financial assistance of the Life Insurance Corporation of India at an estimated cost of one crore of rupees in 1975-76. Under this scheme underground drainage was provided in Gazipura, Muttampura areas, Roja, Mominpura, Jagat, Asafganj, Super Market, Brahmapura, and the railway station. The technical sanction was accorded for the second phase in the year 1992. The scheme was prepared for the projected population of 3.50 lakhs in Gulbarga City. In 1996-97 the revised estimate of the project was Rs 1329 lakh. The Life Insurance Corporation of India provided 50 % of the fund required whereas the Corporation and Government provided 30 % and 20 % of the fund respectively.

20 Sanitary Inspectors, six Vaccinators, 376 Pura Karmikas were working under a Health Officer. The Health Officers are managing the work relating to registration of births and deaths.

In 1965 the municipality was running a library, one child welfare centre, rest house and three parks. Now the Corporation is maintaining 18 parks at an estimated expenditure of two lakhs of rupees. Mehboob Gulsan garden, Ambedkar park and Basaveswara park are important parks among them. The municipality was maintaining 30 dharmasalas. In 1965 the length of the road within city limits was 56 km. Now the length of road is 349 km. Out of this 155 km was asphalted road and 194 km remained were mud road.

In 1959, at Gazipura the slum was cleared and improved at the cost of Rs 1.15 lakh. Now, 19 slums have been identified for improvement.

M.S.K. Mill first electrified Gulbarga City from 1884 to 1948. From 1948 to 1955 the Nizam Electricity Board had taken up electrification. From 1955 to 1962, MSEB and from 1962 KEB provided electricity. The number of streetlights in 1964-65 was 1015. In 1995, there were 26,243 (LT-1), 12,213 all electric home (LT-2) domestic connections, 9,042 streetlights, 9,173 commercial connections and 1,738 industrial connections.

**Developmental Schemes:** In order to improve the city in accordance with modern notions of civic welfare the Municipal Council prepared a comprehensive development plan in 1964-65 and implement the same in three years. This plan became an important milestone in urban development. The estimated cost of the plan was Rs 110 lakh. The features of city development plan envisaged drying up the Jagat Tank, construction of a central bus station, and stadium. To alleviate the acute housing shortage it was planned to acquire 300 acres of land on the Sedam road

and construct 400 houses before 1969. Eighteen percent of the budget estimate was reserved for the welfare Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 1991-92 the Corporation has spent Rs 12.68 lakh out of Rs 21.65 lakh for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 1993-94 the amount spent was Rs. 16.70 lakh out of Rs 17.35 lakh. During 1995-96, Rs 17 lakh was spent out of Rs 18.18 lakh. The amount was spent especially for providing community halls and for the Bhagya Jyothi scheme.

**Finance and Property:** Prior the abolition of octroi, in the year 1976-77 the amount of octroi levied and collected was Rs 21.29 lakhs. The octroi grant sanctioned by Government in the year 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs 128.48 lakh, Rs 151.00 lakh and Rs 231.46 lakh respectively. The Government grant in the form of motor vehicle tax sanctioned during the year 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs 17.00 lakh, Rs 17.10 lakh and Rs 20.30 lakh respectively. The grant in the form of entertainment tax sanctioned by Government during the same years was Rs 37.58 lakh, Rs 31.44 lakh and Rs 29.21 lakh. The Stamp duty sanctioned in the year 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 was Rs 17.15 lakh, Rs 24.95 lakh and Rs 28.10 lakh.

The Corporation is in receipt of income from different types of property belonging to it. The Corporation held six commercial complexes, 375 shops, six residential quarters and 29 other buildings. It was in receipt of income of Rs 16.50 lakh from the commercial complexes and shops.

In recent years the expenditure of the Corporation increased in proportion to the income. The income and expenditure as city municipality from 1961-62 to 1964-65 and as Corporation from 1985-86 to 1995-96 are given below.

Year	Income (Rs in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs in lakh)
1961-62	10.12	11.29
1962-63	12.14	11.80
1963-64	13.88	12.45
1964-65	16.26	13.24
1985-86	144.98	136.99
1987-88	191.53	182.88
1989-90	235.94	217.71
1991-92	404.54	429.47
1993-94	448.54	460.18
1994-95	466.89	418.60
1995-96	767.61	764.94

The staff consisted of 589 officials. The expenditure on staff during 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs 234.93 lakh and Rs 265.57 lakh respectively. The expenditure on buildings was Rs 3.80 lakh.

#### • Town Municipal Council - Yadgir

Prior to 1950 Yadgir town was a Jahagir. The town committee was under the control of an officer called Duam Talukdar. This municipal committee was only a nominated body. In 1950 the Jahagir was integrated with Hyderabad State and the town committee came under the administrative control of Tahsildar. The town committee was elevated to the status of a city municipality. Elections to the committee were held for the first time in the year 1952.

After reorganization of States the municipal council was re-designated as town municipality under the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. The municipal council consisted of 17 members. One seat was reserved for a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

In 1996, elections were held for 27 members in 27 wards. Out of 27 members 13 members belonged the general category, nine members to Backward Classes, four members belonged to Scheduled Castes and one member belonged to Scheduled Tribes. Among these 12 were women members. The area of the city was 17.5 sq. km and the population in 1991 was 43, 666. There were 7032 houses in the municipal area. The provisions of the Town Planning Act came into force in the town in the year 1971. Six new extensions were formed with one thousand houses with a population of ten thousand. The municipality spent five lakh rupees for development of the town.

**Water Supply Scheme:** In the beginning generally wells were the sources of drinking water. Arrangements were made to supply protected water from the wells in the town through pipes before the Hathikuninala project situated within half a kilometer from the town came into being. Recently Bhima water supply scheme was prepared. In 1965 there were 909 private connections and 88 public taps within the city limits. In 1996 there were 3,500 private taps supplying per capita 20 gallons of water per day. The expenditure incurred by the Municipal Council for supply of drinking water was Rs 3 lakh. 81 poura karmikas were appointed for maintaining cleanliness of the city.

#### Town Municipal Council-Sedam

The Municipality of Sedam was first constituted in 1953. Prior to that town committee was under the administrative control of the Tahsildar. The town committee was elevated to the status of a town municipality. In 1961 the town committee was reconstituted under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. In 1961 the committee consisted of 15 elected members. Two seats were reserved for election of members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Under the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 elections were held recently. In the year 1996 and the town municipality was reconstituted with 23 elected members. Among them a total of five members belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Nine

seats were reserved for women. In 1991 the municipal area was 3.5 sq. km. In 1995 the municipal area was extended to 5.5 sq. km. The population of Sedam was 23,270 in 1991. The number of houses within the municipal area was 4249 in 1981 and it increased to 4410 in 1995. In 1967 Sedam became the sub-divisional headquarters and thereafter the town developed rapidly. New extensions such as Vidyanagar, KEB colony were formed and an over bridge was constructed in the year 1984-85.

Protected water was being supplied from Kamalavathi river since 1962. The water supply scheme commenced in the year 1958 was completed in the year 1962. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs 1.74 lakhs. The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board executed the improved water supply scheme in the year 1995. The source of water supply was Kagina river and the additional wells were dug in Satpathana village. Under the new scheme a reservoir with capacity of 3.5 lakh gallons of water was constructed. The estimated expenditure incurred for the scheme till 1997 was Rs 179.39 lakh. It was reported that water was supplied in the year 1996. In 1965-66 there were 296 private connections and 10 public taps. While in 1995-96 there were 1,101 private connections and 63 public taps. The revenue of the town municipality from water rate was Rs 1.30 lakh. The town was provided with electrical supply in August 1964. There were 505 streetlights. In this developing town there existed slums such as Indiranagar, Basavanagar, Lohargalli and Chotigirani. The length of the Municipal roads was six km. 22 Pura Karmikas and sanitary inspectors were working in maintaining the cleanliness of the town.

Finance: During the period from 1961-62 to 1964-65 the Government provided Rs 20,000 as development grant. The town municipality provided an equal amount. To improve the financial resources the municipality introduced levy of octroi. Prior to the abolition of octroi the receipt for the preceding three years from this account was Rs 1.10 lakh. The octroi grant by Government for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 was Rs 2.30 lakh, Rs 3.30 lakh and Rs 4.50 lakh respectively. The eighteen- percent budget grant reserved for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 was Rs 30,000, Rs 35,000 and Rs 35,000 respectively. The amount was spent on Bhagyajyothi, purchase of T.V and uniform for school children. During the year, the town municipality incurred an expenditure of Rs 5.28 lakh for Public Health, Water Supply Rs 1.30 lakh, Maintenance of Roads and Streetlights Rs 4.55 lakh, Staff Rs 0.82 lakh and other items Rs 0.18 lakh.

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

Year	Income in Rs	Expenditure in Rs
1961-62	62,290	58,288
1962-63	54,437	61,805
1963-64	70,868	60,580
1964-65	1,00,152	60,464

The income and expenditure for the years 1985-86 to 1995-96 are given below:

Year	Income (Rs in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs in lakh)
1985-86	17.72	17.82
1987-88	18.67	18.77
1989-90	19.87	20.07
1991-92	21.97	22.07
1993-94	24.97	25.07
1994-95	26.47	26.57
1995-96	26.54	26.64

The expenditure incurred by the town Municipality for water supply, under ground drainage, streetlight and public health for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 were Rs 4.99 lakh, Rs 5.16 lakh and Rs 5.26 lakh respectively. The town municipality held 17 properties including residential quarters, water reservoir and cattle pound. In 1939 the municipal building was constructed.

#### **Town Municipal Council-Aland**

Prior to the integration in the old Hyderabad State in 1950, Aland was the headquarters of a Jahagir taluk. The town committee of Aland was under the administrative control of an officer called Duvam Talukdar. After jahagir was abolished in the year 1950 the town committee was under the administrative control of the Tahsildar. All the members of town committee were nominated. In 1953 the first elected body was constituted. The committee was under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committee Act, 1951. In 1953 the town committee was elevated to a city municipality. There were 24 members. Among them 17 members were elected and the rest were nominated. The nominated members included three officers. Two members belonging to Scheduled Castes were included among the elected members. Under the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 the city municipality was designated as town municipality. In 1965 the municipal area was divided into 7 wards for election of 17 members. Thyagaraja extension was the oldest extension. In January 1996 the municipality was reconstituted with 23 members. Among the members 8 members belonged to Backward Classes A and B, three belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 12 belonged to the general category. There were seven women members.

In 1981 the municipal area was 6.4 sq. km and in 1995 the municipal area rose to 8.33 sq. km. In 1996 the municipal area was divided into 23 wards. The number of buildings in 1965 and 1995 were 3260 and 5336 respectively. In 1991 the population was 26,564. The number of tax payers in 1991 and 1996 were 5,336 and 7,347 respectively. The per capita tax levied was Rs 36.

**Water Supply:** Wells were the main sources of water supply to the town. From 1963 arrangements were made for supply of protected water through pipes by implementing the scheme at the cost of Rs 6.32 lakh. In 1965 there were 17 public taps and 371 private connections. The expenditure incurred by the municipality for water supply in the year 1989-90 was Rs 2.44 lakh. In 1993 water supply project at an estimated cost of Rs 134 lakh was taken up by constructing a dam across Amarja river at Sangoligi village situated at 13 km from the town. The Government, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the town municipality contributed Rs 40 lakh, Rs 67 lakh and Rs 27 lakh respectively. Though the project was not completed the water was made available temporarily in may 1995. In 1996 there were 1,600 private connections. 6 lakh gallons of water was supplied daily to the town. The town municipality has reported that the annual amount spent on water supply was Rs 3,82,364 and the water tax collected was Rs.3,84,569.

**Public Health and Sanitation:** There is no underground drainage in the town. The length of the surface drainage constructed is 6 km. There were 782 septic tanks in the town. 29 poura karmikas were working in the town. The amount spent on health and sanitation was Rs 8,017 in the year 1989-90 and Rs 11,444 in the year 1994-95. The expenditure incurred for maintenance of drainage system and prevention of contagious diseases during the year 1989-90 and 1994-95 was Rs 5,798 and 8,590 respectively.

**Other Amenities:** The total road length within the municipal area in the year 1965 and 1996 was five km and 16 km respectively. The town was electrified for the first time in the year 1952. In 1965 there were 261 streetlights. In 1991 the domestic, commercial and industrial electric connections were 11,081, 1379 and 467 respectively. The expenditure incurred for roads and streetlights during the years 1989-90 and 1994-95 was Rs 90,878 and Rs 1.21 lakh respectively. The expenditure incurred for public works in the year 1994-95 was more than one lakh rupees. Three years prior to the abolition of the octroi the income from octroi during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 was Rs 1.72 lakh, Rs 1.92 lakh and Rs 1.87 lakh respectively. The octroi grant received by the Municipality from Government during the years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 was Rs 6.69 lakh, Rs 5.16 lakh, Rs 5.76 lakh and Rs 6.49 lakh respectively. The Government grant in the form of motor vehicle tax paid to the Municipality for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 was Rs 3.23 lakh, Rs 2.55 lakh and Rs 1.70 lakh respectively.

The Municipality had undertaken welfare programmes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and incurred expenditure of Rs 25,000, Rs 47,612 and 44,015 respectively. The amount was spent for construction of community hall, payment of life insurance premium of poura karmikas, educational facilities including admission to Sainik School and construction of residential quarters. The expenditure incurred towards staff of the municipality was Rs 8.69 lakhs and Rs 12.65 lakh during 1989-90 and 1994-95 respectively. The other expenditure incurred during 1989-90 and 1994-95 was Rs 78,245 and Rs 98,598 respectively.



Finance: The income and expenditure of the Municipality are as follows:

Year	Income (Rs in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs in lakh)
1984-85	5.10	3.49
1985-86	7.20	9.80
1986-87	8.22	8.23
1987-88	9.10	9.59
1988-89	11.93	10.38
1990-91	15.95	15.42
1991-92	21.43	19.93
1992-93	16.38	17.29
1993-94	23.63	22.94
1994-95	23.90	22.19
1995-96	23.11	23.57
1996-97	33.33	33.32

#### Town Municipal Council - Chittapur

The Chittapur Municipality, which was a Town Committee, was elevated to the status of Town Municipality in 1956 as per the provisions of the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committee Act, 1951. In 1960, elections were held. When the municipal council was reconstituted there were 15 elected members including two members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Elections were held in January 1996 in accordance with the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. There were 23 elected members. Among them 11 members belonged to general category, eight members belonged to Backward Classes category A. Four members belonged to Scheduled Castes. The total women members among them were nine. In 1995, the municipal comprised an area 2.5 Sq. km. There were 4500 houses. The population of the town in 1991 was 19,677. Annual per capita tax was Rs 26. Recently a certain area of the municipality was merged with Sathnur Grama Panchayat thereby reducing the municipal area. Nagayi Vidya Kendra, a historical place of eleventh century is at a distance of 3 km from the town.

From 1972 onwards, protected piped water is being supplied to the town through the Miniwater Supply Scheme from Kagina river situated at five km from the town. Government granted Rs 7.62 lakh for piped water supply. An integrated water supply scheme was formulated in 1990 and was implemented in the year 1994. Three water storage tanks, each with a storage capacity of one lakh gallons of water, were constructed in different places in the city with the same river as the source. The cost of the new scheme was Rs 170.12 lakh. Water was being supplied at the rate of 45 liters per capita daily. In 1997 there were 80 public taps and 1,100 private connections. The annual receipt and expenditure on water supply was Rs 2.5 lakh and Rs 3 lakh respectively. For maintenance of health and sanitation 23 Paura Karmikas and supervisors were working in the

municipality. The electrification was first provided into the town during the year 1958. In 1995 the number of streetlights was 650. There were 2,800 domestic connections. The commercial and industrial electric connections provided were 640 and 50 respectively.

**Finance:** The average income and expenditure of the town municipality from 1985-86 to 1989-90 was Rs 3.50 lakh and Rs 4.15 lakh. During the next five years from 1990-91 to 1994-95 the average income and expenditure had risen to Rs 4.00 lakh and Rs 5.60 lakh. The annual income from octroi prior to abolition was Rs 80,000. After the abolition of octroi the Government grant for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 was Rs 2.00 lakh, Rs 2.20 lakh and Rs 2.40 lakh respectively. The municipality was receiving Government grant of Rs 2.20 lakh in the form of motor vehicle tax. The number of properties held by the municipality was 30.

An expenditure of Rs 21,000 was incurred each year during 1992-93 and 1993-94 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The expenditure incurred for Ambedkar Jayanthi during the year 1994-95 was Rs 5000.

The expenditure incurred by the municipality for various improvements during the years 1989-90 and 1994-95 is given below:

Items	1989-90 (in Rs)	1994-95 (in Rs)
1. Public health	24,500	24,500
2. Sanitation	32,200	-
3. Water supply	2,20,000	3,25,000
4. Roads and streetlights	60,000	75,000
5. Staff (per month)	70,000	90,000
6. Others	6,000	8,000

The income and expenditure of the municipality during certain years in between 1961-1996 were as follows:

Year	Income (Rs in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs in lakh)
1961-62	0.29	0.28
1962-63	0.30	0.36
1963-64	0.51	0.40
1964-65	0.48	0.55
1985-86	4.88	4.68
1987-88	4.54	4.94
1989-90	5.84	5.08
1991-92	5.15	3.67
1994-95	7.00	7.89
1995-96	7.46	7.41

### **Town Municipal Council - Shahapur**

The constitution of the first municipality on the 11th June 1945 in Shahapur marks the commencement of the municipal administration in the town. In the beginning the municipality was functioning under the control of taluk office. All the nine members of the municipality were nominated. The Tahsildar was the President of the municipality. In 1954, the municipal function was bifurcated from taluk office and elections were held. Out of the 18 members of the municipality 12 members were elected and the rest were nominated. One seat was reserved to Scheduled Castes. After the reorganization of States, in 1960, elections were held for the first time and the municipality was constituted consisting of 15 members and one seat was reserved for Scheduled Castes.

Thereafter elections were held in 1997 and the municipal council consisted of 23 members. Out of these members elected, 11 members belonged to general category, eight members belong to Backward Classes A and B category, three members belong to Scheduled Castes, one member to Scheduled Tribe and among them women members were eight. From 1981 to 1995 the extent of municipal area was six Sq. km. In 1991 the population was 24,740 and the number of tax payers was 4,300 with average per capita tax being Rs 210. In 1995 the number of houses and tax payers was 6065 with average per capita tax liability of Rs 265.

Eight layouts have been formed in the past ten years. Syed layout, Mali Patel layout, Budan layout, Khamar layout, Ashraya layout and Deshmukh layout are important extensions of the town. Approximate population of these layouts was 8000. The Municipality incurred an expenditure of Rs 5.00 lakh on development of these layouts.

**Water Supply Scheme:** In Shahapur, wells were the main source of drinking water from the beginning. In 1965-66 the municipality framed the first scheme for supply of protected drinking water through pipes. In 1991-92 a scheme costing Rs 442 lakh was taken up to augment the supply of water to satisfy the demands of the growing town. Some of the works included in the scheme was completed. The scheme in its entirety is yet to be completed. The water is drawn for this project from Shahapur branch canal of the Upper Krishna Project situated at three km. This scheme consisted of construction of storage tank with a capacity to store 115 million gallons of water and construction of water treatment plant with a capacity to treat four lakh gallons of water. The expenditure incurred so far for this scheme was Rs 354.40 lakh. This scheme when completed is estimated to provide daily 25 gallons per capita for an estimated population of 40,000 in the year 2011.

At present, 45,000 to 50,000 gallons of water at the rate of three gallons per capita per day supplied to Shahapur town. There are 789 private connections and 165 public taps. The municipality incurs an annual expenditure of Rs 1.45 lakh. The water rate collected amounts to

Rs 25,000 to 30,000. For maintenance of health and sanitation Municipality employed 30 poura karmikas and other supervisory staff. Action plan was prepared at an estimated cost of Rs five lakh for improvement of parks for beautification and public convenience. In 1965, the Municipality had developed a park called Rashtrapathi Park for public recreation and had opened a free library. The Municipality identified 19 slums. The road within town limits was 21 km long with 3-km. of asphalted road. The Municipality constructed 3-km long drain at an estimated cost of Rs 10 lakh. Electricity was first supplied by the KEB in December 1964. The town was provided with 6520 private connections, 851 streetlights, 38 commercial connections and six industrial connections.

**Finance:** Octroi was introduced in the Municipality on the 15th November 1965. Three years prior to the abolition of the octroi (1976-79) the total income was Rs 16.63 lakh. During 1992-93 to 1994-95 the total octroi grant sanctioned by Government was Rs 18.37 lakh. Grant for development was Rs 7.21 lakh. The amount spent on welfare programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were Rs 50,000, Rs 65,000 and Rs 75,000 during the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. The Municipality held income-generating properties. Income from commercial shops was Rs 96,000. Income from bazaar lease, slaughterhouse, vehicle tax and toll were Rs 5.44 lakh (1996-97), Rs 6,500, Rs 7000, Rs 18,000 and Rs 17,500 respectively.

The grant sanctioned by Government is as follows -

			in Rs.
Year	Octroi	Vehicle tax	Entertainment tax
1994-95	Rs 9.43 lakh	Rs 2.25 lakh	Rs 1.09 lakh
1995-96	Rs 7.49 lakh	Rs 4.50 lakh	Rs 1.21 lakh
1996-97	Rs 13.93 lakh	—	Rs 90,747

**Awards to Municipality:** The Municipality had the honour of receiving prize (Rs 2 lakh) as the best municipality in the State during two consecutive years - 1989-90 and 1990-91. In 1989-90 the Municipality constructed ground floor of the office building at an estimated cost of Rs 3.50 lakh. The Municipality utilised the money received as prize for the purpose of construction of office building. The office building was completed during the following year by spending Rs 4 lakh. In 1982-83, the Shahapur town was included in the centrally sponsored scheme called Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. Under this scheme the State Government sanctioned Rs 67.47 lakh for different development programmes. Under this scheme the Municipality formed sites and auctioned them. Out of the receipt of Rs 43 lakh the Municipality constructed 31 shops.

The comparative figures of expenditure incurred by the Municipality for development works during the years 1989-90 and 1994-95 are given below:

Item	1989-90 (in Rs)	1994-95 (in Rs)
Public Health and Sanitation	20,000	65,000
Public works	-	1 lakh
Water supply	50,000	1.50 lakh
Roads & Streetlight	40,000	1 lakh
Drainage & Prevention of contagious disease	50,000	75,000
Staff	86,856	86,856
Others	75,000	1.50 lakh

The income and expenditure incurred by the Municipality during the years 1961-62 to 1994-95 is given below: -

Year	Income (in Rs)	Expenditure (in Rs)
1961-62	49,733	40,668
1962-63	44,755	75,632
1963-64	69,251	64,289
1964-65	69,962	61,869
1985-86	4.70 lakh	5.57 lakh
1987-88	35.80 lakh	18.04 lakh
1989-90	14.31 lakh	13.30 lakh
1991-92	21.67 lakh	19.97 lakh
1993-94	21.78 lakh	21.16 lakh
1994-95	27.26 lakh	26.76 lakh
1995-96	31.89 lakh	30.05 lakh

Town Municipal Council - Shahabad: Shahabad was a Jahagir taluk. The Shahabad Town Municipality was first constituted in the year 1952 with 20 members as councillors and reservation of 2 seats. The jurisdiction of the municipality was limited to the town excluding the industrial area owned by H.M.P. and A.B.B. Company. An agreement was entered into between Associated Cement Company and the Municipality. In 1961 the area of the town was about five Sq. km and the population was 20,416. In 1996 elections were held in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. The total no. of members of the Municipal Council was 27. Among them 10 members belonged to the general category, nine members belonged to the Backward Classes and eight members belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories. There were 10 women members.

The extent of the municipal area excluding the notified area was 5.5 Sq. km. The number of houses was 12,650. The population according to the 1991 census was 44,142. The average per capita tax revenue in 1995 was Rs 28.

In 1991, the population in the notified area under the control of Shahabad ACC company was 8,424 and the number of houses was 1,946. The notified area extended to 11 Sq. km. In order to regulate the growing city the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act were made applicable in 1987. This industrial town was rapidly developing and new layouts such as Ashokanagara, Sharananagara, Millatnagar, Rahamatnagar, Barinagara and Banjaranagara have been formed.

**Water Supply Scheme:** The Kagina river situated near the town limits is the source of drinking water. In 1965 there were 21 public taps and 267 private connections. A water supply project was prepared in 1983 to augment the water supply. The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board executed the work. The project was completed in the year 1997 at an estimated cost of Rs 276 lakh. Now 45 liters per capita is being supplied daily. In 1995 there were 2,194 private connections and 150 public taps. 38 Poura Karmikas are working in the town. The total road length of the town was five km. Records reveal that in 1965 the Municipality managed to open a park and a free library. Electricity was first supplied to the town on the 1st July 1959. There were 256 electric streetlights in 1965. The Associated Cement Company was supplying electricity to the town through their thermal power station attached to the factory. From the 4th September 1964 electricity was supplied to the town from the Sharavathi Hydro-electric power station. In 1996 there were 1200 streetlights, 4,652 domestic connections, 990 commercial connections and 196 industrial connections. Recently slums are increasing and approximately 10,500 persons reside in slums. The Slum Clearance Board had executed works at lower and upper areas of the town at an estimated cost of Rs 8 lakhs till 1996.

**Finance:** Prior to the abolition of Octroi, the annual collection of Octroi for the years 1976-77, and 1977-78 was Rs.2.93 lakh and for the year 1978-79, it was Rs.6.55 lakhs. In 1994-95 the octroi grant sanctioned by Government was Rs 6.55 lakh. The figures relating to the amount reserved (18% of budget estimates) and the amount utilised for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given below:

Year	in Rs.	
	Reserved	Utilised
1992-93	88,000	18,000
1993-94	60,000	12,000
1994-95	68,000	10,000

The expenditure incurred by the Municipality under different heads for the year 1994-95 were water supply Rs 2.80 lakh, Roads and streetlights Rs 93,000, Drainage and prevention of contagious diseases 58,100 and other items 29,700. In 1995-96 the expenditure incurred towards the salary of 55 staff members was Rs 19.87 lakh.

### **Town Municipal Council - Surpur**

A city municipal committee was first established for the historical of city Surpur on the 19th of November 1953. The committee consisted of 24 members. 17 members were elected and seven were nominated. Out of these nominated members three were ex-officio members (Local Government Medical Officer, the Headmaster of the Government High School and the Tahsildar) and four were non-official members. The city municipality was renamed Town Municipality under the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. When the council was reconstituted there were 17 members and one seat was reserved for the Scheduled Caste.

The jurisdiction of the municipality in 1965 was limited to three Sq. miles and it extended to neighbouring villages of Rangampete and Thimmapura. Even now the Rangampete and Thimmapura are included under the jurisdiction of the Surpur Town Municipal Council. In 1961, the population of the town was 17,282. In 1965 there were 5,200 houses in the town. In 1981 the area of the town was 5.8 Sq. km. The number houses was 4,245. In 1991 the population of the town was 30,589.

**Water supply:** Step wells were the source of water to the town from the beginning. Rangampete and Thimmapura situated in the low lying area of the town have a better facility of sweet water wells than the high lying areas of the town. During summer, people commonly experience hardship due to scarcity of water. In 1965 there were 26 public water wells, four private water wells and 39 wells with brackish water. In 1965 the municipality prepared a project for supply of protected water to the town at the cost of Rs 2.6 lakh. The Public Works Department executed the work. In 1994, water supply scheme was prepared at an estimated cost of Rs 500 lakh. Rs 71.50 lakh was spent till March 1997 for the project. Pura Karmikas and other staff of the municipality maintained health and sanitation. In 1965 there were 302 streetlights.

### **Town Panchayat - Afzalpur**

Afzalapur is the headquarters of Afzalpur taluk. The first municipality consisting of 13 members was first constituted in the year 1974. After the enactment of the Zilla Parishad Act the municipality was re-constituted as Interim Mandal Panchayat. In May 1996 the Mandal Panchayat was renamed Town Panchayat. Elections were held for the Town Panchayat in June 1996. Out of the 15 elected members, seven members belonged to the general category, five belonged to the Backward Classes, three belonged to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. There were six women members in the council.

The area within the limits of the town was 2.5 Sq. km in 1981 and 3.5 Sq. km in 1995. In 1991 the population of the town was 15,070 and there were 1,300 houses. The average per capita tax was Rs 15.04 in 1981, Rs 16.08 in 1991 and Rs 17.12 in 1995. New layouts have been formed in this growing town. Among them the Mahatma Gandhi Nagar, Rajiv Gandhi Nagar, Revana Siddeshwara Colony, Mahanthesha layout, Chowdaiah Nagar and Indiranagar are the important layouts. The Municipality had spent Rs 51,000 for development of these layouts.

The piped protected water supply from the Bhima river has been provided to Afzalpur town. This project commenced in the year 1992-93 was completed in the year 1997. The estimated

cost of the project was Rs 87 lakh and the amount spent till March 1997 was Rs 75.91 lakh. It was reported that 80 liters of water per capita per day was being supplied. There were 30 public taps and 800 private connections in the town. The town was provided with surface drainage only and 19 Pourakarmikas were working. The length of the roads within town limits was 30 km including five km of asphalt road. Electricity was first supplied to the town in 1969. In 1997 there were 2000 domestic connections and 300 streetlights. There were 500 huts in 10 slums. The expenditure incurred by Panchayat for welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 was Rs 56,300, Rs 54,000 and Rs 5,000 respectively.

The development grant provided by the Zilla Panchayat was Rupees one lakh each year during 1992-93 and 1993-94. The grant was increased to Rs 1.25 lakh for the subsequent year. The percentage of expenditure for various developmental works incurred by the Town Panchayat during the year 1995-96 was: Health and sanitation 50%, Public works 25%, Water supply 8% Maintenance of roads and streetlights 8%, Drainage and prevention of contagious diseases 2%, staff maintenance 3% and miscellaneous 4%. The Town Panchayat office building was completed in 1995-96 at an estimated cost of Rs 7 lakh.

### **Town Panchayat - Gurmitkal**

Gurmitkal was a taluk headquarters till 1905. The municipality was first constituted in 1954 in Gurmitkal, which is a Town Panchayat at present. In 1954, there were 18 members in the council. When the municipality was reconstituted in the month of August 1964 in accordance with the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964, there were 15 members in the council and one seat was reserved for the Scheduled Caste. After the enactment of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 the municipality became interim Mandal Panchayat, which was reconstituted as the Town Panchayat. In 1991 the population of the town was 13,674 and the area was 2.5 Sq. km. In 1995 there were 3,512 houses. The Town Panchayat area was divided into four divisions and fifteen wards.

**Water Supply Scheme :** Wells and bore wells were the main sources of water supply to the town. The municipality provided protected water through pipes since 1979. The scheme was undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs 77 lakh. In 1995, there were 725 private connections and 50 public taps. An average of two gallons of water per day was being supplied to the town. The annual revenue of the municipality from water rate was Rs 1.47 lakh. The annual maintenance expenditure was Rs 20,000.

Fifteen Pourakarmikas were working in the town. In 1995 the length of road within the limits of the town was 12 km. Electricity was first provided by the Karnataka Electricity Board in December 1964. In 1996 there were 190 streetlights. Prior to abolition of octroi the annual receipt from octroi was Rs 48,000. During 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 the octroi grant sanctioned by the Government was Rs 1.95 lakh, 2.11 lakh and 6.75 lakh respectively.

The expenditure incurred out of the 18% budget reserved for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs 5000, Rs 3,300 and Rs 11,700 respectively. The town was included in the revised centrally sponsored Integrated



Development of Small and Marginal Towns scheme. The municipality was provided with Rs 40 lakh for developmental programmes. Out of this amount the Central Government released Rs 26 lakh and the State Government Rs 4.95 lakh. The municipality constructed 39 shops under this scheme.

The income and expenditure of the municipality from 1986-87 to 1994-95 are below:

(Rs in lakh)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1986-87	3.70	3.19
1987-88	3.11	1.84
1988-89	2.95	4.17
1989-90	0.21	0.32
1990-91	2.84	3.11
1991-92	2.44	0.25
1992-93	6.15	5.58
1993-94	37.04	16.03
1994-95	13.57	12.87

#### Town Panchayat - Jewargi

Jewargi, the headquarters of Jewargi taluk was first constituted as a municipality in 1974 under the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. There were 15 elected members. The town was considered Mandal Panchayat from January 1986 under the provisions of the Zilla Parishad Act. In 1996 the town was converted as Town Panchayat. Election to the Town Panchayat was first held in June 1996. Out of the total 12 seats, two are served. The population of Jewargi as per the 1991 census was 10,877.

The area within the jurisdiction of the town Panchayat was 3.47 km. and the approximate number of houses was 5000. In order to regulate systematic development of the town a Development Plan was first prepared in the year 1981-82 and the layouts of Shanthinagar, Church Colony and Basaveshwara were made. In these layouts there were 960 houses with a population of 7200. The HUDCO constructed 300 houses in 7 acres of land and the population of this area was 2000.

The town is supplied with drinking water from wells and bore wells. There are 600 private connections and 60 public taps. One lakh gallons of water is being supplied every day. The average supply of water per head is estimated at 30 litres per day. Electricity was first provided in the year 1964. In 1997 there were 1500 domestic connections, 500 streetlights and 40 industrial connections.

In Town Panchayat areas, the length of metalled road was 15 km, and the length of asphalted road was five km. There are two slums with a population of 3000 in the town. The octroi grant sanctioned by the Government for the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was Rs 37,165, Rs 49,362 and 11,79,289 respectively.

The expenditure incurred by the town panchayat during the year 1994-95 under several heads of account such as public health and sanitation Rs 11,499; Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Rs 1,68,570, water supply -Rs 66,800; streetlight- Rs 56,203; staff maintenance -Rs 53,680 and miscellaneous- Rs 48,950.

13 Pourakarmikas under the control of one supervisor manage the sanitation in the town.

### **Notified Area Committee - Wadi**

After the laying of the Hyderabad-Wadi railway line, Wadi town developed rapidly. It became a centre of cement industry in the district. The ACC Company owned the cement factory. Notified Area Committee was first constituted in 1973 for providing civic amenities. The Deputy Commissioner was the President of the Committee. The Government nominated four members. The Executive Engineer of the Gulbarga Division was a member of the Committee. A senior officers of the ACC Company such as General Manager, Civil Engineer, Manager of staff welfare Department were the other nominated members. An officer of the department of the municipal administration was the Chief Executive of the Committee. A separate Grama Panchayat used to be in charge of the administration of other areas. Within the limits of the Notified area, the ACC company used to perform the duties relating to supply of water, public health, medical service and education. The Notified Area extended to 1,684 acres of land and there were 835 houses. In 1991 the population was 3,292. Prescribed property tax is given by the Industry owners to the Notified Area Committee. The population under the jurisdiction of the Grama Panchayat was 25,050. The Company arranged for the water supply from Kagina river. In 1996-97 the total income of the Notified Area was Rs 3.09 lakh. Income in the form of property tax was Rs 2.42 lakh. The expenditure incurred was Rs 3.34 lakh. There were no elected members in the Notified Area Committee.

### **Gulbarga Urban Development Authority**

In order to achieve systematic and comprehensive development of the urban areas, Karnataka government enacted and implemented the Karnataka Improvement Boards Act, 1976. Thereafter, in order to bring both the Town Planning Authority and Improvement Boards under one administrative system the Gulbarga Development Authority was constituted on 16-5-1988 under the Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act, 1987. This Authority is a semi-government and self-governing statutory institution. The Act of 1976 was made applicable in all district headquarters and other important urban areas. The main objectives of the Gulbarga Development Authority are the regulation of the growth of Gulbarga city in a planned manner, beautification of the city, preparation of development plan for housing, distribution of sites to the public, approval of private layouts and issue of commencement certificates.

The jurisdiction of the Gulbarga Urban Development Authority extended to 20 villages in the year 1988. In 1989 thirteen villages have been included. The jurisdiction of the Authority extends to 33 villages with an area of 253 Sq. km. The Authority prepared a Comprehensive Development Plan. The Government approved the plan on 6-6-1988. Taking into consideration the 1981 census figures and based on the projected figures for the year 2001 the plans were prepared for the use of land for the purpose of residential, commercial, industrial, public and semi-public, open place, play ground and parks in an area measuring 40,625 hectares. The plan was prepared for an approximate population of 4.5 lakh in the year 2001. The rest of the area was reserved for agricultural use (green belt)

The Authority has undertaken the execution of 12 developmental schemes in different places and formed 8,846 sites. Among these sites 6,815 sites have been distributed to the public. 30% of the sites distributed were sanctioned to Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and other economically backward sections at a concessional rate. The Authority has acquired 829 acres of land.

The Authority constructed for the convenience of the public, a unit to supply cool drinking water. It also contributed Rs 3.5 lakh for installation of traffic signals. The income and expenditure of the Authority for the years 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below:

(Rs in lakh)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1990-91	151.96	145.55
1991-92	102.48	112.06
1992-93	168.87	236.84
1993-94	198.61	139.76
1994-95	83.62	117.98
1995-96	109.42	09.42

(upto December)

### Town Planning

Town planning is an ancient concept which was growing unsystematically with a population of more than a lakh. The construction and extension in the development of rural and urban areas in a planned, scientific way has acquired importance. In 1962 the office of the Town Planning Officer was opened in Gulbarga for the purpose of preventing the haphazard development of the city. The jurisdiction of the Officer extended to Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur districts. In 1966 a master plan for Gulbarga City was prepared under a central scheme.

After the reorganization of States, the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act 1961 was enacted and it came into force with effect from 1965. The objectives of the Act are to provide civic and social amenities and prepare plans for town and rural areas, to revise plans, to develop

land, to prevent speculation in land transaction, to provide playgrounds, parks and to take measures for protection of environment.

### **Slum Clearance Board**

Rapid urbanisation, industrialization, deficiency in civic amenities have lead to formation of slums in urban areas. The Slum Clearance Board opened a divisional office at Belgaum in 1980 to solve the problems relating to slums of the eight northern districts including Gulbarga. The divisional office was transferred to Hubli in the year 1982. Four sub-divisions including Gulbarga were formed to work under the control of the divisional office.

The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board in its report of 1996 mentioned that there were 111 slums with 19,834 huts in the district. There were 30 slums in the Gulbarga City. There were 17 slums in Shahabad popularly called cement city, 14 in Yadgiri, 12 in Surpur and 10 in Gurmitkal. Many of the slums were situated on the land belonging to the Government and the Municipalities. The total slum area in Gulbarga City was about 120 acres and the number of huts was more than 5000. The Slum Clearance Board constructed 363 houses at a cost of Rs 57.96 lakh to rehabilitate slum dwellers in six places, which includes Gazipura, Tarpaila, Joshiwada and Sanjivanagar in Gulbarga City.

### **PANCHAYAT RAJ**

The main objectives of the Panchayat Raj are - empowerment of people, decentralisation of power, self-governance and integrated rural development. After the reorganization of States, a uniform and comprehensive Panchayat Raj Act came into force in 1960. Institutions at three levels were formed- the Village Panchayat at village level, the Taluk Development Board at taluk level and the District Development Council at the district level. The first two levels consisted of elected representatives. The District Development Council was an advisory body consisting of Members of Parliament, members of State Legislature, Presidents of Taluk Development Boards and Officers. Taluk Development Boards carried out developmental activities. This system continued upto 1985.

In 1983, in order to strengthen the Panchayat Raj system and to provide decentralisation of power a new "Panchayat Raj" law was adopted. The law came into force on 14-8-1985. This system came into practice first in the year 1987 and elections were held. Under this system Mandal Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad came into existence. The provisions of the Act relating to Nyaya Panchayat never came into force. Under this system Mandal Panchayats at lower level and Zilla Parishads at higher level were elected bodies. The Taluk Panchayat Samiti had no special powers. They were working as advisory bodies under the control of Zilla Parishads. The Zilla Parishad was working with vast powers as a parallel government at the district level. Many developmental programmes of the State were being executed through the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats. The Mandal Panchayats had wider jurisdiction and more powers than the previous village panchayats. The villages or group of villages having a population more than 8,000 and less than 12,000 were constituted as Mandal Panchayats. About 2,500 Mandal Panchayats were functioning in the State. Twenty five per cent of seats were reserved for women

and 18% for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Persons belonging to the Backward Classes were nominated as members. This system continued upto 1992.

In Gulbarga district there were 10 taluks and 48 hoblis. On the first of April, 1987 the Zilla Parishad came into existence and 169 Mandal Panchayats were constituted replacing the old village panchayats. Taluk wise Mandal Panchayats constituted are Afzalpur -13, Aland - 21, Chincholi -16, Chittapur - 20, Gulbarga -19, Jewargi -16, Sedam -11, Shahapur -17, Surpur -18 and Yadgir -18. The total elected members were 3,617.

### **Village Panchayats**

In the Hyderabad State, prior to independence, the village panchayats, which were the basic system in the Panchayat Raj were introduced in the year 1941-42 by the Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act. After the reorganization of States the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 was enacted and it came into force in the year 1960. Prior to the enactment of this Act the Government of Hyderabad had enacted the Hyderabad Panchayat Act 1951. In 1956, the Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act was enforced. After the reorganization of the States and after the Village Panchayat & Local Board Act 1959 came into force 510 Village Panchayats and six Town Panchayats were existence. The Town Panchayats were first constituted under the 1959 Act. The Town Panchayats (population morethan10,000) were bigger than Village Panchayats and smaller than Municipalities. The term of the members of the Village Panchayats was four years in the beginning which was later enhanced to five years. In 1961, the number of elected members of 516 village panchayats was 6,700. Among them there were 1,034 women members and 932 members belonged to Scheduled Castes. There was no reservation to Scheduled Tribes. In 1979 the number of village panchayat was 520. The taluk wise number of village panchayats is Gulbarga -55, Aland - 63, Afzalpur - 40, Jewargi - 46, Sedam - 40, Chittapur - 60, Chincholi - 45, Yadgir -69, Surpur - 54 and Shahapur - 48.

### **The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993**

In order to strengthen the Panchayat Raj system with the objectives of decentralisation of power, efficiency, reservation of seats to women and Backward Classes, the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 was enacted for the constitution of elected bodies at three levels and it came into force with effect from 10-5-1993. The Mandal Panchayats, Taluk Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads were abolished. This law provides for the constitution of panchayats with elected members at three levels namely, Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat. Karnataka was the first state to enact a law for the establishment of the Panchayat Raj in accordance with the 73rd constitution amendment.

### **Grama Panchayat**

Grama Panchayats are the most important institutions in the Panchayat Raj system. The concept of "Grama Swarajya" " Surajya" and "Rama rajya" are to be realised through these institutions. Under this Act Grama Panchayat may be constituted for any big village or group of villages with population ranging from five to seven thousand. In the Malnad and hilly places,

under special circumstances Grama Panchayats may be constituted for villages with 2500 population. Under this new law 5,645 Grama Panchayats have been constituted. One member is elected for a population of every 400. The term of the elected members is five years. At the village level elections are held not on the party basis. It is believed that this speciality in the new law has kept away the political rivalry. One third of the total seats is reserved for women and one third for the Backward classes. Reservation is provided for the posts of President and the Vice-President also under the new system. The system of nomination of members has been abolished.

### **Grama Sabha**

Under the Grama Panchayat, the Grama Sabha plays an important role. The Grama Sabha consists of all the voters of the village. The Grama Sabha should meet at least once in six months. The Adhyaksha of Grama Panchayat should preside the Grama Sabha. Grama Sabha is empowered to discuss and decide on matters relating to administrative reports, developmental plans, amenities and problems of the people. The Grama Sabha is empowered to select the beneficiaries for different schemes provided by Government. Maintenance of peace, law and order, and implementation of adult education are the responsibilities of the Grama Sabha. It is the duty of the Grama Panchayat to implement the decisions of the Grama Sabha. The Panchayat should meet and conduct deliberations at least once in two months. Several committees have been constituted to assist the administration in the panchayat. The Government provides Rs 1 lakh grant to each Grama Panchayat. This amount is spent on electrical supply, water supply and village sanitation.

The duties of the Grama Panchayats under the new law are vast and it should undertake 30 different types of developmental activities. Important among them are public health and village sanitation, protected drinking water supply, streetlight, drainage, agricultural development, animal husbandry, social forestry, Rural housing, primary education, women and child welfare, Welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes.

Regarding the finance the Grama Panchayat is empowered within the limits of its administrative jurisdiction to levy several taxes such as house tax, tax on sites, water tax, entertainment tax, vehicle tax other than motor vehicles, Jathra tax on pilgrims, and market cess. The amount collected as local cess on land revenue is transferred in full to the Grama Panchayats. On special occasions, the Government sanctions grants for the Panchayats. Each panchayat has its own fund.

### **Taluk Panchayat**

Taluk Panchayat is constituted for every revenue taluk. Similar to the previous Taluk Development Boards these Taluk Panchayats consist of elected members. The jurisdiction of the Taluk Panchayat is limited to the rural area of the taluk excluding the towns and cities wherein municipalities are constituted. Each Taluk Panchayat consists of one elected member for 10,000 population each (minimum of 11 members), Legislator representing the taluk and one fifth of the Adhyakshas of the Grama Panchayats in the taluk by rotation for a period of one year. Reservation for women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes is provided. The number of seats in the Taluk

Panchayats in the district is 205. The taluk wise number of seats are Afzalpur - 16, Aland -24, Gulbarga -22, Jewargi - 19, Sedam - 14, Chittapur - 21, Chincholi -19, Yadgir - 22, Shahapur - 21 and Surpur - 27.

### **Zilla Panchayat**

Among the Panchayat Raj Institutions, The Zilla Panchayat is the most powerful in the district. Zilla Panchayat implements majority of rural development schemes. The jurisdiction of Zilla Panchayat is limited to the rural area of the district excluding the urban local bodies. The Zilla Panchayat consists of elected members, Loka Sabha and Rajya Sabha members representing the district, members of both the Houses of the Legislature and the Adhyakshas of the Taluk Panchayats.

One member for every 40,000 population is elected to the Zilla Panchayat. (In the Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Chickmagalur district one member for every 30,000 populations is elected.) Among the elected members one third of the seats in respect of all categories is reserved for women.

**Administration:** Under the existing law, the Zilla Panchayat has to meet at least once in two months. The Adhyaksha of the Zilla Panchayat should presides over the meeting. A copy of every resolution passed in the Panchayat should be forwarded to the Divisional Commissioner. Five Standing Committees consisting of elected members are to be constituted. The Standing Committees are (1) General Standing Committee, (2) Finance, Audit and Planning Committee, (3) Social Justice Committee, (4) Education and Health Committee, (5) Agriculture and Industries Committee.

The executive power is vested with the Adhyaksha and he may exercise supervision over financial administration, staff and every division of administration. The Adhyaksha is empowered to sanction an amount not exceeding one lakh rupees for relief in case of natural calamities. The Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat is an officer of the rank of the Deputy Commissioner. Under this new law a separate District Planning Committee is to be constituted. Which makes it possible to implement effectively the plans and improve the quality of planning. If the Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat fail to perform the functions and implement the government orders, the Government has powers to dissolve the Panchayats.

The Government constituted a State Election Commission to conduct elections to the Panchayat Raj institutions. In December 1993 elections were held for the Grama Panchayats. In March 1995 elections were held for the Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats for the first time under the new law.

**Duties of the Zilla Panchayat:** The Zilla Panchayats are subject to the supervision and control of the Government. Preparation of schemes for the integrated development of the district, effective implementation of the schemes, securing coordination between the Grama Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats, supervision and monitoring of the execution of the schemes are the functions of the Zilla Panchayat. The Act has listed about thirty developmental functions of the Zilla Panchayat.

**Finance:** The Zilla Panchayat has its own separate fund called Panchayat Fund. It consists of (1) amount transferred from the consolidated fund of the State, (2) grants by Government, (3) loans, (4) advances, (5) contributions, (6) rent from the property, (7) fees for different services and (8) interest. The Zilla Panchayat spends not less than 20% of the income for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The number of elected members of Zilla Panchayat is 55. Among them 14 members belong to Scheduled Castes, three to Scheduled Tribes, 18 to Backward Classes- A' category 14, B category four and 20 general category. Among them 19 are women members belonging to different categories. The taluk wise distribution of seats are Afzalpur - four, Aland - six, Gulbarga - six, Jewargi - five, Sedam - four, Chittapur- six, Chincholi - five, Yadgir - six, Shahapur - six and Surpur - seven.

### **Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga**

Zilla Panchayat is the most important among the Panchayat Raj institutions in the district. Many developmental schemes of the Central and State Governments have been entrusted to Zilla Panchayat. The Grama Panchayats and the Taluk Panchayats function under the Zilla Panchayat in delivering service to the public.

Gulbarga Zilla Parishad started functioning from 1st April 1987 under the Karnataka Zilla Parishad Taluk Panchayat Samiti Mandal Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat Act 1983. The first election to the Zilla Parishad was held on 2-1-1987. When the Zilla Parishad was constituted in 1987 its jurisdiction extended to an area of 16,224 Sq. km with a population of 16,34,226 (1971 census). There was a total of 73 members of whom 55 were elected. Among the other 18 members, 12 were Members of Legislative Assembly, three members of Loka Sabha, two Legislative council members, one President of the District Cooperative Bank was nominated member. Among the 55 elected members 14 were women, 11 belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 30 to general category.

139 Mandal Panchayats were working under the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad. There are 1395 villages in the district. nine Standing Committees were constituted to facilitate efficient functioning of the Zilla Parishad.

After five years the Zilla Parishad and the subordinate institutions were abolished in January 1992. An Administrator was appointed on 14-1-1992 in the place of elected representatives.

In May 1993 the Gulbarga Zilla Panchayat was constituted under the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The first election was held in March 1995. The Zilla Panchayat with 55 elected members started functioning on 8-5-1995. (Development functions of Zilla Panchayat are discussed in other Chapters)

### **Rural Water Supply and Sanitation**

Unprotected impure water is the source of contagious diseases, guinea-worm and hook worm etc. After independence the Central and State Governments have prepared and implemented schemes for supply of protected drinking water and for sanitation in rural areas. After the constitution



of the Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board for supply of protected water in urban areas, the Public Health and Engineering (PHE) division has undertaken works relating to water supply in rural areas since 1965. Now Zilla Panchayats undertake such works. Rural Water Supply schemes under State and accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme (Central sector), National Rural Water Supply schemes (Central scheme) are the two important schemes under the two sectors to supply drinking water in rural areas. From 1975-77 the Central Government was financed fully the central sector schemes. The underground mini water supply schemes and water supply from open wells are included in the State and Central Plans. Water supply to residential areas of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are included in special component plan. The progress report on rural water supply scheme in Gulbarga district till the year 1996-97 is given below:

**Works undertaken under Piped Water Supply Scheme  
Zilla Panchayat Engineering Division, Gulbarga**

Taluk	Till 1-4-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
Afzalpur	20	7	8	11	46
Aland	44	14	16	5	79
Chincholi	46	4	3	2	55
Chittapur	44	4	8	6	62
Gulbarga	43	7	3	5	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>300</b>

**Works undertaken under Piped Water Supply Scheme  
Zilla Panchayat Engineering Division, Yadgir**

Taluk	Till 1-4-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
Yadgiri	42	3	5	8	58
Shahapur	42	4	3	3	52
Surpur	29	3	4	7	43
Jewargi	34	4	10	2	50
Sedam	26	3	4	5	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>241</b>

**Works undertaken under Mini Water Supply Scheme Zilla Panchayat Engineering Division, Gulbarga**

Taluk	Till 1-4-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
Afzalpur	54	5	10	5	74
Aland	57	10	8	9	84
Chincholi	27	10	9	7	53
Chittapur	39	3	7	6	55
Gulbarga	44	4	4	11	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>329</b>

**Works undertaken under Mini Water Supply Scheme  
Zilla Panchayat Engineering Division, Yadgirm**

Taluk	Till 1-4-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
Yadgir	132	26	13	11	182
Shahapur	47	7	6	8	68
Surpur	34	4	4	9	51
Jewargi	46	4	7	1	58
Sedam	34	4	5	2	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>404</b>

**Works undertaken under Bore Well Water Supply Scheme  
Zilla Panchayat Engineering Division, Gulbarga**

Taluk	Till 1-4-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
Afzalpur	635	61	57	52	805
Aland	725	65	62	74	926
Chincholi	700	64	70	62	896
Chittapur	757	67	55	71	950
Gulbarga	761	61	67	77	966
<b>Total</b>	<b>3578</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>4543</b>

**Works undertaken under Bore Well Water Supply Scheme  
Zilla Panchayat Engineering Division, Yadgir**

Taluk	Till 1-4-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
Yadgiri	842	55	66	71	1034
Shahapur	642	55	55	61	813
Surpur	670	49	61	71	851
Jewargi	578	45	55	77	755
Sedam	551	45	48	42	686
<b>Total</b>	<b>3283</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>4139</b>

### Housing Scheme

In the urban and semi-urban areas among the several problems faced, housing problem is the most important. Now-a-days the rural areas also are facing the housing problem. Urbanisation,

industrialization, large-scale migration to urban areas and shortage of shelters have led to the scarcity of shelter and the problem is acute in the urban areas of the district. Recently the increasing cost of construction, scarcity of developed sites and their high cost have resulted in acute housing problem. During the recent decades, the Government, institutions such as Housing Board, City Municipalities, Urban Development Authorities, Slum Clearance Boards, house building co-operative societies, Life Insurance Corporation, HUDCO and other banking institutions are providing financial assistance for house building. The Karnataka Housing Board has played a greater role in solving the housing problem.

In 1966, the Karnataka Housing Board started functioning in Gulbarga division consisting of Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur and Bellary districts. In 1971 a separate division was constituted for Gulbarga and Bidar districts. The Gulbarga division of the Housing Board constructed 2,638 houses for different income groups at a cost of Rs 6 crores during the 30 years since 1966. In Gulbarga City 1,469 houses at a cost of Rs 382.52 lakh were constructed. In other places of the district such as Chincholi, Chittapur, Sedam, Shahabad, Jewargi, Shahpur, Surpur and Yadgir, 361 houses were constructed at a cost of Rs 65.13 lakh. 12 houses in each taluk headquarters at a cost of Rs 14.4 lakh were built for teachers. Under the scheme undertaken by the Board in Gulbarga district, construction of 669 houses was in progress and the amount spent till December 1995 was estimated at Rs 444.588 lakh. Among them 289 houses were completed in the year in 1996. In the co-operative sector, house building societies have greatly assisted in solving the housing problem. There are 92 house building co-operative societies with an estimated membership of 22,000 in the district. There are house building societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in taluks. There are centrally sponsored housing schemes called Indira Awas, Janatha houses and Dr Ambedkar housing schemes.

Under the Indira Awas scheme, 1,315 houses were built in the district during 1994-95. The amount spent on these houses was Rs 199.49 lakh. It was planned to build 4,071 houses at a cost of Rs 611.04 lakh. 811 houses at a cost of Rs 142.57 lakh were constructed in the district during 1996-97. Under Ashraya scheme 1,067 sites at a cost of Rs 3.09 lakh were distributed. Under Dr Ambedkar housing scheme, 1,244 houses at a cost of Rs 257.08 lakh were constructed.