

## CHAPTER XIV

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

IN the modern period, the year 1864-65 saw the beginning of local self-governing institutions in the district with the establishment of a Municipal Committee at the district headquarters town of Hassan. Later, such committees were also set up at the taluk headquarters towns and some of the big villages. These committees consisted of several influential and experienced persons who devoted their attention to various civic problems. Government departments also found representation on these committees. The number of members so nominated did not exceed one-third of the total number of members on the committees. As and when necessary, the State Government introduced suitable regulations for smooth conducting of the day-to-day affairs of these civic bodies. The income from *mohatarfa* tax in Hassan town was assigned to the Municipal Committee, and the committees were authorised to levy a tax on houses of individuals who were exempted from *mohatarfa* tax. In 1879, the system of municipal taxation was revised and only a single tax was ordered to be levied on all residential houses except those exclusively used for religious and charitable purposes.

#### Local Boards Regulation, 1902

The administration of local funds was originally entrusted to the District Fund Circle in the district. A board presided over by the Chief Revenue Officer of the district and consisting of seven non-official members, used to administer the District Fund Circle. The *ex-officio* members were the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer from the Public Works Department, Civil Surgeon and all the Amildars of the taluks in the Circle. As a measure of improvement over the existing District Fund Circle, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 was ushered in, superseding all previous orders. Under this regulation, Taluk Boards were established in all the taluks of the district. In the same year, another local self-governing body called the District Board was constituted consisting of elected representatives from all the taluks of the district. In the beginning, 76 per cent of the local cess on *abkari*, forest and other items except land revenue constituted the finances of these bodies and this was reduced to 67 per cent in 1908. The District Board ran schools and dispensaries and looked after the roads in the interior parts. It also

attended to the sanitation and public health needs of the district except in the municipal areas.

Prior to the constitution of a village panchayat in every big village or for a group of villages, village improvement committees were in existence for some time and they were meant for improving the economic and other conditions of villages. It was intended to place on a statutory basis all these committees which had attained a fair amount of efficiency and to notify them as panchayats. The majority of the members of these panchayats were to be elected including their chairmen. The panchayats were also given some financial autonomy, subject to the general supervision of the Taluk Boards. The panchayats, besides having their own funds accruing from house-tax, taxes on vacant village sites and other items, were also to have a definite portion of the local cesses from *mohatarfa*, apart from government contributions they might receive. Each panchayat consisted of not less than five and not more than twelve members, half of whom were elected by popular vote. They had to fulfil obligatory functions such as looking after village sanitation, communications and such other matters pertaining to general welfare of the rural people.

**Village  
Panchayats**

After the Municipal Committees were firmly established, the Government set about reforming their pattern and structure. In February 1914, a committee was appointed to consider improvements necessary in the constitution and functions of local bodies. During May of the same year, a second committee was set up to investigate the scope of operation and financial organisation of local funds and to propose measures for their revision and for placing local finances on a satisfactory footing. In the following year, the reports of these committees were published and in the wake of these reports, a Local Boards Conference was held in June 1915 to discuss the whole question of reforms with reference to local self-government. As a result of this conference, the Government passed orders effecting certain changes in the municipal administration. According to population and importance, all the non-regulation municipalities were converted into classified self-governing bodies called City, Town and Minor Municipalities. The main feature of the reforms was the introduction of an elected majority in major municipalities and an increased elected element in other municipalities. Gradually, the control on primary education was transferred to local bodies. The number of elected seats on the town municipal councils was increased from one-third to one-half of the total strength from 1918. The strength of the *ex-officio* councillors on the town municipal councils was later reduced gradually. More powers were given to the elected councils as per the amended Municipal Regulation of 1918.

**Increase in  
elected seats**

With a view to improving the working of the local bodies, a new regulation called the Mysore Local Boards and Village

**Later  
Legislations**

Panchayats Regulation VI of 1918 was passed. Under the provisions of this law, the number of members of the District Board and Taluk Boards was increased in order to provide for an elected majority in them and independent powers were given to the Taluk Boards subject to a general control by the District Board. The Taluk Boards were also allotted separate funds. This regulation also authorised the village panchayats to undertake ordinary maintenance of roads, sanitation, water supply, drainage and other improvement works. The panchayats were also empowered to levy a cess for any of these purposes. By another regulation called the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Amending Regulation of 1921, the development of the areas, with particular attention to education, agriculture and industries, was included in the administrative purview of the District Board. The Regulation also empowered the Board to levy an education cess not exceeding one anna in the rupee on all items of revenue.

**Abolition of  
Taluk Boards**

In 1923, a conference of local bodies in the State was held for suggesting measures to the Government for improving the working of the local self-governing institutions. The Government accepted the recommendations of the conference for abolishing the Taluk Boards and Village Improvement Committees and for placing the village panchayats on a statutory footing. It had been found that the Taluk Boards did not possess adequate resources to undertake any substantial development works and their working had not been satisfactory. They were, therefore, abolished in 1927. The District Boards Act was amended and the constitution of village panchayats was regulated by a separate enactment passed in the same year. It was laid down that the panchayats should have 5 to 12 members, at least half of whom were to be elected. The chairman of the panchayat was to be nominated by the Government in the initial stages and the right of election of the chairman was conceded to such of the panchayats as were found to be working satisfactorily. In order to enable the panchayats to function efficiently, they were empowered to levy certain taxes as already stated. They were to function under the guidance of the Amildar.

With a view to investing the local bodies with the management and control of elementary education, the Elementary Education Act, 1930, was passed and primary education became the responsibility of the local authorities with effect from 1st July 1931. By an amendment effected in 1932-33 to the legislation relating to municipalities, wider suffrage was introduced for minor municipalities also and the elected element in the municipal councils was increased. These measures helped to improve the working of these institutions to a certain extent.

In 1937, the District Board was re-constituted having 35 members, of whom 24 were elected and seven nominated and the rest were *ex-officio* members. It was maintaining 522½ miles of roads at a cost of Rs. 67,285 in 1937-38 as against 469 miles of roads at a cost of Rs. 55,589 in 1927-28. With a view to improving the means of communication in the district, it constructed two bridges—one at Gorur across the river Hemavathy at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and another at Ramanathapur across the river Cauvery at a cost of Rs. 2,80,000 (including an India Government loan of Rs. 1,22,060). It was maintaining 35 dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 30,038 in 1937-38 as against 20 dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 20,967 in the year 1926-27. It opened Ayurvedic Dispensaries at Javagal, Nittur and Keralapura. Child and maternity centres were opened at Hassan, Holenarsipur and Sakleshpur. In order to prevent small-pox, 18 vaccinators were appointed. The number of fairs under the control of the District Board in 1937-38 was 61 fetching an income of Rs. 2,20,180 per year as against 18 fairs in 1927-28, yielding an annual income of Rs. 28,000. To improve the economic conditions of the village folk, it opened a khadi centre at Bageshpur. It spent Rs. 2,20,180 in 1937-38 on primary education that was imparted in 604 schools in the district.

The panchayats were re-constituted in 1937-38, as a result of which their number rose to 1,769 from 1,515. Of the 1,769 panchayats, only 75 panchayats had the power to elect their own presidents, while for the rest of the panchayats, the Amildar nominated the presidents. An idea of the working of the panchayats in the district about 30 years ago can be had from the following particulars pertaining to 1937-38. At the beginning of the year 1937-38, there were heavy arrears of dues amounting to Rs. 5,03,361 to be collected, of which a sum of Rs. 1,08,788 was due for the year 1936-37 alone. An amount of Rs. 1,01,871 was collected during 1937-38. For collecting the taxes due to the panchayats in Belur and Hassan taluks, Special Revenue Inspectors were appointed. All the panchayats put together incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,01,642 during that year for executing various works. A sum of Rs. 3,910 was spent for payment to sweepers, improvement of drains, construction of compost pits, etc., and another sum of Rs. 15,630 was expended for building panchayat halls and for formation of inter-connecting roads. In this connection, free service to a tune of Rs. 31,000, was rendered by the villages. The Deputy Commissioner distributed Rs. 12,800 among 94 panchayats for the purpose of providing drinking water wells and the panchayats spent, in all, a sum of Rs. 51,444 for sinking drinking water wells. Supply of quinine for Local Fund Dispensaries and schools in various taluks cost the panchayats Rs. 688 during the year. The average annual income of the panchayats from their own sources was about Rs. 1,09,000 by

1937-38. There was a closing balance of Rs. 2,32,847 on hand in the panchayats at the end of that year. There were 1,203 villages with drinking water wells before 1936-37 and under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, 142 new drinking water wells were sunk during 1936-37 and 1937-38. A committee formed in 1938 with the Deputy Commissioner as its president and with the Executive Engineer, the District Board president and a few panchayat members as its members, prepared a plan of work for that year with an estimated cost of Rs. 2,17,824 including the cost for sinking 302 drinking water wells.

#### Working of Municipalities

In the year 1937-38, there were four Major and eight Minor Municipalities in the Hassan district, *viz.*, Hassan, Sakleshpur, Arsikere and Holenarsipur being the Major Municipalities and Belur, Arkalgud, Konanur, Channarayapatna, Shravanabelagola, Harnahalli, Banavara and Alur being the Minor Municipalities. For all these municipalities, there were official presidents and elected vice-presidents with a majority of elected members. For smooth and efficient execution of various works, the municipalities had formed sub-committees such as (1) a sub-committee for looking after the weekly fair at Arsikere, (2) a sub-committee for looking after the water supply at Konanur and (3) a sub-committee to formulate rules and regulations for levying water-tax at Hassan.

In the year 1937-38, the total tax and other revenue demand for all the municipalities in the district, numbering 12, amounted to Rs. 2,37,312, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,06,995 was collected, the balance being Rs. 29,626, the percentage of collection being 87.5. The incidence of taxation per head ranged from Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0, the lowest being at Shravanabelagola and the highest at Hassan town, the average incidence of taxation being Rs. 2-1-0. In 1937-38, there was an opening balance of Rs. 68,297 and the income amounted to Rs. 2,14,193 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,04,040, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 29,080. A sum of Rs. 47,837 was collected through octroi alone. The municipalities derived an income of Rs. 29,492 by levying taxes on houses and vacant sites and Rs. 51,907 through the properties of municipalities. The Government gave grants to several municipalities either for water supply or for development works to the tune of Rs. 1,04,018 during that year.

When there was an out-break of plague at Hassan, Arsikere, Holenarsipur and Arkalgud, the municipalities helped to undertake effective measures to check the epidemic. About 2,300 persons were vaccinated during that year. Seven municipalities gave their quota of contributions to the District Board towards maintenance of dispensaries working in their respective areas. The Hassan, Sakleshpur, Arkalgud, Konanur and Channarayapatna Municipalities conducted cattle shows. Drainage works were continued

at Arsikere and Hassan, and plans were prepared for electrifying Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Shravanabelagola, Belur and Sakleshpur. A statement showing the income and expenditure of each of the municipalities for the year 1937-38 is appended at the end of the chapter (Table I).

After India attained independence, concerted efforts have been made to improve the position of the local self-governing institutions in order to make them better instruments of service to the people. The most important among the steps taken was the introduction of adult franchise, and there was also total elimination of the nominated element in the constitution of the municipal councils. In accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the earlier division known as major and minor municipalities was done away with. The privilege of electing presidents and vice-presidents was extended to all the town municipalities without any distinction. After the formation of the new Mysore State, further measures were adopted and they are dealt with later in the chapter. **Later changes**

With a view to bringing about uniformity in respect of municipal administration throughout the new Mysore State, a new statute called the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 (Mysore Act XXII of 1964), was passed and it came into force from 1st April, 1965. This new regulation introduced several changes in the municipal administration. Under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, 15 councillors were being elected if the population of the town did not exceed 10,000, and 20 councillors, if the population exceeded 10,000. But under section II of the new Act, the number of councillors to be elected is 15, if the population of the town does not exceed 20,000. It also provides for an increase of four members for every 10,000 of population in excess of 20,000. While under the 1951 Act, the term of office of the president and vice-president was two years from the date of election, the new Act has provided for a term of four years. It is, however, open to the municipal councils concerned, under the new Act, to hold elections to the offices of president and vice-president every year. Under Section 340 of the 1964 Act, the Chief Officer has been given the right to attend the meetings of municipal councils or any of its committees and to take part in the discussions, without, however, the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote. Formerly, the Chief Officer had no such right; but he was allowed only to give an explanation in regard to any subject under discussion at such meetings with the prior permission of the president or by virtue of a resolution passed to that effect at any meeting of the municipal council or of any committee. Elections to the municipalities are now being held and the municipal councils reconstituted under the provisions of the new Act. **Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964**

There are now eleven town municipalities in the Hassan district, *viz.*, (1) Hassan, (2) Arsikere, (3) Holenarsipur, (4) Arkalgud, (5) Channarayapatna, (6) Belur, (7) Sakleshpur, (8) Konanur, (9) Banavara, (10) Shravanabelagola and (11) Alur. The municipal councils consist of representatives of different delimited divisions of the municipal areas. These civic representatives are called members and they are empowered to elect, from amongst them, the president and the vice-president. Elections are held every four years on the basis of adult franchise. The main duties of the president are to preside over the meetings of the municipality and to watch over the financial and executive administration. He also exercises supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and officials of the municipality. The vice-president performs all the functions of the president in the latter's absence. The Municipal Act has laid down various important functions which include matters relating to sanitation, health, maintenance of roads, regulation of markets and sale of goods, provision of educational and recreational facilities, safety and public convenience. The other functions include establishment and maintenance of parks, gardens, libraries and rest houses. A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the eleven municipalities in the district for the years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 is appended at the end of the chapter (Table II).

**Hassan  
Municipal  
Council**

The Town Municipal Council of the headquarters town of the district is the oldest in the district, having been established first as a Municipal Committee in 1864-65. The Town Municipal Council, which had been reorganised in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, was reconstituted on the 1st July 1964 and it was terminated on the 31st March 1969. The Hassan Town Municipality is presently under the administration of the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. Under the Act, there is provision for 25 seats on the Council, of which one seat is reserved for a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes and another for women. The elections are not yet held owing to a writ petition pending in the High Court.

The town has an area of 5.5 square miles including 84 acres of plot recently acquired for Ravindranagar extension where new buildings are now coming up. There were 9,008 houses in the town as in February 1969 as against 8,100 houses as in October 1963 and 5,482 in 1961. The population of the town as per the 1961 census was 32,172 and the estimated population for 1968 was 60,000. The number of rate-payers was 4,643 and the incidence of taxation Rs. 15-5 per head in 1968-69. It has been resolved to raise a loan of rupees ten lakhs either from the State Bank of Mysore or from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for acquiring about 85 acres of land under the Beernahalli tank for extension of the town and for the formation of a stadium in the tank bed. Construction

of a town hall at a cost of rupees three lakhs is in progress since the foundation for the same was laid on 11th April 1966. The Municipality had deposited Rs. 50,000 in the State Bank and has also approached the Government for sanction of a loan of about rupees two lakhs for the construction of town hall. Attempts have also been made for special loans from the Government for effecting other improvement works such as asphaltting of important roads and construction of drains and culverts.

*Water supply.*—Protected water supply to the town from the Yagachi water works began in the year 1937 and the present supply of water is ten lakhs of gallons per day. There are arrangements at the pumping station at Haluvagilu to filter the water drawn from the river through alum plant, chlorination plant, etc. There are three overhead tanks with a capacity of 75,000 gallons each and one steel tank of a capacity of 10,000 gallons in the shandy area. In 1969, there were 1,100 public taps and 2,752 private connections in the town. A water supply scheme was sanctioned at a total estimated cost of Rs. 13,33,900 and the entire amount was sanctioned by Government (Rs. 2,00,000 as grant and Rs. 11,33,900 as loan at five per cent interest). An additional improvement scheme at a total estimated cost of Rs. 78,000 for improving the water supply to the Ravindranagar extension was taken up and the work is in progress.

*Sanitation and Public Health.*—A scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.08 lakhs has been taken up for providing an underground drainage system in the town and the work is in progress. The types of drainages in the town at present are: (1) Syik pattern for about ten miles, (2) box drain for about five miles, (3) storm water for about two miles and (4) underground for about five miles.

The Hassan town which is known as “poor man’s Ooty” enjoys a salubrious climate which is bracing and healthy.

The public health here is now generally good and the town is now free from epidemics, except for a few cases of typhoid and dysentery which break out now and then. Such cases are being attended to by the Government medical staff and also by private medical practitioners in the town. There is a Senior Health Inspector attached to the Municipality, who maintains also a register of births and deaths. There are also a Junior Health Inspector, a vaccinator and a mid-wife. There are 85 sweepers and four malaria gangmen working in the Municipality. The Municipality is giving an annual grant of Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 to the local Child Welfare Centre and Redfern Memorial Hospital respectively.

*Educational and other services.*—The Municipality, besides maintaining a high school, is giving annual grants to various educational, cultural and social service institutions located in the Hassan

town. During the year 1967-68, it contributed about Rs. 2,400 for this purpose.

*Other amenities.*—The Municipality is maintaining 15.45 kilometres of tar-road, 10.46 kilometres of mud road, 37.17 kilometres of metalled road and two furlongs of cement-concrete road. Electricity was first supplied to the town in the year 1936. In October 1963, there were seven hundred and sixty-five street electric lights in the town, of which 679 were ordinary lights and 86 ornamental lights. The total number of private connections in the year was 3,640. As in February 1969, there were 707 ordinary lights and 139 ornamental lights making a total of 846. A park called the Maharaja Park is maintained at a cost of about rupees ten thousand per annum. There is a Head Gardener to look after the park. The Municipal Council is not maintaining any rest or guest houses.

*Income and expenditure.*—The sources of income of the Municipality are taxes on houses and lands, animals and vehicles, professions and trades, tolls on roads and ferries, water cess, lighting rates, rents of lands, buildings, etc., sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, receipts from markets and slaughter houses, fees from educational institution, fines, grants and loans from Government, etc.

A big fair is held in the town every Tuesday, when whole-sale trade in potatoes, onions, garlies, chillies, jaggery, coconuts, rice, ragi, oilseeds and tamarind is carried on on a large scale and vegetables in large quantities are also sold. This fair serves as one of the main sources of income to the Municipality. During 1961-62, the receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 8,17,874 while the expenditure was Rs. 6,13,462. The income and expenditure for the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 were as follow :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1966-67	Rs. 9,43,246.00	Rs. 7,93,300.00
1967-68	Rs. 10,40,761.10	Rs. 8,98,479.00
1968-69	Rs. 13,18,312.79	Rs. 12,69,278.54
1969-70	Rs. 11,94,446.00	Rs. 10,81,990.00
1970-71	Rs. 12,08,437.00	Rs. 10,68,213.00

**Arsikere  
Municipal  
Council**

The Arsikere Municipality first came into existence in 1882-83 as a class III Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan district used to preside over the meetings of the municipalities in those days. The Amildar of the Arsikere taluk was its vice-president. The Municipality consisted of two *ex-officio* members and three nominated members. In 1901, the number of nominated members was increased to six. As per a Government Order of 20th August 1918, the Amildar of the taluk became the president of

the Municipality and the Council came to have two *ex-officio* and five nominated members on it. In the following year *i.e.*, in 1919, the Council was permitted to elect its own vice-president for the first time. In 1927, it became a Town Municipality. In accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1933, the Municipal Council was re-constituted with fifteen elected members, two *ex-officio* members and three nominated members, the Amildar being the *ex-officio* president of the Council. Later, it was re-organised in 1947 with twenty elected members and it elected its own non-official president.

In 1963, the Municipal Council consisted of twenty elected members with three seats set apart for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the town was divided into five divisions. The re-constitution of the Municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, is delayed owing to a writ petition pending in the High Court.

There were 3,133 houses in the town during 1961 with a population of 15,889. The present population of the town is estimated to be about 17,021. The area of the town is 0.60 sq. mile. The sources of water supply are the bore wells in the town. As in July 1970, there were 293 public taps and 1,486 private taps, as against 72 public taps and 1,100 private taps in 1963. Daily water to the extent of about a lakh and twenty thousand gallons is being supplied. Under the National Water Supply Scheme, execution of the Thimmappa Nayakana Kere Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.6 lakhs is in progress.

*Health and Sanitation.*—The town has been generally free from epidemic diseases like cholera, plague and small-pox, but sporadic cases of typhoid and dysentery occur occasionally and prompt measures are undertaken to fight these diseases. At present the town is provided with only surface drains and a scheme to provide underground drains is under consideration of Government.

The Municipality is giving an annual contribution towards the maintenance cost of a combined dispensary and also gives financial aid to a maternity and child welfare centre in the town.

In July 1970, there were one Chief Officer, two Health Inspectors, forty sweepers and five scavengers in the Municipality in addition to other personnel. A Junior Health Inspector is the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Births and Deaths, who also attends to vaccination work.

*Other amenities.*—It is maintaining a high school for boys and another for girls besides giving contribution towards maintenance of a *shishuvihar* in the town. Electricity was first supplied to the

town on 20th January, 1942. In July 1970 there were 452 street lights, 25 mercury vapour lamps, 197 over-head lights, 28 tube lights and 27 ornamental lights, as against 177 electric street lights and 1,818 private connections in 1963. The Municipality maintains 7 furlongs and 150 feet of cement road, 2½ furlongs of asphalted road, 9 miles and 4½ furlongs of metalled road and 14 miles and 2 furlongs of mud road.

The financial position of the Municipality is satisfactory and the incidence of taxation works out to about rupees twelve per head. During 1962-63, the receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 4,59,027, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,18,929 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 40,098. During the year 1968-69, the receipts amounted to Rs. 5,90,362 while the expenditure was Rs. 4,76,875 which included Rs. 13,000 expended on education. The income during 1970-71 was Rs. 5,30,377 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,86,610.

**Lakshmipura  
Sanitary Board**

Formerly, there was a Sanitary Board for the new colony of Lakshmipura in the town of Arsikere. It owed its origin to the initiative and efforts of Sri K. Venkataswamy, who conceived the idea of forming a colony to provide suitable living quarters to a large number of Government officials, merchants and others. Some buildings were constructed and a colony was formed named after Mrs. K. Venkataswamy. As the Municipal Council could not take over the colony for some time, an independent Sanitary Board was formed in November, 1959. Later, the Government sanctioned the acquisition of twelve and a half acres of additional land for extending the colony. Sites were formed on that land and sold to the needy, as a result of which many new buildings came up.

As in June 1963, the Sanitary Board consisted of seven members. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan was the president and Sri K. Venkataswamy was the vice-president, both nominated by the Government. The District Health Officer, Hassan, the Executive Engineer, Hassan Division and the President of the Arsikere Town Municipal Council were *ex-officio* members. The other two were non-official members nominated by the Government. In 1963, there were 235 houses in the colony. Two deep wells constructed at a cost of Rs. 42,500 were the main source of water supply. All the houses in the colony were provided with taps. The entire colony was provided with 4,500 feet of underground drainage. The colony was free from communicable diseases. There was a Health Inspector lent by the Department of Public Health and there were eight sweepers in the colony. All the houses in the colony were equipped with electric lights and there were twenty-six electric street lights including two ornamental lights. The Board was maintaining a road length of two miles and seven furlongs, all the roads being metalled. In 1962-63, the

receipts of the Board were Rs. 43,620, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,248. The Sanitary Board is no longer in existence, having been merged with the Arsikere Town Municipality.

The history of the Holenarsipur Town Municipal Council dates back to 1917 and then it was reorganised as a Town Municipality in 1921. Upto the year 1943 an official president continued to preside over the meetings of the Council. From 1943 onwards it was allowed to elect its own non-official president. The area of the town is 2.10 sq. miles and it has been divided into five divisions. In 1963, there were twenty members on the Council, three seats being reserved for the Scheduled Castes. There was a lady member among those three belonging to the Scheduled Castes. In accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, elections were held in 1969 and the Municipal Council was reconstituted. In 1969, the town was divided into three divisions and there were 15 seats on the council. Of the 15 seats, two are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and one for women. In the year 1968-69, there were 2,523 houses with an estimated population of 16,500. (In 1961, the population was 13,590). Drinking water through taps was first supplied to the town in 1936.

Holenarsipur  
Municipal  
Council

The main source of water supply to the town is the Hemavathy river. Water to the extent of about of 2,88,000 gallons (*i.e.*, about 22 gallons per head) is being supplied every day. Whereas in 1963, there were eight public taps and 622 private connections in the town, in 1969, there were 116 street taps and 814 private taps. Besides taps, there are 50 private wells in the town.

In 1936, the town was first provided with electricity. In 1969, there were 285 street lights, one five-way cluster light and 20 mercury lights. The Municipality is maintaining 10 furlongs of chip-carpeted roads, 38 furlongs of gravelled roads and 8 furlongs of mud roads

Daily about 30 buses, 10 cars, 10 lorries, 5 scooters and 3 motor-bicycles ply in the municipal limits.

The town is provided with 'U' shaped box-type and Sylk-pattern drains. The Municipality maintains a tractor with trailer for removing the rubbish. It contributes one-third of the maintenance cost of the Government hospital in the town which has also maternity wards. The town is now free from communicable diseases.

The town has a Municipal High School with XI standard. Recently, a Government Girls' High School was started, an asbestos factory was opened in the town limits, a bus-stand shelter was constructed and the *petta* main road was tarred.

The income of the Municipality from all sources in 1968-69 was Rs. 2,03,931 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,32,980. During that year, it raised a loan to the tune of Rs. 35,000 from the State Government. Attempts are under way to acquire land for extension of the town. The income during 1970-71 was Rs. 4,51,023 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,59,681.

A Municipality was first established for Arkaigud in 1922, and later it was reformed in 1951 as per the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. Again, as per the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, it was reconstituted in 1969. The area of the town is more than 2.20 sq. miles and there are five divisions in the town with 15 members on its Council; out of the 15 seats, two are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and one for women. The population of the town in 1961 was 7,057 dwelling in 1,107 houses. It was estimated that the population had increased to 9,205 by 1968-69.

The Hemavathy river, flowing at a distance of about four miles from the town, constitutes the main source of water supply to the town. There were also ten public wells and eight private wells in the town as in June 1969. It maintains five miles of metalled road. Electricity was first supplied to the town on 8th January 1953. There were 166 ordinary electric street lights and two mercury lights in June, 1969.

Every day, about 22 buses, ten cars, ten lorries, eight scooters and ten motor bicycles ply in the municipal limits.

The town has been provided with 2,650 feet of L-shaped drains, 550 feet of Box-shaped drains and 4,320 feet of Syik-pattern drains. As in June 1969, the Municipality had one Health Inspector, one conservancy peon and eleven sweepers. One bullock cart is maintained for removing the debris and waste. The Municipality is giving a contribution for maintenance of the local fund and maternity dispensaries and a veterinary dispensary as well in the town. There are two child welfare centres—one run by Cauvery Matha and another run by the Social Welfare Board. There are two *shishuviharas*, one run by the local Mahila Samaja under the supervision of a private committee and the other by Sri Seetharagava Co-operative Society and the public.

The Municipal Council is maintaining with Government aid a Municipal High School at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 20,000. It has plans on hand for constructing a new bus stand and a travellers' bungalow, extension of the Doddakere tank and formation of a park in the town. Of these, the bus stand was constructed and opened in September 1970.

The financial position of the municipality is satisfactory. The income and expenditure of the town during 1963-64 were Rs. 38,708

Arkaigud  
Town  
Municipality

and Rs. 86,750 respectively, while they were Rs. 63,585 and Rs. 70,946 during the year 1968-69. It obtained in 1968-69 from the State Government a loan of Rs. 4,71,122, towards the cost of a water supply scheme, Rs. 15,000 for construction of a bus stand and Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of building a town hall. It received Rs. 6,000, as grant for town improvement. During 1970-71, the income was of the order of Rs. 92,571 while the expenditure was Rs. 83,830.

A Municipality was first established for Channarayapatna on 1st July 1918. The Amildars continued to be the *ex-officio* presidents of the Council upto 1951, while its vice-presidents were non-officials. After the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, came into force, non-official members began to be elected as presidents of the Council. The present Council was constituted in 1969 in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964. The town has been divided into four divisions and there are fifteen members on the Council; one seat is reserved for the Scheduled castes and another for women.

Channaraya-  
patna Town  
Municipality

As per the 1961 census, there were 1,212 houses with a population of 6,913. By the year 1968-69, the number of houses had increased to 1,850. The area of the town is 0.20 sq. mile and formation of new extensions in the town is in progress.

Bore wells are the main source of water supply to the town. Average supply of protected water per head per day is about eight gallons and this has been found to be inadequate. The Council is making efforts to augment the water supply.

The town is provided with V-shaped and sylk-pattern drains. In 1968-69 the length of the drains was 13,000 feet as against 12,000 feet in 1963. The Municipal Council is paying a contribution to the combined dispensary in the town and is also meeting its expenditure for electricity, diet and linen.

The Municipality is paying Rs. 1,000 to the Navodaya Higher Secondary School, managed by a private body and Rs. 500 per year towards the maintenance of a *shishuvihar* in the town. It is also maintaining a public park. The town was first supplied with electricity on 7th July 1949. There were 280 electric street lights in 1968-69, as against 210 in 1963. In 1963-64, the Municipality was maintaining a total length of four miles and two furlongs of road including three and a half furlongs of tarred road, two miles and two furlongs of water macadam and one and a half miles of unmetalled roads. During the year 1968-69, the amounts of income and expenditure were Rs. 2,76,805 and Rs. 2,77,289 respectively as against Rs. 1,70,787 and Rs. 1,42,956 in 1963-64. The receipts and expenditure in 1970-71 were Rs. 2,01,301 and Rs. 1,90,503 respectively.

**Belur  
Municipal  
Council**

Belur is a famous tourist centre with an exquisite Hoysala temple (*see* Chapter XIX).

The Municipal Council at Belur was first established on 1st July, 1918. It was constituted into a Town Municipality in 1951 in accordance with the Town Municipalities Act, 1951 and then it was re-constituted on 9th July 1960. Again in 1969, as per the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, it was re-constituted. The town has been divided into five divisions and there are fifteen members on the Council; one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes and another for women.

There were 1,226 houses with a population of 10,166 in 1968-69. The area of the town is more than 1.10 square miles. The Yagachi river is the main source of water supply to the town. The execution of a water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,52,000 is nearing completion. Drinking water to the extent of 59.75 litres per head per day is being supplied to the people. As in July 1970, there were 75 public taps, 430 private domestic connections and twelve non-domestic connections. There are also eight public wells and 137 private wells in the town.

*Sanitation and health.*—Systematic surface drains were first introduced in 1952. As in July 1970, the town was provided with 25 furlongs of Syk-pattern drains and 200 feet of Box-type drains. The work of providing under-ground drainage at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,53,000 is in progress. A three-wheeled tempo is maintained to remove rubbish from the town. The place enjoys a healthy climate and it is now free from epidemic diseases. Cases of diarrhoea and dysentery occur now and then, but immediate steps are taken to combat them. The Municipality is not having any dispensary of its own, but gives a grant-in-aid to a local maternity hospital maintained by the Government. There is a Health Inspector who maintains also registers of births and deaths and attends to vaccination work. The Municipal staff in July 1970 consisted of four executive officials and 48 other personnel.

*Roads.*—The Municipality maintains one and a half miles of tar road, five miles of metalled road and five miles of mud road. Daily about 56 buses, 25 cars, 30 lorries, three scooters and eight motor bicycles ply in the municipal limits. Electricity was first supplied to the town in 1939. In July 1970, there were 140 street lights, four ornamental lights, eight fluorescent tube lights and 1,105 private connections as against 133 street lights and 694 private connections in April, 1963.

The Municipal Council is maintaining a High School and also a park in front of the municipal office and is giving a grant-in-aid to *Shishuviharas*.

The income and expenditure of the Municipality for the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 are given hereunder:—

Year	Income	Expenditure
1966-67	Rs. 1,79,593	Rs. 1,94,228
1967-68	Rs. 1,90,153	Rs. 2,03,104
1968-69	Rs. 2,62,473	Rs. 2,76,837
1969-70	Rs. 2,50,121	Rs. 2,44,295
1970-71	Rs. 1,92,139	Rs. 1,95,442

The Sakleshpur Town Municipality was first established as a minor municipality in the year 1886. As per the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act of 1933, it became a major municipality in 1933. The present council was constituted with effect from 1st January 1969, as per the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act of 1964. The area of the town is more than 4 sq. miles and it has been divided into three divisions and there are fifteen seats on the Council of which two are reserved, one for the Scheduled Castes and the other for women.

There are four extensions in the town, viz., (1) Saraswathi-puram Extension, (2) Lakshmiapuram Extension, (3) Balegadda Extension and (4) Kushalnagar Extension. As in February 1969, there were 925 houses in the town with an estimated population of about 12,000. In 1961 the population was 7,935. Supply of protected water was first started in the year 1938-39.

The Hemavathy river is the main source of water supply and protected water to the extent of about one lakh and sixty thousand gallons is being supplied every day to the people. As in February 1969, there were 50 public taps and 427 private connections.

The town is provided only with surface drains. The Council contributes a fixed amount towards the maintenance of the Government hospital in the town. A Senior Health Inspector looks after the work of sanitation in the town. He also attends to vaccination work and maintains the register of births and deaths. There are 21 sweepers and one daffedar in the Municipality. The town is now free from epidemic diseases.

Electricity was first supplied to the town on 2nd October 1940. As in February 1969, there were 220 street lights. The Municipality maintains two parks, one attached to the Town Hall and another in front of the Pravasi Mandir.

The Municipality is maintaining a Higher Secondary School with XI standard started during 1967-68. The Municipality is contributing every month a sum of Rs. 50 each towards the

maintenance of a nursery school, a convent school and a reading room. The incidence of taxation works out to Rs. 12.42 per head.

The following figures indicate the income and expenditure of the Town Municipality during the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1966-67	2,55,629	2,33,620
1967-68	2,79,696	2,80,128
1968-69	2,02,000	2,77,500
1969-70	2,94,483	2,18,657
1970-71	5,43,580	4,54,072

**Konanur  
Municipal  
Council**

The Konanur Municipality was first established in 1924 and it was reconstituted in the year 1960-61. Again in 1969, it was reconstituted as per the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964. The area of the town is 2 sq. miles and there are four divisions in the town with fifteen members on the Council. Out of the fifteen seats, three are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and one for women.

In 1968-69, there were 1138 houses in the town as against 891 in 1961 when the population was 4,994. The river Cauvery is the main source of water supply. Water is being supplied at the rate of twenty gallons per head per day. There are 50 public taps and 280 private taps. Besides, there were four public wells and twenty private wells in the town as in May 1970.

The town is provided with surface, 'U' shaped and Box-type drains. One bullock cart is maintained for clearing the rubbish from the town. The place enjoys a healthy climate and is now free from communicable diseases. The Council is contributing towards the maintenance of a combined Government Dispensary and a Women's and a Children's Welfare Centre. The maintenance cost of a veterinary dispensary in the town is shared by both the Municipality and the Taluk Board.

Electricity was first supplied to the town in the year 1945. As in May, 1970, there were 106 electric street lights of which four were mercury vapour lamps and the number of private connections was 400.

The Municipality maintains two kilometres of tarred road, five and a half kilometres of metalled road and one kilometre of mud road. About 22 buses, ten cars, eight lorries, four scooters and six motor-bicycles ply every day in the municipal limits.

The Municipality is maintaining a high school with Government aid. It is also contributing towards the maintenance of a *Shishuvihar*, a *Mahila Samaj*, a High School for girls, and the First-Grade College run by the Rural National Education Society and also gives a grant-in-aid to the Silver Jubilee Reading Room and Library in the town.

The following figures show the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality during the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71:—

Year	Income	Expenditure
1966-67	1,15,021	1,09,284
1967-68	75,485	75,901
1968-69	77,935	79,692
1969-70	1,03,771	1,05,379
1970-71	92,597	93,688

The Banavara Municipality was first established in the year 1924, and was reconstituted as a Town Municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The area of the town is 2 sq. miles and the town has been divided into three divisions and there are 15 members in the council which includes a reserved seat for women. The present Council was elected on 8th November, 1968. As in 1968-69 there were 850 houses with an estimated population of 4,492. (In 1961, the population was 3,594). Steps are being taken to extend the town towards the west, where the High School building has come up.

Bore-wells constitute the main source of water supply to the town. Out of four bore-wells, only two have been equipped with pumps and water is being supplied through taps. A water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,80,000 was started during 1952-53 and for this purpose, a Government loan of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned. The work, however, did not progress satisfactorily and during 1965-66, the scheme was revised and administrative and technical sanction for Rs. 2,26,000 was obtained and the work is nearing completion.

The Municipality is now maintaining five miles of roads, of which one furlong is tarred and five furlongs metalled and the rest is mud road. Electricity was first supplied to the town on 19th July 1952. The Municipality contributes towards the main-tenance cost of a Local Fund Dispensary and a Veterinary Dispensary in the town. A mid-wife attached to the Local Fund Dispensary attends to the labour cases. Only surface drains are provided in the town.

The Municipality is making various efforts to develop the town. It gave a liberal contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of the Government High School building in the year 1962-63 and had also donated a land purchased from a private party for Rs. 1,350 for the purpose of this High School building. It is also contributing Rs. 3,300 towards recurring expenditure of this High School. It has given a free building to run the Sub-Registrar's Office. An annual grant of Rs. 150 is being given to the Geetha Mahila Samaja and Aruna *Shishuwihar*. For a Branch Primary School, it is paying an annual building rent of Rs. 180. In 1967-68, it arranged a benefit drama to raise funds for the improvement of the Local Fund Dispensary.

The figures of income and expenditure of the Town Municipality during the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 were as follows :—

Year	Income		Expenditure	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1966-67	50,103.38		46,491.58	
1967-68	46,072.54		3,217.49	
1968-69	1,88,970.00		1,69,328.00	
1969-70	82,065.00		76,298.00	
1970-71	1,17,056.00		1,21,560.00	

**Shravana-  
belagola  
Municipal  
Council**

A minor municipality was first established for Shravanabelagola in the year 1918. It was constituted into a major municipality as per the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act of 1951. The area of the town is 0.10 square mile and it has been divided into five divisions. There are 15 members on the Council and of the 15 seats, two are reserved, one for the Scheduled Castes and another for women. As in February 1969, there were 576 houses in the town and the population was 3,231 in 1961.

Bore-wells are the main source of water supply to the town. There are also five public wells and fifty private wells. Protected water is being supplied at the rate of about 20 gallons per head per day. The town is provided with six furlongs of open surface drains and two furlongs of underground drains and the rest of the drains are of Syk-pattern. The place is now free from epidemic diseases. The State Health Services Department attends to the work of vaccination. As in April 1969, there were 10 sweepers including peons. One bullock cart is maintained to remove the rubbish.

The Municipality maintains  $3\frac{1}{2}$  furlongs of asphalted road,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of metalled road and 2 miles of mud road. Daily about 24 buses, 20 cars, five lorries, five scooters and five motor bicycles ply in the municipal limits.

Electricity was first supplied to the town on the 11th of January 1940. As in June, 1969, there were 63 street lights, 18 tube lights, five mercury vapour lamps and five ornamental lamps.

Keeping in view the historical and religious importance of the place, the Town Municipal Council has approved the following plans to be executed phase by phase :—

(1) Providing of illumination to both Vindhyagiri and Chandragiri hills; (2) Providing of row and motor boat facilities during evening times in the *Kalyani* (pond); (3) Establishment of a hotel with modern amenities to accommodate both inland and foreign tourists; (4) Providing of a rope-way between hillocks for thrilling rides; (5) Running of cars at moderate rates for taking the visitors to important places in and around the town.

The following figures show the income and expenditure of the Municipality during the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 :—

Year	Income		Expenditure	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1966-67*	2,28,773.00		2,67,323.00	
1967-68	86,006.00		93,519.00	
1968-69	68,645.00		74,784.42	
1969-70	56,694.00		70,960.00	
1970-71	72,941.00		51,010.00	

The Alur Municipal Council, which had its beginning in 1902, was constituted into a Town Municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The area of the town is 3.30 sq. miles and it has been divided into three divisions and the number of members on the council is 15. Of the 15 seats, three are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and one for women. As on 31st March 1968, there were 606 houses in the town as against 519 in 1961, when it had a population of 3,122. Recently a new extension has been formed in the town.

The Yagachi river constitutes the main source of water supply and every day water to the extent of about twenty thousand gallons is being supplied to the people. During 1968-69, there were 27 public taps and 106 private connections. The town is provided with open surface drains only. Electricity was first supplied in 1950 and in 1968-69, there were 71 electric street lights and 261 private connections.

\*The abnormal increase in the income and expenditure for the year 1966-67 is owing to the Mahamasthakabhisheka held during that year.

The Municipal Council maintains one mile of cement road, six miles of metalled road, and two miles and two furlongs of mud-road. It is not maintaining any guest or rest house. It is giving a contribution of Rs. 150 per annum towards the maintenance of a *Shishuvihar*. The town is free from epidemics. The State Health Services Department attends to the vaccination work in the town and the Municipality bears the cost of the vaccine lymph. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the Municipality for five years from 1963-64 to 1967-68 :—

Year	Income		Expenditure	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1963-64 ..	40,284.59		39,159.58	
1964-65 ..	36,367.93		36,692.57	
1965-66 ..	47,771.00		41,909.06	
1966-67 ..	34,707.96		41,564.08	
1967-68 ..	42,827.00		46,695.78	

#### Town planning

A comprehensive legislation on town and country planning was enacted in this State in 1961. This legislation, *viz.*, the Mysore Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, came into force with effect from 15th January 1965. Consequent on the enforcement of this Act, the State Town Planning Board and Planning Authorities were constituted. Several officials and non-officials have been appointed by the Government for advising the Government and Planning Authorities on planning and development, as also on matters pertaining to related policies and principles. The Director of Town Planning is the Member-Secretary of the Board.

The Department of Town Planning has prepared a base map of Hassan town, besides an interim development plan for the town. A Master Plan for a permanent township at Shrivana-belagola, town extension schemes and layouts for Channarayapatna, Belur and Holenarsipur towns and development plans for the rehabilitation of villages located in the waterspread area of the Hemavathy Project have been also prepared. Proposals have been worked out for deviation of the district highways and designs have been drawn up for important road junctions in and around Hassan. The work of surveying and preparation of a town map of Arsikere was in progress in 1970. During the IV Plan period, with a Master Plan Unit at Hassan, work pertaining to preparation of a Master Plan for Hassan and development plans for Belur, Halebid, Shrivana-belagola, etc., will be taken up.

#### District Development Council

*District Development Council.*—A new Act called the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, came into force with effect from 1st November 1959. As a result, a three-tier development oriented system of local self-governing institutions was

introduced consisting of a District Development Council, Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats. In accordance with the provisions contained in Section 187 of this Act, the State Government constituted a District Development Council for Hassan district with effect from 1st April 1960 in place of the old District Board. It is presided over by the District Deputy Commissioner, and consists of Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislature elected from the district, presidents of all the Taluk Development Boards, officers of various Development Departments, the Executive Engineer, Mysore State Electricity Board, Hassan, and two nominated members representing one for women and another for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. During the year 1967-68, the total number of members on the Council was 34.

The District Development Council scrutinises and approves the budgets of the Taluk Development Boards, guides them and co-ordinates their work. It reviews the progress of various schemes undertaken by the Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and various Government Departments, and watches their implementation. In fact, it acts as an advisory and co-ordinating agency for all the developmental works pertaining to the district. The Council has constituted three sub-committees to look after agricultural development, civic amenities, social education and rural arts and crafts.

*Taluk Development Boards.*—Eight Taluk Development Boards have been established in the district, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the areas served by the Town Municipalities. In the taluks having a population of one lakh and above, the Board consists of 19 members, while in other taluks, where the population is less than a lakh, the Board has 15 members. The members of the Taluk Development Boards are elected on the basis of adult franchise. For purposes of election, the revenue taluk area is divided into a number of constituencies. Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population. The Block Development Officers are the Chief Executive Officers of these Boards.

**Taluk Development Boards**

*Functions.*—Under the relevant provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Taluk Development Boards have to supervise and guide the work of the panchayats. Effective co-ordination is envisaged between the panchayats and the Taluk Development Boards. Until recently 25 per cent of the land revenue of the area was being assigned by the Government to the Taluk Boards to help them to carry on the duties entrusted to them. But this percentage has been raised to 60 since 1969-70. The entire local cess on land revenue and the water cess collected in the area are also assigned to these Boards. The Taluk Boards have powers to levy duties and taxes, among

other things, on transfer of immovable properties in the shape of an additional stamp duty, on animals brought for sale, etc. The total income and expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in the district during 1967-68 were Rs. 17,19,663 and Rs. 15,60,669 respectively.

*Elections.*—Elections to all the eight Taluk Development Boards were held during November 1968 and 132 members were elected, of whom 23 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 11 were ladies. The following table shows the strength of members in each of the Taluk Boards :—

Sl No.	Taluk Board	Number of members			
		General	Scheduled Castes and Tribes	Women	Total
1.	Alur ..	11	3	1	15
2.	Belur ..	10	4	1	15
3.	Sakleshpur ..	10	4	1	15
4.	Arkalgud ..	11	3	1	15
5.	Holenarsipur ..	12	2	1	15
6.	Channarayapatna	15	2	2	19
7.	Arsikere ..	14	3	2	19
8.	Hassan ..	15	2	2	19
Total ..		98	23	11	132

Extension of co-operation for the implementation of Plan and non-Plan Schemes is a major responsibility of the Taluk Boards. Formation of roads, construction of bridges, buildings, tanks and wells, organisation of conferences, exhibitions, cattle shows, etc., are some of the aspects attended to by these Boards in their respective taluks. During the years from 1966 to 1969, the Boards spent Rs. 2,54,298 for construction of buildings, Rs. 2,24,119 for formation of roads, Rs. 1,23,032 towards the construction of bridges, Rs. 32,712 for public wells, Rs. 4,472 towards prevention of epidemic diseases, Rs. 24,650 towards rest houses, Rs. 15,700 for organising baby shows and health exhibitions, Rs. 32,754 for cattle shows and fairs and so on. Three tables showing the income, expenditure and financial position of each of the Taluk Boards in Hassan district for the year 1967-68 are appended at the end of the chapter (Tables III, IV and V). An account of two Taluk Development Boards, one of the *maidan* region and another of the *malnad* area, is given below :

**Arsikere  
Taluk Board**

The present Taluk Development Board of Arsikere which is a *maidan* taluk, came into existence on 16th August 1960 in

accordance with the provisions of Section 96 of the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959.

There are 74 village panchayats functioning under the jurisdiction of this Taluk Development Board.

The area of the taluk is 498.2 square miles with a population of about 1,67,896 (as in 1961). There are 19 seats on the Board, of which 16 are general and three seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the 19 members are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Besides these, there are two M.L.As, elected from the Arsikere and Gandasi constituencies, on the Board. The President and the Vice-President of the Board are elected from among the elected members. The Block Development Officer who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board assists the Board in executing several development works in the taluk and in looking after the institutions under the control of the Board.

The Board has been carrying on several developmental works such as providing inter-village communications, sinking of drinking water wells in needy villages, construction and extension of school buildings, restoration and repairing of minor irrigation works and undertaking of agricultural development activities, etc., useful to the rural public of the taluk. A brief account of the various developmental works undertaken, executed and the amount spent on each of them during the period of ten years from the inception of the Board in 1960 is given below :—

#### Achievements

Within a period of a decade, the Taluk Board has constructed 30 miles of inter-village connecting roads at a cost of about Rs. two lakhs. Two office buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,90,000, besides twenty office quarters costing about Rs. one lakh. With a view to providing suitable quarters for village level workers, an amount of Rs. one lakh was spent for 20 quarters. Five drinking water wells were provided with an expenditure of Rs. 30,000. Nearly 130 irrigation works have been executed and they cost about Rs. 3,20,000. All over the taluk, 108 primary school buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,85,350 besides six high school buildings which costed Rs. 3,01,550. Three dispensary buildings at a cost of Rs. 21,500 have been also put up. An expenditure of Rs. 85,097 was incurred on 3 causeways and bridges numbering 34. In order to encourage the activities of 34 youth clubs all over the taluk, a sum of Rs. 28,600 was spent towards the purchase of recreation materials. The Board helped 3,117 farmers of the taluk with a financial aid of Rs. 89,500 towards the supply of agricultural implements and seeds. Under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, it has provided drinking water supply to Gandasi shandy

at a cost of Rs. 64,200. An amount of Rs. 6,90,600 was expended towards the maintenance of 13 rural dispensaries under its jurisdiction, while running of three shandies cost the Board Rs. 37,000. During the period, the Board spent Rs. 13,28,400 on construction of 154 buildings which are owned by it.

The following tables give details of the annual income and expenditure of the Arsikere Taluk Development Board over the period; the figures relate to the years 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1969-70 :—

TABLE 1

## RECEIPTS

(Amounts in Rupees)

Particulars of receipts	Year		
	1961-62	1965-66	1969-70
1	2	3	4
<b>A : Revenue</b>			
<i>Assigned by the Government :</i>			
1. Assignment of amount equal to 20% of the land revenue collections of the T.D.B. under Section 165 (1) ..	53,403	66,758	79,872
2. Land revenue collections of the State payable under Section 165(2) ..	..	12,000	18,000
3. Local Cess on Land revenue collections in the area within the jurisdiction of the Board ..	42,774	54,382	16,532
Total of A : ..	96,177	1,33,140	1,14,404
<b>B : Rates and Taxes</b> ..	89,000	87,300	84,995
<b>C : Revenue from the T. D. B. property</b>			
1. Rent from the buildings ..	100	8,048	25,629
2. Sale of manure ..	..	..	1,196
3. Receipts from shandies ..	33,540	55,500	50,250
4. Receipts from markets ..	1,185	14,505	2,005
5. Receipts from choultries and <i>musaffirkhanas</i> ..	..	..	150
Total of C : ..	45,825	78,053	79,230

	1	2	3	4
<b>D : Miscellaneous</b>				
1. Interest on investments ..	..		700	..
2. Contributions for school buildings ..	..		6,388	26,700
3. Miscellaneous charges ..	..		1,26,330	..
4. Income from diesel engine ..	648		1,500	3,890
5. Income from the Well-Boring Machine ..	..		1,000	850
6. Income from trunk call charges ..	..		150	..
Total of D :	..	648	1,36,068	31,440
<b>E : Education</b>				
1. School fees ..	..		51,230	..
2. Government grant for maintenance of schools ..	..		87,430	..
3. Miscellaneous ..	..		79,500	..
Total of E :	..	..	2,18,160	..
<b>F : Grants and Contributions</b>				
1. Grant for the construction of School Buildings.		86,220*	48,500**	..
2. Contributions from the villagers and Panchayats towards the construction of Ayurvedic Dispensaries		19,447	..	1,000
3. Government grant for the maintenance of Ayurvedic Dispensaries ..		5,990	20,495	..
4. Miscellaneous ..		19,957	41,100	93,000
Total of F :	..	45,394	1,10,595	94,000
<b>G : Debt Heads</b>				
1. Deposits ..	..	..	..	5,000
2. Advances ..	..	..	..	28,557
Total of G :	..	..	..	33,557

\*Receipts for the past ten years only.

\*\*Receipts for 1965-66 only.

**TABLE II**  
**EXPENDITURE**

(Amounts in Rupees)

Particulars	1961-62	1965-66	1969-70
1	2	3	4
<b>A : General Administration</b>			
1. Taluk Development Board ..	9,500	9,300	6,405
2. Office Establishment ..	15,020	21,338	18,836
Total of A :	24,520	30,638	25,241
<b>B : Public works executed by the Taluk Development Board</b>			
1. Buildings ..	35,000	22,500	42,000
2. Roads and Bridges ..	..	50,000	48,524
3. Construction of Primary School Buildings ..	28,000	1,00,000	31,880
4. Construction of High School Buildings ..	19,019	90,000	..
5. 5% Land Revenue Works ..	..	52,320	16,998
6. Repairs to Taluk Board Buildings ..	5,000	11,600	31,989
7. Repairs to Government Primary School Buildings..	..	11,710	..
8. Improvements to Shandy maidan ..	..	10,000	..
9. Repairs to Roads and Bridges ..	14,000	20,000	..
10. Miscellaneous ..	16,000	3,212	..
Total of B :	1,17,019	3,71,342	1,71,391
<b>C : Hospitals and Dispensaries</b>			
1. Maintenance charge of L.F. Dispensaries ..	12,000	25,000	..
2. Contribution towards pension of Medical staff of L.F. Dispensaries ..	689	19,000	7,824
3. Supply of medicine to persons bitten by mad dogs	400	..	569
4. Supply of furniture to Ayurvedic Dispensaries ..	60,000	..	..
5. Salary and Establishment ..	28,404	46,940	73,690
6. Contingency ..	..	..	..
7. Medicine charges ..	11,220	12,700	18,680
8. T.A. ..	200	660	..
Total of C :	58,913	1,04,300	1,01,763

	1	2	3	4
<b>D : Civic Amenities</b>				
1. Supply of water to Gandasi Shandy maidan ..		1,000	4,000	2,918
2. Salary of the Establishment of Rest Houses and Musaffirkhanas ..		..	..	2,911
3. Agricultural Exhibitions ..		..	400	..
4. Industrial Exhibition ..		..	400	..
5. Market show ..		200	400	..
6. Cattle show ..		200	..	..
7. National Festivals ..		300	..	600
8. Contributions towards the maintenance of Veterinary Dispensaries ..		2,000	14,506	..
9. Miscellaneous ..		6,200	234	..
<b>Total of D :</b>		<b>9,900</b>	<b>19,940</b>	<b>6,429</b>

**E. Debt Heads**

1. Loans ..		..	8,254	..
2. Deposits ..		22,440	4,196	5,000
3. Advances ..		..	..	28,557
<b>Total of E :</b>		<b>22,440</b>	<b>12,450</b>	<b>33,557</b>

Besides the usual annual expenditure, the Taluk Development Board, during the last ten years, had given financial assistance to several institutions as shown below :—

<i>Institutions benefited</i>	<i>Total amount paid during the period</i>
Three private High Schools in the taluk .. at Rs. 1,000 each	3,000
Thirtyfour Youth Clubs of the taluk ..	28,600
Five Mahila Mandals and <i>Shishuviharas</i> of the taluk ..	8,000
One College in the taluk ..	25,000
Panchayat Raj Parishat ..	15,000
Red Cross Society ..	400
Bharat Scouts and Guides ..	250
Taluk-Level Sports Committee ..	300
Smt. L. V. Polytechnic, Hassan ..	13,180
Nehru Memorial Trust Board ..	3,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>95,730</b>

**Sakleshpur  
Taluk Board**

The present Taluk Development Board of Sakleshpur, a *malnad* taluk, was constituted on 30th July 1960 in accordance with the provisions of the Section 96 of the Village Panchayats and the Local Boards Act of 1959. It was again reconstituted on 16th July 1970. There are 13 members on the Board, of whom one is a woman and four belong to the Scheduled Castes. All of them are elected by adult franchise. The President and Vice-President of the Board are elected from among the elected members. In addition, the two M.L.A.s of the taluk are also on the Board.

There are 40 Village Panchayats in the taluk functioning under the jurisdiction of this Board. The Block Development Officer of the Block is the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Board. He assists the Board in all its developmental works and is looking after the institutions under the control of the Board.

**Sub-  
Committees**

For the smooth and successful guidance of various activities of the Board, there are six sub-committees constituted by the Board. Each sub-committee consists of three to six members. The following are the sub-committees with duties noted against each :—

(1) *Standing Committee* frames budget and decides policies ; (2) *Audit Committee* scrutinises proposals for increase of revenue and examines the receipts and the expenditure ; (3) *Health Committee* frames rules and regulations and takes action for the improvement of health and sanitation in the taluk ; (4) *Education Committee* looks after the education of the poor children and watches the progress of educational institutions run by the Board ; (5) *Amelioration Committee* takes necessary steps to improve the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes ; and (6) *Agricultural Committee* frames rules and regulations for helping the improvement of agriculture in the taluk and takes necessary measures to assist the cultivators.

**Achievements**

Within a period of ten years from 1960-61 to 1969-70, the Board executed nearly 215 road works all over the taluk and spent Rs. 1,79,207 on these works. At present (1970), it is maintaining 56 miles of roads in the taluk.

The Board has been running four Taluk Board High Schools at Yeslur, Hethur, Hanabal and Belagodu. It receives grants from the Education Department for the first three high schools, while it entirely meets the expenses of the high school at Belagodu. The Board had taken up the construction of 57 school buildings and completed the works at a cost of Rs. 1,79,207. It had also spent Rs. 65,891 towards the repairs of several school buildings. Under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme it had provided water

supply to five villages and sunk 237 drinking water wells all over the taluk. Only 26 villages of the taluk were yet to be covered by the scheme of providing drinking water wells.

With a view to improving the conditions of the agriculturists, the Board took prompt steps to supply them with improved agricultural implements, chemical fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides, etc., and organised necessary propaganda meetings about their proper use. During the year 1967, a High-yielding Variety Programme was introduced. For this purpose, the Board supplied 587 hand-operated sprayers, 825 paddy weeders, and 1,571 improved ploughs through the N.E.S. agency. About 70 K.M. cultivators were also supplied, besides 382 *gatar* sprayers on a subsidy basis. It has also distributed five irrigation pumpsets among the raiyats and has been maintaining three pumpsets for their use. The Board had arranged two agricultural tours in the agriculturally progressive areas for the benefit of farmers. During the year 1969-70, a sum of about Rs. 25,000 was spent for the improvement of agriculture. During the current year, *i.e.*, 1970-71, it has set apart Rs. 15,000 for this purpose. The Board has been responsible for starting Young Farmers' Clubs which are now (1970) twenty in number and has given to each one of these clubs a sum of Rs. 400 as grant-in-aid. During the years, it conducted (Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device) I.U.C.D. camps at ten places and had paid Rs. 965 as cash allowance to the I.U.C.D. operated patients. A sum of Rs. 38,005 was spent towards the maintenance of L.F. Dispensaries. The Board has been maintaining three Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the taluk. The expenditure incurred towards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes amounted to Rs. 21,200 and the Board had set apart Rs. 5,000 for the year 1970-71 for this purpose. It has created a remunerative asset by starting a poultry unit where 100 birds are being reared.

The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the Taluk Development Board of Sakleshpur during the years from 1961-62 to 1969-70 :—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62 ..	1,57,732	74,174
1962-63 ..	1,17,396	1,57,643
1963-64 ..	1,43,617	1,52,547
1964-65 ..	2,39,547	1,39,901
1965-66 ..	2,20,698	1,27,875
1966-67 ..	1,80,534	1,95,508
1967-68 ..	1,90,753	1,63,157
1968-69 ..	3,60,109	99,945
1969-70 ..	4,13,431	2,39,970

Besides regular expenditure, the Board has been liberal in extending financial assistance to other causes; it contributed Rs. 20,001 to the National Defence Fund in 1962, Rs. 5,500 to the Crawford Hospital, Sakleshpur, in 1964, Rs. 1,000 to the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund in 1967 and Rs. 1,156 to the L. V. Polytechnic, Hassan, in 1969. The Board has paid Rs. 19,772 as pensionary contribution to the staff retired from service in Local Fund Dispensaries.

**Participation  
of people**

There has been a good response from the people of this taluk for all the developmental activities. They have been contributing liberally towards the funds required for construction of school and hospital buildings, sinking of drinking water wells, laying of roads, etc. The public of the rural parts, during the last ten years, have contributed to a tune of Rs. 2,50,000 for these purposes. Sometimes, they offer also *shramadan* (free labour). They have also been actively participating in crop competitions, cattle shows, training programmes, exhibitions, etc., organised by the Taluk Development Board.

**Village  
Panchayats**

In accordance with the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, which came into force from 1st November 1959, it was envisaged that a panchayat should be established in every revenue village or a group of villages, having a population of not less than 1,500 but not more than 10,000. Each panchayat should have not less than 11 and not more than 19 members, with reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population. Two seats are reserved for women in each panchayat. The Government have powers to notify a village panchayat as a town panchayat, if the population of the place is more than 5,000.

*Re-constitution of panchayats.*—Prior to the introduction of the Act of 1959, there were 1,460 village panchayats working in the district. Their number was reduced to 330 as a result of re-grouping and elections were held for these 330 panchayats during the year 1960. These 330 panchayats continued to function till 1968 when, according to the wishes of the people, 400 village panchayats in place of the 330 panchayats were constituted and elections were held to all of them in February 1968. These panchayats cover a population of more than 7,88,511 (in 1961) and serve 2,291 villages. They consist of 4,966 members, including 753 members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 803 lady members, elected on adult franchise. All these panchayats have their chairmen and vice-chairmen elected by the members among themselves under the relevant provisions of the Act. A statement giving particulars about the panchayats, taluk-wise, is appended at the end of the Chapter (Table VI).

The panchayats are assigned about 35 per cent of the land revenue of the area so as to help them to carry on the duties entrusted to them. Under the various civic and development functions within the jurisdiction of the panchayats, some of the aspects of work attended to during the years from 1st April 1966 to 31st March 1969 were—formation of roads, water works, drainage, health programme, construction of school buildings, establishment of cattle pounds, remunerative assets, etc. The panchayats spent Rs. 4,05,524 for formation of roads, Rs. 1,06,407 for water works, Rs. 1,06,887 for drainage, Rs. 1,45,427 for health programmes, Rs. 1,02,568 for school buildings, Rs. 17,943 for reading rooms and libraries, Rs. 35,210 for cattle pounds, Rs. 59,816 for civic halls and Rs. 67,000 for remunerative assets during that period. Under the Local Development Works Programmes, 501 drinking water wells were completed during the years from 1965-66 to 1967-68. For this purpose, Government grant to a tune of Rs. 10,17,567 was utilised. Most of the development works were executed through the agency of village leadership.

*Financial position.*—At the beginning of the year 1967-68 there was an opening balance of Rs. 8,13,000 and the panchayats derived an income of Rs. 8,08,122 from different sources during that year. They spent Rs. 12,39,860 for various development works and civic amenities, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,81,262 at the end of the year. A statement of income from different sources and expenditure under different heads for 1967-68 is appended at the end of the Chapter (Table VII).

An account of two village panchayats,\* one in Hassan taluk and another in Manjarabad (Sakleshpur) taluk, is given in the following paragraphs :—

The Gorur village (Hassan taluk) is situated on the northern bank of the Hemavathy river, at a distance of about 15 miles from the Hassan town. The word Gorur, it is said, is derived from name of a sage, Gokarna, who is said to have performed penance on the bank of the Hemavathy, + *Ooru* (village or place). There is a temple dedicated to Yoga-Narasimha in the south-east of the village, unusual feature of which is that it faces west. It is stated that Gorur came into existence in about 1435 A.D.

The Gorur Village Panchayat has been working since 1927. It is a group panchayat meant for two villages, Gorur and Mallenahalli. Since Mallenahalli is acquired for the Hemavathy project, it is serving only Gorur. In accordance with the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, it was recently reconstituted on 16th October 1968, having 13 seats of which two are

**Working of  
Gorur Village  
Panchayat**

\*Gorur and Kurubathur on which Village Survey Monographs have been brought out as a part of the 1961 census operations.

reserved for women and two for the Scheduled Castes. As per the census conducted by the Village Panchayat in 1968-69 there were 440 houses in the village and the total population was about 2,500. The village is also having at present a floating population of about 2,500, owing to the Hemavathy Project which is in progress. As per the figures furnished by the Village Panchayat, there were 80 graduates, 250 persons who have passed S.S.L.C. and 750 other literates in the village during the year 1969-70.

#### Achievements

The Panchayat got the village electrified in the year 1954. In 1970, there were fifty electric street lights and 192 private connections. In 1956, supply of drinking water through taps was begun, the river Hemavathy being the main source and there were nine street taps and 36 private connections in 1970. Recently, the Village Panchayat got constructed a metalled road running parallel to the Changaravalli channel in the southern part of the village, through the help of the Hemavathy Project authorities at a cost of about Rs. 25,000. The people of the village, particularly the youth, rendered *shramadan* in the construction of this road. In the year 1967, the Panchayat was awarded Rs. 5,000 by the State Government for its best efforts in eradication of untouchability. The Panchayat utilised this amount for the Harijan hostel in the village. The residents of the place contributed to a tune of Rs. 25,000 for the renovation of the Yoga-Narasimha temple, the work of which is nearing completion. At the instance of the Village Panchayat, the residents of the village contributed recently about Rs. 23,000 for the construction of buildings for the veterinary dispensary and maternity ward attached to the L.F. Dispensary, for middle school building site and field and for starting a Taluk Board High School.

The details of the present (1970) approximate annual income from its own sources and expenditure were as given below :—

<i>Income from</i>		<i>Expenditure on</i>	
	Rs. P.		Rs. P.
(1) House tax	1,116-00	(1) Electricity supply	1,150-00
(2) Tax on vacant sites	480-00	(2) Water supply	1,200-00
(3) Tax on electric lights	1,582-50	(3) Water operator and connected establishment	660-00
(4) Water tax	902-00	(4) Miscellaneous	1,070-50
Total :	4,080-50	Total :	4,080-50

The Panchayat receives 30 per cent of the land revenue assigned by the Government. During the year 1969-70, the Government granted a sum of Rs. 2,000 for development works in the village and this amount has been earmarked by the Panchayat for providing drainage to the Harijan colony. The Village Panchayat arranges for the celebration of Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanthi, Republic Day, etc., in which the villagers actively participate.

The Panchayat has planned to construct an open-air theatre and to improve the drainage and roads which are not upto the mark at present. In order to help supplement the income of the farmers during the non-agricultural season, the Panchayat proposes to encourage starting of some cottage industries. The Extension Officer and the village level worker (gramasevak) visit the village now and then and guide the villagers in various activities.

When the Hemavathy Project is completed, the village is likely to be affected owing to its low elevation. Therefore, the Village Panchayat is seriously thinking of shifting the village to a higher place so that it can be free from swamping.

The Kurubathur village in Hethur hobli of Manjarabad taluk (Sakleshpur), is at a distance of about 18 miles from the Sakleshpur town. It has a group panchayat meant for 9 villages including Kurubathur with a total population of 2,885 as in 1961, the population of Kurubathur proper being 340. Kurubathur is also called Shukravarasanthé, because a weekly shandy takes place there on every Friday. In accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Kurubathur Group Panchayat was established on 16th November 1960. Again it was reconstituted in the year 1968. It consists of 13 members all elected on adult franchise. Of these, three are from the Scheduled Castes and two are women members. From among the members are elected the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

**Kurubathur  
Group  
Panchayat**

Since the establishment of this Group Panchayat, it has achieved considerable progress in various fields. A Panchayat building has been constructed at Kurubathur for its office use. Drinking water wells—three in Kurubathur, one in Eachalapura, one in Nidigere—in all six, have been repaired, two wells at Bellur and one well each in Edavarahalli and Bommanakere villages have been newly sunk. It has constructed a school building at Kurubathur, a foot-bridge for Bellur stream, two bridges for Edavarahalli and two bridges for Bellur.

**Achievements**

In the various villages of the group, 15 road repair works were carried out. The Group Panchayat acquired Government land and provided house-building sites to the people of Kurubathur and Nidigere villages. For the Harijans of Bellur village, it acquired land and provided model sites to them.

With a view to improving agriculture which is the main occupation of most of the people of all the villages in the group, the Group Panchayat has been supplying modern agricultural ploughs, weeders, cultivators, etc., besides insecticides and pesticides. It has been encouraging the parents to send their children under compulsory age group to schools regularly. It has been providing clothes, books, slates, etc., as incentives to the backward and depressed class pupils with a view to improving their attendance. It is giving financial aid to the Young Farmers' Association functioning at Hadlahalli and to the schools in its jurisdiction for running mid-day meals scheme successfully. Every year, on the occasion of *Vanamahotsava*, trees are being planted on either side of the village roads.

The Group Panchayat is making efforts to get the villages electrified, to have a veterinary dispensary established, to construct school buildings in Bommanakere, Hadlahalli, Kurubathur and Nidigere villages, to start *Shishuviharas*, one each at Hadlahalli and Kurubathur villages, to construct foot-bridges for the benefit of Ummathur and Eachalapura villages and to start night classes for the illiterates of every village in the group. The Group Panchayat has proposed to build *Bhajane Mandiras* in Bellur, Nidigere and Hadlahalli villages. It has decided to start Young Farmers' Associations in all the villages of the group.

The annual income of the Group Panchayat, which was Rs. 4,033.41 (excluding opening balance) in 1961-62, had increased to Rs. 8,610 (excluding opening balance) in 1969-70. The annual expenditure since inception of the panchayat in 1960 varied from the minimum of Rs. 859 in 1963-64 to the maximum of Rs. 12,703 in 1967-68. At the end of 1969-70, there was a closing balance of Rs. 11,815.84. The following figures indicate the receipts and payments for the years 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1969-70 :—

Year	Receipts		Payments	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1961-62 .. ..	4,033.41		1,365.37	
1965-66 .. ..	3,958.39		2,109.11	
1969-70 .. ..	8,610.00		7,711.23	

The following are the details of receipts and payments of the Kurubathur Group Panchayat for the year 1969-70 :—

<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Payments</i>	
	Rs. P.		Rs. P.
(1) Opening Balance as on 1-4-1969	10,917.01	(1) Secretary's salary	625.00
(2) From cattle pounds	1,465.21	(2) T.A.	235.50
(3) Tax on vacant sites	2.00	(3) Attender's salary	710.00
(4) Sprayer hire charges	12.45	(4) Pond-keeper's salary	285.00
(5) Advances recovered	502.50	(5) Messenger's remunera- tion	218.75
(6) Library fees	3.00	(6) Meeting charges	45.00
(7) House-tax	860.00	(7) Grant to Young Farmers' Association	79.60
(8) Library cess	24.14	(8) Furniture	124.00
(9) Audit recovery	16.00	(9) Radio	165.00
(10) Shop-tax	97.00	(10) Stamps	20.00
(11) Licence fees	100.00	(11) Clothes to Harijan pupils	200.00
(12) Villagers' contribu- tions	85.50	(12) Books	150.00
(13) 30% of land revenue (grant from Govt.)	2,409.26	(13) Repairs to roads and wells	1,798.00
(14) T.D.B. grant for wells	3,000.00	(14) Library cess	106.00
(15) Miscellaneous	33.00	(15) Agricultural imple- ments	105.28
		(16) Mid-day meals	105.40
		(17) National Festivals	45.00
		(18) Advances	2,592.50
		(19) Miscellaneous	101.20
		(20) Closing balance	11,815.84
<b>Total :</b>	<b>19,527.07</b>	<b>Total :</b>	<b>19,527.07</b>

TABLE I

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of various Town Municipalities in Hassan District for the year 1937-38

Sl. No.	Name of Town Municipality	Population	Opening Balance as on 1-7-1938	Income during 1937-38	Total	Expenditure	Closing Balance on 30-6-1938
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan ..	10,544	6,973	69,878	76,851	62,628	14,223
2.	Alur ..	1,999	1,709	7,971	9,680	7,556	2,124
3.	Sakleshpur ..	2,923	26,854	25,100	51,954	25,509	26,445
4.	Belur ..	3,278	1,449	7,118	8,567	6,811	1,756
5.	Arsikere ..	5,831	17,710	31,471	49,181	27,522	21,659
6.	Banavara ..	3,426	892	6,240	7,132	5,953	1,179
7.	Harnahalli ..	2,300	484	1,615	2,099	1,315	784
8.	Channarayapatna ..	3,473	5,258	12,145	17,403	13,083	4,320
9.	Shravanabelagola ..	2,379	2,399	6,107	8,506	7,745	761
10.	Holenarsipur ..	8,147	129	30,698	30,828	29,477	1,350
11.	Arkalgud ..	4,908	2,516	8,450	10,966	7,416	3,550
12.	Konanur ..	2,636	2,554	7,400	9,954	9,025	924
	Total ..		68,927	2,14,193	2,83,120	2,04,040	79,080

NB :—The incidence of taxation ranged from Re. 0-7-11 to Rs. 2-15-6, the average being Rs. 2-1-0 during 1937-38 and Rs. 2-0-1 during 1936-37.

TABLE II

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Town Municipal Councils  
in Hassan District from 1966-67 to 1968-69

Sl. No.	Name of the Town Municipal Council	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan ..	9,43,246	7,93,300	10,40,761	8,98,479	13,18,312	12,69,278
2.	Arsikere ..	4,54,274	4,63,909	4,76,313	4,73,019	5,90,362	4,76,875
3.	Holenarsipur	2,27,646	2,37,162	2,31,046	2,38,319	2,03,931	2,32,980
4.	Arkalgud ..	1,05,060	1,11,118	72,100	75,000	63,585	70,946
5.	Channarayapatna	2,21,039	2,18,740	1,60,787	1,46,797	2,76,805	2,77,289
6.	Belur ..	1,79,593	1,94,228	1,90,153	2,03,104	2,62,473	2,76,837
7.	Sakleshpur ..	2,55,629	2,33,620	2,79,696	2,80,128	2,02,000	2,77,500
8.	Konanur ..	1,15,021	1,09,284	75,485	75,901	77,935	79,692
9.	Banavara ..	50,103	46,492	46,073	37,218	1,88,970	1,69,328
10.	Shravanabelagola	2,28,773	*2,67,323	86,006	93,519	68,645	74,784
11.	Alur ..	34,708	41,564	42,827	46,696	..	..

\*The abnormal increase is owing to the Mahamasthakabhisheka held during that year.

TABLE III

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in Hassan District during the year 1967-68

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk Board	Land Revenue assigned by Government	Rates and Taxes	Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources	Miscellaneous	Education	Grants and contributions	Debt Heads	Total	Opening Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan	1,11,088	60,713	15,411	10,044	3,500	48,000	44,126	2,92,882	1,16,096
2.	Arsikere	64,113	81,358	65,245	38,566	32,254	11,064	34,319	3,26,919	45,035
3.	Channarayapatna	64,903	50,834	888	75	28,448	17,525	49,894	2,12,567	42,527
4.	Holenarsipur	29,234	29,430	13,661	1,149	4,615	3,000	30,122	1,11,211	69,420
5.	Arkalgud	39,903	38,781	15,919	716	9,866	1,06,937	2,222	2,14,344	63,996
6.	Sakleshpur	52,537	81,073	4,806	16,107	34,704	7,075	2,800	1,99,102	1,22,200
7.	Belur	77,284	57,843	11,211	1,920	50,242	7,244	13,823	2,19,567	3,16,157
8.	Alur	11,322	50,269	24,640	1,136	44,529	..	10,301	1,42,197	26,372
	Total	4,50,384	4,50,301	1,51,781	69,713	2,08,158	2,00,845	1,87,607	17,18,789	8,01,803

TABLE IV

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in Hassan District during the year 1967-68

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk Board	General Administration	Public Works	Public Health	Civic Amenities	Education	Health contribution and grant-in-aid	Miscellaneous	Debt Heads	Total	Closing Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan ..	18,496	79,090	34,363	1,600	50,685	300	10,000	48,390	2,42,924	44,017
2.	Arsikere ..	23,760	1,05,632	71,400	5,028	53,641	1,500	1,127	54,982	3,17,070	54,884
3.	Channarayana- patna ..	15,065	35,775	22,890	1,820	78,304	4,576	4,452	49,731	2,12,613	42,481
4.	Holenarsipur ..	10,735	14,639	21,808	250	28,278	150	976	42,360	1,19,196	61,435
5.	Arkalgud ..	22,211	38,039	24,972	5,184	27,141	4,375	24,524	3,119	1,49,565	1,18,775
6.	Sakleshpur ..	14,365	40,182	34,196	7,997	31,036	..	17,412	15,680	1,60,868	1,60,494
7.	Belur ..	11,799	83,650	25,606	4,464	36,014	26	5,933	19,633	1,87,125	3,48,539
8.	Alur ..	11,322	50,269	24,641	1,135	44,530	..	10,301	19,030	1,61,228	7,341
	Total ..	1,27,753	4,47,276	2,59,876	27,478	3,49,629	10,927	74,725	2,52,925	15,50,589	8,37,966

HASSAN DISTRICT

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TABLE V

Statement showing the financial position of the Taluk Development Boards in Hassan District for the year 1967-68

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Taluk Board</i>	<i>Opening Balance on 1-4-1967</i>	<i>Receipts for the year 1967-68</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Expenditure for the year 1967-68</i>	<i>Closing Balance on 31-3-1968</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan ..	1,16,096	2,16,680	3,32,776	2,88,659	44,117
2.	Arsikere ..	45,035	3,26,919	3,71,954	3,11,070	60,884
3.	Channarayapatna ..	42,527	2,12,567	2,55,094	2,12,613	42,481
4.	Holenarsipur ..	69,420	1,11,211	1,80,631	1,19,196	61,435
5.	Arkalgud ..	63,996	2,14,344	2,78,340	1,59,565	1,18,775
6.	Sakleshpur ..	1,22,200	1,99,102	3,21,302	1,60,808	1,60,494
7.	Belur ..	3,16,157	2,19,567	5,35,724	1,87,185	3,48,539
8.	Alur ..	26,372	1,42,197	1,68,569	1,61,228	7,341
	Total ..	8,01,803	16,42,587	24,44,390	16,00,324	8,44,066

TABLE VI

Statement showing the number of Village Panchayats and the number of members elected in various taluks of Hassan District as on 31-3-1969

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Taluk</i>	<i>Number of Village Panchayats</i>	<i>Total number of members</i>	<i>Total number of general seats</i>	<i>Total number of women members</i>	<i>Total number of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe members</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Alur ..	24	284	170	48	66
2.	Belur ..	44	552	336	90	126
3.	Sakleshpur ..	40	486	310	80	96
4.	Arkalgud ..	43	551	388	86	77
5.	Holenarsipur ..	31	403	282	62	59
6.	Channarayapatna ..	61	779	587	122	70
7.	Arsikere ..	74	918	616	149	153
8.	Hassan ..	83	993	718	166	109
	Total ..	400	4,966	3,407	803	756

TABLE VII

## Income and Expenditure of Village Panchayats in Hassan District during the year 1967-68

<i>Head</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Head</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
		Rs.	P.		Rs.	
					P.	
1.	Rates and Taxes levied .. ..	3,37,072.00		1.	General Administration .. ..	1,28,500.00
2.	Revenue derived from Panchayat property .. ..	2,150.00		2.	Public safety .. ..	..
3.	Miscellaneous .. ..	..		3.	Public Works executed by Public Works Department .. ..	..
4.	Education .. ..	..		4.	Public Works executed by Panchayats ..	1,38,000.00
5.	Grants and contributions at 30% of Land Revenue. .. ..	4,68,899.67		5.	Public Health .. ..	..
6.	Grant and contribution at 5% of Land Revenue. .. ..	..		6.	Civic amenities .. ..	81,610.00
7.	Other grants and contributions .. ..	..		7.	Education .. ..	..
				8.	Grants-in-aid and contribution .. ..	..
				9.	Miscellaneous .. ..	8,91,750.00
	Total ..	8,08,121.67			Total ..	12,39,860.00
	Opening Balance ..	8,13,000.00			Closing Balance ..	3,81,261.67
	Total ..	16,21,121.67			Total ..	16,21,121.67