

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Beginnings of local bodies

MUNICIPAL administration was first introduced in the former Hyderabad State by Sir Salar Jung in 1869 A.D. when he was the Prime Minister of that State. A special committee consisting of six members, including four from *paighas* and other estates, was appointed to supervise the working of the local self-governing bodies. The executive head of each municipality was styled as Superintendent of Roads and he was also the president of the municipal committee. Disputes between a municipality and the public of the place were settled by a few respectable persons appointed for the purpose and who were invested with the powers of a small causes court to dispose of money suits upto the value of Rs. 20.

During 1877, a Local Boards Regulation was promulgated authorising the levy of a local cess of one anna in the rupee of land revenue in all settled tracts. This regulation established local boards in the districts of the State with certain defined powers to administer the funds. In 1894, the municipal committees in various places consisted of nine officials, five non-officials and five ex-officials, all nominated by Government. The powers of Local Boards were described in the Regulation of 1899 (a later amended Act) and the Local Boards were permitted to prepare annual budgets, spend substantial sums from the previous year's balance and to supervise works through technical agencies. A Central Board was also set up to control and supervise the Local Boards. Some years later, this Central Board was abolished and its functions were devolved on the Revenue, Education and Medical Departments, so far as the funds allocated to the departments were concerned.

The District Board, constituted under the above Regulation, consisted of seven official members, the Talukdar being the *ex-officio* president and seven non-official members nominated by the Government. The Taluk Boards were subordinate to the District Board and consisted of four officials, including the Tahsildar, and four non-official members nominated by the

Government on the recommendation of the District Board. The power of nomination to Taluk Boards was delegated to the Subedars who were in charge of revenue divisions.

A Local Cess Act was enacted in 1900 and was subsequently amended in 1908, 1910 and 1940 to suit the changing conditions. Although the constitution of Municipal and Town Committees was envisaged in the Local Cess Act of 1900, such committees did not come into existence till as late as 1934. Instead, the Taluk and District Boards were functioning as Municipal Committees. During 1934, the State Government sanctioned the construction of Municipal Committees with a non-official majority for all the district headquarters towns and other bigger towns, while rules for setting up Town Committees in smaller towns were also framed. The Municipal Committees so formed consisted of a president (Senior Revenue Officer), twelve non-official members and three official members. Later measures

The outstanding feature of the local fund administration during the period was the combination of the district and town finances with the unavoidable result that the expenditure on towns, and specially the headquarters towns, was met from the funds collected in the villages. Even in 1913, it was observed that one of the causes of complaint at the time of the institution of Local Boards was that the local funds were mostly spent at the headquarters of the district to the neglect of the tahsils. Although the local cess was collected from the villages, only a negligible amount was spent for the benefit of the villages. Even between 1921 and 1928, the position was no better. It was realised then that no improvements could be expected as long as the income from the cess collected from the raiyats continued to be utilised for expenditure in the towns. A preliminary step was taken during 1929 to separate the district and town budgets whereby it became impossible for District Boards to spend any but the allotted contribution from the local funds on the towns. Thus, more money became available for expenditure in villages since 1930.

During 1941-42, the following regulations were enforced for purposes of better administration of local self-government bodies : (1) The Hyderabad District Boards Act, (2) The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, (3) The Sanitary Powers Act, (4) The Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act and (5) The Local Authorities Loans Act. With the promulgation of these Acts, the administration of the Local Government Department entered a new phase of development. The Regulations provided for elections to local bodies on the basis of interests and also for nomination of members in the following proportions : (a) in the case of District Boards, for every five elected, three nominated

members, and (b) in the case of Municipal Committees, for every two elected, one nominated member. Provision was also made for the constitution of interim District Boards and Municipal Committees consisting solely of nominated members till elections were held. The Acts passed in 1941-42 gave wider scope to the local bodies for the levy of local taxes and for building up stable local finances. Although the local bodies consisted only of nominated members, some progress was made in the general administration of the local self-governing institutions. Till 1946, the Local Government Department was a branch of the Secretariat of the Revenue Department. With the expansion of the activities of the Local Government Department, it was considered expedient to establish a separate Secretariat for the purpose. Accordingly, a separate Local Government Secretariat came into existence in 1946.

**Progressive
steps**

The need for separating the administrative and executive functions of the local bodies is now widely recognised all over the country. The Taxation Enquiry Commission had recommended that a State cadre of Municipal Executive Officers should be formed in each State and that only competent persons with the requisite qualifications should be recruited. In the first Local Self-Government Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in 1948, a resolution was passed recommending a State-wide cadre of service for local bodies. The Government of the old Hyderabad State had recognised the principle of separation of the executive from the administrative functions of the local bodies as early as 1940 when a separate service known as the Dominion Cadre Service was established and a separate fund called the Dominion Cadre Fund was constituted.

Statutory provisions were made in the local enactments for a contribution of 12½ per cent from the income of local bodies towards the central charges of the service. Later, the nomenclatures of Dominion Cadre Service and Dominion Cadre Fund were changed into 'Local Government Service' and 'Local Government Service Fund,' respectively. All important executive posts were brought under the Local Government Service which was directly under the administrative control of Government. All Executive Officers of Municipalities, Licence and Taxation Officers, Court Inspectors, Assistant Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors were brought under the service. The executive functions of the City and Town Municipalities were carried on by the Executive Officers under whom other officers worked.

After 1948, there was a persistent demand for replacement of old Acts by progressive Acts in consonance with the spirit of the times and the replacement of nominated local bodies by elected

local bodies, so that democratic units of administration might begin to function and cater to the needs of the public in a responsible manner. The necessity for enactment of two new Acts was realised by the Government and the following Acts were enacted: (1) Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act of 1950 and (2) Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act of 1951. With the enforcement of these new Acts, elections were held to constitute fresh Town Municipalities. For the first time in the history of the local self-governing institutions in the State, the system of adult suffrage was introduced in the elections held during 1952-53. Soon after the popular Ministry took charge, a progressive measure, viz., the Hyderabad District Boards Bill, was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in 1952 and it was passed in the year 1955. A new Act called the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act was also passed in the year 1956. But due to changes in the structure of the State, the new regulations had not been implemented by all the municipalities. In 1956, there were three City Municipalities in the district at Raichur, Koppal and Gangavati and six Town Municipalities at Sindhanur, Manvi, Kushtagi, Deodurg, Mudgal and Lingsugur. Elections were held last in 1960 under the old Act and the re-constituted municipalities were functioning since then.

In order to bring about uniformity throughout the new **Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964** Mysore State in respect of municipal administration, a new measure called the Mysore Municipalities Act of 1964 was passed, which came into force from 1st April 1965. This new enactment has introduced several changes in various aspects of municipal administration.

According to Section 11 of the new Act, the number of councillors to be elected is 15 if the population of a town does not exceed 20,000, including one reserved seat for women and one for Scheduled Castes. The new Act also provides for an increase of four members for every 10,000 of population in excess of 20,000. Section 42(ii) of the new Act provides that the term of office of the president and the vice-president may be four years. However, if the Municipal Councils concerned so decide, elections to the office of the president and vice-president may be held every year. Under Section 340 of the new Act, the Chief Officer has the right to attend the meeting of the Municipal Council or any Committee of the Council and take part in the discussions, but without, of course, the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote.

While according to the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act of 1951, specific powers were not conferred upon Municipal Commissioners and Chief Officers to accord permission for construction of buildings and collection of dues, according to

Sections 330 and 338 of the new Act such powers are vested in the Municipal Commissioners and the Chief Officers. While the sources of income were limited as per the Hyderabad Act of 1951, the new Act of Mysore has made comprehensive provisions for levying taxes and rates. In connection with providing any amenities to the public and taking up any developmental works, the municipalities had to obtain a specific Government order as per the Hyderabad Act of 1951. But the new Act of 1964 has conferred necessary financial powers on the Municipal Committees in this respect. Elections to the municipalities are now being held and the Municipal Councils being re-constituted under the provisions of the new Act. There are now one City Municipal Council at Raichur and eight Town Municipalities at Koppal, Gangavati, Sindhanur, Manvi, Kushtagi, Deodurg, Mudgal and Lingsugur. At present, Raichur is the only town in the district with a population of more than 50,000.

**Raichur City
Municipality**

Raichur city, being the district headquarters, is fairly big with an area of four sq. miles. As per the 1961 census, the population of the city was 63,329. The Municipality was first set up in the year 1931 under the Local Cess Act of 1900 of the former Hyderabad State. There were 15 members, of whom 12 were non-officials and three officials, the District Collector being the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee. The first body elected on the basis of adult suffrage was constituted in the year 1952 under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act of 1951. Again, the Municipality was re-constituted in the year 1960 under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. With the promulgation of the uniform Mysore Municipalities Act of 1964, elections were again held in 1969 under the new Act. The present Municipal Council has 31 seats, four of which are reserved for Scheduled Castes and two for women.

In the past, the Raichur city had been facing an acute problem of drinking water and for want of protected water, the people used to suffer from guinea-worm and other water-borne diseases. The main source of water to the city was wells—public and private—which could not cope up with the increasing needs of the people. Later, the Municipality thought of getting water from a source other than wells and resolved to draw its water supply from the Krishna river which flows at a distance of only 13 miles from Raichur. Under the Hyderabad Government, a scheme was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,67,730 with the object of supplying ten gallons of water per head for 40,000 people. The scheme called the Silver Jubilee Water Works was put through and the Works were inaugurated in the year 1936 at Devarsugur. The water was being supplied through pipes, following the process of cleaning, filtering and chlorinating. As this was also found inadequate to the needs of the growing city, a

remodelled scheme of water supply was taken up in 1966-67 at an estimated cost of about Rs. 9.48 lakhs, and was completed in 1968-69. At present, water is being supplied at the rate of 18.4 gallons per head and even this is being felt inadequate owing to the rapid increase in population. As in April 1969, there were 3,074 pipe connections and 422 stand posts in the city.

With a view to meeting the increased needs of water for the growing population of the city, the Municipality has taken up yet another comprehensive water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 67.5 lakhs, the source of water for this scheme being the Tungabhadra Canal near Rampur, at a distance of two miles from Raichur. The scheme, having been duly approved by the Government, the foundation-stone for the same was laid on 28th April 1968. For the implementation of the scheme, the Municipality has raised a loan of Rs. 43.33 lakhs from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. There is no underground drainage and the city is served by surface drains. The municipal authorities have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for an underground drainage scheme, which has also been taken up along with the comprehensive water supply scheme. In order to prevent stagnation of water at important places, the Municipality has taken up construction of new surface drains. During the four years from 1965-66 to 1968-69, the Municipality had spent Rs. 1,38,958 on the drainage works.

Comprehensive water supply scheme

The Municipality is not running any educational institutions, but is extending all possible help towards the development of education. So far, it has given free sites in eight different areas of the city for construction of school buildings and has spent Rs. 47,740 towards construction of seven class rooms in various schools. It is running a good library and maintaining seven parks. Of these, the Mahaboob Gulshan is the oldest park. The others are the Gandhi Park, Ramashala Park, Library Park, Ganganivasa Park, park opposite to Sath-Kacheri and Devarsugur filter-bed park. The City Park (*i.e.*, Mahaboob Gulshan) along the Station Road is the largest one, with an area of 15 acres, which contains also the Nehru Children's Park and which is equipped with play things worth Rs. 5,000 donated by the Rotary Club. A rest house is also being maintained by the Municipality. The Municipality sanctioned varying amounts of grants to the (1) Kranti Club, (2) Karnataka Sangha and (3) Pharmacy College during 1968-69.

There were six Sanitary Inspectors in the Municipality, as in April 1969, to look after the sanitation of the city. They are assisted by 100 male labourers, 90 female labourers and 35 scavengers. A Junior Sanitary Inspector has been exclusively posted for the vaccination work. A record of births and deaths

Health and sanitation

is maintained by the Municipality by obtaining the information through the Sanitary Inspectors of different circles and medical institutions. There are 19 public latrines, 12 public urinals and 158 dust-bins. Two lorries, two tempos and one tractor are being maintained for removing the refuse. Since the present staff strength is found inadequate, the Municipality has a proposal for creating sixty more posts for further improvement in sanitation.

Roads

The City Municipality has under its jurisdiction the following types of roads :—

(1) Cement-Concrete roads	..	2.60 miles
(2) Metal roads	..	5.32 miles
(3) Asphalt roads	..	6.00 miles
(4) Murram roads	..	5.72 miles

With a view to keeping the roads and lanes free from dust, an important programme of paving them with Shahabad slabs has been taken up and 17,800 sq. metres of streets and lanes have been thus paved so far.

The road works were being executed through the State Public Works Department prior to the sanction of a Municipal Engineer to this city. Now the Municipality itself is carrying on this work under the supervision of the Municipal Engineer. For this purpose, it has purchased a new diesel road roller at a cost of Rs. 55,600. For the construction of roads, the amount spent during the four years from 1965-66 to 1968-69 was Rs. 2,28,816.52, as follows :—

1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
43,076	.53	57,721	.00	57,381	.68	70,637	.31

In April 1969, there were 2,746 street lights in the city, of which 650 were tube lights, 103 were Asra lights and the rest ordinary lights. The Municipality has decided to fix further 300 tube lights during the year 1969-70.

Income

The sources of income of the Municipality are the octroi, building tax, water tax, toll tax, vehicle tax, entertainment tax, land, building and travellers' bungalow rents, income from gardens, sale and auction of land, boring fees, sale of manure, market fees, income from the cattle pound, slaughter house and weekly bazaar, building permission fees, licence fees, auction of bus stand hotel, profession tax, fines, projection fees, betterment charges, etc. About 11 years ago, its income was Rs. 5,15,454.33

while the expenditure was Rs. 3,95,598.89. As against this, the income and expenditure of the Municipality for the latest year, i.e., 1968-69, were Rs. 22,56,422.19 and Rs. 14,01,966.15 respectively. Besides its own sources of income, it also received Government grants to the tune of Rs. 53,000 during the years from 1964-65 to 1967-68, out of which it expended Rs. 17,366. A comprehensive table indicating the principal heads of income and expenditure for the year 1968-69 is given below :—

<i>Receipts from</i>	Rs.	P.
1. Octroi ..	13,82,958	85
2. Building tax ..	2,44,428	91
3. General water tax ..	73,670	81
4. Toll tax ..	30,963	70
5. Vehicle tax ..	43,613	27
6. Cattle pound ..	1,619	27
7. Entertainment tax ..	1,44,159	01
8. Duty on T.P. ..	19	00
9. Land rent ..	2,957	00
10. Building rent ..	2,109	81
11. Rent of T.B. ..	399	00
12. Income from gardens ..	426	00
13. Sale and auction of land ..	20,554	94
14. Sale of water ..	1,39,212	05
15. Boring fees ..	2,426	52
16. Fines and miscellaneous ..	4,413	73
17. Sale of manure ..	11,633	00
18. Auction of pig manure ..	7,001	00
19. Osmania and Station markets ..	24,050	00
20. Slaughter house ..	2,806	25
21. Weekly bazaar ..	8,800	00
22. Building permission fees ..	20,104	25
23. Licence fees ..	6,781	00
24. Auction of bus stand hotel
25. Profession tax
26. Fines ..	3,476	04
27. Projection fees ..	25,790	00
28. Betterment charges ..	52,048	25
Total ..	22,56,411	66

<i>Expenditure on</i>	Rs.	P.
1. General administration ..	3,61,696	78
2. Electricity and purchase of bulbs, etc.	1,07,938	46
3. Public health ..	2,88,788	32
4. Conservancy ..	3,78,851	06
5. Epidemics ..	922	26
6. Slaughter house ..	1,493	00
7. T.B. (Sarai) ..	3,378	33
8. Gardens ..	39,574	13
9. Festivals ..	488	63
10. Public works ..	1,20,685	96
11. Library, games articles and allowance to Physical Instructor.	2,733	56
12. Government grants and contributions.	40,105	51
13. Miscellaneous ..	55,310	15
Total ..	14,01,966	15

The different types of vehicles licensed by the City Municipality as in April 1969 were :—

1. Private cycles	2,296
2. Hiring cycles	499
3. Government cycles	17
4. Rickshaw taxies	500
5. Single bullock carts	434
6. Double bullock carts	36
7. Private carts	5
8. Private tongas	2
9. Taxi tongas	31
10. Four-wheeled carts	26

**Development
Plans**

With a view to improving the city of Raichur and to providing better civic facilities to the residents, the Municipal Council sanctioned a four-year plan in October 1968. When this scheme is implemented, it is expected that the historic city of Raichur would gain a new and better look. These works are estimated

to cost about Rs. 1.65 crores and the following various types of works are proposed to be taken up :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Proposed works</i>	<i>Estimated cost</i>
		Rs.
1.	Construction of residential quarters.	17,50,000
2.	Construction of Municipal Pravasi-Mandir.	2,00,000
3.	Construction of markets ..	11,00,000
4.	Construction of City Hall ..	3,50,000
5.	Construction of Stadium ..	3,00,000
6.	Construction of Swimming Pool ..	2,00,000
7.	Construction of Municipal Office buildings.	1,50,000
8.	Formation of children's parks ..	1,00,000
9.	Widening of roads and asphaltting them.	15,00,000
10.	Formation of road circles ..	2,00,000
11.	Construction of public utility works.	6,50,000
12.	Avenue plantation and city survey...	50,000
13.	Construction of open drains ..	6,00,000
14.	Construction of Tonga and Rickshaw stands.	75,000
15.	Electrification of new extensions and road circles.	3,00,000
16.	Acquisition of lands for extension of the city.	7,00,000
17.	Roads for extensions ..	5,00,000
18.	Drainage for extensions ..	3,00,000
19.	Pavement to narrow lanes ..	5,00,000
20.	Machineries ..	2,00,000
21.	Comprehensive water supply ..	67,00,000
22.	Miscellaneous ..	75,000
	Total ..	1,65,00,000

Prior to 1951, the civic affairs of Koppal town were being administered by a Municipal Committee entirely nominated by the Government. Under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951, it was envisaged to set up an elected body with the addition of a small number of nominated members. Accordingly a new Council was constituted in May 1952 with 24 members, of whom 17 were elected and seven nominated including the Tahsildar, the Medical Officer and the Public Works Supervisor. Under the 1951 Regulation, for the first time, the town had an elected president. The Municipal Council of the town was reconstituted on 1st June 1960 under the Hyderabad District

**Koppal Town
Municipality**

Municipalities Act, 1956. Elections for the third time were held in February 1964, and for the fourth time in December 1968 as per the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964. It is a fairly big town. As per the 1951 Census, the population of the town was 17,314 and as per the 1961 Census, it was 19,530 and the present population of the town is estimated to be approximately 26,000. The area of the town is 2.9 square miles while the number of houses in it is 4,585.

The present Council has 15 seats, out of which one is reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for women.

The municipal area has three miles of metal road, one mile and four furlongs of tar road and two miles and three furlongs of murrum road. Besides a good number of Mysore State Road Transport Corporation buses, it is stated that about 600 cycles, nine lorries, eight private cars and ten jeeps ply in the municipal limits every day.

There are two Sanitary Inspectors to look after the sanitation of the town. The conservancy staff consists of 48 persons. A lorry has been purchased recently for the removal of refuse.

As in April 1969, there were 595 ordinary electric street lights and 45 fluorescent lights in the town.

The town is being supplied with protected water, the scheme of which was completed in the year 1963-64 at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.43 lakhs. In April 1969, there were 520 private connections, and 50 public taps.

The main sources of income of the Municipality are property tax, profession tax, entertainment tax and octroi. The income and expenditure of the Municipality during the past five years from 1964-65 to 1968-69 were as given below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1964-65	..	1,66,503	1,85,415
1965-66	..	2,25,005	1,91,631
1966-67	..	2,74,471	2,45,305
1967-68	..	2,84,739	3,38,766
1968-69	..	3,33,617	2,74,208

**Gangavati
Town
Municipality**

A Municipality was first constituted at Gangavati on 12th December 1953, with elected members under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951. For the second

time, it was reconstituted under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. The present body was formed under the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964. The Council consists of 15 elected members of which 13 seats are general ones, one reserved for Scheduled Castes and another for women.

As per the 1951 Census the population of the town was only 16,263 and it had increased to 19,026 by 1961. The present population is estimated to be about 25,000. The area of the town is $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Municipality is maintaining two miles of metal road and one mile of tar road. The town is served by two-and-a-half miles of surface drains. The Municipality is evincing a keen interest in electrifying the town. At the end of 1964, there were 525 street lights of which 15 were mercury vapour lamps, 160 tube lights and 350 ordinary lights. To look after the sanitation of the town, there were two Junior Sanitary Inspectors assisted by a staff of five peons, 30 male labourers, 39 female labourers and six scavengers. A tractor and a tempo were maintained for the removal of refuse; recently, a lorry was also purchased for this purpose. The Sanitary Inspectors also attend to the work of vaccination, inoculations and prevention of food adulteration in the town.

The main source of water supply to the town is the left bank main canal of the Tungabhadra Project. The Council has decided to undertake a water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.5 lakhs in order to provide protected water. Along with it, it has also intended to take up an underground drainage scheme.

The Municipality is contributing a sum of Rs. 5,000 annually to Sri Kottureshwara Vidya Vardhaka High School. It has formed a park called the Nehru Memorial Park, which is being well-maintained with 75 varieties of decorative plants. Besides, it is maintaining a reading room well-supplied with daily newspapers, magazines and periodicals in different languages.

For providing surface drains to all the localities in the town, it has spent about five lakhs of rupees so far. Roads to a length of about ten miles have been formed in the town and several main roads have been black-topped.

The various sources of income of the Municipality are octroi, toll, vehicle and animal tax, weekly bazaar tax, entertainment tax, tax on transfer of immovable properties, building and land rent, meat market rent, sale of land, slaughter house fee, fines, sale of town refuse, building permit fee, licence fee, etc. The incidence of taxation for the year 1968-69 was about Rs. 38 per head. The

receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the past five years from 1964-65 to 1968-69 are as given below :—

Year		Receipts	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1964-65	..	2,51,633	1,97,072
1965-66	..	3,52,346	3,56,133
1966-67	..	3,20,841	5,17,076
1967-68	..	9,23,306	7,33,394
1968-69	..	7,13,309	8,61,367

**Sindhanur
Town
Municipality**

A Town Municipality was first constituted at Sindhanur in November 1953 under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951. The same body continued in power till 1961 under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. Elections were held in 1961 and the Municipality was re-constituted. Again, it was re-constituted in 1964 for the third time and since then it has been functioning as per the new Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964.

The area of the town is one square mile and its population in 1961 was 9,455 and the present population is estimated to be about 15,000. There are six wards in the Municipality with 21 blocks. The town has no protected water supply at present. The main sources of water have been wells and the stream flowing nearby. During summer, the residents face hardships and sometimes there have been cases of cholera attack owing to use of unprotected water from the stream. Recently, the Government have sanctioned a water supply scheme, under the National Rural Water Supply Programme, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.64 lakhs, the main source of water for the scheme being the Tungabhadra *nala* flowing adjacent to the town. The work of this scheme is now in progress.

Prior to 1964, the Municipality used to put up about a dozen petromax lights in the main bazaar and about 30 lanterns in the other localities of the town. Electricity was first supplied to the town in 1964 and, as in April 1969, there were 250 electric street lights in the town. The Municipality has under its jurisdiction 3- $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of metal road and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of tar road. There is a Junior Sanitary Inspector to look after the sanitation of the town. He is assisted by a conservancy staff consisting of 10 female sweepers, two male labourers, two male scavengers and one female scavenger.

The Municipality has started a girls' high school from the school year 1969-70. It is planning to extend the town in all directions keeping in view its rapid growth owing to the central

position it occupies in the Tungabhadra Project area ; it is also considering proposals for construction of a town hall and municipal library, establishment of a regulated market and a vegetable market, pavement of roads and lanes and providing of drains, wherever possible, and construction of quarters for scavengers and sweepers.

The sources of income of the Municipality are property tax, profession tax, vehicle and animal tax, entertainment tax, transfer of property tax, tax on motor vehicles, vegetable market fee and weekly bazaar fee, cattle pound, licence fees, building permit fees, octroi, etc. The receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the last five years from 1963-64 to 1967-68 were as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1963-64 ..	49,331	53,007
1964-65 ..	84,753	64,448
1965-66 ..	65,866	70,456
1966-67 ..	88,277	62,126
1967-68 ..	93,351	70,288

The Manvi Town Municipal Council was first constituted under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951. Then there were 18 members—12 elected and six nominated. The present body was constituted under the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964. The area of the Municipality is 5.5 square miles. As per the 1961 Census, the population of the town was 8,715 which is estimated to have increased to about 12,000 by April 1969. There are now five territorial divisions, with 2,616 houses, in the town. The Municipality maintains 181' of cement road, 3,230' of murrum road and 750' of water bound macadam road. In April 1969, there were 100 bicycles, six lorries, 10 jeeps and 25 tractors in the town.

**Manvi Town
Municipality**

The main source of water supply to the town is a tank situated nearby, from which water is drawn and supplied through taps. It maintains a park and a children's play-ground. Its receipts and expenditure during the three years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 were as under :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1966-67 ..	54,080	62,763
1967-68 ..	75,476	90,911
1968-69 ..	61,070	61,874

**Kushtagi
Town
Municipality**

A Municipal Council was first constituted for the Kushtagi town on 14th December 1953 under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951. There were then 10 elected members and five nominated members. The present Municipal Council was constituted in February 1969 as per the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964.

The area of the town is about 1.3 sq. miles, while its population, as per the 1961 Census, was 7,204 and it had increased to about 10,100 by 1969. There are four blocks in the town with about 1,500 houses. Wells are the main source of water supply to the town. In 1969, there were 180 electric street lights in the place. While the income of the Municipality was Rs. 26,567 about 10 years ago (*i.e.*, in 1957-58), it had increased to Rs. 47,657 by 1967-68; similarly, while the expenditure in 1957-58 was Rs. 18,853, it had also increased to Rs. 31,177 by the year 1967-68. The Municipality is maintaining a garden. The town is being extended gradually.

**Deodurg Town
Municipality**

The population of the Deodurg town, as per the census of 1961 was 8,560 and the present population is approximately 10,000. The town has an area of one and-a-half square miles. Its Municipality with 11 elected and six nominated members was inaugurated on the 26th December 1953, as per the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act of 1951. The present Council was constituted under the new Mysore Municipalities Act of 1964, in February, 1969. There are five divisions in the town with 2,159 houses. The Municipality is maintaining two-and-a-quarter miles of metal road, half-a-mile of murram road and a mile of black-topped road. As in April 1969, there were 196 electric street lights in the town.

The receipts and expenditure of the Town Municipality during the year 1957-58 were Rs. 26,311 and Rs. 29,566 respectively. During the recent three years, *i.e.*, from 1966-67 to 1968-69, the corresponding figures were:—

Year	Income Expenditure	
	Rs.	Rs.
1966-67	52,019	39,829
1967-68	60,525	77,629
1968-69	40,144	49,630

**Mudgal
Town
Municipality**

The population of the Mudgal town, as per the 1961 Census, was 8,916 and it had increased to about 10,500 by 1969. The area of the town is 2.5 square miles and there are five wards and 15 blocks with 2,500 houses. Under the Hyderabad Municipal

and Town Committees Act, 1951, a Municipal Council was constituted for the town on the 17th December 1953 with 12 elected and six nominated members. The present body was constituted in February 1969 under the new Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964.

The Municipality has, under its jurisdiction, two-and-a-half miles of metal road and four miles of murrum road. The town is served by surface drains. There were 18 drinking water wells and 162 electric street lights as in April 1969. The income and expenditure of the Town Municipality about 10 years ago (*i.e.*, in 1957-58) were Rs. 13,858 and Rs. 10,243 respectively and the figures for the recent three years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 were as follows :—

Year	Income Expenditure	
	Rs.	Rs.
1966-67	.. 30,987	46,823
1967-68	.. 37,337	44,036
1968-69	.. 22,369	27,390

The present population of the Lingsugur town is about 11,000, Lingsugur while it was 9,565 as per the 1961 Census. The area of the town Town while it was 5.5 square miles. The Town Municipal Council was first Municipality constituted in 1953 under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951, with 12 elected and six nominated members. The present Council was constituted in February 1969 under the new Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964. The Municipality is maintaining two miles of metal road and a mile of tar road. As in April 1969, there were 27 drinking water wells, besides a big tank adjacent to the town, which serves the needs of water supply to the people of the town. A new scheme for supplying protected tank-water through taps was in progress during July 1969. The streets are provided with 180 ordinary electric lights, 12 mercury vapour lamps and 16 tube lights.

Whereas in 1957-58, the income of the Municipality was Rs. 25,027 and expenditure Rs. 25,190, the corresponding figures during the recent three years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 were as under :—

Year	Income Expenditure	
	Rs.	Rs.
1966-67	.. 64,163	43,560
1967-68	.. 41,161	63,626
1968-69	.. 58,314	55,870

District
Board

A District Board was first set up at Raichur in accordance with the Dastoorul-mal (Regulation) of 1889, which envisaged the constitution of Taluk and District Boards. An year earlier, to the constitution of District Boards, local cess, at the rate of one anna in the rupee of land revenue, was collected in the *Khalsa* areas of the State. The jurisdiction of the Raichur District Board covered only the rural areas. The Board was reconstituted in 1956 under a notification of the Hyderabad Government dated 1st October 1956 and it was governed by the Hyderabad District Boards Act, 1955 (Act 1 of 1955). There were 23 nominated members on the Board, out of whom five were officials and 18 non-officials. The Deputy Commissioner of the Raichur district was its *ex-officio* president. An Executive Officer looked after the day-to-day administration. He was assisted by an Executive Engineer, a Local Engineer and three Supervisors.

The District Board maintained its own engineering establishment. Under Section 80 of the District Board Act referred to above, construction, repairs and maintenance of roads, planting and preservation of trees along the roads, maintenance of markets, repairs of wells and tanks, maintenance of cattle pounds and ferries, location of village sites, vaccination and sanitary arrangements in *Jatras* and *Urses* and maintenance of primary school buildings were the special responsibility of the Board. Under Section 81 of the Act, there were certain discretionary powers vested in the Board like the development of co-operatives, preservation of cattle and other livestock, maintenance of public parks, libraries and reading rooms, child welfare and marketing. The Board was maintaining all approach roads to villages within a length of two miles. In 1957-58, the Board had spent Rs. 11,760 on construction and maintenance of such roads.

The main sources of income of the Board were the local cess, fees on ferries, tax on property and lands and fees on cattle pounds. The local cess was collected at the rate of two annas per rupee of land revenue. During revenue collections, the village officers were paid a special commission of 3 per cent of the collections for attending to this item of work. In 1957-58, the Board derived its income under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Local cess	2,06,743
Entertainment tax	3,159
Fee collections	10,615
Property and lands	16,801
Ferries	25,113
Grants	15,000
Cattle pound	6,879
Other fees	487
Miscellaneous	530
Debit account	2,079

A total income of Rs. 2,87,406 was derived in that year. The balance at the disposal of the District Board, on 1st April 1957, was Rs. 7,29,655 while the balance at the close of the year 1957-58 was Rs. 6,89,011. In 1957-58, the Board spent Rs. 11,626 as administrative charges, Rs. 9,314 on public works, Rs. 33,709 on education, Rs. 35,507 on public health and sanitation, Rs. 3,873 on miscellaneous items and Rs. 3,307 on debit charges. A sum of Rs. 1,26,078 was spent from the balance of previous year. The total expenditure during the year came to Rs. 3,28,050.

The Board was maintaining two bungalows for travellers, one at Gurgunta in Lingsugur taluk and the other at Bhanapur in Yelburga taluk. Three Ayurvedic Dispensaries were being maintained, one each at Yergera and Mangalur in Yelburga taluk and Hanamsagar in Kushtagi taluk. All these three dispensaries were started in 1957-58 and each one of them was getting Rs. 2,000 as grant out of the Board's budgetary provisions. The District Health Officer controlled these dispensaries. Though no schools were directly managed by the District Board, a sum of Rs. 20,630 was spent in 1957-58 for supply of furniture and books to several primary schools. Some school buildings were also maintained from out of the funds of the Board.

The Board had come forward with generous contributions to several capital works. A sum of Rs. one lakh had been given for the new civil hospital building at Raichur. Another sum of Rs. 30,000 was earmarked for the Laxmi Venkatesh Desai College building in Raichur. At the request of the Gulbarga Engineering College authorities, the Board also gave a sum of Rs. 25,000 to the college. The public health and vaccination work in the district was under the control of the District Medical Officer. The Board was also spending some money to pay for the Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 187 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, a District Development Council was constituted for Raichur district on the 1st April 1960 in place of the former District Board. This body is presided over by the District Deputy Commissioner and the District Development Assistant functions as its secretary. The Council consists of members of Parliament elected from the district and members of the State Legislature, also elected from the district, presidents of all the Taluk Boards, officers of various development departments, together with a member of the Scheduled Castes and a lady member. The total number of members on the Council during 1967-68 was 39. It had three sub-committees, one each for (1) amenities, (2) agriculture and (3) social education and rural arts and crafts. Each committee met three times in that year.

**District
Development
Council**

The Council scrutinises and approves the budgets of the Taluk Development Boards and reviews their progress of work. It guides the various agencies in the implementation of plan and non-plan schemes relating to developmental works in the district. In short, it is an advisory and co-ordinating agency of all developmental works in the district.

**Taluk
Development
Boards**

Under the uniform Act of 1956 already referred to, Taluk Development Boards have been established, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the areas served by the town municipalities. The taluks having a total population of one lakh and above are provided with a Board consisting of 19 members. In other taluks, where the total population is less than a lakh, the Board consists of 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. On each Taluk Board, not more than two seats are also reserved for women. The Block Development Officers are the Chief Executive Officers of these Boards.

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. Hitherto 25 per cent of the land revenue of the area was 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 from 1969-70. The entire local cess on land revenue and the water cess collected in the area are also assigned to the 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, tax on animals brought for sale, etc. The total income and expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in the district during 1967-68 were Rs. 29,48,012 and Rs. 22,80,758 respectively.

Elections

Elections to all the nine Taluk Development Boards were held in 1961 and also later in 1968. In the 1968 elections, 155 members were elected, of whom 17 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 14 were lady members. The following table shows the number of members in each of the Taluk Development Boards:—

Sl. No.	Taluk Board	No. of members		
		General	Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes	Reserved for women
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Raichur	14	3	2
2.	Manvi	15	2	2
3.	Deodurg	12	2	1
4.	Lingsugur	15	2	2
5.	Sindhanur	12	2	1
6.	Kushtagi	13	1	1
7.	Koppal	15	2	2
8.	Gangavati	13	1	1
9.	Yelburga	15	2	2
Total ..		124	17	14

The Taluk Development Boards in the district have been, **Achievements** *inter alia*, attending to the formation of roads, construction and repairs of school buildings and minor irrigation works, maintenance of health unit-type of dispensaries, markets, pravasi mandirs, construction and repairs of public wells, etc. The allotment, expenditure and balance of budget for various items of works undertaken by the Taluk Development Boards for the year 1967-68 were as given hereunder :—

Sl. No.	Item of work	Allotment		Expenditure		Balance	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Roads	2,00,227-00		74,403-00		1,25,823-23	
2.	Primary school buildings ..	5,73,317-00		2,80,832-16		2,92,484-84	
3.	Minor irrigation works ..	34,093-00		26,615-00		7,478-00	

1	2	3		4		5	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
4.	Maintenance of 14 hospitals	13,70,935-00	10,95,458-29	2,61,476-71			
5.	Veterinary dispensaries (only in Manvi, Deodurg, Lingsugur and Koppal taluks).	6,550-00	2,564-99	3,985-01			
6.	Pravasi Mandirs	5,000-00	4,923-59	76-41			
7.	Public wells, tanks and water works.	52,307-00	41,738-82	10,568-18			
8.	Conferences and seminars on agriculture and industries.	9,679-00	7,799 00	1,798-00			
9.	Social education	26,308-94	18,299-98	8,008-96			
10.	Development of agriculture ..	51,500-00	30,271-66	21,228-34			
11.	Measures for amelioration of Scheduled Castes.	73,500-00	44,367-15	29,132-85			
12.	Maintenance of 18 Taluk Board High Schools.	3,39,277-00	2,28,926-00	1,10,351-00			
13.	Scarcity relief works	500-00	400-00	100-00			
14.	Contributions to institutions ..	53,903-00	19,709-88	34,193-12			

Three tables showing the income, expenditure and financial position of the Taluk Development Boards in the district during the years 1968-69 are appended at the end of the chapter (*vide* tables 1, 2 and 3).

Panchayat Raj

Village Panchayat administration was introduced in Raichur district in 1942 with the enforcement of the Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act of 1942. Immediately after the enforcement of the Constitution of India Act, the Hyderabad Gram Panchayats Act, 1951, was ushered in, repealing the earlier Act to enable the Government to establish village panchayats on the basis of adult suffrage. Some of the salient features of the new Act were: (1) the population limit for the establishment of a panchayat was lowered from 2,500 to 1,000; (2) the system of selection of panchayat members by Collectors was replaced by direct election by the people on the system of adult franchise; (3) appointment of Executive Officers (*Karbharis*) for the day-to-day administration; (4) provision of fifteen per cent of the land revenue of the village plus 33 1/3 per cent of the local cess to finance the

panchayats; and (6) provision for the constitution of Nyaya Panchayats in the villages.

Due to financial difficulties, the then State Government was not in a position to contribute, as prescribed, 15 per cent of the land revenue to the panchayats and, as a measure to restrict the expenditure on this account, it was decided that no new panchayats should be established until the State finances improved. Till the end of 1952-53, no new panchayats were formed. But this state of affairs could no longer be allowed to continue, nor was it desirable to damp the enthusiasm of the rural people who were anxious to have village panchayats. It was, therefore, decided that permission should be given to constitute village panchayats in such villages where the villagers undertook to run the panchayats without government help. The panchayats in the district were empowered to levy, with the previous sanction of government, house tax, profession tax, vehicle and animal tax, entertainment tax, *barbardari* tax, pilgrim tax, market fees, fees for the use of slaughter houses and fees for cattle stands.

In all, there were about 160 village panchayats in the district of Raichur constituted under the Hyderabad Gram Panchayats Act, 1951 (Act VIII of 1951). Taluk-wise their numbers were as follows: Raichur—25, Manvi—18, Deodurg—14, Lingsugur—14, Sindhanur—9, Kushtagi—19, Koppal—18, Gangavati—14 and Yelburga—26. The adult franchise system was followed in the matter of electing members to the panchayats. One member for every 150 of the population was elected by all those who were empowered to vote. It was, however, laid down that the total number of members in the panchayat was, in no case, to exceed 12 and should in no case be less than six. Seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The *Sarpanch* (President) and *Upa-Sarpanch* (Vice-President) were elected by the members. The panchayat elections were held once in three years. Adult franchise

The powers and functions of the village panchayats were laid down fully in the statute. In addition to undertaking various ameliorative duties, the panchayats had also to frame programmes for increased food production in the villages. The panchayat administration had, in particular, to supervise the reclamation of waste lands and bring such lands under cultivation, effect land reforms, set up granaries and warehouses, construct tanks, village roads, bridges, latrines, urinals, *dharmashalas*, *sarais* and *chhatras*, supervise maternity and child welfare measures and the like.

Under Section 164 of the Gram Panchayats Act, power was vested in the State Government to establish Nyaya Panchayats for the administration of criminal and civil justice in each village and groups of villages. No Nyaya Panchayats had, however,

been established. A proposal for the formation of 311 group panchayats covering 1,056 villages had been forwarded to government for sanction. Elections in 135 panchayats, under the new adult franchise system, had been completed between 1952 and 1954. In 25 panchayats, elections were still due. Taxes had been levied according to law in 96 panchayats. The total population covered by these 160 panchayats was 2,90,543. They together had 830 elected members and 210 nominated members.

**Financial
position**

The village panchayats collected Rs. 89,412 by way of taxes on houses, lands and general property in 1957-58, Rs. 21,288 by way of trade and profession tax and Rs. 15,025 by way of entertainment tax. The total tax amount for the year worked out to Rs. 1,25,725, the incidence of taxation per head of population being 60 paise. The State Government also gave a grant of Rs. 1,96,428.

As against this the panchayats spent, during that year, Rs. 33,637 for general administration and collection charges, Rs. 43,540 on lighting, Rs. 11,073 on water supply, Rs. 9,196 on drainage and sanitation, Rs. 36,606 on conservancy, Rs. 3,078 on medical and public health, Rs. 51,892 on roads and buildings and Rs. 8,426 on miscellaneous items.

**Uniform
measure**

A new uniform Act for the regulation and administration of village panchayats and local boards in the new State of Mysore was passed by the Mysore Legislature in 1959 and this Act, called the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, came into force in the State in 1959 as already referred to earlier. As a result, the District Boards were abolished and a three-tier development oriented system of local self-governing institutions was introduced, consisting of Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and District Development Councils. It was envisaged that a panchayat should be established in every village or a group of villages having a population of not less than 1,500 but not exceeding 10,000, and that each panchayat should have not less than eleven and not more than nineteen members with reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in proportion to their population, two seats also being reserved for women in each panchayat.

The new Act constituted a progressive step in the direction of democratic decentralisation of the administrative set-up. It aimed at the panchayats and taluk boards becoming primary functionaries for all forms of development in the rural areas. The panchayats were assigned 35 per cent of the annual land revenue collections in their respective jurisdictions in order to help them to carry on the functions entrusted to them. Recently, Government have enhanced this percentage to 40.

The panchayat elections were held in this district, under the provisions of the new enactment, in February 1968 and 411 panchayats were re-constituted. These panchayats, covering a total population of 9,38,740, consist of 5,331 members including 599 members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and 839 lady members. All the panchayats have their chairmen and vice-chairmen elected under the relevant provisions of the Act. A statement giving particulars about the re-constituted panchayats, taluk-wise, is given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of village panchayats	No. of members elected and nominated	No. of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members	No. of women members
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Raichur	49	616	78	96
2.	Manvi	46	606	65	95
3.	Deodurg	49	619	91	100
4.	Lingsugur	54	702	72	111
5.	Sindhhanur	37	485	60	74
6.	Kushtagi	47	610	50	96
7.	Koppal	39	521	51	82
8.	Gangavati	41	527	51	84
9.	Yelburga	49	645	81	101
Total		411	5,331	599	839

During the year 1966-67, the panchayats in the Raichur **Achievements** district effected repairs to 78 drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 21,836, to three cattle ponds at Rs. 1,623, to 18 roads at Rs. 23,746 and to eight drains at Rs. 7,702. During the same year, 46 drinking water well works were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs and 51 drinking water wells were completed and, in all, 101 villages were provided with drinking water wells. In the following year, i.e., 1967-68, 50 drinking water wells were repaired at a cost of Rs. 93,698, five cattle ponds were repaired at Rs. 805, 37 road works estimated to cost Rs. 60,928 were taken up, 61 school buildings were repaired at Rs. 9,186 and 20 latrines were constructed at Rs. 1,958. During the year 1968-69, sums to the tune of Rs. 3,86,000 were allotted for taking up new well-works as well as for completing the incomplete ones.

Some of the panchayats were given financial assistance to create remunerative assets such as fish ponds, flour mills, model farms, fruit and vegetable gardens and printing presses. In this respect, six panchayats were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 11,150 as grant and Rs. 11,150 as loan for establishing six flour mills. For two model farms, Rs. 5,000 as grant and Rs. 5,000 as loan were sanctioned to two panchayats. For constructing a fish pond, Rs. 2,500 as grant and Rs. 2,500 as loan were sanctioned to a panchayat. For laying out a fruit garden, Rs. 1,676 as grant and Rs. 1,676 as loan were given to another panchayat. Yet another panchayat was paid Rs. 1,000 as grant and Rs. 1,000 as loan for laying out a vegetable garden.

During the year 1966-67, a revenue of only Rs. 5,53,126 was collected by the panchayats as against an amount of Rs. 16,30,251 due to be collected. The expenditure incurred during that year was Rs. 16,89,771. A sum of Rs. 1,28,882 was collected towards fresh taxes levied during that year. During 1967-68, only in Lingsugur taluk fresh taxes amounting to Rs. 75,650 were levied and as against this, a total amount of Rs. 72,535 was collected in that taluk. As against an amount of Rs. 20,19,916 that had to be collected towards the panchayat taxes during that year, only an amount of Rs. 6,74,728 was collected, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,60,094. A statement showing the demand, collection and balance of revenue of village panchayats in the district as at the end of February 1969 is given at the end of the chapter (*vide* table 4).

With a view to educating the rural leaders so as to enable them to play a more active and useful role in rural re-construction, a Panchayat Training Centre was established at Raichur in December 1965. This Training Centre, sponsored by the Government of Karnataka, is situated in the premises of the Sangha in Gajgarpet, Raichur, and has been rendering useful service in conducting two types of training courses, namely, institutional and peripetatic courses. In the year 1968-69, 205 and 817 persons of Raichur district were trained in these two courses, respectively. The former type, of course, is one of seven days' duration and is meant for the Taluk Board Members, Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and part-time Secretaries of Panchayats, while the latter is of three days' duration meant for members of the panchayats. The 411 panchayats and nine Taluk Development Boards in Raichur district and 296 panchayats and eight Taluk Development Boards in Bellary district form the jurisdiction of this Training Centre. A sum of Rs. 40,042 was spent on these training programmes in 1968-69.

Panchayat
Training Centre,
Raichur

Financial
position

TABLE 1

Statement showing the income of Taluk Development Boards in Raichur district for the year 1968-69

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk Development Board	Land Revenue		Revenue derived from T.D.B. property and other sources	Miscellaneous	Education	Grants and contribution	Debt head	Total
		assigned by Government	Rates and taxes						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Raichur	1,36,313	67,742	2,000	2,700	2,479	2,11,234
2.	Manvi	2,08,850	80,509	2,700	2,085	45,650	30,000	37,380	4,07,174
3.	Deodurg	1,07,745	18,906	13,965	2,591	3,400	34,124	55,300	2,36,031
4.	Sindhaur	1,45,980	76,740	6,000	11,050	13,500	1,72,000	16,200	4,41,470
5.	Kushtagi	56,382	38,925	3,100	1,500	2,500	1,500	7,000	1,10,907
6.	Lingsugur	48,560	34,000	1,350	15,000	40,000	16,805	72,071	2,27,786
7.	Gangavati	1,70,003	1,29,520	4,952	1,912	6,054	..	73,400	3,85,841
8.	Koppal	1,05,037	2,700	12,200	..	7,500	..	2,500	1,29,937
9.	Yalburga	1,06,585	42,000	3,400	3,300	3,000	..	18,800	1,77,085
	Total	10,85,455	4,91,042	49,667	40,138	1,24,083	2,54,429	2,82,651	23,27,465

TABLE 2

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by Taluk Development Boards in Raichur district during the year 1968-69

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk Development Board	General Admn.	Public works executed by Taluk Boards and P. W. D.	Public Health	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grant-in-aid	Miscellaneous	Debt head	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Raichur ..	63,281.04	2,82,438.84	50,567.48	441.66	36,118.41	7,150.75	29,107.37	30,066.35	4,99,171.90
2.	Manvi ..	44,470.80	1,95,224.85	43,158.30	300.00	53,150.67	4,005.50	11,857.12	96,250.27	4,48,417.51
3.	Deodurg ..	22,091.45	50,381.44	13,393.89	2,319.45	27,253.76	2,126.98	7,892.35	1,63,913.13	2,89,372.45
4.	Lingsugur ..	30,084.14	91,981.66	7,252.38	1,441.51	3,292.57	5,505.30	64,981.66	1,06,004.29	3,10,543.51
5.	Kushtagi ..	27,206.45	56,567.33	1,032.22	294.10	7,600.39	50.00	5,518.04	2,49,171.09	3,47,439.62
6.	Sindhanur ..	4,842.56	14,174.00	1,081.94	..	12.50	..	5,416.40	..	25,527.40
7.	Gangavati ..	35,216.77	1,24,315.49	70,488.88	1,266.80	16,130.56	22,450.00	12,975.22	1,27,773.42	4,10,617.14
8.	Koppal ..	47,803.17	72,658.57	15,656.35	838.55	5,516.91	9,441.00	52,099.00	63,961.35	2,67,974.90
9.	Yelburga ..	34,857.47	1,20,551.23	8,272.07	4,161.77	7,516.75	50.00	6,063.14	..	1,81,472.43
	Total ..	3,09,853.85	10,08,293.41	2,10,903.51	11,063.84	1,56,592.52	50,779.53	1,95,910.30	8,37,139.90	27,80,536.86

TABLE 3

Statement showing the financial position of the Taluk Development Boards in Raichur district for the year 1968—69

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Taluk Development Board</i>	<i>Opening Balance</i>	<i>Income during the year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year</i>	<i>10 per cent savings</i>	<i>Balance</i>
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Raichur	2,90,102	3,90,004	6,80,106	5,89,729	39,000	51,377
2.	Deodurg	1,85,572	1,92,945	3,78,517	3,56,600	19,300	2,617
3.	Manvi	4,47,318	3,15,311	7,62,629	5,56,275	31,500	1,74,854
4.	Lingsugur	1,34,371	2,44,560	3,78,931	3,29,099	24,500	25,332
5.	Sindhaur	2,08,940	2,09,707	4,18,647	3,61,700	41,864	15,083
6.	Kushtagi	1,96,387	2,20,972	4,17,359	3,74,900	22,100	20,359
7.	Koppal	4,43,428	1,72,506	6,15,934	4,30,320	17,250	1,68,364
8.	Gangavati	2,48,000	5,13,879	7,61,879	6,57,491	51,388	53,000
9.	Yelburga	1,71,350	1,76,780	3,48,130	2,41,923	17,700	88,507
	Total	23,25,468	24,36,664	47,62,132	38,92,037	2,64,602	5,99,493

TABLE 4

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of panchayat taxes in Raichur district as at the end of February 1969

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Demand			Total collections upto end of Feb. 1969	Balance
		Arrears	Current	Total		
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Raichur ..	1,26,122.24	36,000.00	1,62,122.24	28,615.42	1,33,506.82
2.	Manvi ..	1,52,954.08	87,340.70	2,40,294.78	44,429.54	1,95,865.24
3.	Deodurg ..	36,479.12	47,402.27	83,881.39	23,700.21	60,181.18
4.	Lingsugur ..	2,33,719.86	75,650.57	3,09,370.43	58,899.41	2,50,471.02
5.	Sindhaur ..	1,69,889.18	48,612.55	2,18,501.73	38,188.50	1,80,313.23
6.	Kushtagi ..	86,356.00	90,836.01	1,77,192.01	64,335.47	1,12,856.54
7.	Koppal ..	2,06,975.07	73,309.21	2,80,284.28	50,656.69	2,29,627.59
8.	Gangavati ..	52,039.37	45,584.87	97,624.24	46,454.48	51,169.76
9.	Yelburga ..	2,33,240.70	81,924.00	3,15,164.70	80,190.12	2,34,974.58
	Total ..	12,97,775.62	5,86,660.18	18,84,435.80	4,35,469.84	14,48,965.96