

## CHAPTER XIV

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

#### Beginnings of local bodies

IN the modern period, the year 1862 saw a beginning of local self-governing institutions. On an experimental basis, municipal committees were first formed in 1862 at Bangalore and Mysore. As a result of their success, a municipal committee was formed in Shimoga town in 1864-65. In course of time, such committees were also set up in other towns.

These committees consisted of influential and experienced persons having knowledge of various civic problems. Government departments also found representation in these committees. The total number of nominations did not exceed one-third of the allotted strength of a committee. Suitable regulations were introduced by the Government as and when necessary for the smooth functioning of these civic bodies. Among the taxes authorised to be levied, the octroi yielded relatively more. The *ad valorem* duty on piece-goods formed an appreciable portion of the octroi duty in Shimoga town. Next in order stood house-tax and tax on professions and trades. Later on, *sayar* collections (transit duties or miscellaneous revenues) were transferred to the Municipality of Shimoga on the condition of maintaining their own police. The Administration Report of Mysore for 1866-67 reveals that the "assets" of the Shimoga Town Board amounted to Rs. 6,833 of which an amount of Rs. 2,142 was derived from octroi collections. A sum of Rs. 200 was expended on works of a petty character and Rs. 100 on repairs and Rs. 1,627 on the conservancy establishment during the year.

It was found from experience that octroi, which was attended with much complications, was not sufficiently productive in minor municipalities. Accordingly, the levy of octroi except on cloth, was discontinued in all the municipalities of the district except that of Shimoga town from the commencement of 1883-84. In 1891, there were 14 municipal towns with a total population of 44,782, namely, Shimoga, Shikaripur, Channagiri, Honnali, Nyamati, Holehonnur, Sagar, Tirthahalli, Benkipur (Bhadravati), Shiralkoppa, Sorab, Kumsi, Nagar and Kallurkatte. These bodies worked under the supervision of district and sub-divisional officers.

In 1885, some representatives of the district made a plea to the Dewan that the former system of taxing houses on the basis of *ankana* (compartments of a house), which used to yield a better income to the municipalities might be restored and that the taxation on the basis of value of houses might be avoided.

Before the formation of the District Boards, the administration of local funds had been entrusted to what was called as the District Fund Circle. The latter was presided over by the chief revenue officer of the district and had seven non-official members (six landed proprietors and an *Inamdar*). The Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon and all *Amildars* of the taluks were also its *ex-officio* members. This body had the power to sanction estimates for works costing less than Rs. 500 only. As a measure of improvement over the District Fund Circle, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 and Rules thereunder were issued in September 1903. As a result, District Boards came into existence in place of the District Fund Circles and also Taluk Boards were formed in all the taluks. The Deputy Commissioner was the president of the District Board. The Assistant Commissioner in revenue charge, senior officers of the Departments of Medical Relief, Engineering and Education were also its *ex-officio* members. The other members of the District Board were appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner. The sources of revenue for the local funds included plough-tax ferry-tax, sale proceeds of stray cattle and fines for cattle trespass. The amount so raised excluded the general revenue and was placed at the disposal of civil officers for the construction of IV class village roads. Later on, in the surveyed taluks, the plough-tax was abolished being merged with survey assessment. However, the plough-tax continued in unsurveyed taluks upto 1871. By 1871-72, it was decided to levy, in addition to assessment, a local cess of one anna in a rupee in surveyed taluks for local purposes such as repairs of roads and education. Local cess was further extended to *sayar* collections, forest and *abkari* contracts and other items. The District Board ran schools and dispensaries and looked after roads in the interior parts. Sanitation and public health needs were also attended to by these local boards in the district except in municipal limits.

Prior to the constitution of village *panchayats*, there were village improvement committees. As a result of Government accepting the recommendations of a conference on local-self Government held in 1923, village improvement committees were abolished and *panchayats* were constituted in every big village and for groups of smaller villages. These bodies consisted of not less than five and not more than twelve members and at least half of them were to be elected. The chairman of the *panchayat* was to be nominated by the Government in the initial stage. The *panchayats* were also given some financial autonomy, subject to

Local Boards

Village  
Panchayats

the general supervision of the Taluk Boards. The sources of revenue for them were house-tax, taxes on vacant village sites and also from other items. They were also given a definite portion of the local cesses. They had to discharge some obligatory duties in regard to sanitation, communications and such other matters pertaining to general welfare of the rural people. In 1923-24, there were a hundred village *panchayats* in various taluks as follows :—

Shimoga	..	7
Channagiri	..	19
Honnali	..	22
Tirthahalli	..	7
Kumsi (Sub-taluk)	..	5
Sagar	..	6
Sorab	..	16
Shikaripur	..	15
Nagar	..	3
Total	..	<u>100</u>

**Increase in  
elected seats and  
more powers**

After the establishment of municipal committees on a firm base, the Government felt keenly about reforming their pattern and structure. In November 1916, the Government passed orders effecting certain changes in the municipal administration on the strength of 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 these reforms was introduction of an elected majority in major municipalities. The number of elected seats on the town municipal councils was increased from one-third to one-half of the total strength and also the strength of the *ex-officio* councillors was later reduced gradually. The Municipal Regulation of 1918 gave more powers to the elected councils. Gradually, the control on primary education was transferred to local bodies. With a view to streamlining the working of the local bodies, a new Regulation called the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Regulation VI of 1918 was passed and as a result, the number of members of the District and Taluk Boards was increased along with the elected majority in them and independent powers were given. The Taluk Boards were allotted separate funds. The Regulation also empowered the village *panchayats* to levy a cess for local improvements. By the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Amending Regulation of 1921, the development of the area with particular attention to education, agriculture and industries was included in the administrative purview of the District Board. This Regulation enabled the Board to levy an

education cess not exceeding one anna in the rupee on all items of revenue.

In 1927, the Taluk Boards were abolished as it was found that these bodies did not possess adequate resources to undertake any substantial development works and their working was not satisfactory. The assets and liabilities of all the Taluk Boards were transferred to the District Board. The supervision of the village *panchayats* was transferred to the Revenue Department.

**Abolition of  
Taluk Boards**

With a view to investing the local bodies with the management and control of elementary education, the Elementary Education Act, 1930, was passed and the responsibility for primary education was vested with the local authorities with effect from 1st July 1931.

By an amendment effected in 1932-33 to the legislation relating to the municipalities, wider suffrage was introduced for minor municipalities also and the elected element in the councils was increased. These measures helped to improve the working of these institutions to a certain extent.

In 1923, the District Board, Shimoga, had 36 members of whom 24 were elected, 5 nominated and the rest were *ex-officio* members. It was maintaining 519 miles of district roads at a cost of Rs. 50,740. In 1926, the Board allocated Rs. 15,000 for developmental work. In 1927, the expenditure incurred by the District Board for medical relief amounted to Rs. 18,404, and the Government grant for Malnad Improvement Dispensaries was of Rs. 8,866. A home industries centre for ladies was organised by the Board in 1927. The Board used to purchase quinine and distribute it free to the villagers. In this period, the total normal income of the Board was about Rs. 1,30,000. Out of this, the cost of maintenance of communications and special repairs was of the order of Rs. 70,000, while medical relief and vaccination claimed an expenditure of Rs. 35,000. The rest of the amount was needed for meeting the administration charges, etc. The amount collected towards a debenture loan raised by the Board upto the end of June 1926 was of Rs. 3,71,156 which was made over to Government for the construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu railway line; in addition, the railway cess collected amounted to Rs. 3,57,429 by 1926.

**District Board**

The new Village Panchayat Regulation of 1926 came into force from 1st February 1927. There were 1,957 *Sircar* (Government) villages and 75 *Inam* villages at the time in the district, for which there were to be totally 790 *panchayats* comprising 220 for single *Sircar* villages, 59 for *Inam* villages and 511 for groups of *Sircar* villages. Of these, 529 *panchayats* were already in existence and the rest (*i.e.*, 261) were to be newly formed. Of these *panchayats*, 84 were given the privilege of electing their own chairman. In

**Panchayats**

addition to these regular *panchayats*, there were village Forest Panchayats and Tank Panchayats functioning in the district, which were meant for specific purposes. There were 10 village Forest Panchayats in the district in 1926. The formation of three more village Forest Panchayats was sanctioned in 1927. There were 12 Tank Panchayats sanctioned in 1927. The clearance of rank vegetation and earth work for the bunds were the main items of work done by some of these *panchayats*.

In 1923-24, there were the following municipalities in the district :—

Name of Municipal town	Area in sq. miles	Number of members			
		Ex-officio	Nominated	Elected	Total
1 Bhadravati	0.08	3	3	3	9
2 Channagiri	0.97	4	4	4	12
3 Honnali	0.24	4	4	4	12
4 Kallurkatte	0.28	3	3	3	9
5 Kumsi	1.7	3	3	3	9
6 Nyamati	0.10	3	5	4	12
7 Sagar	0.82	4	4	4	12
8 Shikaripur	0.37	4	6	10	20
9 Shimoga	2.88	3	7	10	20
10 Shiralkoppa	0.17	3	5	4	12
11 Sorab	0.15	4	4	4	12
12 Tirthahalli	1.26	4	4	4	12

A statement indicating the income and expenditure of the municipalities (known as Municipal Funds in 1892-93) in the district pertaining to the years 1892-93 and 1922-23 is given below :—

Name of Municipality	1892-93		1922-23	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bhadravati ..	576	716	5,650	2,757
2 Channagiri ..	1,226	1,266	4,175	4,327
3 Honnali ..	1,047	2,197	4,485	3,546
4 Nagar* ..	486	621	..	..
5 Kumsi ..	674	826	2,224	1,521
6 Nyamati ..	1,483	2,156	4,362	3,452
7 Sagar ..	2,128	3,271	11,577	13,125
8 Shikaripur ..	1,541	1,752	7,708	7,051
9 Shimoga ..	13,961	14,320	82,615	65,289
10 Shiralkoppa ..	1,197	1,763	2,896	2,302
11 Sorab ..	751	917	3,226	4,138
12 Tirthahalli ..	1,654	2,261	9,323	9,032
13 Holehonnur* ..	756	978	..	..
14 Kallurkatte** ..	..	..	2,401	2,390

\*Holehonnur and Nagar Municipal Funds were abolished even before 1922-23.

\*\*Kallurkatte Municipal Fund was not in existence in 1892-93.

In 1933-34, the total receipts and expenditure of all the municipalities amounted to Rs. 1,76,492 and Rs. 1,76,177 respectively, the corresponding figures in 1940-41 being Rs. 2,55,436 and Rs. 2,44,298.

After the attainment of independence, concerted efforts have been made to improve the working of local-self-governing institutions in order to make them more effective. One of the most important steps taken was the introduction of adult franchise and elimination of nominations for the councils. In accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the earlier distinction known as the major and minor municipalities was done away with. The privilege of electing a president and a vice-president was extended to all the town municipalities. **Later changes**

A uniform legislation for the whole of the new State called the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, was adopted and it came into force with effect from 1st November 1959. Several provisions of this new Act have been in consonance with the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee. Under the Act, the District Boards were abolished, and a three-tier system consisting of village *panchayats*, taluk development boards and district development councils was ushered in. The reorganised *panchayats*, which are fully elected, represent the socio-political features of the rural life, while the co-operatives represent the economic aspects of the village democracy. The Act provided for the establishment of a *panchayat* in every revenue village or a group of villages having a population of not less than 1,500 and not more than ten thousand. The membership of the newly constituted *panchayats* has to be not less than 11 and not more than 19 with reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is also provision for two seats for women. If a village *panchayat* has a population of more than 5,000 with an annual estimated income of more than Rs. 10,000, the State Government have powers to notify it as a town *panchayat*. There is also provision for converting any existing town municipality with a population of not more than 10,000 into a town *panchayat*. **Karnatak Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959**

Another statute called the Municipalities Act, 1964 (Act XXII of 1964), was passed and it came into effect from 1st April 1965. This new regulation has effected several changes. Under the 1951 Act, there was a provision for 15 councillors being elected when the population of the town did not exceed 10,000, and 20 councillors when the population exceeded 10,000. The new Act made a provision for 15 councillors to be elected when the population of the town did not exceed 20,000 and for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000. The term of office of the president and the vice-president, which was of two years under the 1951 Act, was doubled by the new Act. However, it **Municipalities Act, 1964**

was left to the council concerned to hold elections to the offices of president and vice-president every year. Section 340 of the Act has made a provision for the chief officer of the council to attend the meetings of the council or any of its committees and to take part in the discussions but without the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote. The earlier Act had denied this power to the chief officer, but he had been allowed to give an explanation in regard to any subject under discussion at such meetings with the prior permission of the president or by virtue of a resolution passed to that effect in the meeting of the council or any committee.

There are now twelve municipalities in the district, *viz.*, (1) Shimoga, (2) Bhadravati, (3) Channagiri, (4) Honnali, (5) Nyamati, (6) Tirthahalli, (7) Shikaripur, (8) Shiralkoppa, (9) Sorab, (10) Sagar, (11) Hosanagar, (12) Kumsi and a Notified Area Board at Bhadravati. The municipal councils consist of representative of different delimited divisions of the municipal areas. Councillors are empowered to elect, from amongst them, the president and the vice-president. The term of office of the councillors is for a period of four years. The president, besides presiding over the meetings of the council, supervises the financial and executive administration and also exercises control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and officials of the municipality. The Act has laid down various important functions, which include matters relating to sanitation, health, maintenance of roads, regulation of markets and sale of goods, facilities for education, safety and public convenience, establishment and maintenance of parks, gardens, libraries and rest houses. A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the 12 municipalities and the town board in the district for the years 1950-51, 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1973-74 is appended at the end of the Chapter (Table I).

#### MUNICIPALITIES

##### Shimoga Municipal Council

The 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. Later, a town municipal council was constituted in 1918. It consisted of 20 members, of whom ten were elected members and the remaining were nominated, including the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the District Sanitary Officer.

The Council had been reorganised in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The Town Municipality was upgraded into a City Municipality in April 1965. Under the new Act of 1964, the latest elections for the Council were held in 1969 and the Council was reconstituted with 31 representatives including four seats reserved, two each for the

Scheduled Castes and Tribes and two for women. At present the work of the Council is being looked after by an Administrator who is guided by an advisory council consisting of 35 members.

The city had an area of 7.46 kms. in 1923. It was extended to 10.20 sq. kms. in 1934. It has been proposed to extend the boundary limits for this growing city to the extent of 16.57 sq. kms. At present (1975) there are 25 extensions and so far the Council has spent about Rs. 13 lakhs for the development of these extensions. The population of the city was 1,02,709 in 1971 as against 63,764 in 1961 and 46,524 a decade earlier (1951). There were 22,623 residential houses in the city limits in 1970. While there were 7,100 rate-payers in 1960, the number had increased to 9,687 in 1970. It is reported that during 1970-71, the taxation per head was Rs. 4.2.

*Water supply* :—Protected water is being supplied to the city from the Tunga River for which a beginning was made in 1951. During the first phase of the work, Government extended financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 23,95,370 in 1956 in the form of Government loan. Second time, Government sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 67 lakhs in 1971 for a comprehensive water supply scheme which included a loan to the extent of Rs. 44,67,000 from the L.I.C. of India, and the work is not yet completed. There were about 415 public taps and 6,810 private connections in 1973-74 (as against 280 and 5,506 respectively in 1971-72) and daily, water to the extent of about 19 litres per head was being supplied.

*Sanitation and public health* :—A portion of the city limits is covered by underground drains, while the rest is covered by S.P. drains, L-shaped drains, U-shaped and box types. For the underground drainage work, the Government sanctioned Rs. 11,17,000 in 1958 for the first phase. Again for the second stage, an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government in 1971, which included a loan from the L.I.C. of India to the extent of Rs. 53,33,000. This work is being executed by the Public Health Engineering Department. A dispensary is being maintained by the Council on which an expenditure of Rs. 32,086 was incurred in 1972-73. Medical contributions are also paid by the Council in respect of Government hospitals and dispensaries located within the city limits; in 1973-74, the medical contribution paid by the Council was of Rs. 26,776 as against Rs. 13,665 and Rs. 3,319 in 1972-73 and 1971-72 respectively. One Health Officer, four Health Inspectors, three Vaccinators and 310 sweepers are employed by the Council. The city is now free from epidemics except for a few cases of cholera reported in 1973. From 15th August 1973, carrying of night-soil by scavengers was stopped in Shimoga. As a result of this, out of the 3,334 private daily cleaning latrines (excluding Government buildings), 401 latrines were



connected to the U.G.D. system by 15th August 1973 and the rest were covered by flushout and cess pool arrangements. The Council has converted about 300 latrines to flushout system on behalf of the poor citizens, allowing the charges to be recovered on an easy instalment basis. In the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other deserving poor persons, subsidy was also given.

*Other amenities* :—The Council was maintaining about 118 kms. of tar roads in 1973-74 as against 111 kms. during 1971-72, while the total length of mud and metalled roads was of 131 kms. and 120 kms. respectively. Electricity was first supplied to the town in 1936. There were about 3,000 street-lights in 1973-74 as against about 2,000 in 1971-72. One *choultry* and two parks are also maintained by the Council. Octroi, taxes on buildings and lands, vehicles, animals and entertainment, revenue from municipal properties, tolls, etc., are the main sources of income to the Council. During 1912-13, the total octroi collection of the Council was Rs. 8,832 of which Rs. 5,000 was from Octroi on piece-goods and cloths. The tables given below indicate the income and expenditure of the Council for the years 1969-70, 1971-72 and 1973-74 under different heads :—

<i>Major Heads</i>		<b>Income</b>		
		<i>(in Rs.)</i>		
		1969-70	1971-72	1973-74
1	Municipal rates and taxes ..	13,27,924	16,11,084	26,11,072
2	Realisation under special Acts ..	4,66,620	2,99,106	6,33,718
3	Revenue derived from municipal properties.	2,69,890	2,95,606	9,72,376
4	Grants and contributions from Government.	30,000	1,41,930	3,39,309
5	Miscellaneous ..	3,01,626	14,997	1,39,011
Total ..		23,96,060	23,62,723	46,95,486

<i>Major Heads</i>		<b>Expenditure</b>		
		<i>Year</i>		
		1969-70	1971-72	1973-74
1	General administration ..	2,49,307	4,49,750	5,10,498
2	Public safety ..	1,52,757	1,55,164	3,87,892
3	Public health and conveniences ..	6,69,302	8,17,498	12,69,180
4	Public works carried out by P.W.D.	2,10,000	1,42,000	1,00,000
5	Public works carried out by civil department.	4,52,075	8,77,172	9,49,413
6	Public instruction ..	26,334	..	..
7	Contributions and grant-in-aid ..	5,510	32,610	1,080
8	Miscellaneous ..	13,307	33,629	13,27,434
Total ..		17,78,592	25,07,823	45,45,497

For the first time, a "Municipal Board" was formed for Sagar on 5th March 1869 and it consisted of four members of whom two were officials and the other two non-officials. During 1892, it was authorised to improve its resources through levy and recovery of building tax and octroi. In 1919, the Board consisted of 16 members and half of them were elected. When it was reconstituted during 1932-33, it had 21 members out of whom, 15 were elected and three were nominated, the rest being officials. The Council had been reorganised in accordance with the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. Under the new Act of 1964, its latest reconstitution was in February 1974. There are 19 seats, 17 of which are general and two reserved, one for women and the other for the Scheduled Castes.

Sagar  
Municipal  
Council

The town has now an area of 6.08 square kms. as against 2.12 square kms. in 1923-24. It is divided into five divisions. The population of the town in 1971 was 27,573 as against 20,414 in 1961, 12,537 in 1951 and 2,857 in 1891. There were 2,538 houses in the town limits in 1960-61, which had increased to 3,078 by 1970-71. It was stated that the number had risen to 6,586 by 1974. The number of rate-payers in the city was 3,647 in 1960-61, which had gone upto 3,814 by 1970-71, upto 4,694 by 1973-74. The incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 12.5 in 1971-72 and Rs. 18.30 by 1973-74.

*Town-Planning*:—The town is growing fast in recent years and as many as 19 extensions have come up. The town was surveyed by the town-planning authorities during 1964-65 and a map was prepared keeping in view the needs of extensions. The Council has been spending about Rs. 2 lakhs per year on the extensions. Amounts of Rs. 15,000 in 1971-72, Rs. 11,000 in 1972-73 and Rs. 8,000 in 1973-74 were sanctioned as a town improvement grant by the Government for the development of extensions.

*Water Supply*:—Previously, water was being supplied to the town from wells. At present, protected water is being supplied from the Varada River. A scheme for this, which was commenced in 1966-67, was completed in 1970-71 at an expenditure of Rs. 21.35 lakhs. There were 84 public taps in addition to 763 private connections in June 1974. On an average, about five lakh gallons of water are being supplied to the town and this works out to about 18 gallons per head.

*Sanitation and Public Health*:—There is only surface drainage system in the town consisting of box drains, S. P. drains, U-and V-shaped drains. There is no municipal hospital, but the Council is paying a medical contribution of Rs. 4,000 per year apart from payment of pensionary contribution for medical staff of the Government general hospital. The municipality has a Senior Health Inspector who is in charge of supervising the work of sanitation. He is assisted in his work by three conservancy

*Daffedars* and 68 other conservancy workers. There are two tractors and two trailers for removing the rubbish from the town. The town has been free from epidemics in recent years. Since it was decided to stop carrying of night-soil on head from 15th August 1973 in the State, action has been taken by the Council for conversion of all existing service latrines into flush-out ones for which Government have given grants.

*Education and other services* :—The first municipal high school in the former Mysore State was started by this Council in July 1928, which began imparting instruction to 62 students. In the beginning of 1927-28, a public reading room and a library were opened by the Council in a donated building. The high school, which was under the administrative control of the Council, has been now handed over to the Government. The Municipality has extended financial help to the tune of Rs. one lakh to the first grade college functioning in the town. It is giving scholarships and contributions to various educational, cultural and youth service institutions.

*Other amenities* :—For the convenience of the citizens, a vegetable market was built by the Council in 1930-31. As in 1973-74, the Council was maintaining 20 kms. of tarred roads, 33.40 kms of metalled roads and 25.35 kms. of mud roads. Electricity was first supplied to the town in 1940. In 1973-74, there were 964 ordinary street lights and 20 fluorescent tube lights and about 3,500 private connections. A public park is also being maintained.

The main sources of income for the Council are octroi, house-tax and water charges. The income of this body was Rs. 5,59,857 in 1969-70 when it celebrated its centenary in 1970, as against Rs. 225 in 1869. The *per capita* taxation by the Council was Rs. 27.8 in 1973-74. The income and expenditure for the years from 1969-70 to 1973-74 were as follows :—

Year		Income	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1969-70	..	5,59,587	6,46,960
1970-71	..	7,33,047	7,45,425
1971-72	..	7,16,168	6,70,718
1972-73	..	7,00,688	7,36,110
1973-74	..	7,57,556	7,37,371

**Bhadravati  
Municipal  
Council**

The Bhadravati Municipality was first constituted in March 1922. The Council then consisted of nine members three of whom were elected and three were nominated, the remaining being officials. The latest elections for the Council were held in 1968,

and it was reconstituted as per the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. There are 19 members elected from four divisions. One of the seats is reserved for women and two for the Scheduled Castes. The total area of the town at present (1974) is 5.18 square kms. as against 0.21 square kms. when the Council was first formed. The population of the town was 40,203 in 1971 as against 24,495 in 1961. In 1973-74, there were 5,416 houses in the municipal area, while the corresponding figures for 1970 and 1960 were 5,203 and 4,306 respectively. The Council has spent Rs. 63,000 for the formation of three extensions covering an area of 2.59 square kms. in which there are about 2,300 houses.

*Water supply* :—The Bhadra river is the main source of protected water supply to the town. A protected water supply scheme was executed at a cost of Rs. 1,30,000 and was handed over to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works in 1923 and now water is supplied through the agency of the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., and the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. The average total quantity of daily supply of protected water and the use per head are five lakh gallons per day and 12 gallons per head respectively. During 1973-74, there were 240 public taps and 1,650 private connections in the town limits. A more comprehensive water supply scheme, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 40 lakhs, has been sanctioned to the town. The work is in progress. This scheme is partly financed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to the extent of Rs. 26 lakhs.

*Sanitation and public health* :—At present, there is surface drainage. A scheme for underground drains with an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs has been sanctioned. Now, the town is free from epidemic diseases. There was a municipal dispensary which was merged with the general hospital working in the town. The strength of the sanitary staff employed by the Council is 70.

*Other amenities* :—The Council is running two *balawadis*. A public library and a park are also maintained. Annually an amount of about Rs. 35,000 is spent by the Council for the maintenance and development of roads. In 1973-74, there were 10.5 kms. of tar roads, 33 kms. of mud roads and 24 kms. of metalled roads, with about 440 ordinary street lights and 180 ornamental lights. The number of private connections during the year 1973 was about 4,500.

There were 3,418 rate-payers in 1973-74 as against 3,160 in 1970 and 2,890 in 1960. The incidence of tax per head worked out to 1.5 per cent, 2.9 per cent and 4 per cent in 1960-61, 1970-71 and in 1973-74 respectively.

The income and expenditure of the Council during some recent years were as given below :—

Year		Receipts	Expenditure
1968-69	..	10,48,884	9,97,978
1969-70	..	7,31,640	6,49,617
1970-71	..	8,91,430	8,82,650
1971-72	..	13,70,399	13,64,308
1972-73	..	11,03,253	10,10,188
1973-74	..	18,08,487	13,17,056

**Bhadravati  
Notified Area  
Board**

A Board for the Bhadravati Notified Area (New Town) was formed in 1937. As reconstituted latest in December 1972, it consists of five members, three of whom are officials and two are nominated members one of whom represents the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* president of the Board (no elections are conducted for the Notified Area Board). The total area under the jurisdiction of the Board is 10.36 square kms. consisting of the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., township, Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. township, Jog power scheme colony, area of District Armed Reserve Police and other police quarters and two neighbouring villages of Jannapura and Hutha. Except the two villages, the townships and colonies are maintained by the respective authorities of the mills, etc. The population of the Notified Area was 61,155 in 1971 as against 41,281 in 1961, and there were 9,888 houses in 1971 as against 7,293 houses in 1961. There were 11,940 houses in 1973. The Board has employed about 22 persons including both executives and non-executives.

*Water supply* :—The Bhadra river is the main source of protected water supply to the area. A water supply scheme was completed in 1923. The average supply of protected water per day is 2.35 million gallons and there were about 100 public taps and 3,250 private connections in 1973. A new water supply scheme is presently under execution.

*Sanitation and public health* :—The area comprising the two townships has underground drains, while the rest of the area has surface drains, sylk-pattern drains and box-type drains to the extent of about 5,000 metres, 18,000 metres and 500 metres respectively. Two hospitals and four dispensaries are catering to the medical needs of the Notified Area (see Chapter XVI).

*Other amenities* :—Tar roads of 6.4 kms., metalled roads of 5 kms. and mud roads of 17 kms. are maintained by the Board. Hydro-electric power was first supplied to the Notified Area in 1936. There were 1,300 street lights and 5,000 domestic, 19 industrial, 385 commercial and 210 other connections in 1974. Daily about 100 buses, 25 cars, 10 jeeps, 50 scooters, 50 motor-bicycles,

75 lorries, and about 10,000 bicycles ply in the town limits. The Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., is maintaining three public parks and a garden. The Mysore Paper Mills and Jog power scheme authorities are also maintaining one park each.

The number of rate-payers was 905 in 1973-74 as against 790 in 1970 and 555 in 1960. The Board has spent to an extent of Rs. one lakh for the formation of three new extensions covering an area of 36.45 hectares. The income and expenditure figures of the Board for some recent years are given below:—

Year	Income	Expenditure
1969-70	Rs. 2,29,700	Rs. 1,66,893
1970-71	Rs. 2,90,790	Rs. 3,06,300
1971-72	Rs. 2,89,696	Rs. 3,52,238
1972-73	Rs. 2,53,529	Rs. 2,08,606
1973-74	Rs. 4,50,780	Rs. 3,06,215

A Municipal Fund was formed for Tirthahalli town in 1888. Later, a minor municipality for the town was constituted in July 1918 with 12 members, four of whom were elected and the rest were nominated and *ex-officio* members. The latest elections for the Council were held in December 1972 and the Council was reconstituted as per the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, with 13 general and two reserved seats. The total area of the town was 5.91 sq. kms. in 1971 as against 5.70 kms. in 1961. The population was 10,645 in 1971 whereas it was 8,510 in 1961 and 6,248 in 1951. There were about 1,687 houses in the town limits in 1971 as against 1,497 in 1961. The number of rate-payers, which was 1,400 in 1960, increased to 1,530 after a decade, and to 1,600 by 1973-74. The Council has 23 executive employees including a Chief Officer, and seven members of ministerial staff (as in 1974).

**Water supply:**—Protected water is being supplied to the town through the Tunga water works which was completed in 1955-56 at a cost of Rs. 4,64,000 with a Government assistance of Rs. 4,60,000 given in the form of a loan. On an average, water to the extent of about 17 gallons *per capita* is being supplied. To meet the growing demand, a second stage of improvement of the existing water works has been taken up and it is estimated to cost Rs. 3,25,000. There were about 71 public taps and 549 private connections in 1973-74.

**Other amenities:**—There are box drains of one km., S.P. drains of five kms. and surface drains of three kms. The Council pays an annual contribution of Rs. 2,609 to the Government Hospital. A nursery school, a reading room and three parks are maintained by the Council. An annual contribution of Rs. 5,000

is given to the First Grade College of Arts and Science functioning in the town. In 1973-74, tar roads of 3 kms., metalled roads of 3.75 kms. and mud roads of 5.42 kms. were maintained. This town was electrified in 1956 and there were in 1974 about 200 street lights, 8 ornamental lights and 1,510 private connections.

The incidence of tax was Rs. 17.62 in 1969-70, Rs. 15 in 1972-73 and Rs. 14.5 per head in 1973-74. The statement given below indicates the income and expenditure of the Council in the recent five years :—

Year	Income		Expenditure	
		Rs.		Rs.
1969-70	..	2,19,693		2,23,019
1970-71	..	2,45,447		2,46,555
1971-72	..	2,68,029		2,64,284
1972-73	..	2,44,334		2,42,062
1973-74	..	2,94,287		2,86,370

**Municipal Council  
Shikaripur**

A municipality was first established for Shikaripur in February 1924. It consisted of 20 members, 10 of whom were elected, 6 were nominated and the rest were officials. As per the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the Council was reconstituted in 1952. Under the new Act of 1964, the latest elections for the Council were held in 1968 and the Council was reconstituted with 15 members. One seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes and another for women. The area of the town was 3.88 square kms. in 1971, as against 0.96 square km. in 1924 and 2.59 square kms. in 1961. The population of the town was 17,207 in 1971 as against 2,564 in 1961. The number of rate-payers was 1,100 in 1960-61 which had increased to 1,800 after a decade (1970-71) and to 2,120 by 1973-74.

*Water supply* :—Formerly, tanks and wells were the main sources of water supply. A protected water supply scheme was completed in 1959-60 with an expenditure of Rs. 3,11,776 with financial assistance from the Government. The daily supply of protected water per head is only two litres per day. In 1973-74, there were 108 public taps and 549 private connections.

*Sanitation and public health* :—The town has surface and box-type drains. The Council is contributing towards the maintenance of Government combined hospital. A Junior Health Inspector is assisted by 25 members of sanitary staff. Efforts are being made to have flushout latrines in the town.

*Other amenities* :—In 1974, the Council was maintaining 6.35 kms. of asphalted roads, 12.20 kms. of metalled roads and 1.36 kms. of mud roads. In 1973-74, there were 209 street lights and 1,526 private connections. Electricity was first supplied to this town in 1947. The Council is maintaining a *shishuvihar* and

two public parks. The annual grant given by the Council to educational, social service and cultural institutions together amounted to Rs. 6,759 in 1973-74. The following figures indicate the income and expenditure of the Council from 1968-69 to 1973-74 :—

Year	Income		Expenditure	
		Rs.		Rs.
1968-69	..	2,11,409	2,13,210	
1969-70	..	2,33,162	2,40,708	
1970-71	..	2,48,345	2,52,854	
1971-72	..	2,49,314	3,49,735	
1972-73	..	3,33,080	2,45,830	
1973-74	..	3,80,968	4,12,457	

A municipality for the Sorab town was constituted for the first time in the year 1913. When it was reconstituted in 1919, it had 12 members four of whom were elected and four were nominated, the rest being officials. The latest elections for the Council were held in March 1969 and the Council was reconstituted with 15 members. Two of the seats are reserved, one for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the other for women. In 1971, the total area of the town was 0.64 square km. as against 0.52 sq. km. in 1961. The population of the town was 5,439 in 1971, while it was 4,327 in 1961 and 3,243 in 1951. There were 869 houses in the town limits in 1973-74 as against 729 in 1960, with equal number of rate-payers. The Council has spent about Rs. 4,450 for the formation of new extensions comprising about 4.05 hectares.

Sorab Municipal  
Council

Deep wells have been the main source of water supply to the town. A protected water supply scheme started in 1972-73 is being completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,82,000 with financial assistance from Government. There is no underground drainage system in the town. Box-type drains for about 2 kms. are maintained by the Council. There is a Junior Health Inspector assisted by ten members of sanitary staff. In 1973-74, the Council was maintaining 2 kms. of tar roads, 6.7 kms. of metalled roads and 0.8 km. of mud road with 92 street lights. The town was electrified in 1951. There were about 640 private electric connections in 1973. The Council runs a *shishuvihara* (nursery). The following were the income and expenditure figures for five recent years :—

Year	Income		Expenditure	
		Rs.		Rs.
1969-70	..	63,372	54,171	
1970-71	..	66,496	54,004	
1971-72	..	68,736	59,378	
1972-73	..	93,702	66,278	
1973-74	..	83,049	93,260	



Hosanagar  
Municipal Council

A town municipality for Hosanagar (formerly known as Kallurkatte) was first constituted in July 1918. During 1921, this civic body had nine members, one-third of whom were elected representatives and the rest were nominated members and officials. The latest elections for the Council were held in July 1974 in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. There are 15 seats, two of which are reserved, one for the Scheduled Castes and the other for women. The area of the town was 7.25 sq. kms. both in 1961 and 1971, with a population of 3,841 in 1971 as against 3,122 and 1,784 in 1961 and 1951 respectively. In the town limits, the number of houses was 437 in 1961, 475 in 1971 and 489 in 1974. The number of rate-payers has been equal to the number of houses.

Protected water drawn from bore wells is being supplied. It is reported that out of eight bore wells, only three are in use. Earlier, the protected water supply scheme was being managed by the Public Health Engineering Department and it was handed over to the Council in December 1973. On an average, an extent of about 20,000 gallons of water is being supplied to the town. The town has only surface drains of a length of about 7,625 metres. The Council is maintaining about 10.5 kms. of roads which include 2.5 kms. of tar roads, 2.2 kms. of metalled roads and 6 kms. of mud roads. The town was electrified in 1953, and there were about 100 street lights and 300 private connections in 1973-74. The income and expenditure figures of the Council for the last five years were as under :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1969-70	68,088	76,735
1970-71	65,314	58,232
1971-72	81,028	72,034
1972-73	71,237	82,641
1973-74	63,696	78,621

Channagiri  
Municipal  
Council

For the first time, a municipality was constituted for the Channagiri town in July 1918, with 12 members of whom one-third were elected and the rest were nominated and *ex-officio* members. The latest elections for the Council were held in January 1973 and the Council was re-constituted. There are 15 members including one reserved for the Scheduled Castes and another for women. The area of the town was 2.51 sq. kms. in 1971, as against 5.23 sq. kms. in 1961. The town had a population of 9,655 in 1971, as against 7,892 and 6,042 in 1961 and 1951 respectively. The number of houses in the municipal limits was 1,274 in 1961 and 1,438 in 1971. There were 1,597 rate-payers in 1973-74. The incidence of tax per head was Rs. 2.5 in 1973-74. There is one extension in the town, wherein P.W.D., Revenue, N.E.S. and police quarters are located.

Wells and a tank have been the sources of water supply to the town. At present, protected water is being supplied by means of four bore wells. The average supply of protected water per head is five gallons per day. There were about 30 public taps and 366 private connections in the town in 1973. There are no underground drains in the town. Some S.P. drains are in existence. There is a Government combined dispensary for which the Council pays a contribution. A Junior Health Inspector, assisted by 12 members of the sanitary staff, is in charge of sanitation and water supply. The Council was maintaining a high school which has been now handed over to Government. A *shishuvihara* (nursery) is managed by the Council with an annual expenditure of Rs. 3,800. A public park is also maintained by the Council. Electricity was first supplied to the town in 1946, and there were about 177 ordinary street lights and about 500 private connections in 1973-74. About 12.8 kms. of mud roads and 1.2 kms. of tar road are maintained by the Council. The income and expenditure of the Council from 1969-70 to 1973-74 were as given below :—

Year	Income		Expenditure	
		Rs.		Rs.
1969-70	..	1,11,573	1,03,445	
1970-71	..	1,19,842	1,05,920	
1971-72	..	1,20,976	1,08,346	
1972-73	..	1,38,448	1,28,687	
1973-74	..	1,50,000	1,40,000	

The Honnali Municipality was first constituted in 1918. The Council then consisted of 12 members, four of whom were elected and the rest were nominated and *ex-officio* members. The latest elections for the Council were held in 1969 and it was re-constituted as per the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. The present Council consists of 15 members including one seat reserved for women (there is no reservation of seat for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in this Town Council).

Honnali  
Municipal  
Council

The total area of the town was 0.52 sq. km. in 1961 and in 1971, while the population of the town was 8,413 in 1971 as against 6,566 in 1961 and 5,883 in 1951. In 1973-74, there were 1,544 houses as against 1,507 and 1,480 in 1970 and in 1960 respectively.

*Water supply* :—The Tungabhadra river is the main source of water supply to the town. A protected water supply scheme started in 1952 was completed in 1959 at a cost of Rs. 4,18,967 fully assisted by the Government in the form of a loan. On an average, water to the extent of about 20 gallons per head is being supplied daily. There were about 347 private and 47 public taps in the limits of the town in 1973-74.

*Other amenities.*—There are S. P. drains of about 2.3 kms. One Junior Health Inspector and 18 sweepers are employed by the Council for sanitation work. A high school maintained by the Council was handed over to the Government in 1971-72. A nursery school is being managed by the Council since 1971-72. Two recreation parks, and mud roads of 3 kms. and metalled roads of 3.4 kms. are maintained. There are about 197 street lights and five ornamental lights. The number of rate-payers was 1,679 in 1973-74 as against 1,432 in 1960. The incidence of tax was Rs. 8.25 per head in 1974. The statement given below indicates the income and expenditure of the Council from 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1969-70	.. 1,08,745	1,23,042
1970-71	.. 1,27,667	1,27,278
1971-72	.. 1,91,210	1,80,455
1972-73	.. 1,33,172	1,38,716
1973-74	.. 1,79,721	1,76,404

#### Town-Planning

After the creation of a separate department for town-planning in the State in 1959, a branch office was started at Bhadravati in 1963 to serve as a "Master Plan Unit" for the Shimoga-Bhadravati area. Later on in 1968, the office of the branch was shifted from Bhadravati to Shimoga. The main duties of the department are to prepare the base maps of the towns and villages for providing extension facilities and also to deal with traffic improvements by preparing plans for by-pass roads, ring roads, introduction of light signals, pedestrian crossings, etc.

In accordance with the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, a Planning Authority for Shimoga-Bhadravati was reconstituted in May 1975. It is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, and the Assistant Director of Town Planning acts as its Member-Secretary. Its three other members are also nominated by the Government from among the local people and five other members represent local bodies of Shimoga and Bhadravati. The Master Plan of Shimoga-Bhadravati includes Shimoga city, Old and New Towns of Bhadravati and the area of nearly 44 villages of Shimoga taluk and 34 villages of Bhadravati taluk. The total area of the master plan comes to 2.256 sq.kms.; the master plan was provisionally approved by the State Government in 1971.

The Planning Authority is engaged in conducting the desired surveys and in preparation of base maps for the following towns :—(1) Sagar, (2) Sorab, (3) Shikaripur, (4) Honnali, (5) Channagiri, (6) Tirthahalli, (7) Hosanagar, (8) Kumsi, (9) Shiralkoppa and (10) Nyamati. Town-extension plans for Sagar

and Shikaripur have been completed and extension plans in respect of Honnali, Hosanagar and Tirthahalli were at the final stages of completion as in 1973. A town map for Sagar has been also drawn up. A base map was prepared along with a lay-out plan for rehabilitation of people of Siddalipura village in Bhadravati taluk under the Bhadra Project. Five lay-out plans for the Mysore Power Corporation Housing Colonies in an area of 147 hectares have also been prepared by the Town Planning Department. (see also Chapter XIII).

A Public Health and Engineering Division was started at Shimoga in April 1971, with jurisdiction covering the entire Shimoga district and some parts of Chikmagalur district except Mudigere and Chikmagalur taluks. Since the inception of this Division, 73 water supply schemes have been sanctioned for the district. Out of them, 63 schemes are covered by the National Rural Water Supply Programme and the remaining under the Accelerated Programme (Central Plan Scheme). Forty-two schemes under the National Rural Water Supply Programme and two schemes under the Accelerated Programme have been completed. The remaining schemes are in various stages of progress.

Rural Water  
Supply Scheme

During the Fifth Plan period, about 60 water supply schemes are proposed to be taken up for execution under the National Rural Water Supply Programme. After a detailed survey of the district, the villages have been classified for providing water supply under various categories as given below (the number of villages coming under each category is given in brackets) :—

- (1) Villages without any source of water (67);
- (2) Villages having no sources of water within one mile from the outer-most point of habitation (4);
- (3) Villages having sources of water deeper than 15.25 metres from the ground level (Nil);
- (4) Villages where available water is brackish and not potable (67);
- (5) Villages where sources of water are not perennial (102);
- (6) Villages where existing water supply is not adequate and the residents have to fetch water from other places (98);
- (7) Villages having health problems (95).

On the National Rural Water Supply Programme (State Plan), a total expenditure of Rs. 65,78,172 was incurred since 1971 to the end of March 1974. The total financial contributions made by the Central Government, State Government and local bodies are indicated below :—

- (a) Financial assistance by the Central Government at 50 per cent ... Rs. 32,89,086

- (b) Financial assistance by the State Government at 40 per cent .. Rs. 26,31,269
- (c) Contribution by the local bodies at 10 per cent .. Rs. 6,57,817

For the Accelerated Programme (Central Plan Scheme), a total expenditure of Rs. 7,64,608 was incurred from the inception to end of March 1974. It was fully financed by the Central Government. A detailed statement showing the number of schemes in each taluk, the number of villages benefited and the total expenditure incurred is given below :—

**National Rural Water Supply Programme (State Plan)**

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No of schemes sanctioned since inception (1971)	No. of schemes executed	Schemes under execution	No. of villages benefited	Total expenditure incurred to the end of March 1974
						Rs.
1	Shimoga ..	11	10	1	14	803,352
2	Bhadravati ..	5	1	4	6	70,937
3	Channagiri ..	9	5	4	9	2,51,211
4	Honnali ..	10	6	4	10	10,66,141
5	Shikaripur ..	11	7	4	11	6,09,791
6	Sorab ..	2	1	1	2	8,70,045
7	Sagar ..	4	4	..	4	22,24,886
8	Hosanagar ..	4	3	1	4	3,61,921
9	Tirthahalli ..	7	5	2	7	3,19,888
	Total ..	63	42	21	67	65,78,172

**National Rural Water Supply Accelerated Programme (Central Plan Scheme)**

						Rs.
1	Shimoga ..	1	..	1	1	1,76,808
2	Bhadravati ..	2	2	..	3	90,369
3	Channagiri ..	1	..	1	1	57,406
4	Honnali ..	2	..	2	2	1,41,922
5	Shikaripur ..	4	..	4	4	2,98,103
	Total ..	10	2	8	11	7,64,608

**District Development Council**

As already stated, in accordance with the Provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, which came into force with effect from 1st November 1959, a three-tier development-oriented system of local self-governing institutions, consisting of a District Development Council, Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats, was introduced. A District Development Council was constituted for Shimoga district in 1960 in place of the old District Board. The Council consists of members of Parliament and members of the State Legislature

elected from the district, Presidents of the Taluk Development Boards of the district, nominated members including those from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and a Women's representative and officers of various development departments. In 1974, there were 72 members on this Council. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chairman of the Council and the District Development Assistant is its Secretary. This body acts as an advisory and co-ordinating agency for all the developmental works pertaining to the district.

#### TALUK DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

Nine Taluk Development Boards have been constituted in the district, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the area served by the municipalities. The Boards of those taluks which have a population of one lakh and above consist of 19 members while in other taluks, where the population is less than one lakh, the Boards have 15 members. Members of these Boards are elected on the basis of adult franchise. The Boards also include M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. of the taluks as *ex-officio* members. For the purpose of elections, the revenue taluk area is divided into several constituencies. Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their total population in the taluk. The Block Development Officers are the Chief Executive Officers of these Boards. Since their inception, two elections have been held for these Boards. The latest elections were held in 1968 and all the Boards were reconstituted. In all, there are 139 members, of whom 24 are from the Scheduled Castes and tribes and 10 are women.

In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Taluk Development Boards are required to supervise and guide the work of the *panchayats*. Effective co-ordination of work is envisaged between the *Panchayats* and the Taluk Boards. Extension of active co-operation for the implementation of both plan and non-plan schemes is a major responsibility of the Taluk Boards. Formation of roads, construction of buildings, bridges, tanks and wells, organisation of conferences, exhibitions, cattle shows, etc., are some other aspects of work entrusted to the Boards.

The Taluk Development Boards are eligible for annual grant of an amount equal to fifty per cent of the land revenue collection of the taluk concerned. The Deputy Commissioner determines every four years the average land revenue collection for a period of five years preceding the date of such determination, and this average land revenue is deemed to be the land revenue assignable for a period of four years from the date of such determination. In addition, the Government also assigns to the Taluk Development Boards an amount equal to ten per cent of

the land revenue collection which is to be spent for such purposes as the Government may from time to time direct. The entire local cess on land revenue and the water cess collected in the area are also assigned to these bodies. The Taluk Development Boards have also powers to levy duties and taxes, among other things, on transfer of immovable properties in the form of an additional stamp duty, on animals brought for sale, etc. Tables showing the income and expenditure of each of the Taluk Development Boards in the district for some recent years are appended at the end of the Chapter (Tables VI, VII, VIII and IX). A brief account of the three Taluk Development Boards, one each from the *malnad*, *semi-malnad* and *maidan* areas is given below.

**Sagar Taluk  
Development  
Board**

The Sagar Taluk Development Board was constituted in April 1960. The latest elections were held in December 1968 and the Board was reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of Section 96 of the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. The same Board is being continued as per a notification of the Divisional Commissioner, Bangalore. There are 15 members on the Board of which one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and another for women.

There are 39 village *panchayats* covering 263 revenue villages functioning under the jurisdiction of this Taluk Development Board, comprising a population of 1,06,179 (1971) with a total area of 1,932.3 sq. kms.

*Sub-Committees* :—For the smooth and successful administration of the Board, five sub-committees have been formed. Each of them consists of five members. (1) The Standing Committee frames the budget and enunciates the policies to be adopted by the Board; (2) The Audit Committee scrutinises the proposals for increase of revenue, examines the receipts and expenditure, considers all new proposals affecting the finance of the Board and generally supervises the revenue expenditure of the Board; (3) The Public Health Committee performs such duties and exercises such powers of the Board as may be delegated to it by the Board in regard to matters relating to public health and sanitation; (4) The Social Welfare Committee takes necessary steps to improve living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other backward sections and (5) The Agricultural Committee devises ways for helping the improvement of agriculture, and has to take necessary measures to assist the cultivators to grow more.

During the period of five years from 1969-70 to 1973-74, the Board spent Rs. 1,91,790 for the formation and maintenance of roads, culverts and cause-ways, Rs. 26,945 for health and sanitation, Rs. 3,26,859 for construction of drinking water wells, Rs. 2,73,777 for minor irrigation works including repairs of tanks. The other important heads of expenditure during the period of five years were for the development of agriculture and animal

husbandry on which the amount spent by the Board was Rs. 18,989 and Rs. 3,056 respectively. For improving the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the Board expended Rs. 76,077 from the 18 per cent reserve fund of the Taluk Board; the amount spent on social education programme and distribution of house sites and Janata Housing Programme were Rs. 9,356 and Rs. 19,976 respectively. In order to facilitate rural employment under the crash programme, an amount of Rs. 4,80,035 was spent. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 7,842 was given to several institutions in order to encourage socio-cultural activities. The amounts of income and expenditure of the Sagar Taluk Development Board for some recent years were as given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	76,949	29,984
1965-66	2,36,635	2,34,644
1968-69	2,61,607	2,43,536
1970-71	3,32,821	3,10,742
1972-73	4,50,604	5,21,547
1973-74	4,06,700	4,92,230

The present Taluk Development Board of Shimoga was reconstituted in 1968 in accordance with the provisions of the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. The Shimoga taluk is a single unit block started in April 1958 and covers an area of about 1095.9 sq. kms. There are 229 revenue villages and 48 *panchayats* in its jurisdiction. The population of the rural area (*i.e.* excluding Shimoga and Kumsi towns) was 1,00,948 in 1971. There are 15 members on the Board, elected from five divisions. One seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and another for women. Besides these, two M.L.As. and one M.L.C. are *ex-officio* members of the Board. There are five sub-committees constituted by the Board, namely, (1) Standing Committee, (2) Audit Committee, (3) Health Committee, (4) Agricultural Committee and (5) Women and Children's Welfare Committee.

The Board has been attending to several developmental works such as sinking of drinking water wells in needy villages, construction of school buildings, improvement of communication facilities and medical relief and repairing of minor irrigation works. It aids also socio-cultural activities. Three health units and four Ayurvedic dispensaries are assisted by the Board in the form of medicine charges at Rs. 2,500 annually per each health unit and Rs. 1,200 per year for each Ayurvedic unit. The Board has distributed various kinds of loans amounting to Rs. 7,40,057 for purposes including irrigation, reclamation, land improvement, etc., benefiting 1,054 families, since its inception. It is conducting weekly clinics for animals in four villages and spending about Rs. 2,000 as medicine charges annually and is encouraging rearing



of sheep and pigs. During 1973 there were 63 youth clubs, 32 *charcha mandals* including four for women and 15 *balawadis* which are being helped by the Board and also there were 12 *mahila mandals* and 25 adult education classes including 8 for women, wherein, nearly 500 persons are being made literate every year. The young farmers' clubs managed about 36 libraries in the taluk with the financial help of the Board. The Board reserved Rs. 46,000 in 1970-71 and Rs. 68,066 in 1972-73 for helping the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. During the year 1972-73, forty-one new drinking water wells were sunk in 41 villages at a cost of Rs. 32,000 and another sum of Rs. 12,500 was spent to deepen some wells for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Bulls costing Rs. 4,800 were supplied to Harijan families. Six village community centres were built at a cost of Rs. 33,000. During the period of eight years from 1965-66 to 1972-73, the Board spent Rs. 14,08,160 for public works, Rs. 6,36,662 towards public health and Rs. 17,574 for civic amenities, while contributions and grant-in-aid amounted to Rs. 60,261. Since the inception of the Board upto the end of July 1973, 423 house sites were distributed to the landless families of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The following two tables give details of the annual income and expenditure of the Shimoga Taluk Development Board for 1965-66, 1969-70, and 1972-73 :—

*RECEIPTS*

<i>Income Heads</i>	<i>Year</i>		
	1965-66	1969-70	1972-73
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Revenue assigned by Government	46,458	54,574	2,28,712
2 Rates and taxes .. ..	30,377	1,15,000	1,00,342
3 Revenue derived from T.D.B. property and other sources apart from levy and collection of taxes.	2,402	12,000	11,289
4 Miscellaneous .. ..	30,397	18,000	3,337
5 Education .. ..	..	..	..
6 Grants and contributions ..	8,115	33,000	7,61,645
7 Debt Heads .. ..	48,345	25,000	13,925
Total ..	1,66,004	2,57,574	11,19,360

## EXPENDITURE

Expenditure Heads	Year		
	1965-66	1969-70	1972-73
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 General administration ..	13,954	28,500	81,643
2 Public works executed by T.D.B.	49,281	60,000	4,33,704
3 Public health .. ..	43,284	95,300	99,306
4 Civic amenities .. ..	1,023	2,400	548
5 Contributions and grant-in-aid ..	5,734	7,500	12,852
6 Miscellaneous ... ..	6,269	51,800	15,557
7 Debt Heads .. ..	37,823	38,000	9,758
Total ..	1,57,368	2,83,500	6,53,368

The Taluk Development Board of Channagiri was constituted in April 1961 in accordance with the provisions of the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. The latest elections to the Board were held during 1969 and the Board was reconstituted with 19 members. Four of the seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and two for women. Two Members of the Legislative Assembly elected from the taluk are also invited to take part in the proceedings of the Board as *ex-officio* members. There are 51 village *panchayats* in the taluk of which 49 were reconstituted during 1969 and the remaining two were being administered by the Chief Executive Officer. The area of the taluk is 1209.5 sq. kms. excluding the Channagiri town. In 1971, the population of the taluk was 1,66,324 and there were 24,119 houses. There are five sub-committees, *viz.*, (1) Standing Committee, (2) Audit Committee, (3) Health Committee, (4) Social Welfare Committee and (5) Agricultural Committee, which discuss several problems relating to the Board and help in formulating and implementing programmes.

Channagiri  
Taluk Development Board

During the period of five years from 1968-69 to 1972-73, the Board spent Rs. 5,03,733 for the execution of public works and Rs. 90,970 for public health, while the amounts spent for civic amenities and for education were Rs. 3,738 and Rs. 94,367 respectively. In 1972-73, the Board was maintaining about 152 kms. of roads. During 1972-73, 11 primary school class rooms were constructed and 67 rooms were repaired and three minor irrigation tanks were repaired. For the purpose of drinking water, 16 wells were newly constructed and 8 were repaired. To facilitate the development of agriculture, 755 tons of improved seeds and 7,733 tons of fertilisers were distributed, while 37 agricultural demonstrations were arranged during the year 1972-73. For improvement of the living conditions of the

Scheduled Castes and Tribes a sum of Rs. 11,820 was spent in 1972-73. The Board is running three dispensaries and ten weekly *shandis* and three mutton stalls.

The receipts and expenditure of the Channagiri Taluk Development Board for some recent years were as given below :—

Year	Receipts		Expenditure	
		Rs.		Rs.
1960-61	..	1,35,825		42,259
1966-67	..	2,64,474		2,62,589
1968-69	..	3,32,106		3,82,862
1970-71	..	2,40,980		2,34,493
1971-72	..	2,24,709		2,31,702
1973-74	..	4,95,098		5,68,905

#### VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

There were about 100 Village Panchayats in the district in 1923-24. The number had increased to 344 by 1960 and to 429 by 1973 covering 1,741 revenue villages (besides 259 uninhabited). The 429 *panchayats* in the district have 5,154 members, including 760 belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 853 women. Of these *panchayats*, 143 provided 188 drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 5,50,121 during the year 1972-73, while 10 *panchayats* repaired about 10 wells at a cost of Rs. 9,934. During the same year, 109 *panchayats* formed about 804 kms. of roads at a cost of Rs. 2,81,164, while 17 *panchayats* formed about 67 kms. of drains at a cost of Rs. 44,600. From the year 1961-62 to 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 89,200 was sanctioned by the Government to 22 village *panchayats* as loans under '304 Plan Scheme' for construction of shops, poultry-farms, repairs of bus stops and *musafir-khanas* and also for the purpose of installation of flour and huller mills and sugarcane crushers. The largest amount of these loans (Rs. 22,000) was given to five village *panchayats* in Tirthahalli taluk for repairs of bus stops and *musafirkhanas* and lowest sum of Rs. 4,000 of the loans was extended to two *panchayats* in Shimoga taluk for construction of shops and stalls.

At the beginning of the financial year 1971-72, a total sum of Rs. 14,90,121 due to the *panchayats* by way of rates and taxes was outstanding. There was demand for Rs. 8,61,554 during the year 1971-72, making thus a total of Rs. 23,51,675 to be recovered during that year. Out of this, the *panchayats* collected Rs. 9,48,330 only, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 14,03,345 as on 1st April 1972. A taluk-wise statement of demand, collection and balance is appended at the end of the Chapter (Table V).

The statement given below indicates the total income and expenditure of the *panchayats* in Shimoga district from 1968-69 to 1972-73.

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1968-69 ..	16,76,138	14,17,006
1969-70 ..	18,60,925	17,00,580
1970-71 ..	20,82,278	15,34,330
1971-72 ..	18,32,498	13,69,986
1972-73 ..	25,41,570	17,30,863

Tables showing particulars of income from different sources and expenditure under various heads of the *panchayats* for 1972-73 are given at the end of the chapter (Tables II, III and IV). An account of three Village *Panchayats*, one each from Sagar, Shimoga and Channagiri taluks is given in the following paragraphs by way of illustration :—

The Keladi village\* is about 6 kms. to the north-west of Sagar town. It was once a well-known seat of a kingdom. A *panchayat* was first constituted for this village in 1928-29 and it consisted of 12 members and the chairman was nominated by the Government. It was reorganised in 1960 in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. The Keladi village includes also the hamlets of Halli-Bailu, Teravinakoppa, Gaddemane, Harogoppa, Bandagadde and Keladipura. The latest elections for the *Panchayat* were held in 1968 and it was reconstituted with 13 members including two women and with one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. As in 1971, the population of the village was 2,125 and it had an area of 3,670 acres (including fields and forest area attached to the revenue village) with 356 residential houses.

**Keladi Village  
Panchayat**

The *Panchayat* has its own building constructed in 1939 at a cost of about Rs. 1,000. There are at present (1974) 14 drinking water wells and the *Panchayat* has resolved to arrange for tap water under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme. Open drains and a few public latrines are maintained. A veterinary clinic is run once in a week with the help of the Taluk Development Board. The *Panchayat* is assisting the Harijan children to pursue their education by free distribution of slates, pencils, books, etc., besides co-operating in implementing the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. So far (1974), the *Panchayat* has distributed about 93 house-sites to the house-less, of which 63 sites were given to families belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The village was electrified in 1961. The

\*A Village Survey Monograph has been brought out on this place as a part of the 1961 census operations.

*Panchayat* is maintaining about 13 kms. of roads with 21 street lights. It has levied taxes on buildings, sites, professions, trade and vehicles. The receipts and expenditure of this *Panchayat* relating to some recent years were as shown below :—

Year	Receipts		Expenditure	
		Rs.		Rs.
1965-66	..	4,070		3,951
1969-70	..	4,900		3,981
1970-71	..	5,012		4,298
1971-72	..	4,085		3,106
1972-73	..	5,018		4,237

**Mathur Village  
Panchayat**

The Mathur Village in Shimoga taluk is situated on the right bank of the Tunga river, about 10 kms. from Shimoga City. Formerly, this village was a constituent village of the Kanchinakatte Group *Panchayat*. In 1968, it was reconstituted as a separate single village *panchayat*. The village includes the hamlets of Siddarahalli, Mandenakoppa and Malalikoppa. There are 11 seats in the *Panchayat* including three seats reserved, one for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and two for women. The population of the village was 3,601 in 1971 as against 2,186 in 1961, with an area of 2,531 acres (including fields and forest area attached to the revenue village). There were 720 houses in the *Panchayat* limits in 1971 as against about 422 in 1961.

The village has a protected water supply system managed by the *Panchayat*. Electricity and water are supplied free of cost to Harijan families. A sum of Rs. 12,000 has been contributed by the *Panchayat* for the construction of a building for the local dispensary maintained by the Taluk Development Board. A high school is also managed in the village by a local committee. Two youth clubs of the village also receive Rs. 50 each per year from the *panchayat*. So far, the *panchayat* has distributed about 242 house-sites to the house-less of which 144 were given to the families of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,500 towards construction of a *panchayat* hall out of ten per cent of the land revenue collected. Action is also being taken for the construction of houses under the Janata Housing Programme launched by the State Government. There were 56 street lights and 230 private electric connections in the *panchayat* limits in 1974. The total income of the *Panchayat* was Rs. 6,662 and expenditure was Rs. 5,600 in 1973-74.

**Haronahalli  
Group  
Panchayat**

The Haronahalli village in Channagiri taluk is about five kms. from Channagiri town on the Channagiri-Bhadravati road. Before the formation of the group *panchayat* in 1968, Haronahalli had a single village *panchayat*. The latest elections for the *panchayat*

were held in 1968 and the Group *Panchayat* was reconstituted. The jurisdiction of this Group *Panchayat* includes 15 villages, the total population of which was 5,222 in 1971 as against 4,434 in 1961. The total number of houses in the *panchayat* limits was 1,800 in 1961 which had increased to 2,100 after a decade. In 1973-74, there were 2,260 residential houses. The Group *Panchayat* has 15 seats, four of which are reserved, two for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and two for women.

The *Panchayat* got constructed its own building during 1973-74 at a cost of Rs. 10,000. All constituent villages are provided with school buildings and drinking water facilities. Eight kms. of roads are maintained. As a special programme for the betterment of the conditions of the families of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other weaker sections, the *panchayat* has arranged for loans for building about 40 houses through the Rural Housing Scheme. About 370 house sites have been distributed, including 155 for the Scheduled Castes, two *balawadis*, five youth clubs, one *bhajana mandal* and two *mahila mandals* are receiving contributions from the *panchayat*.

The *panchayat* got constructed its own building during manures, etc., to the farmers and is extending co-operation for implementation of the compulsory education programme. Haronahalli was electrified in 1961. The *panchayat* has provided about 120 street lights in its area. The statement given below indicates the financial position of the Group *panchayat* for some recent years :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1965-66 ..	13,254	13,200
1969-70 ..	13,428	12,500
1970-71 ..	14,091	13,800
1971-72 ..	12,891	14,650
1972-73 ..	13,127	12,750

In order to reduce the acuteness of the growing housing **Housing** problems, particularly in the urban areas, the Karnataka Housing Board, which was constituted in June 1956, extended its sphere of activities to Shimoga district by opening a Divisional Office in 1967. A Sub-Divisional Office of the Board was opened at Shimoga in 1973. The Board has constructed 300 houses for the low-paid industrial workers at Bhadravati, at a cost of Rs. 8.60 lakhs by January 1975. Implementation of another scheme for construction of 200 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.55 lakhs was nearing completion at Bhadravati in 1975. These houses have been allotted to the workers of the management side of the factories.

Under a subsidised rental housing scheme, 28 houses at a cost of Rs. 1.30 lakhs and another 36 houses (multi-storeyed) at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs were under construction at Shimoga in 1975. The scheme included also construction of 10 houses at Tirthahalli at an expense of Rs. 0.50 lakh. Upto the end of November 1974, the total amount expended for this scheme was Rs. 4.34 lakhs. These houses are given to low-paid employees on a rental basis.

Under a low-income group housing scheme, 126 houses have been constructed which include 57 at Shimoga, 24 at Sagar, 20 at Channagiri, 15 at Tirthahalli and 10 at Hosanagar at a total cost of Rs. 18.57 lakhs. These houses are sold to the persons, whose annual income is below Rs. 7,200 on lease-cum-sale basis or by out-right-sale. Under a rental housing scheme, to help the Government employees, 54 houses have been built at Shimoga expending Rs. 18.30 lakhs. In addition, 40 quarters were under construction at a cost of Rs. 4.12 lakhs for teachers and low-paid employees at some places in the district in January 1975. The Board has also financed, to the extent of Rs. 10.80 lakhs, for the construction of 270 rural houses by providing cash loans. A statement showing the number of cases of sanction of cash loans under low-income group and middle-income group housing schemes in the district from 1965-66 to 1973-74 is given below :—

(Amount in Rs.)

Year	Low-income group		Middle-income group	
	No. of cases	Amount sanctioned	No. of cases	Amount sanctioned
1965-66	..	57	5,67,000	..
1966-67	..	21	1,66,800	9
1967-68	..	23	1,91,600	11
1968-69	..	48	4,40,400	13
1969-70	..	69	7,48,900	34
1970-71	..	74	7,67,400	26
1971-72	..	34	4,38,800	29
1972-73	..	46	5,43,300	19
1973-74	..	14	1,81,600	7

There are several house-building co-operative societies in the district which are helping a number of families to have their own houses (see Chapter VI). A Janata Housing Scheme is also being implemented in the district.

TABLE I

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the 12 Municipal Councils and a Notified Area Board in Shimoga District for the years 1950-51, 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1973-74

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of town	1950-51		1960-61		1970-71		1973-74	
		Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bhadravati (old town)	1,85,124	2,04,644	4,01,892	4,07,530	8,91,430	8,82,650	18,08,487	13,17,056
2	Bhadravati (new town) (Notified Area Board)	18,241	9,675	1,77,829	72,901	2,90,790	3,06,300	4,50,780	3,06,215
3	Channagiri ..	23,380	26,046	57,786	64,276	1,19,842	1,05,920	1,50,000	1,40,000
4	Honnali ..	25,670	27,838	51,976	49,559	1,27,667	1,27,278	1,79,721	1,76,404
5	Hosanagar ..	29,099	34,244	42,550	55,416	65,314	58,232	63,696	78,621
6	Kumsi ..	7,646	5,125	16,717	23,405	9,685	16,559	7,386	16,474
7	Nyamati ..	45,174	39,387	39,309	40,769	51,549	57,943	1,19,764	1,13,295
8	Sagar ..	1,03,467	95,299	3,12,524	2,83,847	7,33,047	7,45,425	7,57,556	7,37,371
9	Shikaripur ..	59,729	1,25,018	1,44,728	1,58,623	2,48,345	2,52,854	3,80,968	4,12,457
10	Shimoga ..	3,50,839	3,34,442	11,88,440	12,62,976	25,20,308	22,40,034	46,95,486	45,45,497
11	Shiralkoppa ..	30,759	36,796	94,937	75,751	1,87,380	1,89,724	2,52,740	2,47,570
12	Sorab ..	10,330	11,780	51,166	51,882	66,496	54,004	83,049	93,260
13	Tirthahalli ..	66,997	59,201	1,26,872	1,01,424	2,45,447	2,46,555	2,94,287	2,86,370



TABLE II

Statement showing Receipts of Village Panchayats from various sources in the taluks of Shimoga District for the year 1972-73\*

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Shimoga	Bhadravati	Channagiri	Honnali	Tirthahalli	Shikaripur	Sorab	Sagar	Hosanagar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rates and taxes levied by the Panchayats.	1,74,178	56,153	82,374	1,76,889	85,675	4,62,175	85,596	84,000	1,37,313
2	Revenue derived from Panchayat properties.	2,000	5,565	15,085	..	49,673	500	4,300	5,400	39,447
3	Miscellaneous ..	4,646	70,500	3,140	..	15,300	14,000	7,350	3,600	4,190
4	Education ..	..	500	..	..	25,435	..	..	..	37,648
5	Grants and contribution at 30% of Land Revenue.	1,17,129	79,786	56,899	56,415	2,44,992	69,582	77,689	50,554	41,462
6	Grants to be specified at 10% of Land Revenue Grants.	782	6,000	21,473	27,066	..	10,823	19,299	5,129	3,831
	Total ..	2,98,735	2,18,504	1,78,971	2,60,370	4,21,075	5,57,030	1,94,214	1,48,683	2,63,891

\*The table helps to know the proportions of various items of revenue in the several taluks

TABLE III

Statement showing the expenditure of Village Panchayats on various items in the taluks of Shimoga District for the year 1972-73\*  
(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Shimoga	Bhadrawati	Channagiri	Honnali	Tirthahalli	Shikaripur	Sorab	Sagar	Hosanagar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	General administration ..	28,800	24,430	12,840	56,000	43,700	18,750	10,200	15,700	45,636
2	Public safety ..	57,600	42,700	41,850	35,000	18,200	30,260	30,100	18,691	26,083
3	Public works executed by P.W.D.	..	..	..	45,000	..	..	..	..	..
4	Public works executed by Village Panchayats.	1,15,800	10,800	29,460	15,000	2,56,000	56,000	52,480	39,800	1,70,058
5	Public health ..	1,000	..	7,965	..	9,650	..	..	31,360	6,781
6	Civic amenities ..	8,000	4,480	3,195	12,000	..	1,600	..	8,000	25,285
7	Education ..	..	..	6,830	5,000	42,429	7,250	..	8,320	3,220
8	Grant-in-aid and contributions.	3,360	150	5,780	12,000	18,550	14,700	7,500	3,600	31,734
9	Miscellaneous ..	5,000	2,000	19,811	6,000	28,780	12,850	16,000	8,301	10,479
10	Debt Head ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,662
	Total ..	2,19,560	84,560	1,27,731	1,86,000	4,17,309	1,41,410	1,16,280	1,33,772	3,35,938

\*The table helps to know the proportions of the various items of expenditure in the several taluks

TABLE IV  
Statement showing some taluk-wise particulars of Village Panchayats in Shimoga District for the year 1972-73

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Number of Revenue Villages	Number of village Panchayats	Total number of members	Total number of general seats	Total number of women members	Total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members	No. of Secretaries working
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Shimoga ..	229	48	563	371	92	100	48
2	Bhadravati ..	161	20	270	166	40	64	18
3	Channagiri ..	245	51	647	447	102	98	51
4	Honnali ..	166	62	732	503	124	105	57
5	Tirthahalli ..	247	46	563	417	92	54	46
6	Shikaripur ..	175	71	798	513	141	144	61
7	Sorab ..	305	56	674	490	112	72	56
8	Hosanagar ..	209	36	424	276	72	76	35
9	Sagar ..	263	39	483	358	78	47	39
Total ..		2,000*	429	5,154	3,541	853	760	411

(\* including 259 uninhabited villages)

TABLE V

Statement showing taluk-wise Demand, Collection and Balance of Rates and Taxes of Village Panchayats in Shimoga District for the year 1971-72  
(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Outstanding arrears on 1st April 71	Demand during 1971-72	Total	Collections during 1971-72	Approximate percentage of collections	Balance as on 1st April 1972	Arrears percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Shimoga .. ..	2,48,636.16	89,365.41	3,38,001.57	1,78,824.80	53	1,59,176.77	47
2	Bhadravati .. ..	2,54,444.00	68,973.00	3,23,417.00	47,018.21	15	2,76,398.79	85
3	Channagiri .. ..	1,44,230.51	1,48,093.37	2,92,323.88	1,00,599.80	34	1,91,724.08	66
4	Honnali .. ..	1,40,805.59	83,181.10	2,23,986.69	1,76,888.08	79	47,098.61	21
5	Tirthahalli .. ..	66,281.00	78,720.00	1,45,001.00	80,311.00	55	64,690.00	45
6	Shikaripur .. ..	2,89,750.97	1,63,504.30	4,53,255.27	1,38,299.14	30	3,14,956.13	70
7	Sorab .. ..	1,08,882.96	1,45,680.90	2,54,563.86	1,02,038.22	40	1,52,525.64	60
8	Sagar .. ..	1,17,206.47	72,971.88	1,90,178.35	49,294.97	26	1,40,883.38	74
9	Hosanagar .. ..	1,19,883.44	11,064.60	1,30,948.04	75,056.11	58	55,891.93	42
	Total ..	14,90,121.10	8,61,554.56	23,51,675.66	9,48,330.33	40.32	14,03,345.33	59.68

TABLE VI

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in Shimoga District for the year 1968-69

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Shimoga ..	53,432	1,09,426	6,180	22,720	..	25,500	42,860	2,60,118
2	Bhadravati ..	26,609	1,02,421	4,320	1,050	..	10,500	63,405	2,03,305
3	Channagiri ..	37,298	92,007	4,798	938	1,453	..	1,95,612	3,32,106
4	Honnali ..	44,458	51,528	11,475	433	5,258	2,750	1,84,957	3,00,859
5	Shikaripur ..	57,768	63,373	1,730	3,150	34,305	3,640	12,450	1,76,416
6	Tirthahalli ..	72,773	33,159	521	4,656	28,190	21,323	1,05,804	2,66,426
7	Sorab ..	60,403	17,912	455	11,595	1,301	2,450	2,19,287	3,13,463
8	Sagar ..	52,118	37,791	2,999	6,471	..	78,865	83,363	2,61,607
9	Hosanagar ..	40,821	34,277	2,647	5,303	1,000	5,000	1,19,103	2,03,151

TABLE VII

Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in Shimoga District for the year 1968-69

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	General administra- tion	Public works executed	Public Health	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grant- in-aid	Miscellaneous	Debts	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Shimoga ..	26,150	51,867	68,375	2,150	..	1,600	74,401	45,000	2,69,543
2	Bhadravati ..	14,822	63,715	7,403	2,001	6,418	1,518	37,403	57,008	1,90,288
3	Channagiri ..	25,584	82,265	8,207	1,100	11,623	1,250	8,775	2,44,058	3,82,862
4	Honnali ..	24,493	45,892	25,576	2,792	11,218	550	5,776	1,63,451	2,79,748
5	Tirthahalli ..	18,657	52,759	16,604	..	56,796	1,625	9,443	78,579	2,34,463
6	Shikaripur ..	8,638	17,260	24,457	53,297	3,762	25,847	..	8,937	1,42,198
7	Sorab ..	18,209	57,322	15,518	1,960	21,102	661	6,778	1,21,160	2,42,710
8	Sagar ..	30,227	50,516	30,973	4,710	3,196	4,550	7,204	1,12,160	2,43,536
9	Hosanagar ..	13,954	48,717	12,153	1,861	5,490	745	726	48,626	1,32,272

TABLE VIII

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in Shimoga District for the year 1973-74

(in Rs).

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Land Revenue assigned by Government	Rates and Taxes	Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources	Miscellaneous	Education	Grants and contributions	Debts	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Shimoga ..	2,29,244	1,18,178	13,751	1,636	..	1,82,663	23,512	5,73,984
2	Bhadravati ..	1,32,978	1,56,501	24,286	1,147	..	19,000	99,703	4,33,615
3	Channagiri ..	1,23,833	1,05,084	3,950	2,509	..	..	2,59,722	4,95,098
4	Honnali ..	1,25,000	85,000	24,000	6,545	..	15,000	1,46,170	4,01,715
5	Tirthahalli ..	1,24,482	27,657	150	6,203	1,202	1,13,600	2,65,927	5,39,221
6	Shikaripur ..	1,15,971	46,100	10,029	17	17	21,910	3,23,674	5,22,718
7	Sorab ..	1,66,043	24,865	12,489	10,047	..	67,264	1,66,111	4,46,819
8	Sagar ..	1,11,386	24,442	4,485	6,867	..	2,025	2,57,495	4,06,700
9	Hosanagar ..	92,549	19,283	6,889	4,494	..	..	3,35,369	4,53,584

TABLE IX

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in Shimoga District for the year 1973-74

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	General administra- tion	Public works executed	Public health	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grant- in-aid	Miscellaneous	Debt Heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Shimoga ..	81,465	3,45,978	92,563	15,150	10,173	22,729	67,754	44,327	6,80,139
2	Bhadravati ..	40,544	58,135	14,977	2,178	7,767	1,789	45,458	1,91,688	3,62,536
3	Channagiri ..	37,318	1,08,101	39,656	2,580	..	2,500	68,973	3,09,777	5,68,905
4	Honnali ..	45,150	79,000	82,500	6,100	..	13,000	75,000	1,46,170	4,46,920
5	Tirthahalli ..	28,110	1,39,560	11,845	40	12,845	13,092	46,518	3,14,110	5,66,120
6	Shikaripur ..	31,440	95,969	90,808	5,266	..	27,975	..	38,035	2,89,493
7	Sorab ..	28,888	63,012	26,114	4,876	..	7,748	65,027	2,21,343	4,17,008
8	Sagar ..	19,651	94,328	8,678	1,119	2,090	5,700	44,375	3,16,289	4,92,230
9	Hosanagar ..	25,933	42,719	12,722	2,358	..	1,525	5,405	3,92,614	4,83,276