

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The administration of a locality such as a village, town or city by a body representing local inhabitants, possessing a fairly large amount of autonomy, raising revenue through local taxation and spending the same on local services is generally called as local self-government.

In Ancient Times

Karnataka has a rich tradition in local self-government. In ancient Karnataka local bodies were called *uru* (literally a town), *okkalu* (residents or households), *praje* (subjects), *prajesamudaya* (assembly), *samastaru* (all residents), *ura hadinentu jati* (the 18 castes of the village), etc. In *agrahara* villages the assembly of the *mahajanas* or heads of families of scholars served as the local body. The Kalkuni Agrahara in Sirsi taluk had an assembly of 12 *mahajanas*. Similarly, there were *mahajana* assemblies at the *agraharas* of Haliyal (Palleyala), Murur (Kumta tq), Mallapur (Honavar tq) and Hingulige near Pala (Mundgod tq) now an uninhabited village. Hinguliga *agrahara* was perhaps the part of a bigger village as the place had an assembly of 60 called *arvattokkalu*. In towns and cities there were assemblies representing various castes, guilds and streets. The inscription of 1408 AD of Bhatkal indicates that Haduvalli chief consulted the *pattana samudaya* while making grants to a local temple. Kaikini had an assembly of *Samasta Nadu* consisted of seven *jannis* (perhap priests officiating at *yajnyas* or sacrifices) and other members of *samasta nadu* according to inscriptions of 15th and 16th centuries. The places like Haduvalli, Shirali and Manki had an assembly called *nadu* and *nakhara (nagara)*, the latter representing the merchants. The *smasta nadu* of places like Manki, Kaikini and Koppa are mentioned in

an inscription of 1484. In places like Honavar and Bailur, people of the Muslim community called as Hanjamana (Anjuman) also had representation in the town assembly. An inscription of 1614 found at Hadava (Ankola tq) speaks of 60 *vokkalu* (*arvattokkalu*) of a particular place, perhaps of Hadava village itself. The main functions of the then local bodies included construction of public works like temples, community halls, provision for drinking water and providing irrigational facilities, arranging festivals, *jatras* and shandys, running *dharmashalas* and *aravattiges*, buying tolls and conferring gifts for meritorious service including erection of hero stones, etc.

Modern Period

In the modern period, in the Bombay Presidency area local self-government institutions, beginning with municipalities came into being by an Act No. XVI of 1850 of the East India Company which made provisions for the municipal agency in any town or suburb on the application of its residents. In the beginning, the municipal bodies were headed by the Magistrate and a Committee of members appointed by the Government. Later, by the Act of 1862, all Collectors and Assistant Collectors, Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris became *ex-officio* Commissioners of every municipality within their jurisdiction. The next important advancement in the constitution of municipal bodies was in 1873. Accordingly the municipalities attained the status of corporate existence. Municipal districts (Municipalities) were constituted for an area of not less than 10,000 population and were called as city municipalities, places with the population not less than 2,000 were called as Town Municipalities. The principle of election was introduced in accordance with the provision of the District Municipalities Act 1884 on restricted franchise. The Collector used to be the President of the municipalities.

The constitution of the Municipal administration of the former Bombay area can be conveniently divided into four periods or phases. In the first phase (1864 to 1889) all the councillors were Government nominees with the Collectors as the President. In the second stage (1889 to 1937) half of the number of councillors were elected by the citizens who were qualified to vote and the other half included district officers like the Tahsildars, engineers, doctors and deputy inspectors of schools and some nominated members. When voting was introduced under restricted franchise (1884), a large percentage of

people remained beyond the orbit of qualified circle of voters. The then voters' group included members in Government and local body services (persons drawing not less than Rs 6 per month), qualified lawyers, doctors, engineers, hereditary Patels, Kulkarnis, *sardars* and title holders, income tax and municipal tax payers and persons owing immoveable property worth Rs 250 or above.

The term of office of the municipal councils was three years with a provision to extend for one more year. The Bombay District Municipalities Act of 1901 gave wider powers to the Government. The Act divided the municipal functions into obligatory and optional. The obligatory functions included all matters essential to health, safety, convenience, and well being of the people. There was a provision for compulsory constitution of managing committee in all municipalities and pilgrim committees for those places specially notified by the Government to provide better amenities. Accordingly the places like Gokarn (1870) and Ulvi (1878) got pilgrimage municipalities. The control over municipal bodies was exercised by the District Collector of Local Authorities and the State Government depending upon the matters related. In the year 1881-82, the number of municipalities in the district was five, viz, Karwar, Haliyal, Sirsi, Kumta and Gokarn. By 1893-94 the number of municipalities increased to eight, Bhatkal, Honavar and Ulvi being newly added. Of these Gokarn and Ulvi were temporary. The table given below indicates the year of constitution, income and expenditure municipalities for 1893-94, 1897-98 and 1901-1902.

(Amount in Rs)

Year in which constituted	Name of the Municipality	1893-94		1897-98		1901-02	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1864	Karwar	13,226	12,056	11,649	13,847	13,073	12,575
1865	Haliyal	8,959	8,353	8,335	9,013	8,552	6,984
1866	Sirsi	11,924	13,099	13,089	15,347	19,966	20,460
1867	Kumta	18,246	16,832	18,043	18,281	16,886	17,322
1870	Gokarn	1,749	1,787	735	1,443	1,479	1,431
1878	Ulvi	891	5,198	—	220	—	939
1890	Bhatkal	3,542	2,562	5,087	6,363	6,073	7,661
1890	Honavar	2,796	3,386	5,809	6,045	5,373	5,732

During the third stage (1938-1954), the element of official representation in Municipalities vanished. The Municipalities became people's institutions, controlled and administered by the people. The Government was only a regulating and supervising authority. Franchise, though restricted was liberalised and the stringent qualifying conditions for voters were liberalised. In 1948-49, the total number of municipalities in the district was eight, covering 70,880 people. The total number of councillors was 124 and of them 103 elected and 21 were nominated. The total income and expenditure of all the municipalities in the district was Rs 5.59 lakhs and Rs 5.32 lakhs respectively.

The IV Phase commenced in 1954 with the introduction of Adult Franchise and reservation of seats for SCs and STs and women. The earlier system of reservation of seats on community basis for Mohammadans, Christians, and Anglo-Indian wards was done away with. In the year 1956, the district had six municipalities, by 1961 the number increased to seven. Gokarn was a Municipality in 1961, but subsequently it ceased since it did not satisfy other criteria. By 1975 the number of municipalities increased to 11, including Dandeli, a notified area committee.

After the formation of the new State in 1956, uniform and comprehensive legislation governing municipal bodies called the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Act XXII of 1964) was passed and it was brought into force from 1st April 1964, and this new regulation has effected several changes. According to the 1964 Act, there is a provision for 15 councillors to be elected when the population of the town does not exceed 20,000, and it provides for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000. The term of the office of the Councillors, President and Vice-President is four years. However it is left to the Council concerned to hold elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President every year also. The President besides presiding over the meetings of the Council, supervises the financial and executive administration and also exercises control over the actions and proceedings of all officers and officials of the civic body. Section 340 of the Act has made a provision for the Chief Officer of the Council to attend meetings, to take part in the discussions, but without the right to move any resolutions or to cast a vote. According to the amendments made to 1964 Act, in the State since April 1983 the voting age under adult franchise has been reduced to 18 from 21 since and new provisions has been made

for reservations of 20% of the total seats for women. The latest elections to these Municipalities of the District were held by the end of 1983 and they were reconstituted. In the district, the total number of seats (Councillors) was 185 including 44 seats reserved, of which 12 were meant for SCs and STs and 32 for women. The largest number of seats (23) are for Karwar and Sirsi, followed by Kumta 19. In respect of other municipalities it is 15 members each.

The Act of 1964 has laid down various important functions of Municipalities which include matters relating to sanitation, health, civic amenities like maintenance of roads, markets, facilities for education, public safety and convenience, establishment and maintenance of works, gardens, libraries and rest houses. (The total number of employees working in the municipalities of the district during 1978-79 was 714 and of them 306 were Class III, 402 Class IV, including *poura karmikas*).

During 1982-83 the total amount of grants, subsidy, loans, etc., received by some of the Municipalities of the district from the State Government accounted to Rs 84,000 which included Rs 50,000, as town improvement grant, Rs 25,000 as a subsidy and loans for formation of house sites and Rs 9,000 for construction of class rooms. The amount so received for 1981-82 and 1980-81 accounted to Rs 57,776 and Rs 1,02,550 respectively.

At present (1985), the 11 municipalities are functioning in the district, viz. 1) Karwar 2) Kumta 3) Honavar 4) Bhatkal 5) Sirsi 6) Haliyal 7) Dandeli 8) Siddapur 9) Ankola 10) Mundgod and 11) Yellapur. The present Municipalities of Ankola, Mundgod, Siddapur and Yellapur were functioning as town panchayats prior to 1973. Dandeli, earlier functioned as notified area board (in 1959) was reconstituted as a municipality in 1973 and later in 1985 it was upgraded as a city municipality since the population of the town crossed 50,000. The town municipality earlier constituted for Supa was abolished in 1978 since Supa town was submerged in the Kali Project. The table given in p. 700 indicates the income and expenditure of the municipalities of the District for the year 1938-39 and 1955-56.

The consolidated figures of income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the district for the last 10 years is as follows. The figures in the bracket indicate normal income and expenditure respectively.

1972-73 (Rs 8.65, 11.71), 1973-74 (Rs 9.20, 8.24), 1974-75 (Rs 10.68, 11.31), 1975-76 (Rs 11.28, 13.16) 1976-77 (Rs 11.18, 14.31), 1977-78 (Rs 10.85, 11.35), 1978-79 (Rs 14.30, 14.70), 1979-80 (Rs 19.10, 15.31) 1980-81 (Rs 17.22, 16.85), 1981-82 (Rs 19.81, 20.12), 1982-83 (Rs 20.91, 23.81).

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of the T.M.C.	1938-39		1955-56	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Bhatkal	0.14	0.17	0.94	0.79
Haliyal	0.16	0.20	1.17	1.08
Honavar	0.13	0.19	—	—
Karwar	0.29	0.35	1.56	1.49
Kumta	0.22	0.29	1.62	1.37
Sirsi	0.42	0.58	3.57	3.80
Gokarn	0.05	0.06	0.22	0.19
Ulvi	0.01	0.08	—	—

The table indicating the income and expenditure of each TMC for the years 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1983-84 is appended at the end of the Chapter.

Abolition of Octroi: From April 1979, the Government of Karnataka abolished octroi on goods and other things which was one of the main sources of income to the municipal bodies in the State. As a compensatory measures tax on entry goods was imposed. The Karnataka Tax on Entry for Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale thereon Act, 1979, was enacted. According to this Act, scheduled goods entering the local areas for consumption, use or sale thereon are to be taxed at rates not exceeding two per cent *ad valorem* as may be specified by the State Government and different rates may be specified for different local areas. To compensate this loss of revenue, octroi grants are being given to the civic bodies from State Government every year in addition to D A and other grants.

Local Boards

The development of Local Boards in the Bombay area on statutory basis can be traced from the year 1869 when the Bombay Local Fund Act was passed. This Act legalised the levy of local cess (one anna in a

rupee) which was contributed on voluntary basis earlier (1863). The Act also made a provision for constitution of a nominated District Local Fund Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials. During 1881-82, the D L B Kanara had a total income of Rs 87,140 mainly comprising of local fund tax (Rs 37,970), ferries (Rs 15,250), Government and other assistance (Rs 7,960). The total expenditure was Rs 77,640, which included Rs 29,120 on repairs, Rs 21,740 on new construction works, Rs 8,730 on medical services and Rs 5,670 on aid, etc. Taluk Committees though not provided in the Act were also established on the same lines. These Committees being mainly advisory bodies with no executive powers, very little was done in this direction. According to Local Board's Act of 1884, certain number of seats on the District Board were assigned to elected members on restricted franchise. However, the Collector continued to be the *ex-officio* President. This state of affairs prevailed upto 1915. The next important changes that took place in the constitution and functioning of the D L B was due to the enactment of the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923. Some salient features of the Act were that elective element was fixed i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the total members, franchise for local boards was considerably enlarged and specific provision was made for the representation of Mohammadans. Disqualification of women for membership was removed. All local boards got the privilege of electing President and Vice-President from among the non-official group. Local boards were declared as corporate bodies. Standing committees were constituted to exercise the powers of the Board.

The Act VI of 1935 gave a power to the Government to abolish taluk boards (Taluk Committees) whenever it considered necessary in the interest of inhabitants of such taluks and authorised the D L B to appoint taluk committees. The next important step in the development of the D L B was taken in 1938. The Act of 1938 provided two important changes 1) All the seats to the Local Boards were made to be elective; official element was totally removed. ii) Provincial Governments were authorised to reserve seats in the constitution of the Board for women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and such other seats as the Government considered necessary. The Kanara District Local Board was constituted for the first time under the Bombay Local Board Act 1884, which was superseded by the Bombay Act VI of 1923. Accordingly, the number of councillors was fixed at 30 and of them 25 were general seats, of the remaining five reserved seats, two were meant for Muslims, one each for women, the Scheduled

Castes and Christians. The total income of the board for 1938-39 was Rs 5.56 lakhs, comprising of Local rates (Rs 52,982), Education (Rs 37,987), Civil works (Rs 81,431), while the total expenditure accounted to Rs 5.43 lakhs, which included general administration (Rs 22,179), Education (Rs 3.58 lakhs), Medical (Rs 36,069), Civil works (Rs 76,871). The incidence of income per head was one rupees seven annas (Rs 1.44) while the incidence of taxation was $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas (about Re 0.15). During 1952-53, the total income of the District Board was Rs 6.28 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs 8.51 lakhs. The major items of expenditure included Rs 4.23 lakhs on civil and public works, Rs one lakh on medical services, Rs 78,000 on education and Rs 41,000 on administration.

The term of office of the Board was for four years, extendable by the order of the Director of Local Authorities for a period not exceeding one year if the elections were not held. The Board had constituted public health committee, works executive committee and disciplinary committee for effective administration and co-ordination. Among other things the chief obligatory functions of the Board included 1) Construction of roads and other means of communication and their maintenance; 2) Construction and repairs of hospitals, dispensaries, markets, *dharmashalas* and their maintenance; 3) Construction and repair of public tanks, wells and water works; 4) Public vaccination and sanitary works and measures necessary for public health; and 5) Planting and preservation of trees.

Income : The main financial resources of the Board were a cess on land revenue at the rate of three *annas* in a rupee, a cess on water rate upto a maximum of three *annas* in a rupee. All the rent and profits accruing from the property including ferries vested in the Board and also grants from the Government. The Board had to assign to every municipality $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cesses on land revenue levied from lands within that municipality. The State Government was paying a yearly grant equal to 15% of the land revenue including non-agricultural assessment realised during the previous years. In 1955-56, the total receipts of Kanara District Board was Rs 6.90 lakhs, mainly derived from civil works (Rs 3.14 lakhs), local rates (2.03 lakhs), land revenue (Rs 1.06 lakhs), and medical (Rs 30,703), etc. In the above year, the expenditure accounted was 8.00 lakhs mainly spent on: Rs 5.24 lakhs on civil works, Rs 95,288 on medical, Rs 48,820 on general administration, etc.

Village Panchayats

In the former Bombay Presidency area, for the first time, village panchayats were constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act VI of 1933. Accordingly, every local area which had a population of not less than 2,000, a Panchayat was to be established. The Government had a power to sanction a panchayat in deserving cases even for lesser population. The maximum number of members for a panchayat was 15, and the minimum was seven with a provision for reservation of seats for women, and for the members of SC and ST communities. The tenure of office of the Panchayat members was three years with a provision to extend upto five years by the Collector when the occasion demanded. Every panchayat had to elect a *sarpanch* and a deputy *sarpanch* and to appoint its own Secretary as per the provisions of the Act. The funds of the panchayat were subjected to general control of the District Local Board. In 1938-39, there were 20 panchayats working in the district of several places. The population covered was 40,284 and no solid work except that of making approach roads and Local Board roads was entrusted to them. In 1940, 14 main village panchayats were newly established.

Functions: The Panchayat Act 1933 directed and Panchayats to undertake reasonable care in as many as more than 20 matters. The chief among them were (1) Supply of water for domestic use, (2) cleaning the public roads, drains, bunds, tanks and wells, etc., (3) removing of obstructions and projections in public streets and places; (4) construction, maintenance and repair of public roads, drains, bunds and bridges; (5) preservation and improvement of public health; (6) lighting of the village and (7) control of fairs, markets, slaughter houses and cart stands, etc. There was also a provision to undertake many non-obligatory functions like distribution of irrigation water and other administrative duties, funds permitting.

Resources: Every panchayat was under obligation to levy a house tax, and tax on vacant lands. In addition to this, panchayats were competent to levy taxes or fees on as many as 16 items, such as pilgrim tax, tax on fairs, festivals and entertainments, octroi, tax on marriages, adoptions and feasts, tax on shops and hotels, water fees other than domestic use, general and special sanitary tax, fees for watch and ward and protection of crops, including tax on brokers and *dalals* in cattle markets, etc. There was a provision to levy or

increase any of the above taxes or fees if the regular income of the panchayat falls with the approval of D L B. The State Government was extending every year a grant equal to 30 per cent of ordinary land revenue realised in the previous year.

Nyaya Panchayats

Another special feature of 1933 Act was that it had made a provision to constitute a body called *nyaya* panchayat (judicial panchayat) to try petty civil and criminal cases. These *nyaya* panchayats consisted of five members, elected by the panchayat in its first meeting from among its members. The *nyaya* panchayat members used to elect their own Chairman. The term of office of the *nyaya* panchayat was co-extensive with that of a regular panchayat. These panchayats were considering such offences under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code, Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, Bombay District Vaccination Act, Bombay Primary Education Act, Village Panchayat Act, etc. The Secretary of the Panchayat used to act as judicial clerk of the *nyaya* panchayat. Appeals from these courts were allowed to the District Court in civil suits and to the Sessions court in criminal cases. Pleaders, vakils, etc., were not permitted to appear on behalf of any party. In 1950-51, the district had 34 *nyaya* panchayats. The concurrent powers to control the panchayats vested with the district Collector and the District Local Board which was also authorised to conduct audit of the panchayat every year.

MUNICIPALITIES

At present, the district has 11 municipalities functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 and a Town Panchayat governed by the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. A brief account of working of each one of these municipalities and one Town Panchayat is presented here.

Town Municipal Council, Ankola

Civic activities of the town were initiated in 1958 by constituting a town panchayat, which was upgraded as Town Municipality later in 1973. In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, the latest reconstitution of the Council took place in December 1983 comprising of 15 councillors with five seats reserved, three for women, two for SCs and STs. At present, (1984) the municipal limits covers an area of 7.44 sq km with 2,789

houses. The population was 12,153 (1981). The number of rate payers in 1983 was 2,301 with *per capita* taxation Rs 8.50.

Protected piped water is being supplied to the town by tapping the river—the Gangavali since 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs 20.50 lakhs with the contribution of Rs 2.40 lakhs, made by the Council towards the scheme and the rest being Government aid. To augment the existing water supply, an additional improvement scheme was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs 3.07 lakhs, and the work is almost completed. In 1984, the number of private and public taps reported was 39 and 466 respectively, and an average quantity of water supply per day and *per capita* was about four lakhs, and 38 litres respectively. Efforts are being made by Council to convert the existing latrines into septic and cess pool system. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984 was about nine km. Electricity to the town was first installed in 1964. The total number of domestic and street light connections in 1984 were 1,177 and 449 respectively. The total amount spent by the Council during the last three years, 1981–82 to 1983–84 on public work and for roads was Rs 1.13 lakhs and 1.34 lakhs respectively while the amount expended on light and sanitation was of the order of 1.03 and Rs 3.67 lakhs respectively. The amount earmarked by the Council being 18% of its annual budget exclusively meant for ameliorative measures of SCs and STs was Rs 24,207 during 1982–83. The amount of octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for the years 1981–82, 1982–83, 1983–84 was 1.44, 1.17 and 1.70 lakhs respectively. During 1983–84, the ratio of expenditure made by the Council under several heads was as follows: general administration 31%, public health and sanitation 27%, grants 13%, public safety 8%, while it was 7% each in respect of public works, miscellaneous and for amelioration of SC and ST population. During 1969–70, the Council got its own office building constructed at a cost of Rs 39,300. The number of people employed by the Council in 1984 was 22. The income and expenditure of the Council for 1982–83 was Rs 6.05 lakhs and Rs 7.21 lakhs as against Rs 4.59 and Rs 3.39 lakhs for 1979–80. The corresponding figures for 1975–76 stood at Rs 81,000 and Rs 80,000 respectively.

T M C, Bhatkal

The constitution of the Municipality dates back to 1891. The present Council constituted in 1983 comprising 15 representatives, inclusive of four reserved seats, three for woman and one for SCs and STs. Since 1960 the extent of municipal limits is 5.18 sq km while

the population was 25,665 by 1981. The number of residential houses in 1984 was 3,807 and the number of tax payers was 2,845 and the incidence of tax reported was Rs 10 *per capita* in 1983. Generally, every house in the town has drinking water well. However, the protected water supply scheme by making use of the Venktapur river was completed by 1974 at an estimated cost of Rs 17.55 lakhs assisted by the Government. A proposal for additional improvement scheme estimated to cost about Rs 25 lakhs has been made by the T M C. In 1982-83, on an average, the quantity of water supply per day and per head worked out to about 13.18 lakh litres and 82.68 litres respectively. During 1982-83 the number of private and public tap connections within the town limits were 1,077 and 16 respectively. Till 1958, medical needs of the general public were met by the municipal hospital, subsequently transferred to the Government. The under-ground drainage scheme for the town launched in 1974 by PHE at an estimated cost of Rs 75 lakhs, partly assisted by the Government and L I C of India in the form of loan is expected to be completed shortly. There is no scavenging system in the town. Efforts are made by the T M C to convert old latrines into septic or cess pool type. Steps are being taken to root out the disease filaria, prevalent in the town (see Chapter XVI).

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the T M C during 1983-84 was 18.94 km and the town was electrified in 1962. During 1983-84, the number of street light points and domestic connections were 611 and 1,037 respectively. A public park and a rest house are also being maintained by the Council. For the welfare of SCs and STs the amount reserved by the Council during 1983-84 was Rs 45,518. The octroi compensation and other grants together by the T M C during 1980-81, 81-82, 82-83 was Rs 79,544 for each year. The municipal office building was constructed in 1966 at a cost of Rs 24,189 and a school building in 1972 at a cost of Rs 48,903. By the end of March 1983, the total assets and liabilities of the Council were Rs 3.99 and 56.77 lakhs, and the liabilities mainly included loans to the extent of Rs 45.27 lakhs. The percentage of expenditure made by the Council in proportion to its total expenditure during 1982-83 was 50% on establishment, 27% on Public Health and Sanitation, 19% on miscellaneous, while it was 15% on water supply, 7% on maintenance of roads and lights, and 4% on drains and control of epidemics. The total staff employed by the Council in 1984 was 51. The income and expenditure of the Council for 1982-83 was Rs 6.48 lakhs and Rs 7.95 lakhs as against Rs 5.35 lakhs and Rs 4.68 lakhs for

1979-80. The corresponding figures of income and expenditure for 1975-76 stood at Rs 3.60 and Rs 4.05 lakhs respectively.

City Municipality, Dandeli

The civic activities of this industrial town began in 1959 by constituting a Notified Area Committee to provide proper civic amenities. In 1973, N A C was converted into enlarged Town Municipality resulting in the merger of five neighbouring villages within the town limits. The present Council comprises 15 members including three seats reserved, two for women and one for S C. The population of the town was 47,609 by 1981. Since the population of the town has crossed over 54,000 as in 1985, the Town Municipality has been up-graded into the City Municipality, with effect from June 1985. The extent of city limits as in 1984 was 7.83 sq km with 11,648 residential houses (including 230 owned by the Municipality). The number of rate payers and *per capita* taxation as in 1984 was 11,648 and Rs 21.20 respectively.

The river Kali flowing within a close proximity of the town is the main source of drinking water, in addition to open wells. A scheme for providing purified protected water was launched and completed during 1962-63 at a cost of Rs 13 lakhs, partly assisted by the Government to the extent of Rs 5.80 lakhs. To provide direct raw water to old Dandeli area, an augmentation scheme costing Rs 7.20 lakhs was undertaken by the Council during 1984. At present, on an average, the total quantity of daily supply of protected water to the town and *per capita* consumption works out to six lakhs and about 12 gallons per day respectively. The total number of private taps as in 1984 was 2,165 in addition to about 118 public taps. The City has no under-ground drainage facilities as such, only open gutters are in existence. The total length of *pucca* and *kaccha* gutters together was about 30 km as in 1983. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984 was 44.41 km. Electricity was installed in this town in 1962, and total number of domestic and street lights connections in 1984 was 9,076 and 782 respectively. The Council also maintains three public parks in addition to markets for vegetables and fish. The Council has got constructed nearly 230 residential quarters for rental purpose both for the staff and general public. So far, the number of plots distributed by the Council for weaker sections accounted to 1,171. The total amount expended by the Council out of 18% of its annual budget for various ameliorative measures for SC and ST population was Rs 2.04, Rs 1.82 and Rs 1.50

lakhs during 1983-84 and the preceding two years respectively. The developmental and other expenditure incurred by the Council during 1982-83 under different heads was Rs 4.97 lakhs on general administration, Rs 4.25 lakhs on public health and convenience, Rs 3.73 lakhs on general and special conservancy, Rs 3.16 lakhs for public safety, while the expenditure incurred on public works and Miscellaneous was of the order of Rs 11.73 and Rs 2.27 lakhs respectively in addition to spending Rs 58,000 towards maintaining public gardens for recreation purpose. Reimbursement of octroi grant received by the Council during the last three years from 1981-82 to 1983-84, was of the order of Rs 14.99, Rs 12.12 and Rs 13.57 lakhs respectively. The development grant received during 1983-84 and a year before was Rs 50,000 in each year in addition to Rs 1.14 lakhs under Bhagyamandira Scheme, Rs 25,000 for construction of class rooms and Rs 4,600 under *Munnade* Schemes.

By the end of March 1984, the assets and liabilities held by the Council were Rs 47.70 and 4.61 lakhs respectively. The staff employed by the Council was 108 in 1984. The total income and expenditure of the Council for 1982-83 was Rs 44.05 lakhs and Rs 49 lakhs as against Rs 29.84 and Rs 25.96 lakhs for 1980-81, while it was Rs 9.69 lakhs and Rs 4.14 lakhs during 1972-73 respectively.

T M C, Haliyal

As early as in 1865, the civic activities of the town made their beginning by constituting a municipality, when Haliyal was the headquarters of Supa taluk. The present Council comprises of 15 Councillors including four reserved seats, three for women and one Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The extent of municipal limits was 6.88 sq km as in 1984 with 3,698 residential houses, with 2,613 rate payers and the incidence of tax per head Rs 7.70.

The population of the town was 15,655 by 1981. Since 1968-69, protected tap water is being supplied to the town, the source being five bore wells and one open well, at an estimated cost of Rs 4.92 lakhs. An augmentation scheme was undertaken by the Council during 1982-83 at a cost of Rs 7.86 lakhs and the work is under progress. The contribution made by the Council towards additional water supply scheme is Rs 64,000. At present, the number of private and public taps reported is 918 and 78 respectively and on an average the

water supply per day is reported as one lakh gallons which works out to about six gallons *per capita* per day. A dispensary-cum-maternity ward maintained by the Council since 1920 was handed over to the Government in 1981. In the absence of underground drains, the town has only open drains together to the extent of 24 km in length as in 1984. The high school (Sri Shivaji Vidyalaya) earlier maintained by the civic body was transferred to Government in 1971. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984 was about 24 km. For the first time, electricity, was supplied to the town during 1966. The total number of street lights of all categories was reported as 415 and that of domestic connections 1,370 and non-domestic 370 in 1984. The amount of Octroi compensation grant received by the Council for 1983-84 was of Rs 2.05 lakhs as against Rs 2.21 for 1982-83 and Rs 2.04 lakhs for 1981-82; while the amount incurred by the civic authority out of 18% of its annual budget for various ameliorative purposes of the Scheduled Caste and Tribe population was Rs 12,934 during 1983-84 as against Rs 38,202 and Rs 21,400 for 1982-83 and in the previous year respectively. During 1982-83, the amount spent by the Council on different heads was Rs 3.71 lakhs for public works, Rs 3.53 lakhs on miscellaneous, Rs 3.08 lakhs on establishment, while the expenditure incurred on public health and sanitation, water supply, and towards maintenance of roads and lights was Rs 3 lakhs, Rs 64,621 and Rs 53,856 respectively. New office building of town municipal council is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs 7 lakhs. The total staff employed by the Council is 42 including 24 sanitary employees as in 1984. The income and expenditure of the Council for 1982-83 was Rs 12.39 lakhs and Rs 14.52 lakhs as against Rs 6.21 and 6.97 lakhs for 1979-80. The corresponding figures for 1955-56 accounted to Rs 1.17 and Rs 1.08 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Honavar

The Municipality for Honavar, was first constituted in 1890. The latest reconstitution of the Council was in 1983 with 15 Councillors, and of them three are reserved for women, and one seat for the SCs and STs. The population of the town in 1981 was 15,124. The total number of houses during 1984 was 3,594, within the Municipal limit of 5.6 sq km. The incidence of tax reported in 1984 was Rs 9.76 per head.

Three bore wells in addition to private and public draw wells cater to the needs of drinking water requirements of the town. The

total amount expended by the Council towards water supply accounted to Rs 77,586 for 1983-84 as against Rs 21,965 a year before. There are no under-ground drainage facilities as such, but only open gutters to the extent of 2.5 km in length are in existence. A Municipal hospital said to be started by the Council about 30 years ago was handed over to the Government in 1982.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984 was about 26 km and the town was electrified in 1962. The number of street light points as in 1983-84 were 538. The amount of town improvement grant received by the Council during 1982-83 and 1979-80 was Rs 50,000 in each year. The octroi compensation grants availed by the Council from 1980-81 to 1982-83 were accounted to Rs 2.23, 3.46 and 2.79 lakhs respectively. The grants in respect of schemes like *munnade* and subsidy for formation of house sites for the distribution among weaker sections was of Rs 9,000 and Rs 20,000 respectively during 1982-83. The amount spent for the welfare of SC and ST communities was Rs 26,434 for 1982-83. The percentage of expenditure incurred by the civic authority on different items out of its total expenditure during 1982-83 was 13% on public health and sanitation, 11.55% on public works, and for maintenance of roads and lights 6.66%, while it was 32% on establishment. The income and expenditure of the Council for 1982-83 was Rs 10.88 lakhs and Rs 11.33 lakhs, as against Rs 7.90 and 6.17 lakhs for 1979-80. The figures of income and expenditure for 1970-71 stood at Rs 3.86 and Rs 4.05 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Karwar

The civic activities of this coastal town were started as early as in 1860 by constituting a provisional committee comprising of 23 members. Later, in June 1864 the first Municipal Committee was constituted replacing the earlier committee, with 16 members, and of them, eight were district officers and the remaining were nominated and was headed by the district Collector as its Chairman. The municipal limits in 1865 comprised of the villages like Baithkol, Koney, Baad, Kothinkon, Sunkery, Shirwad, Mukhery and Shejwad. However, in 1918, the area was curtailed retaining first three villages. The present Council reconstituted in January 1984, comprises of 23 Councillors including five reserved seats, four for women and one for SCs and STs. At present (1984), the Municipal limits cover an area of 13.26 sq km including the neighbouring villages, viz. Nandangadda, Baad,

Sunkery and Kothinkon. The population of the town in 1981 was 47,210. The number of residential houses in 1984 was 7,128. The number of tax payers was 6,570 in 1984 with the incidence of tax *per capita* being Rs 13.72.

According to old records, for the first time, wells for drinking water in the town were sunk by the Municipality in 1867 along with open tanks. At present, protected drinking water is being supplied to the town by tapping the Gangavali at a distance of 42 km away from Karwar. The protected water supply scheme commissioned in 1971 was completed in 1976 at an estimated cost of about Rs 25.23 lakhs. The number of private and public tap connections during 1984 was about 1,000 and 15 respectively, and on an average quantity of water supply per day and per head was 17.62 lakhs and about 37.3 litres respectively. The old records of the Council attest that for the first time, scavengers to the town were brought from Cannanore in 1870, and as early as in 1875, the Inspector of Nuisance was appointed to look after the sanitation of the town and levy of *bhangy* cess was commenced in 1883. At present, carrying of sweepings and the nightsoil is done by the mechanised transport and the earlier basket type latrines have been replaced by septic tanks, being 406 in 1984. There are no under-ground drainage facilities. The amount spent by the Council on sanitation and public health was of Rs 3.98 in 1983-84. At present, the Municipality is not maintaining any educational institutions of its own. From 1885 to 1923, primary education of the town was managed by the civic authority and thereafter it contributed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total expenditure to the District Board. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council was about 48 km in 1984, in addition to three public parks maintained by the Council. The town was electrified in February 1954 by availing the supply of electricity generated by Karwar Electric Supply and Trading Co. The number of domestic light connections within the town limits was 1,494 in 1984. To facilitate marketing, the Sunday market was fixed by the Council at the present site in 1866 and fish market was constructed in 1872 and the expansion of the new market (Gandhi Market) was undertaken in 1891. The Municipality got its own office building constructed in 1887-1888. During 1962, the Civic authority constructed the Tagore Memorial Hall at a cost of Rs 26,000 partly assisted by the Tagore Centenary Celebration Committee. The total assets and liabilities of the Council by the end of 1983 accounted Rs 9.88 and Rs 23.57 lakhs respectively, the liabilities mainly included water supply loan (Rs 17.59 lakhs) and unspent

grant (of Rs 3.70 lakhs). The various grants received by the Council during 1982-83 accounted to octroi grant (Rs 3.41 lakhs), development grant (Rs 2.50 lakhs), subsidy and loan for low cost housing scheme (Rs 44,300), DA grants (Rs 22,000). The octroi grants availed by the Council for 1981-82 and in the previous two years were Rs 3.41, and Rs 3.74 lakhs respectively while the development grants availed for the corresponding years was at the rate of Rs 1.50 lakhs per year. The total amount ear-marked by the Council, exclusively meant for ameliorative measures of SC and ST population was Rs 4.70, 1.62, 1.55 lakhs during 1983-84, 82-83 and in 1981-82 respectively. The total number of house sites formed by the Council during the last five years for the distribution of poor and weaker sections was 411; and of them, 345 were allotted. The amount spent by the Council for this purpose was Rs 2.11 lakhs availing the Government grant of Rs 92,400.

The percentage of expenditure incurred by the Council during 1983-84 in relation to its annual total expenditure on certain heads was 60% on establishment, 14% on sanitation, and 2% on water supply. The total staff employed by the Council during 1983-84 was 89 including 43 *poura karmikas*. The gross receipts and payments of the Council for 1982-83 accounted to Rs 20.90 lakhs and Rs 23.81 lakhs respectively, as against the corresponding figures of Rs 19.09 lakhs and Rs 15.30 lakhs during 1979-80. The respective figures for 1972-73 accounted to Rs 8.65 and Rs 11.71 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Kumta

The Kumta Municipality was first constituted in 1867. The latest reconstituted Council (January, 1984) comprises of 19 Councilors including four seats reserved, three for women and one for the Scheduled Caste. The population of the town was 23,385 in 1981. The town limits being 12.77 sq km in 1971 increased to 14.86 sq km in 1983 including three villages viz. 1) Hosaheravatta, 2) Baggon and 3) Ippadi. The number of residential houses was 6,083 in 1984 with rate payers and *per capita* taxation of Rs 8.6 in 1984. Private draw wells are the main sources of water to the town. At present, protected tap water is provided by means of four bore wells. The total cost of the Scheme was of Rs 17.20 lakhs. The number of private and public tap connections reported during 1983 was 23 and 383 respectively, and on an average the quantity of daily supply of protected water is reported as one lakh gallons which works out at about ten gallons *per capita* per day. To augment the existing supply of

water a combined water supply scheme for Kumta and Honavar has been sanctioned by the Government at a cost of Rs 3.7 crores. The total amount expended by the Council towards water supply during 1982-83 was Rs 34,287. Since 1872, the town Municipal Council was running a full-fledged dispensary and the same was handed over to the Government in 1982. At present, there is no under-ground drainage scheme in the town. The expenditure incurred by the Council towards public health and sanitation was of Rs 49,882 during 1982-83.

At present, the Council does not maintain any educational institutions, however, it runs a Vyayamashala since 1972. Yearly grant is being extended by the Council to the local public library. Red Cross Society and the All India Federation of the Deaf. Three public parks and one *dharmashala* are also being maintained by the Council. During 1983-84, the total length of roads of all kinds maintained by the Council was 27.02 km. For the first time, electricity was installed in the town during 1963. During 1983-84, the total number of street lights of all categories and domestic connections was 1,089 and 3,345 respectively. The amount expended by the Council during 1982-83 and 1980-81 for maintenance of roads and lights, was Rs 1.79 and Rs 2.05 lakhs respectively. During 1981-82 to 1983-84, the amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was Rs 36,500, Rs 58,342 and Rs 60,309 respectively. The development grant availed by the Council for 1983-84 was of Rs 30,000 as against Rs 50,000 and Rs one lakh for 1982-83 and in the previous year respectively, in addition to Bhagyamandira grant of Rs 1.10, 1.60 and Rs 1.56 lakhs for 1983-84, 1982-83 and 1981-82 respectively, for construction and repair of houses of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The octroi abolition grant availed by the Council during 1982-83, 1981-82 and in the previous year was Rs 72,000, Rs 4.59 lakhs and Rs 3.97 lakhs respectively. The Municipality constructed its own office building during 1972 at a cost of Rs 11.70 lakhs and a fish market (1982) at an expense of Rs 57,700. The total assets and liabilities held by the Council by the end of March 1983 stood at Rs 5.06 and Rs 2.48 lakhs respectively. The income and expenditure of the council for 1982-83 was of Rs 11.76 and Rs 13.43 lakhs as against Rs 7.83 and Rs 7.14 lakhs for 1976-77. The corresponding figures for 1970-71 stood at Rs 4.47 and 4.42 lakhs as against Rs 1.22 and Rs 1.44 lakhs for 1950-51 respectively.

T M C, Mundgod

The civic activities of the town began in 1960 by constituting a town panchayat. Later, in June 1973, town panchayat was upgraded as a town municipality and reconstituted in January 1984 with 15 councillors including four seats reserved, three for women and one for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Including two extensions (Gandhinagar and Indiranagar) formed during 1977 to 1980 at a cost of Rs 74,000, the extent of town limits was 11 sq km in 1984. The population of the town as in 1981 was 10,332. The number of residential houses and rate payers as in 1984 was Rs 2,123 and 1,356 respectively. The incidence of tax reported in 1984 was Rs 9.00 lakhs.

At present, citizens are provided with protected tap water, the source of water being 13 bore wells dug under I and II stages water supply scheme including famine relief scheme. Protected water supply scheme under N R W S (Ist stage) completed by 1969 at a cost of Rs 21.70 lakhs, with assistance from the Government to the extent of Rs 18.4 lakhs. On an average, total quantity of daily supply of protected water and use per head was 5.4 lakh litres and 52 litres respectively as in 1984 and the number of private and public tap connections reported was 358 and 70 respectively. The town has no under-ground drainage facilities and the extent of length of open drains maintained by the Council was about 6,100 feet. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council was about 14 km as in 1984. Electrification of the town took place 1965-66. The number of domestic and street light connections of all categories within the town limits was 950 and 467 respectively as in 1984. The *balawadis* (started in 1965 and 1980) and a tailoring class (1955) are also maintained by the Council in addition to a public park and a guest house.

During 1983-84, the amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted to Rs 48,000. Since the inception of the scheme, the total number of house sites developed and distributed by the civic authority to various weaker sections of the society was 230 and the amount spent on it was Rs 82,230, mostly assisted by the Government. The amount of octroi compensation grant availed by the Council during 1983-84 was Rs 4.09 lakhs while the development grant availed for 1982-83 and 1980-81 was at the rate of Rs 50,000 in each year. The Council constructed its own office building in 1967 at a cost of nearly Rs

26,000. The revenue yielding assets of the Council include vegetable market (1973) at a cost of Rs 85,000, fish market (1960), etc. The total expenditure incurred by the town municipal council under various heads during 1983-84 was Rs 10.89 lakhs, comprising Rs 3.14 lakhs on miscellaneous, Rs 2.42 lakhs on public health and civic amenities, Rs 2.14 lakhs on establishment and collections, Rs 44,000 on public works executed by the council, and Rs 49,000 towards grant-in-aid, etc. The income of the Council for the years 1975-76, 1979-80 and for 1982-83 was Rs 3.47, 6.74 and 5.09 lakhs respectively while the expenditure for the above years was Rs 3.12, Rs 5.06 and Rs 5.83 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Siddapur

Civic body for Siddapur, constituted as town panchayat in 1961, was upgraded as municipality in 1973. In the latest reconstitution in January, 1984, it had 15 members, including three seats reserved, two for women and one for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total extent of municipal limits including newly formed six extensions as in 1984 was about 8.6 sq km. The population of the town was Rs 11,289 by 1981. The number of residential houses in 1984 was Rs 3,014. In 1984, the number of rate payers and the incidence of tax per head was Rs 1,312 and Rs 3 respectively.

Draw wells were the main sources of supplying water to the town. To provide protected tap water by means of bore wells, a scheme under NRWS launched in 1967 was completed by 1974 at an estimated cost of Rs 4.71 lakhs. The contribution made by the Council towards water supply scheme was of Rs 30,345 and the rest was of the Government assistance. To improve the existing supply of water an additional improvement scheme was undertaken by the Council during 1982 at an estimated cost of Rupees two lakhs. (The scheme is not yet completed).

On an average, the quantity of water supply per day to the town and *per capita* consumption is reported as Rs 25,000 gallons and 2.5 gallons respectively. It is reported that due to shortage of drinking water at present, only 48 public tap connections have been provided and no domestic connections. The place has no under-ground drainage facilities, open drains of 'V' and 'U' shape to the extent of about 5,000 feet in length are in existence. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984 was about 32 km and electrification of the town took place in 1957. The total number

of street lights and domestic connections as reported in 1984 was 525 and 952 respectively. A Children's Park and a playground are also maintained by the Council.

The total amount spent by the Council towards various ameliorative measures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years together (1981-82 to 1983-84) was Rs 30,788. The octroi compensation grants availed by the Council during 1982-83 was Rs 1.82 lakhs as against Rs 1.82 and Rs 1.74 lakhs in the previous two years respectively. While the development grants availed was accounted to Rs 55,000 for [1983-84 and Rs 50,000 for 1982-83 and Rs 75,000 in the previous year. The demand, collection and balance of rates and taxes of the T M C for 1982-83 was Rs 2.41, Rs 0.85 and Rs 1.56 lakhs respectively. During 1983-84, the total amount spent by the Council for various developmental activities accounted to Rs 7.05 lakhs. The expenditure on each item was as follows: Rs 16,980 for water supply. Rs 1.54 lakhs for public health and sanitation, while the amount expended on public safety and civil works Rs 26,669 and Rs 1.20 lakhs respectively. The money spent on establishment and under miscellaneous head was Rs 1.64 lakhs and Rs 2.21 lakhs respectively. The income of the Council for 1970-71, 1976-77 and 1982-83 stood at Rs 2.50, Rs 3.37 and Rs 5.92 lakhs, while expenditure reported during the above years was Rs 2.42, Rs 3.32 and Rs 6.31 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Sirsi

Sirsi Municipality came into being in July 1866. In accordance with the provisions of District Municipal Act 1884, for the first time, elections were held in 1885 and half of the number (six) of Councillors were elected and the rest were nominated. House tax was introduced by the Municipality in 1889-90. By 1940, the number of Councillors was increased to 19 and all were to be elected. The latest elections to the Council were held in December 1983 and it was reconstituted in January 1984 with 23 members including four seats reserved, three for women and one for Scheduled Castes. The population of the town was Rs 38,907 by 1981. In 1983-84, the Municipal limit was extended to 16.45 sq km with 9,644 residential houses. The number of rate payers in 1984 was 4,332 with incidence of taxation of Rs 22,000. The town has an extension called Maratikoppa formed in 1962-63 at an expenditure of Rs 22,000.

Prior to the commencement of protected water supply scheme,

open wells and a number of *hondas* (water tanks) were the main sources of water. At present, Kengre *nala* situated about eight km away from Sirsi is the main source of water. The protected water supply scheme launched in 1969 was completed after five years, at an estimated cost of Rs 33.00 lakhs (Ist stage), mainly assisted by the State Government in the form of loan to the tune of Rs 28 lakhs. To meet the increasing demand for water an improvement schemes estimated to cost Rs 69 lakhs has been proposed by the Council. The number of private and public tap connections within the town limits was 1,250 and 75 respectively (1982-83). On an average, the total quantity of water being supplied to town and *per capita* consumption of water works out to 26 lakhs and 43 litres per day. Though the work of underground drainage scheme is completed, except the construction of sump and pumphouse, it is not yet commissioned. During 1983-84, the total length of *kuccha* drains was 10.54 km while length of *pucca* drains was of 25.74 km. A municipal hospital called Pandit Cottage Hospital founded in 1866 was handed over to the Government in 1965. The total amount expended by the Council towards public health and sanitation was Rs 4.59 lakhs for 1983-84.

The total length of roads maintained by the Municipality during 1982-83 was 52.54 km. The town was electrified during 1950-51 by the Kanara Power Supply Company. In 1983-84, the total number of street lights was 2,486 and domestic connections 3,660. Since 1884-85, a High School (Sri Marikamba) is managed by the T M C. During 1941, the high school building was constructed by the Municipality at a cost of Rs 21,000. Municipality has also assisted the local M E S. Arts and Science college by providing yearly grant of Rs 25,000 for the period of nearly eight years since 1963. The amount spent by the Council towards lights and roads was Rs 2.26 and 2.52 lakhs respectively during 1983-84.

The amount expended by the Council for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for various ameliorative measures was Rs 85,106 and Rs 51,523 for the years 1983-84 and 1982-83 respectively. The developmental grants received by the Municipality for 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 were Rs 50,000, Rs 1,25,000 and Rs 30,000 respectively. The percentage of expenditure incurred by the Council in proportion to its total expenditure was 41% on General administration, 45% on public health, 38% on water supply, while it was 18% on other items during 1983-84. The octroi compensation grant

availed by the T M C from 1979-80 to 1982-83 was Rs 7.38, 7.12, 7.66 and 5.89 lakhs respectively in addition to various other grants. The total staff employed by the Council during 1984 was 119 including 54 *poura karmikas*. The income and expenditure of the civic body for 1982-83 was of Rs 24.99 lakhs and Rs 29.55 lakhs as against Rs 13.91 and Rs 14.33 lakhs for 1976-77. The corresponding figures for 1970-71 was of Rs 35.31 and Rs 36.44 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Yellapur

The Town Municipality for Yellapur was constituted in 1974 with 15 Councillors replacing the earlier town panchayat (1960). The latest elections to the Council were held in December 1983 and the present Council comprises of 15 Councillors including four seats reserved, three for women, and one for SC member. The present Municipal limit is of about five sq km. The enlarged Municipal limits include four neighbouring villages. The population of the town has increased to 11,792 by 1981. The number of residential houses in 1984 was 2,538. The number of tax payers as in 1984 was 1,295 with *per capita* tax Rs 15.5.

Open wells and bore wells are the main sources of water to the town. At present, protected water drawn from bore wells is being supplied. The water supply scheme under N R W S started in 1967 was completed in 1982 at a cost of Rs 6.81 lakhs. The total number of private and public tap connections was reported as 315 and 52 respectively as in 1984, and the average quantity of protected water supply per day was about 70,000 gallons, being about five gallons per head. The amount expended by the Council towards drinking water during 1983-84 was Rs 50,000 as against Rs 41,656 during 1982-83. There is no under-ground drainage facility in the town at present. The total length of open gutters of all types was of about 10 km as in 1984, while the total length of roads of all categories maintained by the T M C within its limits was 41.80 km. Electricity to the town was supplied in 1966 and the total number of street light points reported was 215 in 1984. The expenditure incurred by the Council towards maintenance of roads during 1983-84 was Rs 1.20 lakhs while on lights it was Rs 60,229, on public health and sanitation, the amount spent was Rs 28,354. Regarding various ameliorative measures of SCs and STs the Council had expended Rs 8,354 for 1983-84 against Rs 8,909 and Rs 10,666 for the preceding two years respectively. The development grant received by the Council for 1982-83, 1981-82 and in 1980-81 was of the order of Rs 1.50, 1.75 and 1.25 lakhs

respectively, while the assistance received towards construction of low cost houses in the above years was Rs 78,300 and Rs 2.14 and Rs 1.15 lakhs respectively. The Council had also availed school grants of Rs 13,500 and Rs 27,000 for 1980-81 and in the next year respectively. The staff employed by the Council was 13 including *poura karmikas* as in 1984. The income of the T M C for 1982-83, 1980-81 and for 1979-80 was Rs 5.70, 3.58 and 4.12 lakhs respectively while the expenditure incurred in the above years accounted to Rs 6.62, 2.96 and 2.08 lakhs respectively,

Town Panchayat, Gokarn

The civic activities of this place made their beginning in 1870 by constituting a seasonal Municipality, mainly to facilitate pilgrims by providing civic amenities. Since 1951, a Town Panchayat was constituted. The latest elections to the Panchayat were held in 1978 for 19 members including four seats reserved, three for women and one for a member belonging to SC and ST communities. The present extent of Town Panchayat limit is about 11.6 sq km comprising of 3,125 houses. The number of rate payers and the incidence of tax *per capita* was about Rs 1,647 and Rs 2.00 lakhs respectively as in 1984. The population of Gokarn as in 1981 was 11,085.

Open wells are and were the main source of water to the town. However, protected piped water is being supplied to the town drawn from open wells and bore wells. The water supply scheme (NRWS) started in 1970 was completed in 1973 at a cost of Rs 3.78 lakhs. During 1975 and again in 1983, on the occasion of *asthabandha mahotsava* improvement schemes were taken up to augment existing supply at a cost of Rs 50,000 in 1975 and at a cost Rs 2.5 lakhs in 1983. The number of private and public taps reported in 1984 was 106 and 34 respectively and on an average, the quantity of water supply per day was reported as 60,000 gallons, which works out to six gallons *per capita* as in 1984. The town has no under-ground drainage facilities as such and only 'V' shaped and open *gutters* to the extent of 3.5 km in length are in existence. It is reported that the place is under the influence of filaria since 1968 and a number of preventive measures are taken by the Government. The town was electrified in 1966. The total number of street light points in 1984 was 518 as against 400 domestic connections. The developmental expenditure incurred by the panchayat during 1982-83 towards public health and sanitation was Rs 36,727; towards maintenance of roads and lights, Rs 38,497; Rs 11,905 towards water supply; while the

amount spent on public works, and towards drains including control of epidemics was of Rs 4,518 and Rs 2,400 respectively. The highest expenditure was towards establishment i.e., Rs 53,287. The major developmental works executed by the Panchayat out of its own resources during 1983-84 was Rs 1.41 lakhs towards roads. For various ameliorative measures of SC and ST population, the amount expended was Rs 6,366. The octroi abolition grant received by the Town Panchayat between 1979-80 to 1981-82 was at the rate of Rs one lakh each year in addition to 30% of the land revenue (at the rate of Rs 1,712 per year from 1980-81 to 1982-83). The total staff employed by the Panchayat in 1984 was 19 including seven *paura karmikas*.

The income and expenditure of the panchayat for 1982-83 was Rs 1.70 and Rs 1.75 lakhs, as against Rs 1.80 and Rs 1.19 lakhs for 1979-80. The corresponding figures for 1950-61 were of Rs 27,000 and 24,000 respectively.

Town Planning

Under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act 1915, the local authorities like Municipalities were initiating and executing the town planning schemes in the respective local areas. This Act was replaced by the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1954. Accordingly, it was obligatory on every local authority to prepare a development plan covering the entire area of its jurisdiction. Before 1956, there were no activities of Town Planning in the district as there was no town in the district with a population of more than 20,000. At present, the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, brought into force in the district in 1965, governs the town planning activities of the district. The main functions of the Department in the district include surveying and preparation of up-to-date town maps, lay-out plans, development plans for all towns and taluk headquarters in the district including potential villages, pilgrimage and tourist centres and new townships, etc. The department also counsels local bodies and other developmental agencies in respect of town and country planning matters. This office of the Assistant Director of Town Planning at Karwar was opened in the year 1964, designated as Regional Development Plan, Dandeli Region. In 1981-82, one more planning unit of the department was opened at Dandeli which covers Haliyal, Supa, Yellapur, Mundgod and Sirsi taluks and the remaining six taluks are covered by the Karwar unit. Regional Development Plan covering Dandeli was prepared by the Department in 1978. In 1982, outline development plan for Karwar local planning area comprising of 10

villages was prepared (L P A). So far, the department has prepared as many as 11 rehabilitation plans at different places like Supa and Tattihalla dam colony, Ambikanagar, Joida New Township including rehabilitation of flood affected people, etc.

Plans are also prepared by the Department for 15 different places in the district for settlement of siteless persons covering a lay-out to the extent of 246.90 hectares and 24,668 persons, in addition to preparing lay-out plans for 64 private cases. The Department has identified some places in the district as market-cum-service and service centres to serve as substitutes for urban centres.

Slum Clearance

The number of slums identified in the district is five by the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Bangalore, one at Karwar and other four in Haliyal taluk, covering an area of more than 19 acres and 2,600 people. To speed up the work of slum clearance, the Divisional office of the Executive Engineer covering 8 districts including Uttara Kannada was first opened in Belgaum in 1980 and later shifted to Hubli in May 1982. Out of five slums, the Board had decided to provide basic amenities in three slums i.e., two at Dandeli, one at Haliyal with an expenditure of Rs 4.13 lakhs covering a population of 2,480 during 1984-85.

District Development Council

Replacing the earlier District Local Board, constituted under the Bombay Local Board Act of 1923 (which was abolished in October 1959), the District Development Council was constituted in 1960, in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, which came into force from 1st November 1959. Accordingly, a three-tier socio-economic development oriented system of local self-governing institutions comprising of District Development Council, Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats came into vogue. Accordingly, District Development Council for Uttara Kannada District was constituted in April 1960 comprising of 32 members. This advisory body consists of the Presidents of the TDBs., official members of various development departments including the members of the Parliament and State Legislature elected from the district and nominated members of SC and ST communities and one woman representative. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* President of this body and the District Development Assistant is its Secretary. The main

functions of the District Development Council include the scrutiny and approval of the budgets of the TDBs., reviewing their working from time to time and giving guidance for their smooth functioning, etc. This Council also watches the progress made in implementation of Plan and Non-Plan Schemes of the District covering the activities like N R E P, N R W S, I R D P, Family Welfare and Housing Programme, etc. During 1983-84, the District Development Council comprised of 39 members excluding the women and SC and ST representatives.

TALUK DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

Prior to the Reorganisation of the State in the earlier Bombay set up, there were no independent L S G institutions called Taluk Development Boards. After the Reorganisation of the State under the new and uniform Act called The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, eleven Taluk Development Boards, one each for a revenue taluk, were constituted in the district. The area covered by the Board excludes the area of the Municipal limits situated in a taluk. The number of elected members of the T D B consists of 19 if the population of the taluk is one lakh and above, while the boards consist of 15 representatives if the population is less than one lakh. Seats are also reserved for SCs and STs and for women. The legislators elected from the taluk are *ex-officio* members of the taluk board. The Block Development Officer functions as a Chief Executive Officer of the Board. For the first time, these T D Bs under the present Act were constituted in the district in 1960, and thereafter three elections were held for these boards including the latest one in 1978. All the taluk development boards of the district had 15 members each in their latest reconstitution in 1978. The total number of members elected in the latest election to these eleven T D Bs were 165 including 30 seats reserved, and of them, 22 were women and eight for the members belonging to SC and ST communities. Since June 1983, these Boards are being administered by the Administrators appointed by the Government. Taluk Boards are empowered to supervise and guide the functioning of the Village Panchayats. Effective co-ordination of the work between the Panchayats and T D Bs is very much envisaged. The main functions of the Boards include formation of roads, sinking of drinking water wells, construction of bridges and buildings, undertaking of minor irrigation works, providing civic amenities, etc., including implementation of

economic development programmes adopted by the Government.

Boards are eligible for annual grant of an amount equal to 50% of land revenue collection of the taluk concerned. In addition to this, the Government also assigns to these Boards an amount equal to 10% of the land revenue collection for spending for such purposes as determined by the Government from time to time. Among other things, the receipts of the Boards include the entire local cess on land revenue including water cess collected in the area. Boards are empowered to impose duties on things like transfer of immoveable properties in the form of additional stamp duty and fees on animals brought for sale, etc.

During the year 1983-84, all the T D Bs in the district together had maintained 1,314 km length of roads and had expended more than Rs 7.08 lakhs for their maintenance. The number of class rooms constructed and repaired was 216 at several places in the district by spending Rs 2.22 lakhs. The number of tanks repaired and constructed was 11 by spending Rs 41,895. The number of guest houses maintained by the T D Bs in the district is ten at different places and the number of ferries run at different places in the district was 57, incurring an expenditure of Rs 21,222, while the number of drinking water wells newly sunk was 16, spending an amount of Rs 1.62 lakhs and the money spent on repair of eight drinking water wells was Rs 17,800. The number of adult literacy classes conducted by all the T D Bs together numbered 40, incurring an expenditure of Rs 5,583. For the development of agriculture, the amount expended was Rs 6,365 and they had distributed 19 tonnes of fertilisers and had held as many as 220 agricultural demonstrations. For various ameliorative measures of SCs and STs, the total amount expended by all the T D Bs, together was Rs 5.54 lakhs out of 18% of their annual budget. The contributions made by the T D Bs to various educational institutions in the district totalled Rs 25,200. Before handing over to the Government six high schools were managed by the T D Bs in the district. At present T D B, Supa alone manages one high school at Joida. The income and expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in the district since 1977-78 to 1983-84 was as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate income and expenditure respectively in lakhs of rupees: 1977-78 (31.55, 24.85), 78-79 (56.00, 39.00), 79-80 (53.39, 49.66), 80-81 (55.33, 40.17), 81-82 (41.65, 39.51), 82-83 (45.58, 32.05) and 83-84 (82.76, 96.90).

As an illustration, two TDBs of the district viz., Kumta and Supa have been reviewed in the followings paragraphs.

Taluk Development Board, Kumta

The third and the latest reconstitution of the Board was held in June, 1978 with 15 members, two seats reserved for women and one for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. After the expiry of the term of the elected body, since June 1983, Board is being administered by the Administrator, appointed by the Government. The total extent of area of the Board comprises 566.7 sq km in the year 1981 comprising of 119 villages. There are 25 village panchayats and one town panchayat (Gokarn) coming under the administrative jurisdiction of the Board comprising of 354 members including 55 seats reserved for women and 19 for SCs and STs in their latest reconstitution. The population of the taluk excluding the municipal limits of Kumta was 93,940 by 1981. The total number of residential houses within the limits of the TDB was 15,481 in 1981.

The total length of roads maintained by the Board during 1983-84 was 77 km. During the last five years (i.e. 1979-80 to 1983-84), the various developmental expenditure made by the Board in different heads was as follows: Rs 3.14 lakhs for formation and maintenance of roads including construction of culverts and causeways; Rs 1.63 lakhs for various welfare measures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Rs 56,792 towards the development of agriculture (1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82) and Rs 76,749 towards drinking water wells (12), while the expenditure incurred on women's and children's welfare, animal husbandry, health and sanitation was Rs 48,667, Rs 25,714 (1983-84 only) and Rs 22,515 respectively. The other developmental expenditure include Rs 12,329 towards minor irrigation and Rs 5,728 towards social education programme (1979-80 and 1983-84 only). The Board has spent Rs 1,050 for Family Welfare Programme. The number of house sites formed and distributed by the Board was 28 in 1980-81.

The table given below indicates income and expenditure of the Board for some years from 1965-66 to 1983-84.

(Amount in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure	Year	Income	Expenditure
1965-66	1.30	0.98	1978-79	5.44	4.46
1971-72	2.24	2.98	1979-80	4.13	4.15
1973-74	2.66	3.57	1980-81	4.73	2.65
1974-75	3.02	2.85	1981-82	8.13	5.65
1975-76	2.72	3.21	1982-83	14.63	7.98
1977-78	3.40	2.80	1983-84	6.04	21.39

Taluk Development Board, Supa

The latest reconstruction of the Board was in 1978 comprising 15 members including two seats reserved for women and one for the SCs and STs. The total extent of area of Supa taluk was 1,888.9 sq km in 1981 with a population of 47,293. The number of Village Panchayats coming under the administrative jurisdiction of the Board is 13 and all are Group Panchayats comprising of 123 villages. The total number of members representing 13 Group Village Panchayats of the taluk was 165 and of them seats reserved for women and for SCs and STs were 26 and 14 respectively. The number of residential houses in the taluk was 6,050 in 1971 and 9,119 in 1981. Since Supa taluk is largely covered by forest area, there is a great need for improvement in communication and development of infra-structural facilities. The Board is making serious efforts towards this. During 1982-83, the total length of roads maintained by the T D B under its jurisdiction was about 273 km. The consolidated developmental expenditure incurred by the board during the last five years (1979-80 to 1983-84) was as follows: Rs 4.02 lakhs for various public works, Rs 4,851 towards public health and sanitation, Rs 48,826 towards civic amenities and Rs 95,342 on education. While the amount spent under the heads of Miscellaneous, General Administration and Grant-in-aid accounted to Rs 3.90 lakhs, Rs 2.96 lakhs and Rs 4,735 respectively. The board had also spent Rs 33,129 towards the Veterinary Dispensary for the period from 1981-82 to 1983-84 while the amount spent on 12 *balawadis* accounted to Rs 28,142 for years i.e., 1981-82 and 1982-83. The amount expended on Mahila Mandals and Youth Clubs was of the order of Rs 15,797 for the period of three years (1981-82 to 1983-84). Towards the repair of school building, the amount expended was Rs 43,498 (1981-82 to 1983-84). The expenditure of the board towards the management of fairs, etc., accounted to Rs 81,830. The expenditure incurred by the board for various ameliorative measures of SCs and STs for 1983-84 was Rs 38,218 as against Rs 21,212 and Rs 88,467 in the preceding two years respectively. The revenue yielding assets of the board include shops and stalls constructed at Jagalbet in 1983-84 at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The board has also constructed nine Gramasevak quarters at several places in the taluk between 1968 to 1980 by spending over Rs 79,000. In 1981 one bus shelter was constructed at Kumbarwada at a cost of Rs 13,587. The total number of house sites distributed so far by the board was 1,077 which include 144 for SCs and the number of Janata houses constructed was 1,591. The table below indicates the income

and expenditure of the board for some years from 1966-67 to 1983-84.

(Amount in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure	Year	Income	Expenditure
1966-67	0.55	7.53	1978-79	5.25	4.44
1968-69	0.95	0.94	1980-81	7.73	4.75
1970-71	1.63	1.92	1981-82	11.35	6.30
1972-73	1.55	1.72	1982-83	14.00	5.65
1974-75	2.47	2.37	1983-84	8.69	9.12
1976-77	5.75	3.58	—	—	—

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The Village Panchayats formed local units of administration for a village or a group of villages. Prior to the enforcement of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, Village Panchayats in the district were governed according to the provisions of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act VI of 1933 and amendments thereon upto 1st July, 1949. After the Reorganisation of the State, village panchayats in the district were reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The new Act provided for constitution of a village panchayat in every big revenue village or a group of villages having a population of not less than 1,500 and not more than 10,000. The number of members to be elected to a panchayat has to be not less than eleven and not more than 19 with reservation of seats for women, SCs and STs. In 1961, the total number of village panchayats in the district was 174 including four town panchayats viz., 1) Gokarn, 2) Siddapur, 3) Ankola and 4) Yellapur. The total income and expenditure of these panchayats for 1960-61 was Rs 8.12 and Rs 6.89 lakhs respectively. By 1971, number of panchayats increased to 221 and by 1981, the number was 223. The latest elections of these panchayats were held in 1978 and after the expiry of the term, they are being administered by the Administrators. Most of the village panchayats functioning in the district are group panchayats. The largest number of panchayats are in Sirsi taluk (32), followed by Siddapur (28), and Kumta (25) and the least number is 13 each in Mundgod and Supa taluks. The figures of demand, collection and balance of taxes for

1983-84 of village panchayats of the district accounted to Rs 13.80, Rs 11.52 and Rs 2.28 lakhs respectively and the percentage of recovery was about 87%. The corresponding figures in the previous year were reckoned at Rs 12.60, Rs 11.05 and Rs 2.55 lakhs respectively (85%). The income and expenditure respectively of village panchayats in the district for 1982-83 was Rs 13.26, Rs 8.21 lakhs and Rs 3.84 and Rs 1.90 lakhs for the preceding year. The corresponding figures for 1980-81 accounted to Rs 3.49 and Rs 1.61 lakhs as against Rs 2.85 and Rs 1.98 for 1979-80 respectively. For the purpose of illustration, two panchayats of the district viz., 1) Hegde (Kumta taluk) and 2) Karlakatta (Haliyal taluk) have been reviewed in the following paragraphs.

Hegde Village Panchayat

Hegde is situated at a distance of about eight km south of Kumta on the banks of the Aghanashini. The main village Hegde, and Lukkeri situated about three km from Hegde together constitute a group panchayat. For the first time, a group panchayat was constituted for Hegde and Lukkeri in 1941 with 15 members and said to be one of the earliest V Ps in the taluk. The total area coming under the Panchayat limits was about 3,027 acres as in 1981 comprising of about 2,704 acres of Hegde and the rest (323) being of Lukkeri (according to Village Panchayat report). The total population of the V P increased to 8,349 by 1981 of which, 6,714 was of Hegde. The total number of residential houses as in 1983 in Hegde and Lukkeri were 1,130 and 205 respectively. The latest elections to the panchayat were held during 1978 and was reconstituted with 19 members including three seats reserved for women, and two for SCs and STs. Under N R W S, a protected water supply scheme has been sanctioned to Hegde in 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs 4,36,500. The total length of the roads maintained by the village panchayat is about five km during the last five years. The total amount spent by the village panchayat for repair of approach roads, etc., was of Rs 8,200 during some recent years. Electricity was supplied to Hegde in 1972-73 and to Lukkeri in 1978-79. The total street lights and private connections within the limits of panchayat were 104 and 530 as in 1984. The amount expended by the panchayat towards various developmental works during the last five years i.e., 1979-80 to 1983-84 accounted to Rs 5,000 for drinking water, Rs 4,000 for maintenance of roads, while the amount spent for lights and public health accounted to Rs 15,000 and Rs 4,600 respectively. The total number of free house sites distributed by the panchayat in its limits

was 95, as in 1983. For the amelioration of SCs and STs, the village panchayat has expended Rs 2,015 in 1983-84. During 1982-83, the tax recovery achieved by the village panchayat was cent per cent (total house tax being Rs 8,642) and *per capita* tax was Rs 1.30.

During 1982-83, out of Rs 14,740 being net income of the village panchayat, house tax alone was of Rs 6,731, followed by land revenue grant of Rs 2,891, matching grant of Rs 2,874, and the rest being other taxes. Regarding net total expenditure of Rs 13,407, major expenditure was towards general administration (Rs 3,588), followed by public works executed by the village panchayat (Rs 3,099), public safety (Rs 3,024), and Rs 2,000 for the welfare of SCs and STs. The Panchayat owns its office building at Hegde constructed in 1955 at a cost of Rs 8,000 and the other immoveable assets of the village panchayat include fish market constructed in 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs 32,800. The table given below indicates the income, expenditure and grants received by the village panchayat during the last few years upto 1983-84.

(Amount in lakhs)

Year	Income	Land revenue grants	Expendi- ture
1974-75	16.4	3.2	16.6
1976-77	10.1	3.1	15.1
1978-79	21.6	3.1	28.8
1980-81	29.1	2.8	15.2
1981-82	33.4	2.8	35.2
1982-83	16.1	2.8	19.9
1983-84	11.8	2.8	13.1

Karлакatta Group Panchayat

Karлакatta is situated at a distance of 10 km from the taluk headquarters, Haliyal and comprises of 10 villages situated within a close proximity viz., 1) Karлакatta, 2) Halsi, 3) Kesrolli, 4) Kuri-gadde, 5) Kumbarkop, 6) Sambrani, etc. Karлакatta is the head-quarter of the panchayat. The village panchayat for Karлакatta was first constituted in 1959. The total extent of the panchayat limits of all the constituent villages together is about 140 acres of *gramathana* as in 1981. The population of the group panchayat was 3,123 in 1981. Among the constituent villages, Sambrani is thickly populated with

808, followed by Kesrolli 603, and Karlakatta 570. The total number of residential houses as in 1981 within the limits of the panchayat was 652 and majority of them were situated in Sambrani (183) followed by Karlakatta (148). The latest elections to the panchayat were held in 1978 for 13 members including two reserved for women and one for SCs and STs. Only two constituent villages of the group panchayat viz.. Sambrani and Karlakatta are provided with protected tap water of bore wells in 1983. It is reported that during the period 1982-83 to 1984-85, all the villages were electrified. During 1983-84, the total number of street lights and domestic connections within the limits of the village panchayat was 192 and 118 respectively. The number of houses electrified under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme within the limits of the panchayat was 45 spread over four villages and the Primary Health Centre is located in Sambrani. The total amount expended by the panchayat during the last five years i.e., 1979-80 to 1983-84 for the developmental activities like public safety and civic amenities was reported as Rs 8,713 and Rs 8,709 respectively, while the amount expended on public works amounted to more than Rs 21,500 excluding the amount of Rs 17,000 spent by the panchayat under N R W S. For repair of roads the amount expended was nearly Rs 5,000.

During 1983-84, 30% of land revenue assigned to the village panchayat accounted to Rs 3,169. The gross total income of the panchayat for 1983-84 was Rs 11,386 comprising Rs 5,000 from panchayat property, Rs 3,606 as grant and subsidy by the Government and Rs 1,930 being the rates and taxes levied by the panchayat. While the expenditure incurred was Rs 11,630, the break up being Rs 4,332 for public works, Rs 2,991 for public safety and Rs 1,835 on administration. While the amount spent on civic amenities and donation accounted to Rs 1,427 and Rs 1,044 respectively. The income and expenditure of the V P C for 1983-84 was of Rs 11,386 and Rs 11,630 respectively as against Rs 12,769 and Rs 9,546 for 1981-82. The corresponding figures of income and expenditure for 1978-79 stood at Rs 12,628 and Rs 17,500 as against Rs 13,315 and Rs 17,497 respectively for 1974-75.

Rural Water Supply

Consequent on the formation of the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board, Bangalore, 1975, a separate department called Public Health Engineering was created to speed up the work of rural water supply. Accordingly, the present P H E division covering the entire District of Uttara Kannada was opened in October, 1982

with three sub-divisions at Karwar, Haliyal and Sirsi. Under the rural water supply scheme, there are two schemes called the State Plan Scheme and the Central Plan Scheme. Under the Central Plan Scheme of N R W S launched by the Central Government for providing water supply to the rural population, 50% of the cost of the Scheme was to be met by the Central aid and 40% by the State Government and the remaining 10% by the concerned village panchayats. This scheme was in force till 1972-73 and thereafter it was discontinued (in 1979) and since then the entire cost of the scheme is being borne by the State as well as Central Government.

The ground water survey conducted for providing water supply in the district had revealed that there are as many as 573 villages under the "category I, Classified as problem villages" and there are 12 villages classified under "category II of problem villages". Since inception of the (N R W S) scheme, upto the end of March 1984, number of schemes sanctioned was 92 under the State Plan and of them, 37 were executed and the villages benefited were 35. The expenditure incurred was to the extent of about Rs 50 lakhs. Under accelerated programme of work (Central Plan Scheme), ten schemes were executed at an estimated expenditure of about Rs 15 lakhs by the end of March, 1984. In addition to these schemes, water is also being supplied by means of bore wells. The number of bore wells drilled in the district at various places since the inception of the scheme accounted to about 600 at an estimated cost of Rs 250 lakhs.

Housing

In order to lessen the acuteness of the growing housing problems specially in the urban centres, the Karnataka Housing Board, Bangalore, extended its activities in the district by opening its sub-divisional office at Karwar, in 1972, and it was later shifted to Dandeli in 1977. The housing board activities of the district are controlled by the divisional office at Hubli. The Housing Board is implementing the following housing schemes in the district viz., 1) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, 2) Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme, 3) Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 4) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, 5) Teachers Quarters and 6) Houses for low paid Government employees, quarters for medical officers and para-medical staff, etc. Houses are also constructed by the Board under Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and Non-Hudco Schemes.

Since 1972-73 upto end of 1982-83, the total number of houses constructed by the Board under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme at Dandeli was 748 at a cost of Rs 39.20 lakhs for industrial workers. The number of houses constructed under Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme under Non-Hudco accounted to 60 houses, 20 each at Dandeli, Bhatkal and Ankola at a cost of Rs 6.70 lakhs.

The number of houses constructed by the Board under L I G (Low Income Group) Scheme, in the district at various places accounted to 421 at an estimated cost of Rs 130.20 lakhs. While the number of houses built under M I G was 36 at an estimated cost of Rs 17.20 lakhs. The number of teachers quarters constructed by the Board was 62 at an estimated cost of Rs 9.67 lakhs. The Board constructed two medical officers' quarters at Ramanguli and Kadra at a cost of Rs 90,000. The number of houses constructed by the Board under HUDCO scheme for the economically weaker sections was 433, at a cost of Rs 47 lakhs, under the same scheme, 75 houses under L I G, and 18 houses under M I G, were also constructed by the Board at Dandeli. Under non-HUDCO Scheme, the construction of 50 L I G houses, 60 M I G houses at a cost of Rs 40 lakhs is under progress in places like Sirsi, Honavar and Karwar.

In addition to the Housing Board activities, there are also several house building co-operatives working in the district to assist their members in house building (See Chapter VI). The City Municipality of Dandeli has constructed more than 230 houses for its own employees and others. Under the Peoples' Housing Scheme introduced in the district during 1973-74, out of 24,481 number of houses sanctioned for the District by the end of 1983-84 the number of houses constructed was 18,414 at a cost of Rs 5.14 crores.

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards, Uttara Kannada District, for the year 1983-84

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of the taluk	Land revenue assigned by government	Rates and taxes	Revenue derived from taluk board properties and other sources	Miscellaneous	Grants and contributions	Debt Heads
Ankola	0.82	0.19	0.07	0.03	2.41	3.34
Bhatkal	0.47	0.14	0.10	0.07	2.50	2.35
Haliyal	0.81	0.27	0.06	0.18	2.21	2.18
Honavar	1.37	0.18	0.14	0.30	2.23	6.74
Karwar	0.76	0.28	0.10	0.10	2.26	5.03
Kumta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mundgod	0.38	0.16	0.09	0.08	2.46	3.32
Siddapur	0.90	0.13	0.09	0.55	2.28	2.01
Sirsi	1.42	0.36	0.06	0.18	2.12	7.27
Supa	0.32	0.09	0.06	0.45	0.30	7.46
Yellapur	0.99	0.12	0.08	0.05	2.65	0.69

Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards of Uttara Kannada District for the year 1983-84

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of the taluk	General administration	Public works executed	Public health and sanitation	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grants-in-aid	Miscellaneous	Debt Head
Ankola	0.63	1.24	0.04	0.18	0.15	0.25	0.91	3.68
Bhatkal	1.02	1.40	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.001	0.63	16.21
Haliyal	1.07	1.86	0.14	0.03	0.27	0.01	0.42	1.68
Honavar	0.92	0.36	0.02	0.002	0.39	0.005	0.070	2.78
Karwar	0.92	2.00	—	0.26	0.005	0.004	1.00	9.95
Kumta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mundgod	0.98	0.96	0.07	0.27	0.02	0.02	0.89	4.56
Siddapur	1.19	0.91	0.005	0.005	0.21	0.01	0.62	1.03
Sirsi	1.33	1.67	—	0.005	0.32	0.005	0.76	10.81
Supa	0.48	0.22	0.003	0.09	0.08	0.002	0.66	7.59
Yellapur	1.09	4.58	0.04	0.005	0.03	—	0.55	0.65

TABLE

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of TMCs, TPs, in
Uttara Kannada District, for the years 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1983-84

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of the T M C	1973-74		1978-79		1983-84	
	Income	Expendi- ture	Income	Expendi- ture	Income	Expendi- ture
Ankola	0.55	0.50	2.22	1.88	7.64	6.98
Bhatkal	2.78	1.98	5.40	5.52	7.59	8.43
Dandeli	13.52	5.68	20.57	22.05	40.16	38.00
Haliyal	2.59	2.50	6.15	5.55	14.03	14.66
Honavar	3.98	4.13	8.16	7.46	12.43	14.27
Karwar	9.20	8.24	14.29	14.69	17.47	16.68
Kumta	5.39	5.42	8.31	7.62	14.24	14.38
Mundgod	1.94	1.65	5.43	4.89	11.40	10.89
Siddapur	1.73	1.67	2.01	2.28	6.80	7.05
Sirsi	10.11	9.93	18.25	14.60	22.00	18.00
Yellapur	1.07	0.85	1.05	1.03	5.08	6.71
Gokarn	1.15	0.94	1.50	1.54	2.15	2.53

Yellapur was T P in 1973-74

Gokarn T P