

## CHAPTER 12

### LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The principle of Local Self Government is as old as the Harappan civilization that existed 4000 years ago where in Town administration was managed by similar organizations like the present day's urban civic bodies as attested by the present day researches – Though the polity of ancient and medieval period was vested with powerful centralized monarchical ruling dynasties, the authorities recognized and respected the local bodies since these organizations were found to be very effective institutions to solve the local problems.

Local Self Government bodies in the ancient and medieval period helped to bring socio-economic religious transformation in the civic life at different stages; hence the monarchical administrations respected these bodies and were also given autonomy in their economic functioning as attested by the inscriptions by means of donating land grants endowments bestowed on these organizations.

It is found that, these civic bodies existed during the Vedic period continued to function in the Epic Age and later during the historic period of the Ashoka the Mourya Chandra Gupta, the Akbar, the Krishna devaraya, the Shivaji etc., who natured the system during their rule. The word 'Panchayati' is derived from Sanskrit word 'Panchayatana'

(organization of five local prominent persons). In the present day democratic set up of administration, the decentralization in the administration has become inevitable. The principle of Local Self Government is based on the principles of democratic government -

Local bodies which attained prominence during the ancient and medieval period in Karnataka are also found in Dakshina Kannada as made known by history.

In the course of history, though these were changes noticed in the *modus operandi* of these bodies, the heritage continued to exist from ancient period till to the fall of the Vijayanagar, the period in which they had reached their Zenith. Later on, during the rule of Muslims and Mysore Wodeyars; these institutions continued to function -

In India, every village had its own civic body which functioned like a 'Mini republic' - The present system of Panchayat Raj concept was ushered in during the British rule as a result of Lord Mayo's reform form launched in 1870. The Legally constituted Local Boards i.e., Zilla Boards were initiated in 1882 during the period of Lord Ripon. As early as in 1862, Municipal Committees were first constituted for Bangalore and Mysore cities in old Mysore. Later by 1864, all district centres had their own Municipal Committees. By 1882, consequence of the acceptance of the recommendations made for the improvement of Local bodies and the keen interest evinced by the progressive dewans like Rangacharlu and K.Seshadri Iyer the "Mysore Regulation II" was adopted in 1903 and in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the 1903 Regulation, many more municipalities were constituted and published in the Karnataka Gazettee. However in the absence of elected representatives and scarcity of resources, these institutions could not function effectively and such the objectives not materialized -

During the post independent era; in the changed conditions the proper and effective functioning of these institutions was much emphasized. As such Municipal Regulation of 1933, 1951 and the Karnataka Local Boards and Village. Panchayat Act 1959 and Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1983, based on the recommendations of Ashok Mehta Committee were enacted. Later, in 1993, by enacting Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 vast changes have been incorporated. The Government has provided more of autonomous status to these bodies; and they have been strengthened.

### **Ancient and Medieval Period**

Since the ancient period, Karnataka had a tradition of evolving local bodies, based on the concept of local administration. In the Dakshina Kannada district the village administration was carried out by the village Leaders known as *Gurikars*. After the discussion the problems or disputes of marriage and other social issues the village *Gurikars* used to settle the above problems of a villages. They were of two categories one meant for a village administration and another caste based *Gurikars* (*Jaati Gurikars*) who used to settle problems or disputes of marriage and other social issues among their caste men while the village *Gurikars* used to settle the problems of villages after a discussion. The rituals like *Bhoothworship* or *Daiwaradhane* used to solve all problems after the discussion. These rituals are still in vogue in certain parts of the district-

During the monarchical rule the village or *Uru* was the smallest unit of administration and units of village administration was denoted by the number Example. *Shivalliya Sasirbattu* (assembly of 1000 people), *Kotada Sasirdavaru*, *Shivapurada Nurbaru* (100 members) etc., There used to be an association comprising of majority of Brahmins known *Jagattu* which used to implement the decisions of the Grama Sabha. The inscription of Mudakeri of Barakuru 1431 a mentions about the powers vested with *Jagattu* to enquire and punish for violation of rules etc., The inscription contemporary period make a mention about the existence of urban civic bodies in the then important towns (i.e., Mangalore, Barkura, Basralu and Mudabidre and towns were divided into several Keris (Streets) and each Keris had peoples representatives know as Halaru or Shetty Kararu. Example Hattukeriya halaru, 16 shetty kararu, Hanjamanada Halaru; Samaita Halaru etc.

The people's representatives looked after the works like, Town planning, Supervision and renovation of temples, Supervision of sources of water, keeping towns clean and supervision of trade and commerce etc., The rulers used to get the approval of village body before taking any decision pertaining to the village. The inscription of peradur of Udupi 1431 AD makes a mention that the governor of Barakuru had sought the approval of the Gramasabha before making a land grant to a poet Shankar bhatta; similarly in another inscription of 1425 AD of Cundapura, the provincial governor had sought the approval of Gramasabha before making land grants to the local Kundeshwara temple. In this way the Royal power used to approve the rights and liabilities of

the Gramasabha. This type of administration of LSG bodies continued in the district in every village till the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The earlier Acts of LSG bodies of modern period.

### **Madras Town improvement Act X**

For a long period till 1956, Dakshina Kannada district was under the control of Madras province. Local administration here was first initiated by enacting Town Improvement Act of 1865 accordingly. Town municipalities, and later Local Fund Act of 1871 (Section IV), made way for the constitution of Local Boards. In course of time, gradually, the Local Board Act of 1884 repealed the Local Fund Act of 1871, which made way for ushering in new Local bodies, As a result of this, control over the Local Boards was being exercised by the Board of Revenue was taken over by the Government and Board of Revenue were abolished and for each revenue district a separate District Boards were constituted.

### **District Boards**

The District Boards consisted of the president and not less than 24 members and generally all were to be appointed by the Government or might be partially appointed and partially elected by the members of the newly created Taluk Boards from among their own member to hold the office for three years. The proportion of official members was reduced gradually from one half to one fourth of the total strength. Under the old Act Local Fund Board had no powers to levy taxes on its own authority but could only administer the funds raised on its behalf by the Government. Under the new Act, the Local Boards were empowered to levy any taxes, with the approval of Government and the president of the District Board could be elected from among the members of the District Board if the Government so directed.

### **Taluk Boards**

In accordance with the provisions of the 1884 Act, the Taluk Boards were formed for each taluk or group of taluks for small taluks consisted of a president with not less than 12 members and others 1/3 were to be Government officials and the rest were to be elected from the Gramasabhas or elected by the tax payers of the taluk. The tenure of of the members was fixed for three years. The administrative jurisdiction of Board was of the save as the sub divisional revenue officers who used to be the ex-officio president of the Board. The funds of the Taluk Boards

comprised of one-half of the collections of the tax levied by the District Board within the areas of Taluk Board transferred to it by the District Board and other fees collected such as markets license fees' collected from markets.

The revenues of the District Board and Taluk Board were derived from:

- 1) The tax not exceeding two annas in the rupee on the annual rental value of all occupied lands by the individuals in certain districts, and not exceeding one anna in the rupee in other districts.
- 2) From the Railway tax at the rate of three annas in the rupee, and the pay tax was levied on the annual rental value of the land
- 3) Tax collected for the use of cart stand by the hand carts, carts and tax on butcher shop

In 1895, in Dakshina Kannada district when District Board was in existence, there were five taluks i.e., Coondapur, Kasargod, Mangalore, Udupi and Uppinangadi, Mangalore was the only Town Municipality in the district.

The duties and responsibilities of the District and Taluk Boards were:- maintenance of roads, bridges and transport & communication, construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, imparting of education and for that purpose, construction and repair of school buildings, Teachers training, measures relating to sanitation and public health, to undertake famine relief works and other local public utility works.

### **Panchayat Boards**

The Panchayat Boards were constituted for a single village or group of villages comprising of not less than five prominent members of the village and one of them used to be appointed as chairman of the Panchayat Board.

Members other than the Chairman were to be fully or partially appointed by the Government or partly elected by the tax payers and the Government Servants or official members also used to be on the Board. The resources of the Panchayat were to be comprised of the house tax varying from four annas to five rupees according to the classification of the houses and the financial grants from the Taluk Boards.

### **Local Boards Act 1920**

The Local Boards Act of 1920 was a milestone in the local administration which gave an independent status to each of the Local Boards and increased not only the strength but also the proportion of elected members, their resources and powers and provision was made for appointment of District Board Engineer, District Health Officer for enforcement of Sanitary and public health measures. The Deputy Commissioner or the Government was empowered to interfere in the affairs of Board only in case of emergency and mal administration. In order to inspect and superintend all the functions under the Local Boards Act, an officer called the inspector of Local Boards or inspector of Municipal Council was appointed.

The Madras Elementary Education Act VIII of 1920 made it mandatory to Taluk Boards and Municipalities to impose education cess for **universalities** of elementary education and Government had to contribute equal to that of cess collected compulsorily. Subsequently, the duty of levying cess and running the schools devolved upon the District Board.

### **Village Panchayats Act, 1920**

The Village Panchayats constituted in 1915 had no powers to impose any tax as such their functioning was not effective. In order to overcome this hindrance and to strengthen the economy and to place them on statutory footings, the Village Panchayat Act XV of 1920 was passed.

The Village Panchayat was to be a fully elected body which consisted of minimum seven and maximum 15 members. Elected Board members tenure period was three years. The property restriction imposed earlier for the franchise was withdrawn; all residents of the village who were not less than 25 years of age were to be entitled to vote and to be elected as board members. The absence of property qualification opened an opportunity to the members of depressed class. The inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils was appointed on Registrar General of Panchayats and placed in direct charge of the Panchayats in the State. Later, the Local Boards amendment Act of 1930 empowered the presidents of District and Taluk Boards to exercise control over the affairs of the Panchayats and also made a provision for constitution of village Development Fund.

### **Developments after the Re-organization of the State - 1956**

Local Self Government bodies are expected to work for public interest. Hence in order to enhance the peoples' participation in these local bodies and on to make them more popular and effective Local Boards Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1953 headed by D.H. Chandrasekharaiah.

The Committee submitted its report in 1954 with the following recommendations:-

- 1) Continuance of District Boards with members of Taluk Board
- 2) The revival of Taluk Boards and
- 3) That one third of the seats in Taluk Boards are to be reserved for representatives of Village Panchayats and Town Municipal councils and the remaining two thirds are to be filled by direct election-

However, after the re-organization of state, the new legislation, the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, came into existence and replaced all earlier legislation of Madras Government. As in other parts of the country, in Karnataka also in consonance with the recommendations of the Balwantraji Mehta Committee of 1957, the Panchayat Raj Act was implemented. According to 1959 Act, the District Boards were abolished and in its place a three tier decentralized district administration was ushered in.

Accordingly, the Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and the District Development Councils were ushered in vested with greater responsibilities and were strengthened with resources. The KVP & LB Act of 1959, was more comprehensive unified and applicable to entire state. It was the Act to ensure the aspirations of the concept of the Grama Swaraj. In course of time, several amendments were incorporate to the Act i.e., 26<sup>th</sup> of 1961, 22<sup>nd</sup> of 1964, 5<sup>th</sup> of 1965, 7<sup>th</sup> of 1970 and 21<sup>st</sup> of 1974. Later, in 1983 and finally in 1993 the new Panchayat Raj Act was ushered in.

### **Gramapanchayats**

Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Board Act of 1959 aim at fulfilling the aspirations of rural life. According to the above act, a village panchayat is constituted for a revenue village or a group of revenue village for the population not less than 1500, but not more than 10,000 each Panchayat will not have less than 11 and more than 19 elected representatives with reservation of seats for SC/ST in proportion of their population. There is also provision for reservation of two seats for women.

In case, if the Village Panchayat has a population of more than 5,000 with an estimated annual income of more than Rs.10, 000, the State Government has a power to notify it as Town Panchayat.

The table given below indicates the Talukwise list of Panchayats in the district.(Year 1972)

**Table 12.1**

Sl.No.	Name of Taluk	No. of Village Panchayats	No.of Town Panchayats	Total
1	<b>Belthangadi</b>	40	-	40
2	<b>Bantval</b>	53	2	55
3	<b>Kundapur</b>	70	2	72
4	<b>Karkal</b>	52	2	54
5	<b>Mangalore</b>	65	7	72
6	<b>Puttur</b>	58	1	59
7	<b>Sulya</b>	41	-	41
8	<b>Udupi</b>	72	2	74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>467</b>

The village accountants used to function as Panchayat Secretary. From among the elected members, the president and the vice presidents were to be elected. There was a provision to appoint a separate Secretary for a village panchayat where in the annual income exceeded Rs.12, 000. There was a provision to assign 30 percent of the Land revenue collections to the Panchayat and additional 10 percent of the land revenue for special purposes; The Panchayats were empowered to impose several taxes on vacant sites, buildings, professions; Trading activities; employment; tax on jattras festivals, entertainments; bus stand markets, cart stand ferries etc., - Assistance to Panchayats for creation of remunerative assets was also given in the form of loan with 6% interest to improve the finance of the Panchayat. The loan was repayable in 10 annual installments with interest accrued thereon. The main functions of the village panchayat included construction, repairs and maintenance of village roads, drains, bunds and buildings, public wells, ponds, tanks, street lights, sanitation and conservancy regulation of buildings, shops and houses, and cattle ponds, maintenance of public buildings, and forest lands, under the control of panchayats, allotment of places for manure pits and laying out village extensions were some of the duties entrusted to village panchayats; They are also expected to carry out



various other functions in the sphere of co-operation, promotion and development of agriculture, encouragement of cottage industries, establishment and maintenance of dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres etc.,

### **Taluk Development Boards**

Dakshina Kannada district, which was subjected to Madras provincial administration, Taluk Boards were first constituted in 1930 as per the amendments made to Madras Local Boards Act. After the re-organization of the states, the taluka Mandals were revived under the new set up after a gap of 30 years as per the provisions of KVP & LB Act 1959. Accordingly, TDB had a important play in the development strategy. Under the three tier system of rural Local Self Government bodies for each revenue taluk, Taluk Development Boards were constituted. The area covered by the Board excluded the area of the municipal limits. The number of elected members of each Board was Fixed at 19 when the population of the taluk exceeded one lakh and above and 15 members if the population was less than one lakh with a provision for reservation of seats for SC/ST and women. The tenure of the Board members was raised to five years. The legislators elected from the taluk were to be ex-officio members of the Board. The (BDO) Block Development Officer functioned as Chief Executive Offices. The Boards were eligible for annual grant equal to 50 percent of the land revenue collections of the taluk concerned in addition to Government assigning an amount equal to 10 percent of the land revenue collection spending for such purpose as directed by the Government. In addition to this, Boards were empowered to impose the duties on transfer of immoveable property and tax on animals brought for sale etc. All proceeds of the land revenue collections of the area were to be divided between Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats in the ratio of 60:40 respectively. Among other things, the main functions of the Board included the formation of roads, sinking of drinking water wells, under taking of minor irrigation works providing civic amenities etc., including implementation of economic development programmes of the Government. In 1987, the Boards were converted as Taluk Panchayats.

### **District Development Councils**

In accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Board Act of 1959, the erstwhile District Boards were replaced by the District Development council to formation in an advisory capacity

to guide and supervise the policy and functional activities of other subordinate rural local bodies like Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and Taluk panchayts. This apex body at the district level comprised of presidents of Taluk Development Boards and official members of other development departments. The council also included the members of the parliament and state legislators elected from the district and some nominated members of SC/ST communities and women members. The Deputy Commissioner of the district used to be the ex-officio President, while the District Development Assistant to DC used to act its Secretary. The main functions of the DDC included the scrutiny and the approval of budgets of Taluk Development Boards, review of their working and guidance for their smooth functioning etc.,

### **Panchayat Raj Acts 1983**

The constitution of India envisages the measures to strengthen the functioning the Panchayat Raj institutions at different level. In order to have greater decentralization and to make these Panchayat Raj institutions more effective and meaningful in their *modusoperandi* with increased people's participation and autonomy so as to ensure allround development of villages the new Panchayat Raj Act was adopted based on the recommendations of Ashok Mehta Committee 1977, accordingly Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat samithis Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983 (Karnataka Act No 20 of 1985) was enacted. Karnataka was the first state in the country to adopt the new Panchayat Raj Act incorporating all the salient features of Ashok Mehta Committees recommendations. This Act came in to force from 14<sup>th</sup> August 1985.

The above Act was not enforced in full measure as it was contemplated since the constitution of the Nyaya Panchayats was deferred and they were not created. According to the proclamation a wide range of developmental activities were too entrusted to these local bodies. Under the three tier system of local bodies (1) The Zilla Parishads (2) The Taluk Panchayats Samithis, 3) The Mandal Panchayats, the Zilla parishads and mandals alone were having elected elements; The Taluka Panchayat just remained in the capacity of an advisory body without any financial powers etc., Most of the developmental activities were to be executed through the Zilla Panchayats and Mandala Panchayats only. This set up of Panchayat Raj administration continued for about a decade till the 1993 Panchayat Raj Act was introduced.

### **Zilla Parishats**

The Zilla Parishats emerged with enormous powers functioned like parallel Governments at the district level. Most of the developmental activities of the State Government were being implemented through Zilla Panchayats; nearly 80 percent of development expenditure of the district was entrusted to Zillaparishats. The Zilla Parishats of Dakshina Kannada District was constituted in 1987, and its first meeting was held on 19-02-1987. The undivided Dakshina Kannada district had 59 elected representatives, elected in the ratio of one representative for 35,000 populations. The Zilla Panchayats were cancelled in view of the implementation of New Panchayat Raj Act in 1993.

### **Taluk Panchayat Samithis**

Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1983 contemplated the constitution of Taluk Panchayat Samithis for each revenue taluk to act as a intermediary agency between Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats – Taluk Panchayats samithis comprised of the members of the ZP elected from the taluk, legislators representing the taluk and the pradhans of Mandals of the respective taluk. There was a provision also for co-opting the chief Primary Agriculture and Rural Development Banks. The main functions of the Taluk Panchayats were to give suggestions and guidance to Mandal Panchayats in their work to carry out various developmental schemes entrusted by Zilla Parishad etc.

### **Mandal Panchayats**

In accordance with the provisions of 1983 Panchayat Raj Act, the Mandal Panchayats were constituted for a single village or group of villages for a population ranging between 8000 to 12000. The Mandal Panchayats used to comprise of elected representatives at the rate of one member for every 400 population with the maximum of 30 members. There was a provision for constituting sub-committees comprising of 3 to 5 members including the Pradhanas and the Upa Pradhanas of the Mandals in order to ensure better co-ordination and effective execution of developmental works. Among other things, the main functions of development work entrusted on them were adult education, rural housing rural water supply, welfare measures of the SC/ST, development of rural roads and bridges including those works entrusted by the Zilla Parishads and the State Government. In November 1987, there were 2,523 Mandal Panchayats in the state. There were 169 Mandal Panchayats formed in Dakshina Kannada.

**Grama Sabha**

It was a village assembly working at the grassroot level or basic organization. The sabha was expected to meet as and when required for discussion, decision making and for approval of the new programmes of developments suited for village including the selection of beneficiaries. The Zilla Parishads and Mandals were expected to give due consideration to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Gramasabha.

**Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993**

Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, has come to effect from 10<sup>th</sup> May 1993, replacing the earlier Panchayat Raj Act of 1983. The present Act is said to be more comprehensive, unified and effective and has embodied all the essential features of the 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendments effected in order to strengthen further the working of these Local Self Government bodies. The Act envisages decentralization, efficiency, enhanced reservation for women and backward classes and is said to be the first experiment in the country in this direction. The earlier Panchayat Raj institutions like the Mandal Panchayat, the Taluk Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishads have been renamed as the Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and the Zilla Panchayats respectively. As per 1991 census, there were 5,645 Grama Panchayats in the state. In Dakshina Kannada district, 356 Grama Panchayats were functioning:- Elections to the Grama Panchayats in the state were held by the end of December 1993 and the number of representatives elected were 79,865 and of them 23,454 were women. Elections to Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat were held in the state in 1995 March, and the number elected was as follows: Zilla Panchayat 919 members; Taluk Panchayat 3,340. The provision has been made in the Act, to elect one representative for every 400 population for G.P. 10,000 for Taluk Panchayat and 40,000 for Zilla Panchayats under the new Act Taluk Panchayats have been more activated with elected representatives and half of the delegated development programmes and schemes will now be implemented at the taluk level. The total reservation of seats for SC/ST and other backward classes will be a maximum of 56 (23+33) present respectively and similar reservation has been provided for chairpersons i.e., the president and vice presidents, from among the SC/ST backward class and women.

In the Act the provision has been made for constituting the District Planning Committee in accordance with the provisions of the 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments for the district as a whole. The planning committee is expected to improve the quality of our plan and its

implementation. The provision has also been made in the Act for appointment of finance commission to review the financial system of the P.R. institutions once in five years. There is a provision for appointment of permanent Election Commission. It is Mandatory that elections to their bodies are to be held once in five years. The proper demarcation has been made in the law regarding the powers and the responsibilities between the executive and elected bodies at each level. The Chief Officer at the Z.P. level will now be designated as the Chief Executive Officer instead of the Chief Secretary as designated earlier.

The Adhyakshas of the Z.P. and T.P. can be removed by the 2/3 majority of members in case of misconduct or abuse of powers or is not competent or default in performance of duties; Government may by an order cancel or dissolve such Z.Ps. and T.P.s., by holding an enquiry of the situations warrant. Government can effect the transfer of the staff of the P.R. institutions. In case, if the Grama Panchayats function contrary to interest of the village or general public, such panchayats shall be cancelled by the Government. The Secretary to the Government Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department or the Divisional Commissioner is empowered to inspect the works of Zilla Panchayat. The Act has made a provision for constituting a separate Fund for each of G.P., T.P., and Z.P.,

#### **Awards for P.R. institution**

In order to encourage and reward good working and outstanding P.R. institutions in the state, the Government has initiated an award of cash prize in 1996 as an incentive. Under the Scheme, one Z.P. at the State level will be awarded a cash prize of Rs. 5 lakhs. There will be three prizes for Grama Panchayats at the State level i.e., Rupees one lakh, Rs.50, 000 and Rs.25, 000 respectively.

#### **Zilla Panchayat**

In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993, Zilla Panchayats have been constituted in all districts replacing the earlier Zilla Parishads. These organizations are found to be very powerful, dynamic, autonomous and apex rural local bodies at the district level. All rural developmental programmes are channalised effectively through these agencies. The administrative jurisdiction of the Z.P. is confined to rural segments excluding the jurisdiction like of Municipal corporations, City and Town Municipalities, CITBS sanitary Boards and Notified Area Committees etc., Z.Ps., comprises like M.P.S., members of the Rajya Sabha, MLAs., MLCs., representing the district

(residing in the district) and the Presidents of the Taluk Panchayats. Berths are also reserved for the SC/ST. In all categories 1/3<sup>rd</sup> seats are reserved for women. The tenure of the elected members is for the period of five years.

### **Presidents and Vice Presidents**

From the members elected to Z.P., the President and Vice Presidents are elected who are entitled for pay, Travelling allowances and other benefits as decided by the Government. There will be a reservation for the offices of President and Vice President.

### **Administration**

According to the provisions of the Act, Z.P., are expected to assemble at least once in two months and copies of the resolution adopted in the meeting should be forwarded to the Divisional Commissioner of the respective division. In order to ensure proper co-ordination and effective administration, there is a provision for constituting five standing committees comprising of Z.P. members. The committees are viz., 1) General, 2) Finance, Audit and Planning, 3) Social Justice, 4) Education and health; and 5) Agriculture and industries

The State Government has constituted a separate State Election Commission in order to ensure regular elections to Panchayat Raj institutions.

The officer of the rank of the Deputy Commissioner will be appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Z.P., The President of the Z.P. is vested with absolute powers on all administrative and development wings of Z.P. including control on staff, finance, implementation and execution of works.

In cases of natural calamities, drought conditions etc., The President is empowered to sanction up to rupees one lakh for relief measures. There is also a provision for constitution of a separate District Planning Board, for each district.

### **Functions of Z.P.**

Among other things the general functions of the Z.P. include to formulate plans for integrated development of the district and other proper implementation, and to ensure effective co-ordination between the Grama Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats in the execution of development works and also to guide and supervise the works. The Act has assigned all many as 30 different department's development works

to Zilla Panchayat and chief among them include 1) Agriculture and Horticulture 2) Land development and soil conservation 3) Minor irrigation, 4) Animal husbandry and Dairy development 5) Food protection 6) Development of small scale industries, 7) Rural Housing Sanitation and supply of drinking water 8) construction of roads, buildings and bridges, 9) Development of non convention energy sources. 10) Implementation of Poverty elevation measures of the Central and the State Governments 11) Maintenance of Primary, Secondary, Technical and Vocational educational institutions, 12) Welfare of Women and Children, 13) Social Welfare, Welfare schemes for the SC/ST, 14) Protection of public properties, 15) Food and Civil Supply 16) Rural Electrification 17) Co-operation and 18) Development Programmes of rural libraries.

### **Finance**

The Zilla Panchayat has its own Zilla Panchayat Fund. The other sources of income include 1) Money transferred from the consolidated fund of the State 2) Government grants 3) Loans 4) Advances 5) Contributions 6) Rent realized from the properties of the Zilla Panchayat 7) Fees collected from different services 8) Interest on deposits and other sources. The Zilla Panchayat is expected to spend at least 20 percent of its income for welfares measures of SC/ST communities.

### **I Regional (Local area) Development Programmes**

- 1) Jawahar Grama Samvrudhi Yojana (JGSY)
- 2) Indira Awas Yojana
- 3) Million Wells Scheme
- 4) Employment Assurance Yojana
- 5) Nemmadi Yojana (Bharavse Yojana)
- 6) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana 2<sup>nd</sup> Vahani intensified Rojgr Yojana
- 7) Drought Prone Area Development Programme
- 8) Integrated Development of Barren fallow land programme
- 9) Sampoorna Grameena Rojgar Yojana Conservation of water resources Yojana
- 10) Conservation of Water resources Yojana
- 11) Priministers' Gramodaya Yojana
- 12) Grameena Awas Yojana
- 13) Rural Water Supply Yojana

- 14) Primary education, Drinking water, Construction and repair of school classroom and toilets.
- 15) Primary Health care
- 16) Pradhanamantri Grama Sadak Yojana.
- 17) Hundred Wells' scheme for Grow More Food Yojana
- 18) Rehabilitation of Released Bonded Labour Yojana

## **II Special Economic and Self Employment Programmes**

- 1) Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP)
- 2) Self Employment and Training for the rural youths
- 3) Supply of improved tools for rural artisans
- 4) Development of Women & Children in rural area (Dwaqua IRDB)
- 5) Ganga Kalyana Yojana
- 6) Swarna Jayanthi Grama swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)
- 7) Rural Group Life Insurance Scheme
- 8) Survey of Rural poor Below the Poverty Line (BPL)
- 9) Bhagyajyothi Programme

## **III Rural Energy Programme (REP)**

- 1) National Biogas as development programme
- 2) National Scheme for improved oven
- 3) Integrated Rural Energy Programme

## **IV Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme**

- 1) Rural Water Supply Scheme
- 2) Reorganised Central Rural Sanitation Programme
- 3) Nirmala Karnataka Yojana
- 4) Swachha Grama Yojana
- 5) Ashraya Housing Yojana
- 6) Ambedkar Housing Yojana
- 7) Grama Panchayati housing Yojana
- 8) Navagrama Ashraya Housing Yojana
- 9) Special Group employment Yojana
- 10) Distribution of house sites in rural area under the Ashraya Yojana



**Taluk Panchayat**

According to Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993, there is a provision for constitution of a Taluk Panchayat for each revenue taluk which is a fully elected body. The area of operation of a Taluk Panchayat excludes the limits of CMC, TMC within the taluk and is confined only to rural areas. As per section 121 of the Act, there is provision for one elected representative for every 10,000 population and the past there on. There shall be a minimum of 11 members when the population of the taluk does not exceed one lakh. The Panchayat also includes the members of the Parliament and Rajya Sabha and the members of the State legislature residing within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. There is a provision selection of 1/5 of the total number of Presidents of the Grama Panchayats by rotation for a period of one year. Minimum 30% of the seats are to be earmarked for the SC/ST and of the total number of seats 1/3<sup>rd</sup> in all categories are to be reserved for women.

In order to have an effective administration proper co-ordination in the functioning of T.P. the following standing committees are to be constituted viz., General Committee, Finance, Audit and Planning and Social justice. The tenure of the elected members shall be for 5 years.

The president and vice president are to be elected from among the members elected for Taluk panchayat and reservation system is to be followed in case of election of office bearers as per Government Order. The Panchayat is expected to meet the business. The president of the Taluk Panchayat is empowered with the powers like the implementation of all development works control and supervision over the staff, control on finance, passing of resolutions and managing the standing Committees etc., The establishment expenses of the Taluk Panchayat are to be met by the Government and Taluk Panchayat is also expected to carryout such works are entrusted by the Government from time to time. As many as 27 different works are assigned to Taluk panchayat which include the preparation of the draft copy of the development works to be undertaken, preparation of budget and extension programmes in respect of agriculture, land development, soil conservation, minor irrigation works, Animal husbandry, Dairy development, fisheries, Rural industries, rural housing rural water supply, non-conventional energy, rural health and sanitation, construction of roads and drains, maintenance of panchayat properties, education (Primary, High school, technical &

Vocational) and such activities promoting social and cultural aspects, social welfare, rural electrification and co-operation etc.,

### **Grama panchayat**

The earlier existed Mandal Panchayats were reconstituted as Grama Panchayats with a reduced area of operation and the defects found earlier have been rectified. The Grama Sabha which was the nuclear at the grassroot level has been strengthened. The amended Act has contemplated the measures like transparency, accountability, responsibility in the functioning of the Panchayat. In the beginning each Grama Panchayat was given an annual grant of Rs. one lakh exclusively to be spent for water supply and electricity.

### **Zilla Panchayat Dakshina Kannada**

Zilla Panchayat for Dakshina district, was constituted in 1995 as per the provisions of KPR Act of 1993 the then undivided. Dakshina Kannada Zilla Panchayat had eight taluks representing 55 elected members. Later in 1998 for the administrative convenience the district was bifurcated and new district Udupi was formulated with three taluks comprising of Udupi, Karkal and Kundapur. The present Dakshina Kannada district has five taluks i.e., Mangalore, Belthangadi, Bantval, Puttur and Sulya. Elections to Z.P. were held in 2000 June and 31 members were elected and of them are elected as MLA in 2004 May. In 2004-05 the number of members in Z.P. was 30 and their given below:

**Table 12.2**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>General</b>	10	6	16
<b>Backward Class-A</b>	5	3	8
<b>Backward Class-B</b>	1	1	2
<b>Scheduled Tribe</b>	1	1	2
<b>Scheduled Caste</b>	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>

In addition to 30 elected members, the Z.P. comprised of 3 M.P.s, one member of the Rajya Sabha, 9 MLAs, 5 MLCs 5 members of Taluk Panchayat, in all the total strength was 53.

The development activities of the Z.P. in channalized through five taluk Panchayats, comprising of 199 Gram Panchayats and certain schemes are executed by the Z.P. only. The area of operation of Z.P.

excluding the limits of City and Town Municipalities is 7, 99,205 hectares of rural area. The five standing committee of the Z.P. are 1) General Committee which reviews and decides about the works of the department under its preview 2) Finance, Audit and Planning Committee it deals with works relating to checking of accounts, review of transactions; approval of sanctions, 3) Social Justice Committees attends the works relating to review and approval of the departments like Social Welfare, Backward class and Minority, Women and Children welfare etc., 4) Education and Health Committee does attend the works relating to review and approval of works relating to the departments like education and public health 5) Agriculture and Industries Committee deals with review and approval of works of the concerned departments. Each standing committees comprises of seven members including the Chairman of the Committee. During the year 2003-04, up to 05-01-2004 the Z.P. had in all 33 meetings conducted which include General meetings and special general meetings and five standing committee meetings in which decisions supplementing the overall development of the district were undertaken on reported.

**Table 12.3 Dakshina Kannada District**  
**Budget allotment of Z.P. for the year 2002-03 and 2003-04**  
**Details of grants provided :**

Sl.No.	Sectors/Departments	Grants allotted in lakhs	
		2002-03	2003-04
1.	<b>Primary and Secondary Education</b>	77,760	77,760
2.	<b>Adult education</b>	-	-
3.	<b>Youth Service and Sports</b>	18,780	18,780
4.	<b>Medical and Public Health Services</b>	86,880	86,880
5.	<b>Indian Medicine System</b>	4,010	4,010
6.	<b>Family Welfare Schemes</b>	4,33,200	508.200
7.	<b>Rural Water Supply</b>	6,11,190	611.190
8.	<b>Social Welfare (SC/ST)</b>	100.300	107.050
9.	<b>Special Component Programme (Plan)</b>	119.600	119.600
10.	<b>Development of Backward Classes</b>	30.160	30.160
11.	<b>Development of Women and Children</b>	480.800	480.800
12.	<b>Nutritious Food</b>	196.250	196.250
13.	<b>Agriculture</b>	16.130	16.130

Sl.No.	Sectors/Departments	Grants allotted in lakhs	
		2002-03	2003-04
14.	<b>Horticulture</b>	11.310	11.310
15.	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>	34,180	34.180
16.	<b>Fisheries</b>	5.580	5.580
17.	<b>Forest</b>	27.500	27.500
18.	<b>Co-operation</b>	3.490	3.490
19.	<b>Rural Development Programmes</b>	1206.350	1338.260
20.	<b>Western Ghat Development Programmes</b>	130.510	130.510
21.	<b>Minor Irrigation</b>	38.020	38.020
22.	<b>Village Industries and Small Scale industries</b>	3.880	3.880
23.	<b>Sericulture</b>	6.170	6.170
24.	<b>Roads and Bridges</b>	65.460	65.460
25.	<b>Secretariat and Economic Services</b>	2.880	2.880
26.	<b>Tribal Sub Plan</b>	277.450	277.450
27.	<b>Handlooms and Textile</b>	0.780	0.780
28.	<b>Science and Technology</b>	2.520	2.520
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3991.140</b>	<b>4204.800</b>

Source: Annual Report Z.P. Dakshina Kannda District.

**Table 12.4**

**Sectorwise Plan Scheme expenditure of Z.P. for 2002-03 and 2003-04**

Sl.No.	Particulars	2002-03	2003-04
1.	<b>Zilla Panchayat programmes</b>	2034.49	2059.95
2.	<b>Taluk Panchayat programmes</b>	1375.59	1377.85
3.	<b>Grama Panchayat programmes</b>	581.06	767.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3991.14</b>	<b>4204.80</b>

Source: Annual Report Z.P. Dakishna Kannada District.

**TABLE 12.5**  
**Income and Expenditure particulars of Z.P. Dakshina Kannada**  
**District for 2002-03 and 2003-04**  
 (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	General Revenue of Z.P. and grant in aid from Government		Extraordinary loans and Suspense Head		Total	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
<b>Opening Balance</b>	2,74,19,81,100	3,57,09,81,453	25,61,44,3636	342,77,00,366	1,80,53,74,64	14,32,81,087
<b>Income</b>	1,53,20,51,083	1,40,41,49,439	17,27,54,100	11,47,21,773	170,48,05,183	151,88,71,212
<b>Total</b>	427,40,32,183	4,97,51,30,892	238,86,89,536	33,129,78,593	188,53,42,647	166,21,52,299
<b>Expenditure</b>	70,30,50,730	59,74,65,686	103,90,10830	98,70,46,007	174,20,61,560	158,45,11693
<b>Closing Balance</b>	3,57,09,81,453	437,06,65,206	342,77,00,366	430,00,24,600	14,32,81,087	7,76,40,606

Source: Annual Report Z.P. Dakshina District

**TABLE 12.6**  
**Income and Expenditure particulars of Z.P. for 2003-04**

Particulars of Income	Amount Rs.	Particulars of Expenditure	Amount Rs.
Opening Balance	1,51,85,330	Electricity	18,45,577
Per capita Income grant	4,59,50,626	Salary of elected members	71,790
Land Revenue Collection	5,55,428	Salary of the staff	9,77,949
Other Income		Meeting expenses and contingency	3,299
		Public Works executed & other works	5,36,00,857
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>5,64,99,272</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>5,12,112</b>

**TABLE 12.7**  
**Talukwise Income of Gramapanchayats in Z.P. for 2003-04**

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Opening Balance	Per capita Income grant	Land Revenue and other income	Total
1.	Bantval	41,34,494	1,11,22,984	25,702	1,52,83,180
2.	Belthangadi	4,59,803	91,91,578	105,600	97,56,981
3.	Mangalore	52,52,566	1,17,70,684	3,867	1,70,27,117
4.	Puttur	35,19,083	83,71,992	-	1,23,11,334
5.	Sulya	18,19,384	54,93,388	-	73,12,772
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,51,85,300</b>	<b>4,59,50,626</b>	<b>5,55,428</b>	<b>6,16,91,384</b>

**TABLE 12.8**  
**Talukwise Expenditure of Gramapanchayats of Z.P. for 2003-04**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Electricity	Expenditure on staff and Elected representative	Meeting and Contingency	Other works	Total Expenditure
1.	Bantval	1,66,396	3,41,716	3,299	1,30,14,048	1,35,25,999
2.	Belthangadi	4,04,024	60,986	-	98,72,766	1,03,37,776
3.	Mangalore	11,50,044	3,44,400	-	1,32,27,539	1,47,21,983
4.	Puttur	95,993	2,93,382	-	108,29,514	1,12,18,889
5.	Sulya	28,580	9,055	-	66,56,990	66,94,625
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,45,577</b>	<b>10,49,539</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>5,36,00,857</b>	<b>5,64,99,272</b>

The Government under the rural development programme, formulates several scheme projects and extends financial assistance or grants for its execution. The following development schemes approved by the Central and State Government are executed under the supervision and financial assistance of Z.P.

- 1) Swarana Jayanthi Rojgar Yojana
- 2) Swarana Jayanthi Grameena Swarojgar Yojana
- 3) Western Ghat Development Project
- 4) Sampoorna Grameena Rojgar Yojana
- 5) Pradhana Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana
- 6) Indira Awas Yojana
- 7) Ambedkar Awas Yojana
- 8) Ashraya Awas Yojana
- 9) Employment Assurance Yojana
- 10) Integrated Rural Energy Project (IREP)
- 11) Improved Oven (Astra) Yojana.
- 12) Biogas Yojana
- 13) Rural Group Insurance Yojana
- 14) Swasti Grama Yojana
- 15) Nirmala Grama Yojana
- 16) Navagrama Yojana
- 17) Kutir Jyothi Yojana
- 18) Neralina Bhagya Yojana

**Table 12.9**  
**Progress of Rural Development Programmes**  
**of ZP to 2004-05**

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Development Projects	Resources allotted	Amount expended	Expenditure percentage
1.	Sampoorna Grameena Rojgar Yojana	881.230	860.214	97.62
2.	Western Ghats Development Projects	113.997	113.953	99.97
3.	Indira Awas Yojana	337.895	306.279	90.64
4.	Grameena Awas Yojana	34.338	29.039	84.57
5.	Removal of Silt from tanks	130.00	124.720	95.94
6.	Roads and Bridges	31.940	31.850	99.72
7.	Minor Irrigation Projects	32.570	20.300	62.33
8.	Ashraya Yojana	167.00	112.330	67.26
9.	Ambedkar Housing Project	13.00	9.375	70.00
10.	Tribal Housing project	35.800	33.870	94.61
11.	Neralina Bhagya	14.750	13.620	92.34
12.	Pradhana mantra Grama sadak Yojana	577.560	571.817	99.01

Source: Z.P. Dakshina Kannada District

**Table 12.10**  
**Progress of Social Welfare Department of**  
**Z.P. for 2002-03 & 2003-04**

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure	
		2002-03	2003-04
1.	Women Welfare Centres	2.34	2.90
2.	Ashrama Schools	13.84	17.41
3.	Pre-matric students Hostels	81.19	92.822
4.	Post matric students Hostels	11.24	7.12
5.	Navodaya model schools	11.23	11.23
6.	Morarji Desai Residential Schools	39.83	27.238
7.	Scholarships/Awards	67.13	100.310
8.	Tailoring Training Centres	1.96	1.413
9.	Construction of building	6.13	2.9759
10.	Eradication of Untouchability Programmes	2.55	0.75



**Table 12.11**  
**The Progress of the Department of Backward classes and Minorities**  
**under Z.P. of Dakshina Kannada District 2002-03 and 2003-04**

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Years	
		2002-03	2003-04
1.	Maintenance of Students Hostels	172.086	156.680
2.	Construction of Buildings	2.095	9.625
3.	Scholarship/incentives	18.310	22.191
4.	Tailoring Training Centre	3.360	3.270
5.	Ashram School	2.730	2.210
6.	Fee Concession	21.100	13.780
7.	Improvement of Hostels increase of students strength	7.900	12.898
8.	Maintenance of orphanages	14.166	1.510

Source: Annual reports Z.P. Dakshina Kannada District

### **Rural water Supply**

During the post independence period, both the Central and the State Governments have launched several schemes to facilitate the supply of safe drinking water in rural areas. Earlier, Public Health and Engineering (PHE) divisions in each district were entrusted with this work. At present, this task of rural water supply has been entrusted to Zilla Panchayats. The Rural Water Supply Schemes are now being undertaken by different sectors i.e., State Sector Schemes, National Rural Water Supply Scheme and Accelerated water supply scheme (Central Sector) under taken by the Central Government. In addition to above main schemes; there are other and special component programmes for the supply of water to the areas of SC/ST population. The protected tap water is being supplied to the people under the National Rural water supply scheme. The policy adopted by the Government is that for villages with more than 1000 population, protected tap water is to be supplied and in respect of scarcity areas; water is to be supplied drawn by the bore wells fitted with hard pumps. The policy of the Government of India is that for every 250 people bore well water fitted with hand pump is to be provided. Since 1978, this policy has been adopted by the State Government with the financial assistance from the centre. In the beginning, under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, the project cost was to be shared by the Central Government, State Government (i.e.,

Grama Panchayat) and Local body in the ratio of 50:40:10. Now, the entire cost is to be met either by the Central or by the State Government. There are maintenance units managed by the Government for repair of hand pumps and to attend the works of the tap water supply schemes; At present, PHE Division is functioning in every district.

**Table 12.12**

**The progress of the PHE division in Dakshina Kannada District under the control of Zilla Panchayat up to the end of 31-03-2004 is given in the table.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Years	
		Upto 31-2-2004	During 2003-04
1)	<b>National Rural Water Supply Scheme</b>	284	3
2)	<b>Accelerated Water Supply Schemes (Central Scheme)</b>	285	-
3)	<b>Mini Water Supply Schemes</b>	681	16
4)	<b>Bore wells</b>	6,163	46
5)	<b>Vented dams</b>	392	-
6)	<b>Dams to present Salt water</b>	86	-
7)	<b>Irrigation tanks</b>	105	

**Table No.12.13**

**Details of water supply schemes executed by the PHE Division by the grants during 2002-03 and 2003-04**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Years	
		Upto 31-2-2004	During 2003-04
1)	<b>National Rural Water Supply Scheme</b>	26	10
2)	<b>Mini Water Supply schemes (State Sector)</b>	18	24
3)	<b>Bore wells (State Sectors)</b>	18	6
4)	<b>Special Component Scheme Borewells</b>	8	13
5)	<b>Pipe Water Supply Schemes</b>	15	7
6)	<b>Mini water Supply Scheme (Special Component Programme)</b>	13	7
7)	<b>Pipe water Scheme (augmentation)</b>	3	4
8)	<b>Mini Water Supply Schemes (rejuvenation)</b>	16	12

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Years	
		Upto 31-2-2004	During 2003-04
9)	<b>Bore wells</b> (Rejuvenation)	18	3
10)	<b>Bore wells</b> (Rejuvenation)	14	4
11)	<b>Tribal Sub plan, Mini Water Supply</b> (State Sector)	12	17
12)	<b>Water Supply Scheme</b> (Central Scheme)	-	35
13)	<b>Bore wells</b> (Central Scheme)	-	29

Source: Annual Report Z.P. Dakshina District

### **Integrated Rural Water Supply and Conducive Environment Project (World Bank Project)**

Under the Project of Integrated Rural Water Supply and the conducive environment the Government of Karnataka has availed the World Bank loan of Rs.447.20 crores. The project covers 1,200 villages, in two phases i.e., 250 villages in phase I, and 950 villages in phase II. The number of districts covered in the state under the scheme include 1) Bangalore (Rural) 2) Mandya 3) Mysore, 4) Dakshina Kannada 5) Shimoga 6) Belgaum 7) Bellary 8) Raichur 9) Gulbarga 10) Bidar 11) Tumkur and 12) Hassan

The following are the criteria being followed while setting the villages under the scheme.

- 1) Villages facing acute scarcity of water.
- 2) Villages with health problems like Guinea worm, Cholera and health problems like gastro enteritis.
- 3) Villages requiring local water supply(Ground Water)
- 4) Villages served on 40 LPCD service level of water
- 5) Villages with problems of Under Ground Drainages and latrines.

Based on the above norms, it is the responsibility of Z.P to select the villages on priority. The main functional activities included in the project are

#### **A) Development activities**

- 1) Rural Water Supply
- 2) Healthy environment Development of village roads, underground drains and development of residential areas.

- 3) Renewal of Ground Water Sources
- 4) Survey of leakage of water and repair works
- 5) Establishment of labs for testing the quality of water.

**B) Building of institutions and measures to support of projects.**

- 1) To involve the services of NGO's in order to have community participation soon to create public awareness.
- 2) Training programmes
- 3) To create community awakening and knowledge about importance of good health.

The Government of Karnataka meets the entire expenses; in respect of water supply projects, but in respect for maintenance of healthy environment the Government bears only 70 percent, and the rest to be shared by the local people by means of cash; material or Shramadana (free labour) The expenditure made by the State Government is reimbursed by the world bank later.

**Municipalities**

Prior to 1<sup>st</sup> November 1956 the district of Dakshina Kannada was subjected to Madras administration. (Background) The Municipal administration made its beginning here as early as in 1865.

**Town improvement Act, 1865**

In the year 1865, the Government of Madras passed Town improvement Act X, *interalia* with the intention of making the local people to bear expenses of maintaining Police force in the town. Subsequently, funds were raised not only to meet police expenses, but also for construction, repair and cleaning of drains and maintaining public health. The councilors were to consist of not less than five members appointed by the Government and their term of office was limited to one year subject to reappointment. Three ex-officious members i.e., 1) The District Magistrate 2) The local Magistrate and 3) The Range Officer of the PWD were the part of the council.

**Town improvement Act 1871**

Under the Town improvement Act, 1871, it was incumbent on municipalities for the provision of lighting, water supply, medical and educational facilities, registration of births and deaths and vaccinations etc. The tenure of the members was increased from 1 year to 3 years and the number of ex-officious was reduced to two and collector of the district

was appointed as President in place of District Magistrate provision was made for the election of councilors and Vice president by the rate payers. This resulted to limited Government interference and independent powers to elected members to execute the works.

### **Madras Municipalities Act 1884 and 1920**

In 1882, a committee was appointed by the Government to suggest the various measures for improvement of municipal administration. Based on the recommendations, the new Act, known as Madras district Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was passed and for the first time introduced the term "Municipality" under the provisions of this Act, the Municipal council was to consist of not less than 12 members. Their tenure being three years. The Revenue officer in charge of the division of the district in which Municipality was situated was to be an Ex-officio councilor. All other Councilors could be appointed by the Government or nominated with the permission of the Government. The main sources of the revenue of Municipalities at that time consisted of tax on professions, a tax on land and buildings not exceeding 7½ percent of their annual rental value of house and lands, and water tax at 4% of the annual rental value of the house, a tax on vehicles, tolls on vehicles and animals entering the Municipal limits and licenses to carry on offensive or dangerous trade.

In 1920, as a result of the recommendations of the royal Commission on Decentralization the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1920 was passed. Accordingly, the number of elected councilors was increased along with economic resources and this Act was further amended in 1930. This Act (1930) did away with the nomination and laid down that every Municipal Councilor should be elected. However, it provided for reservation of seats for the Muslims, Indian Christians, SCs, Europeans and Anglo Indians and for women. It also removed the disqualification of women to contest for the election. The elections to the Municipalities, which were postponed from time to time during the war period and were held finally in 1947.

### **Madras Municipal Act X of 1950**

According to 1950 Act, in the undivided district of Dakshina Kannada there were seven taluks viz., Coondapur, Puttur, Bantval, Ullal, Mulki Karkal and Moodabidri as these were having an annual income of Rs.10,000 and above and population over 5,000 and there were 415 Panchayats having less income and population. Under the Act of 1950

the Municipalities were administered by the Head of the Department known as Chief Inspector from Madras and there was a Regional inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards at Coimbatore. At the district level, there was a district Panchayat offices and the Deputy Panchayat Officers for each taluk.

### **Town Panchayats**

In accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959. Section 111 there is a provision for constituting an intermediary Local body known as Town Panchayat is between a the Grama Panchayat and Town Municipality. Town Panchayat was to be constituted for a local area where the population exceeds 5000 and annual income is more than Rs. 10,000 and Taluk Panchayat shall have 11 to 19 members with due reservation of the SC/ST and women. As per Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1983, introducing Zilla panchayats, Taluk Panchayat samithis and Mandal Panchayats, the then existed Town Panchayats were reorganized a Mandal Panchayats in 1987. In 1950, there were seven classes one Town Panchayat functioning in the district Coondapur, Puttur, Bantval, Ullal, Mulki, Karkal and Moodabidri.

### **KMC Act 1964**

It was inevitable to have a common and unified Municipal act in view of State Reorganization. As such, the earlier Municipal acts prevailing in Madras, Hyderabad and Bombay Karnataka areas were cancelled. A more comprehensive and unified legislation application to entire state governing Municipal bodies was brought into force from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1964. According to the present Act, there is a provision for election of 15 councilors when the population of the town does not exceed 20,000 with a provision for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population. The tenure of the councilors has been raised to five years at present. According to the amendments made since 1983, the voting age under the adult franchise has been reduced to 18 from 21 and also there a provision for reservation of 20 percent of the total seats for women. Karnataka is the first state in the country to lower the voting age for franchise as applicable to rural local bodies. Municipalities are also entrusted with the programmes of carrying out poverty alleviation schemes of the Government in their areas operation. Each Municipality is expected to spend 18% of its annual income exclusively for **ameliorative measures** of SC/ST communities. The Act of 1964 has

enlisted various important functions entrusted to Municipalities which include matters relating to sanitation health, civic amenities like maintenance of roads, parks and markets, bus stand and supervising the cleanliness of hotels etc., The central scheme known as (IDSMT) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns was launched during the 7<sup>th</sup> plan period (1978-83) for towns with a population limited one lakh, under the scheme for creation of employment the works like formation of extensions, roads; water supply, formation of industrial estates etc., are under taken of the civic bodies.

### **Urban Local Bodies**

In order to bring uniformity in the functioning of urban local bodies and to ensure peoples participation in the administration beginning with the basic level of the institution the 74<sup>th</sup> of constitutional amendment was adopted by the Central Government. Accordingly, KM Act 1964, section 36 was suitably amended in 1994, including the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976.

The Government has classified urban local bodies as Town Municipality, City Municipality, City Corporation and Notified area committees, based on the size, population, density of population, taxable income, percentage of employment non-agricultural sector economic conditions and number of tax payers etc.,

According to Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act 1976 Section III, for a bigger urban area. The city Municipal corporation can be constituted where in

- 1) The population should exceed more than 3,00,000
- 2) The density of population should not be less than 3,000 per sq.km.
- 3) The revenue collection of that local area as in the previous census year should not be less than Rs. six crores. Or per capita income should not be less than Rs.200 whichever is more is to be considered 4) the employment percentage in non agricultural sector shall be more than 50 percent.

Considering all these above aspects with the consent of the appropriate authority the bigger urban area shall be declared and classed as city corporation (Mahanagar Palike)

- 1) Whereas for a small city where the population of the place should not be less than minimum 20,000 and maximum 3,00,000.

- 2) Density of population per sq. km. shall not be less than 1,500.
- 3) The revenue of the place from tax and non-tax services in the year of previous census should not be less than Rs. 9.00 lakhs or per capita income of the place shall not be less than Rs. 45 whichever is maximum shall be considered.
- 4) The employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector in the total employment shall not be less than 50 percent such urban area can be called city municipality.

According to above criteria governor when the population exceeds 50,000 is called CMC. And less than 50,000 called as Town Municipality (TMC).

Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 section 349 deals with the provisions of convertable municipal status. Accordingly, a place where the population is more than 10,000 but less than 20,000 and where the density of population is not less than 400 per sq.km. and where in not less than 50 percent of the people are engaged in non-agricultural activities. Such an area can be declared as Town Panchayat. In case if that place is a Taluka Headquarters even with less than 10,000 populations it can be declared as Town panchayat.

### **Election to Municipalities**

As per the provisions of section 243 of the constitution the State Election Commissioner will arrange for smooth conduct of elections to Municipal bodies in the state. Election Commission will prepare the list of voters for Town Panchayats and Municipalities and arranges for the conduct of fair and impartial elections, which are to be held before the expiry of the exciting term. The tenure of office of the Municipal bodies is for the period of five years from the date assigned for its first meeting.

### **Reservation of Births.**

There is a provision for reservation of seats for the SC/ST and women members as per the Municipal bye-laws. Seats are reserved for SC/ST and women are to be distributed in different wards by rotation. There is a provision for reservation of office bearer's i.e., president and vice president by rotation as provided in the bye-laws.

### **Municipal functions**

Generally, the Municipal functions are classified into two main group viz.,



- 1) Maintenance of roads, streetlights, health and sanitation, water supply and its maintenance, registration of births and deaths, control and prevention of epidemics and regularization of constructions etc.,
- 2) Under this category the discretionary works like formation of extensions; parks, gardens, opening of schools and libraries, hospitals and their maintenance etc., are also included.

### **Municipal resources**

Section 94 of Municipal at elicits that the Municipal bodies can raise its funds by mobilizing the resources through;

- 1) Tax on building and vacant land,
- 2) Vehicle tax (other than motor vehicles)
- 3) Tax on water supply, 4) Tax on streetlights,
- 4) Additional tax on registration and transfer of immovable properties and 6) Tax on advertisement.

### **Directorate of Municipal Administration**

The Directorate of Municipal, Administration was established in 1984 with its Head quarters at Bangalore. Number of urban local bodies comes under its control. According to the 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment the State Government excluding Municipal corporations, the other four categories of urban bodies like City Municipality, Town Municipality, Town Panchayat and Notified Area Committees can be constituted under the control of the Directorate. Based on urban population Municipal bodies are classified as follows.

- 1) Places with the population more than 5, 00,000 and less than three lakhs as city Municipality (CMC).
- 2) Places with population more than 20,000 and less than 50,000 as Town Municipalities (TMC)
- 3) Places with population more than 10,000 and less than 20,000 as Town Panchayats.
- 4) NAC (Notified are Area Committees) are specially constituted for the development of special areas like project sites, industrial areas, Tourist places, to look after the local administration.

### **Mangalore City Corporation**

For the first time, Municipality for Mangalore was constituted in 1866, under the provisions of Madras Town Improvement Act of 1865

and it comprised of seven nominated members. In 1956, it becomes the part of Mysore State since the reorganization. In 1965 it was upgraded as city municipality and City Corporation in 1980. In 2003-04, the area of operation of the corporation was extended to 132.45 sq.km. and there were 60 wards. The latest elections to the council were held on 23-5-2002 as per the 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments and number of people elected were 60 comprising of 33 men and 27 women. The reservation of seats is as follows: General 04 (woman-01), SC 3(women-02), and backward class 53(woman-24) among the total 27 women seats the category wise reservation was viz., one for General, two for SC and 24 for backward class. In addition to that two MPS and four MLAs and two MLCs are the nominated members of the civic body. In all, the council comprises of 68 members. In order to ensure effective administration five standing committees have been constituted viz., 1) Social justice, 2) Health, 3) Tax and economic, 4) Tax appeal and 5) works committee. Each committee comprise of two to six members in addition to the president of council. These statutory committees are expected to meet every month and should take suitable decisions in the public interest.

The city had a total population of 4,19,306 all in 2001 comprising of 2,10,435 men and 2,08,371 women. The number of households (Houses) enumerated was 1,33,124 and number of revenue wards were 53 while the number of tax payers were 1,33,124. The incidence of per capita tax was Rs. 177.94. Since 1988, Mangalore Development Authority has come into existence and has formulated 11 extensions. The work of new extension at Padvu is in progress (Information on Development Authority is given separately).

### **Water Supply**

For the first time, Mangalore Municipality began to supply the protected water in 1955, drawn by the Netravathi. The cost of the project was of Rs. 84.14 lakhs and rate of water supply was 15 gallons per hour. At present, from the Nethravathi daily about 92 million litres of water is being supplied in addition to Bore wells also supply daily about 15 million litres of water. Since 1997, water supply was managed by KUWS and DB later it was handed over to the corporation for maintenance.

In order to support the system, there are 18 water storage tanks (reservoirs) with a storage capacity ranging from three lakhs to 50 lakh litres. Water is being supplied to the city round the clock through 52,287

domestic taps, 5,012 public taps, 460 commercial connections and 7,500 other tap connections as reported. Thus 90% of city population is provided with safe drinking water. At present, on an average daily about 135 litres of water per capita is being supplied. Under the ADB loans scheme a project for augmentation of the supply of water was under taken, and is expected to be commissioned in 2006, which adds 82 million litres of water supply to the existing supply. In 2004-05 the amount extended by the council for water supply was accounted to Rs. 14.16 cores while revenue collected was Rs. 10.19 crores.

### **Public Health and Sanitation.**

The UGD system introduced to Mangalore in 1969 was initially maintained by the public Health and Engineering Department and later managed by the KUWS and DB was transferred to the CMC in 1994. At present, UGD system covers an extent of 14 sq kms. Area covering about 30.400 connections and about 2 laky populations. The length of UGD network connection is about 235 km. The corporation attends the works of construction and maintenance of Man-holes, construction and maintenance of water purification units. There are open drains to the extent of 10 km. in length for channelizing in to the sea. The two is free from epidemics like small fox, plague cholera etc., within the limits of the town including three Government hospitals there are 53 Health Centres with bed Strength of 5711. The health department of the civic body is striving much for presentation and control of Malaria caused by Mosquito. The sanitation work of the corporation is attended to both by the contractors (in 37 wards), and municipal staff (in 23 wards).

There is a unit in the health department of the prevent the epidemics and anti Malaria Unit headed by the Health officer. There are in all 339 staff including three assistant Health Officers to look after woks relating to public health and sanitation. The work of registration of births and deaths has been computerized and the Health officer of the corporation is the officer of Registration of birth and deaths, assisted by a junior and senior health inspectors.

### **Other Amenities**

There are 11 public parks managed by the council for the benefit of general public. As in 2004 the total length of roads of all categories within the town was 672 km., comprising of 49 km. of Mud road, 607 km., tar road, and 16 km. of cement concrete road. For the first time, the town was electrified in 1934, up to 2002-03; the total number of

streetlights installed accounted to 40,808, and of them 35,050 were tube lights and 2,500 sodium vapor lamps. There are 60 different markets managed by the council for sale of consumer durable goods. The council also manages 9 public play grounds. The octroi collections of the corporation from 1995-1998 were as follows: 1995-96 Rs. 6,18,72,624, 1996-97 Rs. 5,83,35,080, 1997-98 Rs. 6,55,41,748 as reported.

The financial assistance received by the corporation from the Government from 2001-02 is as follows. 2001-02 - Salary grants from SFC Rs. 9, 82,91,000. 2003-04 - payment towards Electricity Bill grant Rs. 1, 88,81,606. The amount earmarked for the welfare measures of SC/ST out of 18% of the its annual budget for the last three years ending with 2004-05 were as follows: 2002-03 Rs. 85, 28,121, 2003-04 - Rs.1,12,28,897,2004-05-1,32,25,922.

**Table 12.14**

**Expenditure made by the corporation on different heads for the selected the years 1998-99 and 2001-02.**

Sl. No.	Particulars	1998-99	2001-02
1.	<b>Public health and Sanitation</b>	9,67,96,259	16,80,10,000
2.	<b>Public works (PWD)</b>	3,18,56,920	1,81,60,000
3.	<b>Water Supply</b>	6,86,96,259	12,06,50,000
4.	<b>Maintenance of Roads and street lights</b>	5,66,95,788	3,60,00,000
5.	<b>Drains and Control of epidemics</b>	1,56,80,850	1,40,10,000
6.	<b>Establishment (Salary)</b>	-	-
7.	<b>Miscellaneous / Other</b>	1,43,60,031	2,89,30,000

Source: City Corporation Mangalore

**Table 12.15**

**Income and Expenditure of the Corporation from 1999-2004**

Particulars	Year				
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
<b>Opening Balance</b>	416.295	578.240	477.928	1006.703	636.043
<b>Receipt</b>	3229.920	3468.120	3732.190	3102.310	3494.970
<b>Expenditure</b>	3274.480	3860.130	4096.470	2798.220	3352.130
<b>Closing Balance</b>	578.240	477.928	1006.703	636.04	458.109

Source: Mangalore City Corporation

### Town Panchayat Sulya

In January 1975, Town Municipality for Sulya was first constituted with 12 elected members. In 2001 November, elections to the council were held as 74<sup>th</sup> the constitutional amendments for 15 seats. The reservation is as follows: General-7 (woman-03) Backward class A-4 (woman-02) Backward Class B - 1, SC-1, (woman) ST-1 (woman). In 2004 the limits of T.P was 6.61 sq. km. divided into 15 wards. The number of houses enumerated 2003-04 were 4,223 the number of tax payers during 2003-04 was 3205 drawn from 4223 *Khata*s. The incidence of tax per capita reported was Rs. 444.

**Table 12.16**  
**Particulars of Extensions formulated by the TP**

Name of the Extensions	Expenditure Rs.	No. of houses (Approximate)
Jayanagar	90,789	120
Bettampadi	1,04,068	75
Navooru Gandhinagar	5,52,033	108
Jameepalli	5,92,831	60

Under the HUDCO Scheme the road connecting to Duggaladka, Neera bidre, Amai and Kodiak Bailu has been developed and 150 houses have been constructed.

### Water Supply

Since long, the river Paisvini is the source of water to the town. In 1974, the mechanized water supply project executed by KUWS&DB was handed over to Town Panchayat for its maintenance. Some extensions of the town are supplied with Bore well water. In order to augment of the water supply the proposal for construction of vented dam at a cost of Rs. 1.87 crores has been submitted by the Taluk Panchayat. There are five water storage with a storage capacity ranging between 20,000 to 4.5 lakhs litres.

In 2004, there were 2,033 domestic and to public tap connection within limits of Taluk Panchayat and on an average daily about 1.45 million litres of water is being supplied which accounts 100 litres PCD-

The table given below indicates the expenses water supply and water tax collected from 1989-90 to 2003-04.

**Table 12.17**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Income (Revenue collected)</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	9,92,313	10,19,798
<b>1999-2000</b>	10,51,519	12,38,816
<b>2000-2001</b>	11,19,524	13,13,416
<b>2001-2002</b>	12,30,777	8,57,716
<b>2002-2003</b>	16,05,115	15,79,275
<b>2003-2004</b>	15,92,426	23,39,203

### **Public Health and Sanitation**

At present the town is free from the epidemics like Small pox, plague, Cholera and Malaria since the preventive steps are being taken for the control of menace of rats, public vaccination and supply of protected drinking water and cleanliness of hotel etc., The Health inspectors maintain the records of births and deaths. The work of UGD was undertaken from 2002-03, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.87 crores of which 25% is shared by the Taluk Panchayat 50% by loan assistance and the balance is the financial grant by the State Government. There are three Pourakarmikas employed to maintain sanitation work of the town., while the work of collection and disposal of garbage is entrusted to contractor by the tender process.

### **Other Amenities**

A public park was developed in 2001 at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and later in 2004 one more para was added at an expense of Rs. 1,17,500. The town has the tar road 35 km., and mud road 31 km., in length, to promote the socio cultural activities. The council extends financial grants to the institutions. The grants made for 2002 was Rs. 1600, 2003 Rs. 4,500 and in 2004 it was accounted to Rs. 30,500/-

**Table 12.18**

**Details of installation of Electrical lights with the Taluk Panchayat limits from 1999-2000 to 2003-04.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Domestic lights</b>	<b>Street lights</b>	<b>Commercial connections</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	11,600	136	3
<b>2000-2001</b>	14,010	170	6
<b>2001-2002</b>	16,080	196	9
<b>2002-2003</b>	17,160	206	10
<b>2003-2004</b>	18,600	216	11

**Table 12.19**

**Details of Expenditure of Taluk Panchayat from 2001-02 to 2003-04**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>
1.	<b>Salary grants</b>	18,04,752	11,90,019	12,98,108
2.	<b>Shahari Rojgar Yojana</b>	35,090	-	-
3.	<b>Repairs due to rains</b>	2,25,000	-	-
4.	<b>M.Ps grants</b>	5,00,000	5,75,000	-
5.	<b>M.L.As Local area development grants</b>	-	4,49,717	-
6.	<b>S.F.C. special grants</b>	-	8,50,000	11,41,329
7.	<b>Adjustment Electrical Expenses</b>	-	6,33,225	5,00,000
8.	<b>11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grants</b>	-	-	-

Source: T.P. Sulya

The expenditure made by the Taluk panchayat under 18% reserve budget for the welfare measures of the SC/ST were: Rs.1,56,167 (2001-02), Rs.1,34,151 (2002-03) and Rs.2,43,798 for (2003-04).

**Table 12.20**

**The Development Expenditure of Taluk Panchyat on some selected Heads, out of its total income for some years.**

Sl.No.	Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Public Health and Sanitation	1.73	4.01	4.22	5.02
2.	Public Works	16.82	25.12	18.61	20.47
3.	Water Supply	15.32	20.91	18.44	11.70
4.	Maintenance of Roads & lights	2.62	5.05	3.02	3.94
5.	Drains and Epidemics	-	-	-	-
6.	Establishment (salary)	12.93	18.87	15.14	25.81
7.	Others	50.58	26.01	40.57	33.06

**Table 12.21**

**The Progress under the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana of the Taluk Panchayat from 1997 to 2004.**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Grants	Amount Expended	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Small industries	2,88,076	2,88,076	62 people
2.	Women and Children Development Projects	2,50,000	2,50,000	3 groups
3.	Perennial Savings and Loan groups	3,60,000	3,60,000	360 people
4.	Training	3,45,265	2,54,556	115 people
5.	Community Hall	10,00,000	10,00,000	1 work
6.	Urban Employment Programme	12,00,429	11,37,981	42 works
7.	Social Services	2,08,234	2,08,234	28 activities
8.	Administrative Expenses	6,92,478	6,92,478	-
9.	Interest	31,426	19,852	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43,75,909</b>	<b>42,10,677</b>	<b>1,65,232 Savings</b>



**Table 12.22**  
**Income and Expenditure of the Taluk Panchayat**  
**from 1999-2000 to 2003-04**

Year	Income in lakhs	Expenditure in lakhs
1999-2000	28.02	
2000-2001	28.86	
2001-2002	30.46	
2002-2003	35.13	
2003-2004	41.19	

Source: T.P. Sulya

### **Town Municipality Puttur**

Town Municipality for Puttur was first constituted in 1973 with 13 elected members. In November 2001, elections were held as per the 74<sup>th</sup> the constitutional amendments electing 27 representatives and of them 10 were general berths and 17 reserved berths. In 2004, the Town Limits was extended to 36.11 sq kms divided into 27 Municipal wards. In 2004, there were 13,736 houses, while the number of tax payers were accounted to 10,100 and per capita incidence of tax was reckoned at Rs. 396/-.

### **Water Supply**

Protected Water is being supplied to the town by the TMC since 1979 and the Kumaradhara River is the main source. The water supply project was handed over to TMC in 1996 for maintenance. In 1983, at an estimated cost of Rs.91.50 lakhs. The units of water purification and filtrations were installed. Daily about 45 lakhs litres of water is being supplied to the town. The project cost of water supply was met by the loan assistance from LIC and HUDCO. There are 18 water storage reservoirs with a storage capacity of 18 lakh litres and daily about 4.98 million litres of water is being supplied through 4,712 domestic and 955 public tap connections. The DCD water supply works out to 96.6 litres. In 2001, the water supply expenses and the water tax collected was accounted to Rs. 50,21,393 and Rs. 15,62,332 respectively. The corresponding figures for 2004 were accounted to Rs.46,34,613 and Rs.28,88,772 respectively.

### **Public Health and Sanitation**

Municipal authorities by taking proper preventive measures like vaccination control of rat menace, spraying of DDT keeping Hotels clean,

supply protected safe drinking water; the epidemics like small pox, plague and cholera Malaria have been eradicated. The registration of births and deaths is attended by the Health Inspectors. As a part of UGD septic tanks facilities have been provided by the council. There are 26 *Pourakarmikas* who manage the sanitation work under the supervision of environment engineer, health inspector and a sanitary Daffedar. There are open drains provided for rain water by the TMC.

### Other Facilities

For the purpose of public utility a garden covering an area of 1200 sq.km. has been and developed by the council. Within the limits of the town, there are roads, spread over the length of 129.72 km. of which the TMC Manager 99.72 km. in length, and of the 24 km. comes under the control of PWD and six km. National Highway passing through the Town. The Socio-cultural activities are also encouraged by the council by granting financial help to such institutions. Accordingly, for the year 2003-04 Rs.90,000 for 2004-05 Rs. one lakh were spent. The amount earmarked in the budget for 2005-07 was rupees one lakh and the amount actually spent was Rs. 67,000. The salary grant availed by the council during the years. 2001 to 2004 were as follows: 2001-02 = Rs.33,35,486, 2002-2003 = Rs.25,10,842 and for 2003-04=Rs.55,88,267. The amount reserved and the amount spent under its 18% annual budget for welfare measures of SC/ST in the above year were as follows. The figures in the bracket indicate the amount spent. 2001-02 = Rs. 17,50,000 (Rs.16,07,435), 2002-03= 12,73,000 (Rs.11,78,500), 2003-04 + Rs.13,71,000 (Rs.7,96,050)

**Table 12.23 The Expenditure of the TMC on certain Heads form 1998-99 to 2001-02**

Amount in Rs.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Public Health & Sanitation	1,13,639	5,92,631	4,05,399	9,64,864
2.	Public works	1,42,256	1,06,787	14,44,801	2,00,000
3.	Water Supply	19,31,012	31,48,575	24,37,740	42,16,045
4.	Maintenance of Roads & Lights	15,90,899	21,44,455	7,75,330	18,10,635
5.	Drains & Control of Epidemics	4,91,372	4,99,258	3,40,062	3,07,471
6.	Establishment	28,44,762	23,94,163	30,66,753	32,14,494
7.	Others	28,34,477	23,79,556	24,08,145	49,40,999
	<b>Total</b>	<b>99,48,417</b>	<b>1,12,65,425</b>	<b>1,08,78,230</b>	<b>1,55,54,508</b>

Source: TMC Puttur

**Table 12.24**  
**Progress under the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana**  
**from 1999 to 2004 (Puttur TMC)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Grant in aid	Expenditure
1.	<b>Training</b>	3,90,611	3,90,611
2.	<b>Social Services</b>	3,42,180	3,42,180
3.	<b>Urban Employment</b>	19,12,169	19,12,169
4.	<b>Formation of SHG Groups</b>	8,83,000	3,51,000
5.	<b>Administrative Expenses</b>	7,59,945	6,67,785
6.	<b>DWACRA</b>	4,25,000	4,25,000
7.	<b>Self Employment Progress</b>	4,75,094	3,48,218

**Table 12.25**  
**Income and Expenditure of the TMC from**  
**1999-2000 to 2003-04** (Amount in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
<b>1999-2000</b>	144.80	112.65
<b>2000-2001</b>	206.19	109.40
<b>2001-2002</b>	219.97	163.21
<b>2002-2003</b>	257.56	145.44
<b>2003-2004</b>	260.09	193.17

Town Panchayat, Puttur has been awarded I Prize for its best performance in the state level during 1992-93 by the Department of Municipal Administration.

### **Town Panchayat Belthangadi**

The earlier Mandal Panchayat of Belthangadi was reconstituted as Town panchayat in January 1996. In the recent elections held in December 2002, it had an elected strength of 11 councillors, their reservation was as follows: General seats 6 (2 women), Backward class-A 3 (2 women), Backward class-B 1, SC 1 (Women). In 2004, the area of operation of the Taluk Panchayat was 8.87 sq.km. divided into 8 wards. It had 2,557 houses the number of tax payers was 2,460. The tax collected (2004) was accounted to Rs. 9, 35,637 and incidence per capita tax was Rs.380. New Extensions have come up for the benefit of

the public. In an extension formed under the assistance of HUDCO 38 house have come up. In 2001-02 an extension formed in a place called RenkedaGuttu named after Late Rajiv Gandhi is provided with basic civic amenities like Electricity, Water, Sanitation etc., by the Panchayat were in 82 houses have come up.

### **Water Supply**

The Netravathi River is the main source of water to the town and water supply is managed by the Taluk Panchayat. There are bore wells to supplement the water supply. The water purification centre was opened in 1993 and in 1995 KUWSB constructed the unit of purging and later on transferred to the Town Panchayat for maintenance. Now, the processing and distribution of water is being managed by the civic body. In 1986, two reservoirs were built with a storage capacity of 2.5 lakhs and 1.50 lakh liters each. The Renkadagutta water supply scheme commissioned 2001 at a cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has fulfilled the water supply needs of the growing town as reported.

There are at present 272 domestic and 102 public tap connections and daily about 5.12 lakhs litres of water is being supplied which works out 20 litres PCD. The expenditure made by the T.P. towards water supply from 1999-2000 to 2003-04.

**Table 12.26**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Expenditure in Rs.</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	1,37,322
<b>2000-2001</b>	2,36,731
<b>2001-2002</b>	3,34,202
<b>2002-2003</b>	2,93,177
<b>2003-2004</b>	8,78,291

### **Public Health and Sanitation**

Due to several preventive measures like cleaning of drains, streets, spraying of insecticides and other chemicals etc., public vaccination control of rat menace, mosquito eradication measures, supply of protected drinking water, supply hot water in hotels etc., being under taken have enable to keep the town free from epidemics and the like Health Inspectors supervise the work of sanitation and public hygiene. The work of registration of births and deaths is attended by the Chief Officer of the Taluk Panchayat. There are three Poura Karmikas who

strive for keeping the town clean. There are no slums reported. Open drains are provided for rain water.

### Other amenities

A public garden named 'Manjuvana' was formed in 2003 was sponsored by SUDCC Bank. It has been electrified at an expense of Rs. 10,200 and maintained by the Taluk Panchayat. The details of roads maintained by the Taluk Panchayat include 33 km. length of tar road, three km. length of Mud roads. The town was electrified for the first time in 1971. There were 437 street light and 36 commercial light installations as is 2005. The financial grants availed by the Taluk Panchayat under the 10<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission was Rs. 35,30,332 and assistance availed under the 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission was Rs. 37,28,063. The details of SFC grant availed by the Taluk Panchayat are as given below.

**Table 12.27**

Particulars	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Staff Salary grants	5,19,076	4,93,711	7,57,860
Additional fees Rs.	3,09,441	91,200	20,079

The amount earmarked and the expenditure incurred by the Panchayat for the Welfare of SC/ST out of 18% of its annual budget was as follows. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure 2002-03 Rs. 2,72,129 (s.11,980, 2003-04 Rs. 5,31,893 (Rs.17,357), 2004-05 Rs.4,84,556 (Rs.3,57,045).

**Table 12.28**

**The expenditure incurred by the TMC out of its total income during the last four years on different heads was as given below:**

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Public and Health and sanitation	1,96,708	2,62,175	3,20,608	1,96,708
Public works executed	4,35,505	18,23,930	14,70,434	5,16,373
Water Supply	3,19,028	5,34,202	3,17,602	10,88,496
Maintenance of Roads	1,17,105	5,65,573	12,85,194	13,18,381
Maintenance of Street lights	1,44,966	2,44,966	3,20,608	2,06,051
Establishment (staff expenses)	5,93,859	4,59,498	9,40,807	8,02,081
Drains and Epidemics	1,78,196	2,62,175	26,26,420	2,11,423
Others	2,08,507	3,58,768	22,26,504	19,25,109
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,93,874</b>	<b>45,27,276</b>	<b>75,44,399</b>	<b>62,73,965</b>

Source: Taluk Panchayat Belthangadi

**Table 12.29**

**The progress of the Taluk Panchayat under the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana from 1997 to 2005**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Grants in aid	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1)	Small Industries	1,76,104	1,75,200	38
2)	DWACRA	2,25,000	2,25,000	30
3)	Savings and Loan Groups (SHG)	1,80,000	1,80,000	194
4)	Training	2,13,706	2,01,001	12,705
5)	Construction of community Halls	3,99,000	3,99,000	784 families
6)	Urban employment	11,29,905	11,14,233	784 families
7)	Social Service activities	1,57,810	1,57,810	2,208
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,81,525</b>	<b>24,52,244</b>	<b>Savings 29,281</b>

**Table 12.30**

**Particulars of Income and Expenditure of the Taluk Panchayat from 1999-2000 to 2003-04**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1999-2000	66.28	11.88
2000-2001	75.22	11.87
2001-2002	67.15	27.26
2002-2003	57.94	25.50
2003-2004	60.66	25.47

Taluk Panchayat Belthangadi has been awarded cash prize of Rs. one lakh for its Best performance in the state level during 1996-97 by the Department of Municipal Administration.

### **Town Municipality (Mudabidre)**

Mudabidre had a Town Panchayat even during the time of Madras Presidency. In January 1975, it was upgraded to two states of Town Municipality as per the Government order. Till 1974, there used to be 12 elected councilors. In 2001, when the elections were held as per the provisions of the 84th constitutional amendments, the council was reconstituted with 23 members, one each for a ward. The total number of members was 28 including five nominated by the Government. The reservation berths were as follows: General-12, Backward Communities A - 6, Backward Communities B -2, SC 3 Total 23. In 2004, the extent

municipal area including five revenue villages was 39.62 sq.km. The number of houses enumerated in 2004 was 8,695 as against 8,228 in 1997. The number of house tax payers in 2004 were 8,695 and incidence per capita taxation was Rs. 245. Within the limits of the TMC in a village called Pranthaya two extensions have been formed by the KHB covering an area of seven acres wherein 112 houses have come up. The extension is provided with basic civic amenities like water supply, drains, lights and sanitations etc.

**Water Supply:** The town is supplied with protected water the sources being the rivers Puchchamaggru and Palguni river including the Borewells. The water supply project was executed and maintained by the KUWS & DB. Under the project to draw water from the rivers, the Puchchamaggru and Palguni a pumping station was constructed and working since 2001. There are five water storage tanks within the town limits with a storage capacity of one with 50,000 gallons and the remaining four with 25,000 gallons each. In addition to this, several borewells have been drilled. In 2004, within the town limits; there were 1,862 domestic and 142 public taps and the daily requirement of water supply is about 13 lakh litres. In 2004-05, the expenditure made by the TMC towards water supply was accounted to Rs. 23, 98,000 while the water tax collected was accounted to Rs. 15, 12,700.

### **Public Health and Sanitation**

Town is free from epidemics like small pox, cholera, plague and malaria etc., since several preventive and control measures like vaccination, spraying DDT control of rat menace, supply of protected drinking water, keeping of hotels and supply of hot water, clean maintaining public hygiene etc., have taken up by the civic authority. The proposal for UGD project has been submitted to the Government and approval is expected.

At present, every house provided with septic tank and flush out toilet facilities and open drains are provided for the flow rain water. There are 11 slums within the town reported and proposal has been sent to the Government for the notification. There are about 513 huts covering the population of 2,686 from these slums. TMC has provided basic amenities for slum dwellers on its own without any assistance from Government or Slum Clearance Board. The work of registration of birth and death is attended by the chief offices. The cleanse work is entrusted to contractor on contract basis. There are 20 *poura karmikas* who look after the sanitation work under the supervision of a Sanitary Mestry. In

order to overcome fire accidents within the limits of the town the fire service station sanctioned by the Government is housed the Municipal buildings.

### Other Amenities

With the limits of the town, there are different type of roads like 64 k.m. tar, 10 k.m. of gravel, 28 km. of mud road and half a km. of cement roads. For the first time, the town was electrified by KEB in 1956. At present there are 6,031 domestic, 1,140 streetlights, 1,264 commercial and 148 industrial connections. The octroi compensation grants received by the Council during the last four years was as follows: 2001-02 Rs.26,44,644, 2002-03 Rs.20,57,014, 2003-04 - Rs. 25,47,555 and 2004-05 - Rs. 16,36,026.

The amount earmarked by the council for the welfare measures of SC/ST out of 18% reserve fund was

**Table 12.31**

Amount in Rs.

Year	Amount reserved	Amount spent
2001-2002	3,50,000	3,50,000
2002-2003	2,70,000	2,70,000
2003-2004	3,15,000	3,15,000
2004-2005	3,50,000	3,35,000

In 1992-93, TMC had constructed commercial complex in the name of Late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at an expenditure of Rs. 35 lakhs and in 2002-03 another commercial complex was built in the name of Late Smt. Indira Gandhi at a cost of Rs. 38 lakhs.

**Table 12.32 The Expenditure Incurred by the TMC from 1998-99 to 2001-02 on different heads.**

Amount in Rs.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1)	Public Health and Sanitation	3,60,000	6,78,580	56,426	7,06,640
2)	Public Works by TMC	24,31,043	60,98,779	47,23,767	2,64,948
3)	Water Supply	5,95,995	11,96,200	16,67,430	22,54,193
4)	Maintenance of roads and lights	5,19,227	4,53,506	7,63,744	5,08,104
5)	Drains and control of epidemics	4,47,261	-	11,94,683	3,03,018
6)	Establishment	10,30,058	11,54,321	14,76,646	5,89,287
7)	Others	1,15,619	77,451	33,799	1,99,132



Under the IDSMT Schemes of development of the Central Government during 2004-05 Rs. 64,25,000 were released and of them 10 works were completed at an expenditure of Rs.3,27,700 and two works are in progress. The balance amount under this project was of Rs.31,43,000. Under the Finance Commission in 2004-05 the grant released to TMC was Rs. 59,53,752 and out of that 32 works were completed at the expense of Rs.32,94,623 and 22 works are in progress and the balance to be spent was Rs.26,59,129.

During the period from 1999 to 2005 under the Swarna Jayanthi Rojgar Yojana (SJRY) financial aid granted to TMC was Rs 44.34 lakhs and the progress of that project is appended in

**Table 12.33**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount of Grants (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries
1)	Urban Self Employment programme	2,59,535	2,59,535	68
2)	DWAQUA	2,25,000	2,25,000	26
3)	Perrinial Savings Group (SHG)	3,60,000	3,60,000	396
4)	Training Programme	2,80,178	2,80,178	178
5)	Infrastructure	5,00,000	5,00,000	500
6)	Social Service Programmes	7,08,838	7,08,838	4,738
7)	Employment provided in Town Programme	21,00,974	20,00,974	12,500

**Table 12.34**  
**Particulars of Income and Expenditure of the**  
**TMC from 1999-2000**

Amount in lakhs

Year	Income	Expenditure
1999-2000	178.85	120.64
2000-2001	156.31	154.80
2001-2002	164.07	199.39
2002-2003	185.35	114.94
2003-2004	187.72	120.11

Source: TMC Moodbidre

In 1992, TMC was awarded second prize at the Divisional level for its best performance.

### **Town Panchayat Bantval**

The Gramapanchayat was in existence for Bantval since the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In March 1975 it was reconstituted as Town Panchayat with five elected members. As per the 78<sup>th</sup> the constitutional amendment, under the provisions of Municipal Act 2000, elections were held to Town Panchayat for 21 wards, the number of elected members were 20. In 2004, the extent of area covered by the Town Panchayat was 6,357.57 acres, the number of residential houses 8,571. In 2004, incidence of the per capita tax accounted to Rs. 245. The town has an extension called Shiva Shankarand Layout, where there are 10 houses. The layout is provided with basic amenities like roads, water, electricity and drains etc., by the Panchayat.

### **Water Supply**

The Nethravathi River is the main source of water to the town. The entire process of work of water supply i.e., stronger purification and distribution is being attended by the local authority. In 1996-97, the Mechanized water supply unit was established at a cost of Rs. 3.30 crores. Under the scheme water drawn from the river is purified and stored in reservoirs and distributed. There are 15 water storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 17 lakh litres; In addition to main water supply scheme, there are 17 Mini water supply units constructed at an expense of Rs. 68 lakhs to supplement the water supply. In times of need, bore wells can also be put into services. At present, the supply of water P.C.D. is 90 litres as reported.

In 2004, there are 2,966 domestic and 260 public tap connections with the limits of Town Panchayat and water supply expenditure accounted was Rs. 42 lakhs. The water tax collected for same recent years were as follows:

2001-02 Rs. 10, 68,440; 2002-03 – Rs.15, 76,683; 2003-04 – Rs. 12,08,934; and 2004-05- Rs.15,93,900.

### **Public Health and Sanitation**

In order to prevent, the spread epidemics like Cholera, plague, small pox and Malaria etc., The council has taken several preventive and control measures like vaccination from time to time to control rat menace, supply of protected drinking water, keeping the city and hotels clean and supply

of hot water in hotels for drinking, and septic for absorption of sewerage water etc., and open drains are provided for storm water. There are a few places of slums identified and proposals have been sent to Government for the notification. All houses are provided with latrines with septic tanks. The UGD facilities are yet to be provided. The Chief Officer of the Town Panchayat maintains the records of births and deaths. There are four permanent and 15 temporary *Pourakarmikas*, who are engaged in the task of keeping the city clean -

### Other Amenities

In 2004, within the limits of the town, there were roads to the extent of 28.6 kms tar road and 20 kms length of metal led roads and 19.4 km. length of mud roads. For the first time, the town was electrified in 1975 by the KEB, Electricity is provided for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes. In 2004, there were 1,570 street light installed within the limits of Taluk Panchayat. A market complex was constructed in 2003 at an expenditure of Rs. 35 lakhs. The details about the financial grants released to Panchayat for some recent years, as per the recommendation of SIC are as follows:

**Table 12.35**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Years		
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1)	Development grant	10,00,000	5,00,000	47,87,835
2)	Salary grants	13,42,164	13,86,968	27,02,396
3)	Additional tax	9,74,599	4,21,623	-
4)	Natural calamity Relief fund	2,50,000	5,00,000	6,50,000
5)	MLA/MP's fund grants	-	1,31,250	5,43,750
6)	Finance Commissions (10/11 grants)	-	1,92,634	11,12,300

Source: T.P. Buntawal

The council has under taken several development programmes for the benefit of the SC/ST communities out of its 18% annual budget earmarked for the purpose. In 2003-04 and 2004-05 the amount reserved and spent for this accounted to Rs. 6.58, and Rs.4 lakhs respectively . The amount expended by the T.P. out of its total income during the years 1998-99 and 2000-2001 on some heads of development were as given below:

Table 12.36

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1998-99	2000-2001
1	Public Health and Sanitation	1,09,782	3,03,000
2	Public Works	2,72,016	24,67,974
3	Water supply	4,01,391	7,82,855
4	Maintenance of Street lights	7,28,695	3,96,419
5	Drains and Control of epidemics	2,69,673	3,75,000
6	Establishment	12,62,716	15,81,978
7	Others	27,79,011	28,46,717

Under the scheme of Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana till 2005, the Council had availed a grant of Rs. 49.61 lakhs. And number of beneficiaries under various scheme were accounted to 32000, the details are as follow.

Table 12.37

Sl. No.	Programmes	Grants Sanctioned Rs.	Grants Spent Rs.	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Small Industries	5,58,121	5,58,121	1,709
2.	DWACRA	3,50,000	3,50,000	27
3.	TCG Programme	4,25,000	4,25,000	425
4.	Training	4,89,875	4,89,875	245
5.	Community Centre	10,00,000	10,00,000	-
6.	Urban Employment programme	17,12,573	17,12,573	28,000
7.	Social Service programmes	4,26,205	4,26,205	3,781

Source: T.P. Bantval

Table 12.38

Particulars of Income and Expenditure from  
1999-2000 to 2003-04

Amount in Rs.

Year	Amount reserved	Amount spent
1999-2000	123.60	84.83
2000-2001	109.78	67.75
2001-2002	105.56	104.96
2002-2003	82.36	94.578
2003-2004	170.20	169.88

Source: T.P. Bantval

**Town Panchayat Mulki**

The earlier town Panchayat at Mulki was upgraded as Town Municipality in Feb.1973, as per the provisions of section 3 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act of 1964. However, in 1995 May, the TMC was cancelled since it became the part of Mangalore City Municipal Corporation. But, again, from August 1997, the earlier Town Panchayats were restored with 15 elected members. In the recent elections held in 2002 December, there were 15 councilors and the reservation being, five women in all categories and the rest (10) being men. In 2003-04, the area of operation of the T.P was 11.05 sq.km. comprising of four revenue villages divided into 15 elected wards and 22 revenue wards. The number of houses reported was 4,070 and there were 3,670 tax payers and the incidence of per capita taxation was accounted to Rs. 377.

In 1992, HUDCO formed a new extension, later in 1999 Ashraya Colony, an extension was formed spread over in an area of six acres and Ambedkar Colony Kudkapalli covering an area of three acres; The residents of these extensions have been provided with civic amenities like water supply, Electricity, UGD roads and banks etc.

**Water Supply**

The Panchayat has taken care for the supply of the protected drinking water. There are 23 bore wells and five open wells to serve as sources of water. KUWSDB has completed to project of mechanized water supply scheme sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.12 crores; the project is expected to be commissioned soon. At present there are three water storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 5.5 lakh litres; In 2004, there were 924 domestic and 258 public tap connections within the limits of T.P. and daily supply of water was reported to 2,96,640 litres, which works out to 18.01 litres PCD. The amount expended by the council towards water supply during 2004 was of Rs. 8 lakhs while water tax collected was accounted to Rs. 5 lakhs.

**Public Health and Sanitation**

It is reported that the town is free from epidemics like Small pox, Cholera, Malaria etc., since the council has taken several preventive measures like Vaccination spread of DDT control rat menace, steps taken keeping hotel and public places clean and hygienic, supply of hot water in hotels. Proper drains for storm water measures absorption of Sewage water etc., Every house is provided latrine with septic tank etc.

There is a slum identified as Bijapur Colony covering about four acres; maintained by the state slum control board. TMC has provided a mini lorry with a driver for the disposal of refuse and garbage collected. There are 15 Pourakarmikas to attend the work sanitation and to keep town clean who work under the supervision of sanitary Mestri.

### Other Facilities

There are in total 64.28 km. length of roads within jurisdiction of the T.P. During the period from 2001 to 2004 every year T.P. has spent Rs. 1.5 lakhs for various welfare measures of SC/ST for construction of latrines, repair of houses, supply of electricity, maintenance of roads etc., out of the 18% budget exclusively earmarked. In 1992-93 the present Panchayat office building was constructed under the JNRY at expenses of Rs. 6 lakhs and in 1999-2000, a market complex for vegetables and fish was constructed at an expense of Rs. 1.4 lakhs. In 1998-99, the T.P. had a total income of Rs. 44,60,850 while the expenditure accounted to Rs. 35,63,835. The corresponding figures for 2001-02 were accounted to Rs. 91,60,000 and Rs. 78,45,808 respectively. The percentage of expenditure for the above years is appended in Table No. 12.39

**Table 12.39**

Sl. No.	Particulars	1998-99 percentage	2000-2001 percentage
1.	<b>Public Health and Sanitation</b>	10	12
2.	<b>Public works</b>	10	14
3.	<b>Water Supply</b>	20	15
4.	<b>Roads and Street Lights</b>	19	25
5.	<b>Establishment</b>	20	16
6.	<b>SC/ST</b>	18	18
7.	<b>Others</b>	3	2

The progress under the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana from December 1997 to 2005 March is as given in the Table No. 12.40

### Town Panchayat Ullal

Earlier there was a Notified Area Committee (NAC) for Ullal. In 1995, by the merger of the areas of permmannur Mandal Panchayat, T.P. as formed for Ullal. As per the provisions of the 74 the constitutional amendments, elections were held in 2001 for 20 seats and the

**Table 12.40**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Grants in aid Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.	No. of beneficiaries
1.	<b>Self employment Scheme</b>	3,61,215	3,61,215	118
2.	<b>DWACRA</b>	4,00,000	2,00,000	20
3.	<b>Training Programme</b>	3,22,473	3,22,473	167
4.	<b>Decennial Savings Groups</b>	2,20,000	2,20,000	200
5.	<b>Social Service Activities</b>	2,52,648	2,52,648	2,565
6.	<b>Daily Wages Employment Programme</b>	12,99,064	12,99,064	15,750
7.	<b>Community Halls</b>	6,85,000	6,85,000	-

Source: T.P. Mulki

**Table 12.41**

**Income and Expenditure of the T.P. from  
1999-2000 to 2003-04**

Amount in lakhs

Year	Income	Expenditure
<b>1999-2000</b>	92.00	59.23
<b>2000-2001</b>	100.97	60.12
<b>2001-2002</b>	114.21	86.50
<b>2002-2003</b>	95.18	70.21
<b>2003-2004</b>	98.26	61.48

Source: T.P. Mulki

reservation of seats is as follows: General - 8 men and 5 women. Backward communities A - 6 (3 men and 3 women), Backward Communities B- one man. In total 12 men and 8 women councilors.

In 2003-04, the area of operation of the TP was 11.11 sq. km. divided into 20 wards. In 2005 it had a population of 49,895 - with 8,269 houses. In 2004, there were 7,731 tax payers and incidence of tax per head was Rs. 290. The formation of extensions and the maintenance within the limits of T.P. are managed by the Mangalore Development Authority and the essential civic amenities are provided by T.P.

### **Water Supply**

Open wells and bore wells are the main sources of water to the town. There are 41 bore wells fitted with hand pumps and seven with electric motors. Protected water is being supplied to the town under the

project assisted by ADB grants of Rs.18 crores; under which water and storage tanks were constructed –KUWS&DB had also constructed an open well at a cost of Rs.18.90 lakhs to augment the water supply. The ADB has sanctioned Rs. 56.60 crore for the schemes like water supply and UGD and the work is in progress as reported. Under the same project a vented dam has been constructed at Tumbe village in Bantval taluk by the Mangalore City Corporation for the supply of water to Ullal and the work of laying of pipelines is in progress.

There are three water storage tanks within the T.P. limits with different storage capacity of 24, 10 and 5 lakh litres each.

As in 2005, there were 937 domestic 1,343 public tap connections and daily on an average 3 million liters of water is being supplied which works out to 68 litres PCD. The table here under indicates the expenditure by the T.P. towards water supply and water tax collected from 2001-02 to 2003-04.

**Table 12.42**

Year	Expenditure Rs.	Income by water tax Rs.
<b>2001-2002</b>	15,53,071	5,16,683
<b>2002-2003</b>	13,03,835	5,96,361
<b>2003-2004</b>	35,92,014	6,96,357

Source: T.P. Mulki

### **Public Health and Sanitation**

Town is free from epidemics like Cholera, Plague, Small Pox and Malaria etc., since several preventive and control measures like vaccination; spraying of DDT keeping the drains clean; supply of hot water in hotel, absorption of Sewerage water in bits etc., There are open drains for the storm water connecting to the sea, domestic toilets are provided with septic tanks etc., which is not maintained by the council. The work of registration of births and deaths is attended by the chief officer of the T.P. The sanitation work is entrusted to private contractor under the supervision of the sanitary Mestry.

### **Other Amenities**

Within the town limits, there are 56.62 km., length of Kachcha road, 28. km. of Tar road, and 0.38 km of concrete roads. There are open drains for the flow of rainwater to the sea. All roads are provided with streetlights by the MESCOM and no slums are reported. The octroi



compensation granted is extended to council by the state finance commission. The details octroi grants are as follows.

**Table 12.43**

Sl.No.	Year	Octroi grant
1.	2001-2002	10,65,000
2.	2002-2003	11,93,000
3.	2003-2004	16,24,855

The office building of the Panchayat was constructed in 2003-04, Under the ADB project.

The expenditure of T.P. on various development works during 2002-03 were as given in table below

**Table 12.44**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in Rs.
1.	Public Health and Sanitation	3,8,4995
2.	Public works executed	28,28,821
3.	Water Supply	1,55,307
4.	Maintenance of roads and streetlights	7,27,370
5.	Drains and control of epidemics	2,00,000
6.	Establishment	10,78,753
7.	Others	30,87,191

The table here under indicates the amount reserved and the expenses made by the T.P. for the welfare measures of SC/ST out of 18% reserve grants.

Sl.No.	Year	Octroi grant
2001-2002	3,40,000	3,40,000
2002-2003	3,60,000	3,60,000
2003-2004	3,80,000	3,80,000
2004-2005	4,80,000	1,72,000

The development works under taken by the T.P. under the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana from 01-12-1998 to 31-03-2005 as given in the Table No. 12.46.

Table 12.45

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount Expended in Rs.	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Urban Employment Programme	19,31,197	48 works
2.	Consolidated Services	5,86,569	14,585
3.	Perrinial Saving and Loan groups	5,60,000	560
4.	Training Programme	5,55,544	258
5.	Children Welfare Programme	4,25,000	41
6.	Small Industries	5,50,580	101
7.	Administration	8,60,454	-

**Income and Expenditure of the Council from  
1999-2000 to 2003-2004**

Year	Amount Reserved	Amount Expended
1999-2000	83.80	43.84
2000-2001	129.68	68.33
2001-2002	171.63	93.12
2002-2003	137.69	123.79
2003-2004		

Source: T.P. Mulki

### Grants to Local bodies by the State Finance Commission

In order to strengthen the financial position of the local bodies and to give them more autonomous status; so as to enable them to work efficiently and effectively, the 73<sup>rd</sup> and the 74<sup>th</sup> the constitutional amendments were made. The Government has cancelled some of the earlier sources of income of these local bodies like octroi, entertainment, and motor vehicle tax etc., In order to compensate the loss of the revenue by these sources; the state finance commission was appointed headed by Dr. G.Thimmaiah to suggest ways and means to provide funds to these bodies. The recommendations made by the commission were accepted and were implemented from 1997-98 as applicable to urban local bodies:

Accordingly, the total gross revenue receipts of the Government 36 percent shall be earmarked together for the urban and rural local bodies and of this the share of the urban local bodies shall be 15% and to the

Panchayat Raj institutions. According to state finance commission grant in aid formula suggested was based on the parameters like population 33% extent of area 33% number of beds available in Government hospital for every 1000 people 11% based illiterate population 11% and an basis of length roads available 11%. Though the Government has accepted these norms for granting financial assistance to urban local bodies it has become not possible to release the funds. The major portion of the grant is spent on salary establishment. The services like water supply, street lights, UGD etc., are provided mostly by the additional grants released by the SFC only in the case of emergency services the discretionary grants are released by the Chief Minister -

The Second Finance Commission has been appointed. It is yet to submit its recommendations and the commission is considering the issue of sanctioning more grants to urban local bodies.

The grants released by the SFC to all urban local bodies together in the state during the years 2000-2001, 2001-02 and 2002-03 were reckoned at Rs. 532.33 crores and Rs. 9,54,802 crores and Rs. 569.73 crores respectively.

**Table 12.46**

**The table here under indicate the SFC grants released to urban local bodies in the district from 1998-99 to 2003-04**

Sl. No.	Name of the Local Body	Years of Release of Grants in lakhs				
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1	<b>Bantval T.P.</b>	25.61	10.90	29.05	20.18	27.02
2	<b>Puttur TMC</b>	36.24	47.57	33.35	25.11	55.88
3	<b>Sulya TMC</b>	-	-	-	-	-
4	<b>Belthangadi T.P.</b>	05.16	08.41	07.76	5.19	4.86
5	<b>Mudbidre TMC</b>	-	11.65	26.45	26.45	17.42
6	<b>Mulki T.P.</b>	07.75	13.02	27.40	11.25	28.07
7	<b>Ullal T.P.</b>	13.79	35.73	35.73	23.93	-

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration - Bangalore

### **Mangalore Development Authority**

In order to facilitate the development of urban areas; there is a department of State Government known as Urban Development which deals with all types of civic amenities that the urban local bodies are expected to provide except that, the construction of houses and slum

clearances etc., The functional aspects of the department includes the activities such as Urban water supply and UGD, formation of layouts and distribution of house sites to the poor and weaker sections of the society, improvement in the urban infrastructures the supervision and implementation of the central and the State Government sponsored projects like Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana which aims at providing basic infrastructure facilities to the Urban low income group and integrated development of (IDSMT) small and medium size towns and implementation of the programmes of the 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission development girls, children (Balika Samvridhi Yojana) preparation of master plans and its implementation to ensure the systematic and orderly development of Towns; conversion of land use; technical guidance for land conversion, granting of permission for formation of private layouts, revision of master plans for every ten years; control on unauthorized construction, and of acquisition vacant lands etc., Mangalore Development Authority was constituted in May 1998 in accordance with the provision of section 3 of Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act of 1987. The area of operation of the authority covers City Municipal Corporation, Town Municipalities and other revenue villages altogether covering an area to the extent of 306 sq. km. In 2005, the authority had 20 members including the president, who is appointed by the Government. The elected representatives residing in the local planning authority area like MLA's MLC's will be nominated as members of the authority by the Government one of councilors of the city municipal corporation proposed and approved by the Government will also be the member of the authority in addition to four non-official members nominated by the Government and of them reservation is provided one for women and one for the SC/ST. The professional architect will also be appointed as member in addition to the official members like the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Commissioner of Municipal Corporation member of the Town Planning, District Health Offices, Superintendent of Police, the executive engineers of the department of PWD, Karnataka UBS and DB MESCOM etc., The authority is expected meet at least once in month. The achievements of the Authority from 1988 to 2005 are as follows:-

- 1) Construction of four storeyed office building
- 2) Acquisition of land to the extent of 81.05 acres -
- 3) Construction of four way concrete road from Urvastores to Kottar.

- 4) Construction of Commercial complex at Kottar, which was sold to Infosys.
- 5) Construction of markets, bus stand subsequently handed over to CMC
- 6) It is decided to construct commercial complex for parking of vehicles near than **Hampanakatta** at an estimated cost of Rs.16 crores and market complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.75 crores.

**Table 12.47**

**Table indicating the distribution of house sites in various extensions formed by the authority as in 2005.**

Sl. No.	Extensions	No. of sites	Sites allotted to SC	Sites allotted to ST
1.	Managanagar Extension	101	2	-
2.	Nethravati Nagar Extension	70	1	3
3.	Mahathma Nagar Extension	63	1	-
4.	Prashanat Nagar Extension	98	2	3
5.	Pragathi Nagar Extension	55	3	2
6.	Abbakka Nagar Extn	56	2	2
7.	Carnad Sadashiva Nagar Extn.	89	1	3
8.	Dr. Shivram Karantha Nagar Extn	58	-	-
9.	Somanath Nagar Extn	326	3	8
10.	L.B.Shastry Nagar Extn	41	1	1
11.	Maruthi Nagar Extn	68	2	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>

Source: Urban Development Authority Mangalore.

### **Town Planning Department Mangalore**

Among other things, the main functions of the department of Town Planning include the preparation of development plans to ensure the orderly and systematic development of towns and cities and tender technical assistance and their implementation. City Improvement Trust Board Act of Mysore 1903 was the first such legislation in the country for the purpose of town planning and development. The department also renders technical assistance to the agencies like Housing Board Industrial Area Development Board, Regulated Market Committee and to the local bodies for preparing development plans.

The Karnataka Town and Control Planning Act 1961 and Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act 1965, are in force since 1965. According to the provisions of these Acts and Rules, the department of Town Planning, prepares the development plans of important town, cities and villages and places of interest in order to ensure the orderly and systematic growth of those places; and utilization of lands etc. The other functional works of the department also include to control irregular and unauthorized development of land and to ensure balanced utilization of land in order to provide more and more civic amenities in addition to improve existing civic amenities.

For Dakshina District for the first time, in 1969 the office of Town Planning was opened at Mangalore and functioned till 1996; later on the office was shifted to Basavakalyana of Bidar district and again re shifted to Mangalore. The area of operation of the office covers the entire Dakshina District.

#### **Functions of the Office of Town Planning**

- 1) To prepare the development plans to supplement the orderly growth of towns and rural areas in consultation with the local bodies.
- 2) To prepare the plans for the integrated development of small and medium towns.
- 3) To prepared plans for the development of local area and business development plans for such places as declared by the Government under the Karnataka Urban and rural development Act 1969.
- 4) Preparation of Plans for the regulation of traffic in important circles and road junctions in towns and cities.
- 5) To Give opinions to the Revenue Department in the district in respect of conversion of agricultural land for different purposes or uses.
- 6) To give suggestions or opinions regarding development of industrial and other activities by participating in the meetings of 'single window' of the department of industries.
- 7) To assist the local bodies by preparing suitable plans for the disposal of local garbages as per the norms of the pollution control board.
- 8) Preparation of necessary plans for protection and conservation of local water tanks.
- 9) To prepare building plans according to the rules or the bye-laws of zonal areas and to render technical opinion.

- 10) To prepare the design plans for residential, commercial and industrial purposes.

Since 1970, the Karnataka Town and Control planning Act is made applicable in the district and the following programmes have been planned in the district. All towns and cities are several with standards of utilization of land for the purposes like proper communication, education, health, entertainment and essential civic amenities and services department strives for the development of social and economic aspects of the general public. Rural areas have been made centres attraction by adopting the programmes of beautification and activity. 2) Steps have been taken to prevent - unauthorized, miscise on encroachment of lands resulted due increase in the land value especially in towns and cities. 3) Development plans are prepared in respect of Mangalore city and towns like Puttur, Bantval, Belthangadi, Sulya and Mudbidre 4) Steps are being taken to maintain the balanced utilization of land for recreation facilities and to improve upon the same. 5) Keeping in view the increase in population and to ensure healthy use of environment, steps are taken to facilitate the development of industries and commercial activities. So as to improve the life of the general public.

The above functional activities of the Town Planning Authority of the district has brought vast changes in the economic and social life of the people of the towns and cities which has brought changes in the nature and development of towns and cities and which in turn is attracting the investors in the activities like industry, trade and commerce, education etc., This has facilitated the all round integrated development of the district.

#### **Town Planning Department, Puttur**

In 1999, in accordance with the provisions of Town and Country Planning Act, together with Puttur town, Uppinangadi and 19 revenue villages local planning area was declared. Accordingly, in 2001 Puttur local planning Authority was formed by opening its office which covers an area of 20 neighbouring villages and Puttur town. It is the responsibility of this office to ensure around development of the area. It works under the control of the office of the Mangalore Town Planning department. The supplementary steps taken by the planning authority for the development of the area are as follows. 1) Master plan has been prepared to ensure orderly growth of the town as per KTCP Act 2) Plans are prepared for rehabilitation, reconstruction and maintenance of traffic 3) Plans have been prepared for the beautification of the town

4) Technical opinion is provide for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. 5) Technical guidance and license is also provided for formation of residential extensions of towns. Since 1998 the KTCP Act is made applicable to Puttur; for which master plan for all-round development has been prepared.

The planning authority has brought vast changes in the nature and structure of the town along with healthy, regulated and planned development of the town which has brought improvement in the standard of life of the people.

### **Housing**

The vast industrialization and large scale migration of rural population towards towns and at cities has resulted in to a problem of providing basic infrastructure facilities in towns and cities. The problem of acute shortage of housing has become more important now, than before. The situations like non-availability of developed house sites increased cost of construction etc., have aggravated the housing problems of migrated rural people to urban centres. Dakshina Kannada district being land for dwelling purpose being limited has resulted in to an increased shortage of housing in urban areas. Having aware of these factors, the Government has taken several steps to provide massive housing prorammes on large scale. The non governmental agencies too have supplemented to overcome the task with the Government. The agencies like Housing co-operatives, Urban Development Authorities, Karnataka Housing Board etc. are striving to ease the problems. The building of houses under different schems like Janatha Housing, HUDCO, Lowest housing, Bhagya Mandir Scheme, Indira Awas, Ambedkar Housing scheme, Ashraya housing etc., all sponsored by the Govt. have solved the problem to the certain extent. In the Government housing schemes certain percentage of houses are reserved for the SC/ST, in addition to houses are also built for village accountants, Police Staff teachers, Hospital Staff and industrial workers etc., The construction of separate houses to these categories have almost solved the problem of housing.

### **Karnataka Housing Board**

Karnataka Housing Board with Bangalore Central office has under taken several house building projects so as to solve the problem of housing in the district. It has opened its office of assistant chief manager at Mangalore to extended housing facilities for those who are deprived of it. It has three main (1) Division to implement new projects, 2)



Division for protection of the properties of the Karnataka Housing Board and Division for the Supervision of old projects. All these divisions are managed by the Assistant Executive Engineers. The KHB has also planned to build houses in all taluk places. The Government sponsored housing schemes like Ashraya Bhagya Mandira Ambedkar Rural housing undertaken by KHB are financially assisted by HUDCO and Nationalized banks. In all these housing schemes, 15% for Government servants and 18% for SC/ST the houses are reserved from 2001-02 the nodal agency i.e., RGRHCL Manager all these Government projects.

Karnataka Housing Board implemented several housing projects in the district include the recently, started (2002-03), Chief Minister Model. Town Housing programme and 200 Housing projects. The Chief Ministers Model housing programme is being implemented in Hobli and taluka centres with the population between 10.20 thousand in co-operation with local authorities. Under the scheme the basic facilities the like tar roads; water supply drains; electricity. Planting of trees on either sides of road harvesting rain water etc., are provided. It is also planned that 50 percent of the extension is to be covered by social forestry and facilities like Milk booths and shops etc., are to be provided. Under the "100 Housing scheme; in addition to building houses 15,000 house sites for residential purpose have been developed and 13,500 have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 850 crores assisted by HUDCO.

The houses built by KHB are categorized in three groups i.e., LIG (Low income Group) MIG (Middle Income group) and HIG (High Income Group). Table No. 12.49 and 12.50.

It is exported that these houses have been constructed by using standard quality materials.

**Table 12.48**  
**Details of house sites developed till 2005 in Mangalore.**

Sl.No.	Name of the Place	LIG	MIG	HIG	Total
1	Kankanadi	27	29	02	58
2	Kunjtha Bailu	18	11	-	29
3	Ullal Someshwara	08	51	17	76
4	Tiruvail	28	66	-	94
5	Pilikula extension	25	40	-	65
6	Padavu -Mangalore	13	-	09	22
7	Kudupu-Mangalore	48	114	61	223
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>567</b>

**Table 12.49**  
**Particulars of houses built by KHB as in 2005 in Mangalore**

Sl.No.	Name of the Place	LIG	MIG	HIG	Total
1	<b>Kankanadi</b>	72	86	-	158
2	<b>Padavu Shaktinagar</b>	10	25	05	40
3	<b>Kunjth Bailu</b>	30	40	-	70
	<b>Total</b>	112	151	05	268

### **Karnataka Slum Clearance Board**

Due to the rapid urbanization industrialization and migration of people to urban centres from rural etc, has resulted in to speedy spent in the population of towns and cities. Most of these migrants being from the backward and economically weaker sections they cannot afford to go for good housing, as such they are bound to seek shelters in huts built in a remote places, by the sides of drains, railway tracks and in low laying areas of drawn water storage etc., Where there are no basic infrastructure facilities to dwell in and people living in such unhygienic places suffer from epidemics which may spread to other places of the town. In order to clear these slums which are considered as 'black spots; of city life, Government thought of enacting the legislation i.e., Karnataka slum areas (improved) and clearance Act in 1973 and accordingly in 1975 Karnataka Slum Clearance Board came into being with the central office in Bangalore; the main Act of 1973 was amended in 2002. In the state there are five Divisional offices of the Board working under the Technical directors/ Executive Engineers and these 14 sub-divisional offices working under Assistant Directors in the state; The sub divisional office working at Hassan under the control Mysore Division will look after the work of development of slums at Mangalore and Udupi including the Slums notified within the limits of Town Panchayat Town Municipalities and City Municipalities and Municipal corporation. Among other things, the main objectives of the Board include to provide basic amenities like drinking water, street lights, roads, bridges, public toilets, latrines, drains etc., in slums. The Board also aims at construction of row houses or storied houses in the vacant places for economically weaker sections under the financial assistance by the HUDCO and Asian Development Bank under the scheme of rehabilitation -

Under the central scheme of development of slums. The Central Government releases the grants for various welfare measures of slum

dwellers. Under the centrally sponsored Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana houses are constructed and under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Yojana the construction of community toilets is under taken. In the areas not covered under Valmiki - Ambedkar Awas Yojana toilets are constructed in towns and cities based on the demand by the local representative of the people. Mangalore is one of 21 first grade cities in the state recognized by the Board has been selected for the implementation of Nirmala Jyothi Yjana. Under which all basic amenities are provided to slum dwellers and funds are provided for the training and improvement of skills etc for employment wherever necessary houses are constructed financed by the state grant of 20% and the balance of 80% being he loan by the HUDCO. The beneficiaries have to clear this loan with interest in monthly instalments during the period of 20 years.

**Table 12.50****Particulars of Talukwise Slums declared in Dakshina Distirct**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Towns/Cities</b>	<b>No. of Slums</b>	<b>No. of Huts</b>	<b>Population</b>
1	<b>Mangalore</b>	13	957	4,948
2	<b>Suratkal</b>	1	379	1,895
3	<b>Mulki</b>	1	596	2,980
4	<b>Ullala</b>	1	218	1,090
5	<b>Mudbidre</b>	10	875	4,375

Source: Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Bangalore

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