CHAPTER – 06

FUNCTIONAL APPROACH OF INSTITUTIONS OF SELF GOVERNANCE IN DISTRICT OF SHIVAMOGGA

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CHAPTER – 06

FUNCTIONAL APPROACH OF INSTITUTIONS OF SELF GOVERNANCE IN DISTRICT OF SHIVAMOGGA

One must have the picture of environmental set up & working of panchayat Raj institutions in the jurisdiction of Shivamogga Zilla Panchayat to understand the functional approach adopted by the institutions of self-governance. Here, an endeavour is made to high light the impacts of following factors in the functioning of institutions of self-governance.

6.1: PHYSICAL CONDITIONS: GEOGRAPHY

The area of research study is District of Shivamogga. This area is part of the popularly known Sahyadri range of mountains, forms the heartland of Western Ghats, one of the world’s richest area in terms of its bio-diversity.

The district of Shivamogga is an expanse of thick forest & lofty hills. The total area of this region is estimated approximately at 22,000 square kilometers. Most of the area is clasped with densely forested hilly terrain. Moist & dry deciduous jungles characterise the region. This region of malnad supports an astonishingly varied number of species both in terms of flora & fauna. Shivamogga, a place known for its scenic beauty, flush green lush forests, eye-catching waterfalls, cool climate is situated in the Malnad region bounded by Sahyadri Ghats at a mean elevation of 640 AMSL in the western part of Karnataka. The district is spread over an area of 1058,000 Hectares with a forest area of 327,000 Hectares. The total population of Shimoga district as
per 2001 census is around 16,42,545\(^1\). The eastern part of district comes under the semi-malnad zone with plain topography and occasional chains of hills covered with semi-deciduous vegetation.

Shimoga district is rich in flora and fauna, the dense forest and green shrub jungles are main producers of sandalwood, rosewood, teak and other exotic timber. Mango, Jackfruit, Tamarind etc., are the other important trees found around the district with rich yields. The dense forests of the district is home for wild animals like Elephant, Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Wild boar, Bear, Antelope, Bison, Porcupine, Monkeys, wolves and many other animals. Birds migrate from all over the world and travel down to Mandagadde & Gudvi of Shimoga district.

Shimoga farmers are feeding the people of Shimoga and other districts of Karnataka by producing good quality paddy, Areca and Sugarcane, coffee, pepper, cardamom, banana, coconut & Ragi.

It ranks 9\(^{th}\) in size among all the districts of the State. The district is just 274 Kms away from the silicon valley of India, BANGALORE. Shivamogga is situated in a latitude between 13\(^{\circ}\)27' and 14\(^{\circ}\)39' north & longitude between 74\(^{\circ}\)38' and 76\(^{\circ}\)4' east. The distance between Easts to west is 152.9 Kms & north to south is 128.8 Kms. The district is bounded by Haveri on north side, Davangere on east side, Udpi & North canara-karvar on west side & chikmagalur on south.

6.1.1: Rainfall:

The rainfall in shivamogga district is high. The period of rainfall in actuality is restricted to the period falling between May to November. Agumbe, a small place, known for its highest rainfall (8000 mm/annum) in southern India hails from this land

6.1.2: Rainfall Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TALUK</th>
<th>Rain gauze stations</th>
<th>Rain fall-actual in mm-</th>
<th>Rainfall Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>1293.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2962</td>
<td>4847.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2134</td>
<td>2678.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>1195.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>1404.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1673</td>
<td>2018.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3001</td>
<td>3868.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>2472.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.kar.nic.in/zpshimoga

6.1.3: Rivers & Tributaries:

Shimoga is origin of rivers Kali, Sharavathi and tadadi. The other major rivers which flow through the district are Tunga, Bhadra and Varada, Kumudwati, & Kushavati. The rivers Tunga and Bhadra meets at a place called Koodali which is 14 km far from Shimoga city. Haridravati, Sharmanavati, Kushavati, Gargita, Varahi and the Dandavati are the tributaries.

The irrigation facility for the district is available from Bhadra reservoir project built across river Bhadra at lakkavalli, from Gajanur dam built across river tunga at Gajanur, from linganamakki reservoir project built across river sharavathi at linganamakki, from varahi river project [Mani pick-up dam] built across Varahi River. Apart from these rivers large tanks like Ambligolla, Anjanapura & Gondi dam are made use for irrigation purposes.

6.1.4: Irrigation Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Channels</th>
<th>Tanks</th>
<th>Wells</th>
<th>Borewells</th>
<th>Lift Irrigation</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>26296</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3397</td>
<td>1311</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>1441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>9394</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>3035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>8434</td>
<td>8844</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6725</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>13187</td>
<td>7154</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>2854</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17836</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>4140</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6092</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>2285</td>
<td>2402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>47970</td>
<td>53327</td>
<td>6546</td>
<td>16495</td>
<td>4790</td>
<td>6878</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.kar.nic.in/zpshimoga

6.2: FAMILY STRUCTURE & POPULATION

Structure of the family is still largely extended & joint family type, although the nuclear families are surfacing at a rapid rate in recent decades. There are 3, 45, 709 numbers of occupied residential houses in the district.
Malnad also houses a number of tribal communities & sub-cultural groups. The population of the district of Shivamogga as per census of 2001 has touched 16,42,545\(^2\) of which 8,11,986 are women & 8,30,559 are men. There are 3,41,224 families residing in the district. The rural population is almost double that of the urban population with 10,71,535 people residing in rural areas compared to 5,71,010 in urban centers. There are 2,69,519 people belonging to the scheduled castes & 55,997 people belonging to the scheduled tribe in the district. Though, the population of rural area is double that of urban, it is sparsely populated. Industrial backwardness along with rich & sound ethnic diversity & traditional life styles are hall marks of the district of shivamogga. The district also houses a sizeable child population with as many as 2,08,163 children aged between 0 to 16 years.\(^3\)

6.2.1: Particulars: shivamogga dist. in contrast to Karnataka:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Persons-Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Shivamogga Dist.</th>
<th>Karnataka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of House holds</td>
<td>341224</td>
<td>10401918</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1642545</td>
<td>52850562</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>830559</td>
<td>26898918</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>811989</td>
<td>25951644</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>965</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (0-6 years)</td>
<td>208163</td>
<td>7182100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>106423</td>
<td>3690958</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>101740</td>
<td>3491142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Caste Population</td>
<td>269519</td>
<td>8563930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>136299</td>
<td>4339745</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>133220</td>
<td>4224185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribe Population</td>
<td>55997</td>
<td>3463986</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28435</td>
<td>1756238</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27562</td>
<td>1707748</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Literates</td>
<td>1068934</td>
<td>30434962</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>593890</td>
<td>17661211</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>475044</td>
<td>12773751</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Workers</td>
<td>714671</td>
<td>23534791</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>487349</td>
<td>15235355</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>227322</td>
<td>8299436</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Non-Workers</td>
<td>927874</td>
<td>29315771</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>343210</td>
<td>11663563</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>584664</td>
<td>17652208</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.kar.nic.in/zpshimoga


\(^3\) Source: www.kar.nic.in/zpshimoga
6.2.2: Population Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Urban Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>171917</td>
<td>167072</td>
<td>338989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>57392</td>
<td>57608</td>
<td>115000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>100977</td>
<td>100018</td>
<td>200995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>108344</td>
<td>105246</td>
<td>213590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>226928</td>
<td>218264</td>
<td>445192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>94267</td>
<td>91305</td>
<td>185572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>70734</td>
<td>72473</td>
<td>143207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>830559</strong></td>
<td><strong>811986</strong></td>
<td><strong>1642545</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>0-6 age Population</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>21055</td>
<td>19703</td>
<td>40758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>7397</td>
<td>7099</td>
<td>14496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>12583</td>
<td>12176</td>
<td>24759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>15252</td>
<td>14660</td>
<td>29912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>29220</td>
<td>28075</td>
<td>57295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>12665</td>
<td>11986</td>
<td>24651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>8251</td>
<td>8041</td>
<td>16292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>106423</strong></td>
<td><strong>101740</strong></td>
<td><strong>208163</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2001 Census / www.kar.nic.in/zpshimoga & 2001 census

6.2.4: The women & child welfare

The department of women and child welfare development is one of the major departments in the district implementing variety of programmes for the development of women & children. The main objective includes development of women & children, protecting children from being neglected, exploited, prevent destitution and delinquency, provide alternative shelter based rehabilitation through institutional treatment, improve health nutritional status of children and women, create awareness among rural women to improve overall living conditions.

The department has developed many programmes in fulfillment of the above objectives. ICDS scheme covers all the 7 taluks of the district. The department is also responsible for prevention of juvenile delinquency, destitution & negligence of children by parents and is running an observation home, a juvenile home under government sector and 7 destitute cottages run by NGO's are given financial assistance. All the services are provided through an Anganawadi centre and there are 1303 Anganawadi workers in the district.
providing services to the pregnant & lactating women with nutritional food for 300 days in a year, immunising children and pregnant women and other basic services.4

Schemes of the Department

- Attendance scholarship for girl’s up to 10th standard.
- Assistance to girls in job oriented courses & encouragement to take up self employment through bank loans under schemes like Vikasini, Navajeevan, Mane Belaku, Udyogini etc.
- Special school for child labour, Physical Handicapped children
- Providing scholarship to disabled students and encouraging them for self employment.
- Widow remarriage / Devadasi marriage
- Assistance to Mahila mandals and Mahila federations.5

6.2.5: Special welfare programmes

Government has formulated special welfare programmes exclusively for the all-round development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, who were kept out of main stream for years. To create a society based on equality; these inopportune sections are being helped through various educational and socio-economic schemes and programmes being implemented by

i. Department of Social Welfare
ii. Karnataka SC/ST Development Corporation
iii. Other development departments

The different institutions run by social welfare department in the district are 99 in number. There are 31 boys and 11 girls’ government pre-metric hostels in the district. Also there are 10 boys and 9 girls pre-matric aided hostels in the district. For women and child welfare there are 19 institutions all over the district. There are 7 boys and 2 girls post matric hostels in the district.

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4 Source: www.kar.nic.in/zpshimoga. visited 0n 7.9.2009
5 Ibid.
There is also tailoring training institutes one each in Shimoga, Bhadravati and Sagar taluks. The department also encourages talented SC/ST students of SSLC, PUC, Final Diploma, Final year degree and technical institutes by paying some money as prize money for their efforts in the exams. 126 PUC and Degree passed out SC/ST students are given computer training for a period of 4 months and a stipend of Rs.400-00 per head is paid.6

Schemes of the Department;

i. Educational Programmes
   - Residential and ashram schools
   - Pre-matric hostels
   - Grant-in aid to pre matric hostels
   - Post metric hostels
   - Scholarships and incentives
   - Prize money

ii. Employment and Training
   - TCH training incentive
   - Light weight motor vehicle - training
   - Type writing, stenography, stipend

iii. Socio-Economic Programmes;
   - Removal of Untouchability
   - Financial assistance to inter caste married couple
   - Subsidy to construction of houses

6.2.6: Minority & Backward classes

To provide social and economical justice to backward and minority communities, the government has undertaken various welfare programmes to these communities. Main thrust is given to educational programmes, as it was found that education was to main area concern which determines the backwardness of these communities. The programmes are implemented through Zilla panchayat office. Backward class and minorities cooperation is also established to provide financial assistance to start different enterprises along with basic training. So that employment is also created. As such main

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6 Source: Department of Social Welfare
idea is to bring the backward class and minority community to main stream of public life by providing social and financial assistance.

There are 68 hostels in the district of which 15 are post-matric hostels and 53 are pre-matric hostels. There are 3875 students staying in this hostels studying from V standard to post graduation level. 45 hostels have government buildings and 10 are under construction. 28 Hostels are provided with gas connection for cooking and 6 hostels have solar heating and lighting connections.

Schemes of the Department:
- Grant in aid to private hostels
- Ashram Schools for Nomadic & semi nomadic tribes
- maintenance of pre-matric and post-matric hostels for boys & girls
- Construction and maintenance of backward class hostels
- Award of scholarships for talented students of backward & minority communities
- Enhancement of strength in pre & post matric hostels
- Improvement of pre & post matric hostels

6.2.7: Cultural & intellectual traditions

The ethos of this area has been shaped by the confluence of Jain and shaiva religions & philosophical traditions. The Rulers of Keladi & Ikkeri Nayaka dynasty has placed this area firmly on the cultural map of Karnataka. Many great Veerashaiva saints, like, Akkamahadevi & Allamaprabhu and the great Advaita philosopher Shankaracharya, who established the Sringeri Mutt, have enriched the cultural traditions of this area.

6.2.8: Literacy

The literacy rate has touched 74.86% in the district with 10, 68,934 literates out of total population of 16, 42,545. There are around 5, 73,611 illiterates in the district of which, 3, 36,942 are women & 2, 36,669 are men. The female literacy rate in all the taluks of the district falls short of the male literacy rate/figures.
It ranks sixth in the State with 74.86% literacy. It is just preceded by Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore, Udpi, Uttara Kannada and Kodagu. There are 25.14% illiterates in the District. But still there is a disparity of 15.08% between male and female literacy rate, 18% disparity between rural and urban literacy rates.

6.3: EDUCATIONAL SCENARIO

Educational scenario is bright in Shimoga District. Shimoga is considered to be an advanced District in so far as education is concerned. There are many educational institutes, which cater to the educational needs of the District. Each habitation with 200 populations or more is having primary schools. There are higher primary schools, High schools and Junior colleges which are easily accessible to rural areas also. Each Taluk Headquarters is having a degree college. There are Engineering colleges, Government Medical college, law college, Dental College, Pharmacy College, Ayurvedic medical colleges, Agricultural college, Veterinary college, colleges of Education, & physical education, Polytechnics, & Nursing colleges & good number of first grade colleges to impart the needs of higher education of the District. Even rural areas are accessible for higher education. One university center is also situated in the District.

District has 2291 Primary Schools, 393 High Schools, 108 Pre-University Colleges, 38 First Grade Colleges, 13 Polytechnic, 2 Technical Education Colleges (Engineering Colleges), 1 Medical college, 1 Dental College, 12 B.Ed. Colleges, 28 Teachers Training Institutes, 1 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, 16 Morarji Desai Residential Schools, 10 CBSE & ICSE schools, 1 B.Pharmacy college with post graduation department, 1 Agriculture College, 1 Law College and Post-Graduation Centre & 1 veterinary college. All these institutions are functioning for the academic progress of the district\(^7\).

\(^7\) Kuvempu University is situated 28 km far from shivamogga at Shankar ghatta. B.R.Project.

\(^8\) Source: AS ON 5.9.2009: Dist. Statistics department
The administration of Primary and Secondary education falls within the purview of Zilla Panchayat. The supervision and administration control of all Primary and High Schools in the District is done by Block Education Officer at the Taluk level. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction co-ordinates and supervises the work of Block Education Officers. During the year 2008-09 there were 1, 05,484 Boys and 1, 00,374 Girls studying in different classes of Primary Schools. In the Secondary section (High Schools) 40,705 Boys and 40,742 Girls are studying in different classes.

Schemes of the department;
1. To promote regular attendance and to zero the dropout rate of children in classes 1 to 10, Mid-day Meals programme is introduced in Government and Aided Schools in the District.
2. Under Vidya Vikasa Yojane scheme Free Text Books are provided to all the students of 1 to 10th Standard of Government Schools and 1 to 8th Standard Students of Aided Schools. Under the same scheme Free Uniforms are provided to all the students of 1 to 10th Standard of Government Schools. All SC and ST Students studying in Government Schools from Class 1 to 5th Standard are being given free School Bags and 1 to 10th Standard are being given free Note books. All SC and ST students and all other Girl Students studying in 8th to 10th Standard are exempted from paying Non Governmental fee and SSLC Examination fee.
3. Free Bicycles are provided to all the students of 8th standard studying in Government and Aided Schools.
4. Under various schemes like Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana, NABARD, State Sector Programmes, Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, 12th Finance Commission Grants etc.
   i. Furniture & Equipments are being provided to Schools.
   ii. Construction of New Class Rooms is being taken up.
   iii. Repairs, Providing Additional Rooms to School Buildings are done.
   iv. Water Supply and Sanitation facilities are provided.

The Objective is to provide all basic amenities to all Schools in phased manner.

9 Source: Office of DDPI, SMG.
6.3.1: Education – Schools & colleges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>PUC &amp; Degree College</th>
<th>D.Ed</th>
<th>Engineering</th>
<th>Medical</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>GP Libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2278</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


6.4: YOUTH SERVICES, SPORTS AND GAMES

The need of rural and urban, student and non-student youth in their pursuits in social, economical and cultural development of talents, involvement in constructive activities, development of talents, development of sports & games, promotion of self-employment etc., are being attended by the department of youth services and sports. The department plans suitable programmes and schemes for the benefit of youths besides encouraging, guiding and extending financial help to the programmes of youth.

The activity of the department can be classified into:
- Youth services
- Sports and games

Schemes of the Department:
- Youth welfare programmes for non students - youth class
- Organisation of meets and rallies
- Maintenance of stadium
- Construction of taluk/Gram panchayat level stadium
- Grants for construction of indoor stadium and open air theatre
- Sports training in rural areas

6.5: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Efficient communication system is an essential infrastructure to improve the living conditions of rural mass. Through a good road network, growth of rural economy, increase in agricultural production, providing good marketing facility, growth of rural industries, providing of health, educational, social and
cultural facilities to rural people is possible. As such on all weather roads to each village becomes a basic necessity. At present the district has 251 Kms of ODR\textsuperscript{10} and 1375 Kms of VR\textsuperscript{11}. There are 2918 Kms of roads which were formed under various plans, yet to be notified as VR's in the district.

Out of the above Roads 891.56 Kms are asphalted, 1894 Kms are metalled and remaining 1058 Kms are Kuchha Roads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>No of Vehicles as on 31-03-2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Motor Cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>42189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>7775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>23231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>9253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>74187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>6342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>14112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>177089</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Road Length in Kms as on 31-03-2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N.H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>50.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>52.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>224.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Communication as on 31-03-2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The district has 124 km length of railway line. The district has 2420 Kms of length of surfaced roads.

\textsuperscript{10} 'Other District Roads'
\textsuperscript{11} 'Village Roads'
6.6: HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES

In accordance with the changes made in the implementation of health and family welfare services, the implementing strategy is based on the decentralised planning at the level of PHC's to improve the quality of health care\textsuperscript{12}. The primary health care is classified into:

1. Medical and Health
2. Indian system of medicine
3. National Health Programmes
4. Community participation and NGO approach

The services and the facilities are setup with an objective of achieving the goals of

i. Reducing the birth rate to 18
ii. Death rate to 7
iii. IMR less than 14%
iv. Couple protection rate to 71

Medical & Health: In order to provide the qualitative health services many development works have been undertaken in various schemes like

i. Pradhana Mantri Grameena Yojana
ii. Karnataka health system development project
iii. Zilla panchayat programmes
iv. NABARD

Under this schemes 7 General hospitals, 5 Community centers, 36 Primary health centers (15-New, 21 Renovate) and 42 sub centre building are renovated, repaired or newly constructed.

National Health Programme: Change over is made from the segregated approach to integrated approach even in the extension services of the national health programmes. Household visits of the field staff either with the weekly or

\textsuperscript{12} Source: www.kar.nic.in/zpshimoga visited on 5.9.2009
fortnightly programme is made for providing surveillance, education and treatment facilities.

Especially for tackling the local health problems like 'Handigodu' Syndrome and KFD a key watch survey under the guidance of taluk health officers and the district surveillance officer is made. Multi-drug therapy for treating leprosy and T.B, there is a mobile team to treat the leprosy patients at the door-steps.

Under family welfare programme, a changeover from the segregated approach to that of integrated approach is made under RCH programme. This means that RCH is equivalent to Family planning + CNAA + prevention of RTI/STD and AIDS + client approach to provide family welfare and health care services.

Health interventions and the services at different level i.e. district, taluk, PHC and PHU level lie under the following headings.

- Prevention and management of unwanted pregnancy- spacing & small family norms
- Maternal care
  - Pre-natal Services
  - Natal Services
  - Delivery Services
  - Post mortem Services
- Child survival - Immunisation and prophylactic services
- Management of reproductive tract infection and sexually transmitted diseases, HIV & AIDS

Community Participation: This is ensured with the training of elected members, teachers, Anganawadi workers and even the local N.G.O's. Strategy is target free approach and the health services are being provided according to the local needs of the community.
Taluk | Hospitals as on 31-03-2009 |  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allopathic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nos Beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>2 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>2 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>1 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>1 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>1 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>1 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>1 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taluk | Dispensaries | Family Welfare Centre | Sub Centre | Medical Shops | Immunisation Programme |  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DPT Polio BCG Measles TT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>6635 6635 6293 6359 7040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1726 1726 1467 1694 1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3625 3625 3498 3475 3513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4141 4141 4111 4120 4361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>10228 10228 11024 10012 10635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3451 3451 3324 3335 3779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2153 2153 2479 2081 2082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>3307</strong></td>
<td><strong>691</strong></td>
<td><strong>31959</strong> <strong>31959</strong> <strong>32196</strong> <strong>31076</strong> <strong>33221</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yashaswini Health Farmer Scheme:

Government of Karnataka has Introduced "Yashaswini Health Farmer Scheme" through department of Co-operation during the year 2002-03 for the benefit of the members of agricultural credit societies and banks and it has been extended to the members of the "Self Help Groups". This new scheme has been introduced since the farmers are unable to afford the huge expenditure towards surgeries. Under this new scheme farmers may undergo surgical operations with reduction rate and also free of cost.

During the year 2005-06 the members of the Agricultural Societies and Banks may become member of the "Yashaswini Scheme" by paying Rs.120/- in one installment. The members who are having Yashaswini card may undergo surgical operations in selected Hospitals with free of cost during the year 2005-06. Govt. of Karnataka has extended this scheme for the III year successively and 622 beneficiaries have undergone surgery treatment for various illnesses in selected hospitals.\(^{13}\)

\(^{13}\) Selected Hospitals in Shimoga city under this Scheme are 1. Usha Nursing Home, 2. City Hospital, 3. Ravi Poly Clinic 4. Basweshwara Hospital & 5. Melige Hospital, Thirthahalli
6.7: FORESTRY

Forestry is community involvement project, through which day to day requirement of common people such as fuel, wood for basic needs and minor forest produce are grown. Further it also helps in conservation of soil and moisture and maintains ecological balance.

Social Forestry undertakes rising of gardens in school premises, hospitals and government institution premises and also in 'c' & 'd' class lands of rural areas. It also aims at raising nurseries through schools and decentralised nurseries. The project is implemented through district sector programmes and central sponsored schemes

The scheme started since 1981 and up to 97-98, 3551.73 hectares of plantation were raised and handed over to respective gram panchayats. In 1998-99, 370 hectares of plantations was raised and will be handed over to respective gram panchayats after 3 years of maintenance. The district has 7 government nurseries with a capacity to raise 22 lakhs of saplings per year.

Social Forest - List of Nurseries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Nursery Name</th>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Sapling Raised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>Central Nursery, Shimoga</td>
<td>1 Hect</td>
<td>3.90 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>Kuruvalli Nursery</td>
<td>1 Hect</td>
<td>2.80 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhadravati</td>
<td>Kooralakoppa Nursery</td>
<td>1 Hect</td>
<td>3.50 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>Sharmanavati Nursery</td>
<td>1 Hect</td>
<td>2.15 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>Jambagaru Nursery</td>
<td>1 Hect</td>
<td>2.15 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>Kalenahalli Nursery</td>
<td>5 Hect</td>
<td>4.00 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>Soraba Nursery</td>
<td>1 Hect</td>
<td>3.50 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schemes of the Department:
- School Nurseries
- Forestry & environmental project for eastern plains
- Western Gnat Development Programme
- Employment Assurance Schemes

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6.8: AGRICULTURE

Department of Agriculture aims at transferring the new technology evolved at laboratory/Agriculture research stations to the farming community. An agriculture assistant a basic level extension worker is placed in each of the gram panchayats to drive home the new technology to the farmers and ensure the adaptation to the maximum extent possible. Shimoga district falls under agriculture zone 7 & 9. Zone 7 consists of Shimoga, Bhadravati & Shikaripur taluk while zone 9 has Sagar, Thirthahalli, Hosanagar and Sorab taluks. Annual normal rainfall of the district is 1805.5mm. South west monsoon starts normally from 2nd week of June and peak precipitation will occur during July and August months.

Rainy season [Kharif] is the main cropping season in the district and paddy is major food crop, which occupies about 70% of the cultivable area, followed by maize. Total cultivable area under agriculture crops is 1.85 lakh hectares. Around 0.30 lakh hectare is covered during summer, out of which 0.26 lakh hectares is irrigated by Bhadra, Gondi & Tunga and remaining area by tanks. The production is over and above the requirements of the district with regards to cereals (3.80 lakh tons). But shimoga falls behind in meeting the requirement of the shimoga population with regards to pulses and oil seeds (i.e.0.07 & 0.056 lakh tons respectively).

The department implements 11 district sector schemes and 19 state sector schemes. Through these schemes, the farming community of the district will be given seeds, P.P.Equipments, agricultural implements, tillers, tractors, hi-tech implements bio-fertilizers, gypsum etc at subsidised rates. Demonstrations of new technology in farmers’ fields are also being conducted. The department is also takes up soil and water conservation programmes.

Schemes of the Department;

- Integrated Cereals Development Programme
- National Pulses Development Programme
- Oil Seeds Production Programme
- Maize Development Programme
6.9: VETERINARY & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry has been playing a pivotal role in the life of farmers in the rural parts, who predominantly depend on agriculture as their main occupation. It is providing them a continuous supporting income generating activity, especially to marginal and small farmers. Even the agricultural labours have been benefited by this activity. Hence veterinary Service occupies an important role in helping the rural farmers in generating additional income.

Animal care services, Artificial insemination programmes, breeding of good animals by artificial insemination using local breed animals are the basic services that are provided through animal husbandry services. Further procurement milk through milk societies, creation of milk routes and cattle breeding farms are the other supportive services that are being offered. Encouragement is also given to rear Giriraja birds and poultry farming.

The district has 159 Veterinary service centers (Hospitals/Institutions). The total numbers of different animals are as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cows</th>
<th>Mixed Breed cows</th>
<th>Buffalos</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>577063</td>
<td>33628</td>
<td>194004</td>
<td>13905</td>
<td>58759</td>
<td>1366</td>
<td>569479</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Programmes:

Cattle Health management:- The Officers and the Staff of the department in the district are actively participating in the various departmental activities including treatment of animals and preventive mass vaccination programmes.
Mobile Veterinary Clinic:– There are seven mobile veterinary clinics running in the district with five veterinary officers, driver and D group working in it.

Infertility Cattle Camps and free checkup centers:– A village is selected in each Gram Panchayat of the district and infertility camps were conducted. Latest information about cattle farming was provided to the farmers & group discussion were held in these camps. In all 40 cattle health checkup camps, Infertility Camps were conducted in the district during 2004-05.

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme: Under (RPES) this scheme one Assistant Director & one driver is working with the sole aim of preventing and eradicating rinderpest disease. The R.P. vaccination is 100% complete in the district with no reports of R.P. outbreaks. One day R.P. eradication training programme was conducted in each taluk of the district during 2004-05 and the Farmers and Members of Sthree Shakthi Sanga were educated on the disease.

Poultry Development: Poultry extension centre is working under the control of Shimoga Veterinary Hospital has been given the target of rearing 3000 Giriraja chicks during 2004-05.

6.10: SERICULTURE

Sericulture is one of the important rural agriculture based industry. The main aim of sericulture department is to provide employment and financial aid to the backward communities, landless labourers. On an average 13 people are provided employment for a period of one year per hectares of mulberry saplings. Sericulture is involved in two different activities.

- Rising of Mulberry Saplings
- Rearing of Silk worms.

The district has 459 Agriculturists who are growing Mulberry in 186 villages covering an extent of 192.45 hectares. Silk worm rearing is carried out in specially designed sheds. The worms will produce cocoons in 28-30 days.
Schemes of the Department:
- Providing Advisory services, demonstrations and publicity to farmers
- Provide support to control various crop diseases
- Provide incentives for bi-volatile cocoon
- Provide subsidy for construction of rearing and reeling sheds
- Provide assistance in shoot rearing system to rearing houses
- Women demonstration farms

6.11: INLAND FISHERIES

Shimoga district has abundant in land water resources, which help the fishing activity to a great extent. Fishing culture is helping the people
- For food
- For employment
- In entertainment & sports
- For decoration
- For income generation

The district has 206 big tanks, 4210 small tanks besides reservoirs, rivers and canals for the development of fishing activity. 28878 people are engaged in this activity. The district has a capacity of rearing 3 lakhs fish seed production and has a capacity of producing one lakh metric ton of fish every year.

Fishery development programmes are being undertaken by Zilla panchayat, through state & district sector programmes, central schemes and centrally sponsored schemes.

Schemes of the department:

State Plan - ZP Sector;
- Inland fisheries - construction of fish farms
- Fish seed production, rearing & distribution
- Subsidy for fisheries requisites and construction of fish ponds

Centrally Sponsored programmes - ZP Sector;
- Assistance to central fish farmer development agency

Special programme is also implemented in special component plan & tribal sub plan to encourage SC/ST people in fishing activity.
6.12: INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO

Shimoga district has as on 31.3.2000, there is 9779 number of small scale industrial units with an investment of Rs.11715.90 lakhs, employing 41000 persons. Agro based industries and Automobile based industries and the Engineering based industries are the prominent ones in the district. The average investment per unit is about Rs.1.30 lakhs and the employment per unit on an average is 4 persons. The maximum investment is made under the ‘food and beverages’ sector followed by the general Engineering/mechanical products. Likewise, the employment provided is also more from Food & Beverages sector followed by General Engineering/mechanical sector. There are four industrial estates accommodating 179 industrial sheds. The district has three (3) Hydro-electric projects.

The foundry units in the district have been very successful in producing quality products. They have been manufacturing components for automobile sector, electric motors etc. Some of them have been exporting their products that have obtained ISO certification.

The minerals available in the district are limestone, white quartz, Manganese, Kaolin & kainite. Under the rural artisans’ category, there are units like traditional carpentry, black smithy, leather crafts, pottery, beekeeping, stone cutting, handlooms, agarabathi and sandal carving etc. There are about 13126 artisans spread over the entire district under various crafts. Among these, sandalwood articles have brought number of awards to the district. These products have been displayed in various trade fairs and exhibitions. Some articles are being exported through KSHDC.

Agriculture including animal husbandry has been the major contributing sector for the income of the district. The district has abundant non-cultivable & fallow land available which can be effectively used for starting industries.

6.12.1: Large & Medium Industries:
1. Visveswaraya iron & steel ltd
4. M.N. Pickles Industry
6. Bharat foundries

6.13: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Shivamogga, one of the twenty nine [29] districts of state of Karnataka is constituted with seven taluks viz., Shivamogga, Bhadravati, Sagar, Thirthahalli, Sorab, Hosanagar, & Shikaripura. Prior to 1997 the district was inclusive of Honnali & channagiri Taluks

Shimoga, as per traditional derivations, the name pertains to Lord Shiva (‘Shiva - Mukha’ - Face of Shiva, ‘Shivana - Mogu’ - Nose of Shiva, ‘Shivana - Mogge’ - Buds of flowers meant for Shiva). According to the legend, the place had the ashram of the famous sage ‘Durvasa’ who was noted for his sharpness of temper. He used to keep on the oven a pot boiling with sweet herbs. Once, some cowherds, who chanced upon it, tasted the beverage out of curiosity and called the place 'Sihi- Moge' (Sweet Pot), which was later called as ‘SHIMOJA’. In the wake of giving importance to the etymology of the word the state government of Karnataka has requested the central government along with other popular places to re-nomenclature Shimoga as shivamogga.

Remains found in the district disclose that man was resident in the area in those early times. In 1881, two early stone-age tools were discovered in a 'Shingle bed' at Nyamati, at a short distance from the Tungabhadra River. They were bifacial pebble tools made of quartzite, one with a rounded working edge and the other with a pointed working edge.

Some Neolithic sites were noticed and uncovered at:
- Guddemaradi on the bank of Tunga river near Shimoga city
- Nilaskal near Nagar in Hosanagar taluk
- Kundadri hill near Agumbe in Thirthahalli taluk
- Yeddegudde near Thirthahalli

14 District of Shivamogga was reconstituted during J.H.Patel as chief minister of Karnataka.
15 Bangalore as Bengaluru, Mysore as Mysuru, Mangalore as Mangaluru, Belgaum as Belagavi
• Ashoka nagar, Anaveri and Nagasamudra in Bhadravati taluk
• Three Iron Age megalithic sites, with different megaliths, have also been found in the district, at Nilaskal in Hosanagar taluk and Shimoga, which have menhirs\(^\text{16}\), and at Arehalli in Thirthahalli taluk, which has portholed burial chambers.

This part was the dominions of the Maurayas in the 3\(^{rd}\) century. Later a branch of Satavahanas held sway over. The Kadambas of Banavasi ruled the western part & the Gangas of Talakad administered the eastern part in the 4\(^{th}\) century. In 6\(^{th}\) century Chalukyas of Badami subdued both the Kadambas and the Gangas, who however continued as feudatories of the former. Later the Gangas lost a major portion. Principality was established at Humcha by Santara Deva, a Jain chieftain during 7\(^{th}\) century. The Rastrakutas of Malakhed established their suzerainty in 8\(^{th}\) century. During 10\(^{th}\) century Banavasi along with some other parts were added to Ganga kingdom by the Rastrakutas in recognition of help rendered by the Gangas in defeating the Cholas. The Hoysalas became powerful by 11\(^{th}\) century. As a result of several wars between the Hoysalas and the Sevunas (Yadavas) of Devagiri, the northern parts were held by the latter for some time. In 12\(^{th}\) century Kalachuris were in power for only a short period. Belagutti was the capital of a principality during this time and also later. Hoysalas power came to an end; the district became part of Vijayanagar Empire by 14\(^{th}\) century. Araga was the capital of a province under Vijayanagar. At the beginning of 16\(^{th}\) century the house of Keladi Nayakas (also called Ikkeri or Bidnr Nayakas) established themselves in this area. There was also a small principality of Basavapatna in the east of the district. In 1763, Haider Ali captured Bidnur, capital of Keladi nayakas, and as a result, this district along with other areas of their kingdom was annexed to Mysore. After 1799, during the early period of Wodeyars of Mysore, the Nagar Naujdari included the Shimoga & Kadur\(^\text{17}\).

\(^{16}\) Pre-historic monumental monoliths.
\(^{17}\) www.kar.nic.in/zpshimoga. visited on 7.9.2009
6.13.1: Historical perspective of local self-governing institutions in Shimoga district

From early times Karnataka had a rich heritage in local self-governing institutions keeping in harmony with changing socio-economic & political conditions. The old time institutions were self-created by the conscious acts of the local people & were not bestowed from above. The earliest village assemblies are found in the Ganga inscriptions of 6\textsuperscript{th} century AD & these assemblies were associated with mostly by the heads of the families from all castes, who used to assemble periodically & discuss all local public issues. The executives of the village assemblies were men of different professions (vrithis) & the chief executive was known as Gowda/Patel whose number varied according to the extent of the area, & these Gowda had to share all responsibilities including the powers to try petty criminal cases. These assemblies also continued under the Hoysalas & the Vijayanagara rulers. These activities were fostered from the beginning of the Ganga rule till the wodeyars of Mysore. Old Mysore princely state of wodeyars under British regime was under sway between 1858-1947.

During the British period, the self governing bodies entrusted with the task of undertaking various development activities specially in providing rural communication, health & sanitation, education facilities, to begin with the areas other than the municipal limits came into being in 1862 when the municipal administration commenced in the princely Mysore state in accordance with the Government of India Act 1850. Before the formation of District local boards which got the legal status of self governing institutions under the provisions of Mysore local Boards Regulation II of 1902, there were institutions called local fund circles for each district presided over by chief Revenue officer of the District comprising of non-official members & officials like the senior Assistant commissioner, executive Engineer, civil surgeon & all

\textsuperscript{18} Gazetteer of India, Karnataka state, as cited by Dr Ramesh. Op cit, 255
\textsuperscript{19} After 1799, during the early period of Wodeyars of Mysore, the Nagar Naujdari included the Shimoga & Kadur
Amildars of the Taluks were also its ex-officio members. Under the Mysore local Boards Regulation II 1902 rural local bodies with district boards, taluk boards & panchayat unions were established. The district boards headed by the deputy commissioner also comprised the senior district officers of the department of revenue, Medical relief, Engineering & Education as ex-officio in addition to some non-officials appointed by the Government. The Taluk Boards used to consist of 12 members. The District boards maintained schools & dispensaries & looked after roads in the interior parts in addition to sanitation & public health. The term of office of the non-official members of District boards was three years & they used to meet not less than four times a year. The local boards Regulation of 1902 was amended by the regulation of 1911.20

On the basis of the recommendations made by two separate committees of 1914-15 headed by M.Kantharaj urs & C. Srinivas Iyengar to remedy the defects of these institutions so as to make them resourceful & active, The local Boards & village panchayat Act VI of 1918 was passed which was a major landmark in making these institutions more vigorous than before. This was the first exclusive law to govern the local Boards as a whole, which provided for the establishment of village panchayats with more powers. According to the Act, 1918 representation was given to important communities on District & Taluk boards. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was the president of ‘Shimoga district board’. As a part of all-India policy of British Government, embodied according to the provisions of Government of India Act 1919, the control of Government on local Boards was further relaxed.

After 1918, the resources of District board improved considerably by additional allotment from local cess & assignment of Maharaja of Mysore collected in non-panchayat areas. The district roads earlier constructed from the general revenue were transferred to District Boards for up-keep & all measures to promote health & public convenience were carried out by the District

20 Gazetteer of India, Karnataka state, as cited by Dr Ramesh. Op cit, 256
Boards. Under 1918 regulations local Board were also entrusted with certain non-obligatory functions like irrigation, drinking water, encouragement of industries & promotion of Agriculture.

The Regulation of 1927 abolished the Taluk Boards enabling the District Boards to devote their attention to the development of larger local interest in the district & Panchayats too lost their control of supervision from district Boards. During 1928-29, the franchise & right of contesting elections was extended to women\(^{21}\) while under the Regulation of 1918 women neither had voting rights nor they were permitted to contest for the elections to the District Boards but they were nominated as members in each of the district Boards including Shimoga.

Since the passing of the Elementary Education Act, 1930, the management, control & financing of elementary education was entrusted to local Boards from July 1931. By 1930, every District Board in the state of Mysore had an elected president & vice-president & representation of officials & nominations to the boards were reduced considerably. The term of the members of the Board was reduced to four years. During the period of 1940-50, further developments were marked by greater efforts to place rural local bodies in particular on sound footing, more democratic, & closely & effectively associated with development work. In old Mysore area including Shimoga district, a number of schemes like concentrated propaganda Hobli drive (1942) & training of rural workers (Grama sudharaka ) etc, were introduced through the executive order(1947).\(^{22}\)

Before the introduction of Modern village panchayat system as a local administrative unit in the princely state of Mysore area, the sanitation aspect of the village was looked after by the health department under village sanitation Regulation in 1898. In 1914 a scheme known as village improvement scheme was initiated by Sir M.V.Visveswarya the then divan of Mysore. The

\(^{21}\) 'State of Mysore' was the first state in India to give voting power to women in entire India.
\(^{22}\) Gazetteer of India, Karnataka state, as cited by Dr Ramesh. Op cit, 257.
introduction of Village panchayats & local Board regulation of 1918 marked the beginning of establishing regular village panchayats on statutory footings. Accordingly, village panchayats were to be constituted for each village or Group of villages with separate resources & a nominated chairman. The right of election was allowed in certain cases of satisfactory progress. Some selected panchayats were invested with powers under the village courts, Forest panchayats, Tank panchayats & supervision over village elementary schools.

Later in 1927, by the enactment of Mysore District boards Regulation III 1926, which abolished Taluk Boards, placed the panchayats under the direct control of local revenue officers(Tahsildar), instead under administrative control of district Boards. Accordingly, Amildars were given powers to control & supervision of panchayats.

6.13.2: Freedom movement

In 1930-31, a successful Satyagraha was offered by women at ‘Hechche’ in Sorab taluk of the district for recovery of properties of satyagrahis, purchased at government auctions in a neighboring taluk of North Kanara. Poet Kuvempu (Dr. K.V. Puttappa) from this district and several others wrote powerful patriotic lyrics voicing the freedom urge of the people. In August 1927 Gandhiji along with C. Rajagopalachari and Gangadhar Rao Deshpande visited Shimoga, Bhadravati, Thirthahalli and Sagar taluks of Shimoga district, in order to give a fillip to nationalist movement and constructive programme. From 17th August 1942 onwards, a display of great courage and defiance was showed by people of ‘Esooru’ village of Shikaripur taluk. ‘Esooru’, a village was the first to protest against British rule in the district. Everyday processions were carried out round the village with slogans like 'Do not pay taxes', 'Cut down teak trees and wires', 'Burn the account books of Gouda and shanbhogues'. On 25th September when the village officer came for collection of assessment and preparation of pahani, their registers were seized by the

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23. Gazetteer of India, Karnataka state, as cited by Dr Ramesh. Op cit, p.258
village youths. The next day the villagers put up a sign board which declared that theirs was a freedom-village. A 'parallel Government' of youngsters was setup.

During the freedom struggle public of shivamogga were first to respond to the call of Mahatma. Senior leaders of the district like Mr. S.V. Krishna Murthy Rao former deputy speaker of Lok sabha, Mr.H.S. Rudrappa, Former Minister of Karnataka, & president of Raita sanga (1980) Mr.S.R. Nagappa Shetty Ex-MLA and a great social worker and others strived hard to achieve the aspirations of Mahatma & started educational institutions as a mark of victory over alien rule by 194824.

However, the development of panchayats after the independence including the appointment of Venkatappa committee (1949) & D.H. Chandrashekarakiah committee (1953) & the development after the reorganization of states & enactment of various panchayat Raj law till date25 is also made applicable to district of shivamogga.

6.14: COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Co-operative Movement played a significant role in development the Socio-Economic life of the rural and urban folks in the district. It eliminates the exploitation from the money lenders and middlemen. Department of Co-operation is having a specific aim and objective in improving the co-operative sector in all walks of life of the people. The registrar shall act as friend, Philosopher and guide in the sector, beside registration, control and supervisors of the Co-operative Institutions. District department is headed by Deputy Registrar of Co-operative societies. Each sub-divisions headed by Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

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24 National education society has started educational institutions & small scale industries
25 Chapter-2 Evolution of legal structure of panchayat Raj institutions in Karnataka
There are 961 different types of Co-operatives in the district of which 805 are working, 81 are defunct and 75 are under liquidation. Taluk Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat, State Government, NCDC and NABARD provide financial assistance in the form of share capital, loan and subsidy through their annual action plans.

District co-operative central bank, Shimoga through Primary Agricultural Co-operatives (PACS) provide advancing seasonal agricultural operational loans, Medium term loans to the farmers. PACS are collecting deposits, provide banking facilities and implements the government sponsored schemes effectively and efficiently.

Primary Co-op. Agriculture and development banks (PCARDB) advances long term loans such as Minor irrigation, Sericulture, Horticulture, Diary, Tractors, Tiller and for non-agricultural activities in creating assets to the farmers. Processing co-operatives played a vital role in primary marketing facilities to the farmers produce like, fruits, vegetables, flowers, Areca nut and milk by fixing reasonable rates and also adopt modern technology in the sector.

Co-operatives take steps to organise self help groups for poorest among the poor, to develop their living standard and generate self employment, Consumer Co-operative Societies, House Co-operative societies, Non agricultural credit Co-operative Societies and urban banks paid special attention in providing basic needs.

District Co-operative union and state co-operative federation played a vital role in promoting co-operative education, such as member education, leadership, training to the office bearer and co-operative awareness in general. It runs the coop. training college by conducting G.D.C i.e. basic knowledge about the co-operatives and management, Women Coop. Project wing is sponsored by N.C.U.I in promoting women self employment training, organisation of self help groups and provided information about the schemes available in different depots and also co-ordinate their activities.
6.15: POLITICAL ACTIVITY

There has been a significantly hectic political activity in the region & had consequently been affected by the changes that have occurred in at the state & national level. There has been an alert political participation of the masses responding to the urgency of the socio-political circumstances, which exercise influence all over the region.

Sri Kadidal manjappa-thirthahalli [1965] was the freedom fighter & advocate who became chief minister of Karnataka hails from this region. Sri Sarekoppa Bangarappa-soraba [1991] a socialist & Advocate from this region to occupy the seat of chief minister. Another socialist & advocate from channagiri of then Shivamogga district Sri J.H Patel became a popular chief minister. Sri B.S. Yediurappa-shikaripura occupied the seat chief minister by 2009. Thus, four representatives of the people of this district excelled to the top position in Karnataka’s’ political sphere.

Beside these, Naxal activities could be traced in malnad region particularly in interior forest region of Thirthahalli taluk.

6.15.1: Member of parliament- Sri B, Y RAGAVENDRA

6.15.2: Members of legislative assembly:
1. SRI K.G KUMAR SWAMY- SHIVAMOGGA [RURAL]
2. SRI. B.K.SANGAMESHWAR- BHADRAVATHI
3. SRI. K.S ESHWARAPPA-SHIVAMOGGA
4. SRI. KIMMANE RATNAKAR-THIRTHAHALLI
5. SRI. B.S YEDIYURAPPA (CHIEF-MINISTER: 2009)-SHIKARIPURA
6. SRI H.HALAPPA-SORABA
7. SRI GOPALKRISHNA BELURU-SAGARA

6.15.3: Members of legislative council
1. SRI D.H.SHANKARA MURTHY- GRADUATE CONSTITUENCY
2. SRI. MIR AZEEZ AHMED- LOCAL AUTHORITIES
3. SRI. GANESH KARNIK- TEACHERS CONSTITUENCY
The Deputy Commissioner is head of the district administration. The collectorate consists of various branches headed by Shirstedars or Managers who are responsible for supervision, guidance and overall management of work in their branch. Every branch consists of First Division Assistants and Second Division Assistants among them all work of the branch is divided.

There are various officials both at the district level and at the taluk levels to assist the Deputy Commissioner. They include the Assistant Commissioner's (Sub-Divisional Magistrate), Tahsildar, Shirstedars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Accountants.

The “Deputy Commissioner Court” deals with cases pertaining to Revenue Appeals, Revenue Miscellaneous (KLR Act, 1964), Prohibition of transfer of Certain Lands cases (PTCL Act, 1978) and inam cases (Inam Abolition Act). One SDA and Manager of Judicial Branch assist the Deputy Commissioner by doing back office work.

The office of deputy commissioner has many sections & each section functions with co-ordination with one another. They include:

**Administrative section** which deals with the matter relating to vacancies, appointment, pay & allowances, transfer & promotions, postings, retirements, classification, control & appeals personal deposit accounts, Audit reports, dairy & business statistics.

**Revenue section** deals with jamabandhi, demand collection & balance (DCB), land grants, land acquisition, land conversion, PTCL- Prevention of transfer of certain lands, appeals, land reforms cases, mines & minerals, & regularization of encroachments.

**Election section** deals with election matters pertaining to lok sabha, vidhana sabha, vidhana parishat, all local body elections such as Gram panchayat, Taluk panchayat, & Zilla panchayat, Municipalities, APMC & other...

**Municipal section** deals with all Municipal matters including service matters, progress made under various schemes like swarna jayanthi, shahari Rozgar yojana(SJSRY), integrated development of small & medium towns (IDSMT), water supply schemes, housing schemes & slum area development.

**Muzarai section** deals with construction & renovation of Muzarai temples, appointment of Dharmadarshies & payments to Archaks’ (Tasdik & annuity) Salary, Aradhana schemes.

**Census Section**: This section deals with census matters.

**Judicial Section**: This section deals with judicial matters such as Law & Order (Section 144 etc.,) issue of licenses for Arms and Ammunitions & Cinemas. **Miscellaneous Section**: This section deals with NSAP, OAP, PHP, MPLAD and other Schemes. It also deals with meeting statistics, PWD works, and issue of income and caste certificates, House Rent Control (HRC) and other miscellaneous matters of Revenue Department.

**The district is divided into two divisions & seven Taluks.** The Sagar Sub-division covers the Sagar, Sorab, Shikaripur & Hosanagar, whereas the Shivamogga Sub-division include the shivamogga, Bhadravati, & Thirthahalli Taluks.

The office of Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate is located in the heart of Shimoga City near Gandhi Park & just opposite to National College of law. The office is just a furlong distance away from the Railway station. The office is a three storey building with various offices located inside the building. At the ground floor the District Treasury and Assistance Commissioner's Office Shimoga are located.
6.17: SHIVAMOGGA CITY ‘NAGARA SABHA’

Shimoga Nagara sabha came into existence by 1964\(^{26}\) as local self-government\(^ {27}\). Shimoga city is widespread over an area of 50 sq km covering 35 wards. Each ward is represented by a councilor in Nagara Sabha. The population of Shimoga city in accordance with 2001 census was 2, 74,352. There are 140224 men & 134128 women. Literacy rate is of 88% in case of men where as women is of 79%.

Shimoga city is a taluk as well as District head quarter. The city is situated on the banks of river Tunga in the southern part of Karnataka. The Nagara Sabha was converted into a corporation by 1992 during the chief minister ship of S. Bangarappa. However, de-notification was issued later in this regard. Once again there is such a move to declare Shimoga as corporation & Cabinet of Karnataka has given its nod for the same.

6.18: SHIVAMOGGA URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY [SUDA]

For an overall development & to keep neat & tidy, the environment of shivamogga city, the Government of Karnataka, had constituted ‘city improvement trust board’ [CITB] 1980. This was re-nomenclatured as SHIVAMOGGA URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY-SUDA. This authority functions under the Karnataka city development rules 1987. This Rule applies to all the central places as well as the main towns or cities of Karnataka. The main objective of the shivamogga urban development authority has been to develop shivamogga city in a planned way to make it a beautifully planned city, with housing & distribution of the sites to the people, permitting the private enterprise & to give permission to start construction of houses. This authority is having departmental programmes over the various parts of the city.

\(^{26}\) Karnataka Municipality Act
\(^{27}\) Shimoga ‘pura sabhe’ was established in 1901.
6.19: LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The system of local Government is an elemental strategy of decentralization as implemented in India on the basis of popular democracy. As it depicts looking after all the local affairs of various local needs & facilities essential, the panchayat system has 4000 years of antiquity, the system was & still is an important organ of our society. Before independence, Shivamogga was a part of the princely state -Mysore under Wodeyars dynasty which was under the British sovereignty. Self-governing institutions were started by 1862. An important step by 1874 was district local fund committee in Mysore state was constituted. For the development of the rural villages, for the first time local boards were implemented in the year 1877 with an intention to collect land revenue. Such boards started functioning & looking after budget use of money inculcating developmental activities in order to have a control over these boards the central board had started in the year 1899 at state level.

The system of local self-Government is an elemental strategy of decentralization implemented in India as the basis of democracy as it shows looking after all the local affairs of the various local needs & facilities essential. The system was & still is an important organ of our society.

6.19.1: Panchayat Raj institutions

The main objective of panchayat Raj institutions is to provide powers to the citizens, administrative decentralization, providing independence & integrated rural development etc. After the reorganisation of the Karnataka state, the integral panchayat Raj rule is being implemented since the year 1960. This system includes the three tier structure pattern. In the rural area, Gram panchayat, at the taluk level taluk development board & in each district a district development committee. First two structures having the elected representatives whereas in the district committees contain a District Assembly

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28 Baburaya, op cit p, 174.
29 Local fund was constituted by then.
& the state legislative council to represent the district. To make the overall & considerable implementation the panchayat rule has been implemented in the year 1987 under the then Karnataka panchayat Raj Act 1983. The new institutions of self governance under this Act were mandal panchayats, taluk panchayats & Zilla Parishad.

Under the 1983 Act Nyaya panchayat could not function properly. In this system, the ground level Mandal panchayats & the higher level Zilla parishads only had the elected representatives. The taluk panchayat committees were not having many special powers. These was functioning just like advisory committees. The Zilla parishads in the district had a tremendous power & most of the developmental activities were performed by the Zilla parishad & Mandal panchayats. The mandal panchayat were very big in size than the Gram panchayat. Normally the village having 8-12000 of its population would have the mandal panchayat. There were 2500 mandal panchayats, approximately in the state of Karnataka.

State of Karnataka was the first to implement the provisions of 73rd constitutional Amendment 1992. Karnataka panchayat Raj Act 1993 was enacted on 10.5 1993. The Karnataka panchayat Raj Act 1993 establishes a three-tier panchayat Raj system in the state with elected bodies at Gram, Taluk and district level for greater participation of the people & for more effective implementation of rural development programmes. Under this, Gram panchayat, taluk panchayat, & the Zilla panchayat have to be constituted by elected members.

The three-tier panchayat Raj system is based on the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the figures have been published.
6.20: INSTITUTIONAL FRAME WORK OF GRAM, TALUK, & ZILLA PANCHAYAT IN DISTRICT SHIVAMOGGA

The Deputy Commissioner under the general order or special orders of the Government may declare any area comprising a village or group of villages having a population not more than seven thousand to be panchayat area. He may after previous publication, declare such area as a panchayat area for the purpose of Karnataka panchayat Raj Act, 1993, & also specify its head quarter.

Under section 119(1) & 158(1) of Karnataka panchayat Raj Act, 1993, for each taluk there shall be a taluk panchayat & for each district there shall be a Zilla panchayat having jurisdiction over the entire taluk & district respectively. The constitution of a Gram panchayat, Taluk panchayat & Zilla panchayat which includes elected members, ex-officio members etc., & their participation in the proceedings of & voting rights have been discussed.

6.21: GRAM PANCHAYATS

The Gram panchayat is an institution, which can be traced since the time immemorial. It is an important fundamental institution of Panchayat Raj system. The Gram swaraj, Sva-rajya, can be explored through this institution only. As rule speaks at present, for a population of 5000-7000 a village or villages together shall be with a Gram panchayat.

Under the Karnataka panchayat Raj Act 1993, 5645 gram panchayats have been established & on an average, each gram panchayat has a population of 5300. Elections to 5645 Gram panchayats were held in December 1993. They consists of elected members each representing about 400 people. The elected representative period is five years & its specialty in the rural level is that the election will be on the non-party lines. Under section 5 of Karnataka

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30 Chapter-5: Efficacy of panchayat Raj laws for constituting legal structure & functioning of panchayats
31 A Gram panchayat is constituted for a population not less than 5000 & not more than 7000 area or group of villages will be considered as a panchayat area, & there will be one member for every 400.sec.4. K.P.R Act 1993.
32 1991 census.
panchayat Raj Act, 1993, a Gram panchayat shall consist only of elected members. The Gram panchayats to be headed by Adhyaksha & upadhyaksha elected from among the members.\(^{33}\)

The seats are reserved for the scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, women & backward class not only for contesting in the election but also for the office of Adhyaksha & upadhyaksha. There will be one third reservation for women. The post of president & vice-president are also on reservation basis by means of rotation. In Shivamogga district there are 267 Gram panchayats.

The provisions relating to election process with the relevant case laws have been discussed in chapter-5: Efficacy of panchayat Raj laws for constituting legal structure & functioning of panchayats.

6.21.1: The salary & allowances payable to Adhyaksha & Upadhyaksha & members

The salary & allowances payable to Adhyaksha & Upadhyaksha & members of all Gram panchayat members are governed by The Karnataka panchayat Raj (Honorarium of Adhyaksha & Upadhyaksha of Gram panchayat) Rules 1994 & The Karnataka panchayat Raj (Traveling allowances & daily allowances to Adhyaksha & Upadhyaksha & members of Gram panchayat) Rules 1994

The salary, allowances & other facilities under the above said rules are as follows;

1. Honorarium: (per month)
   (i) Adhyaksha- Rs 300/
   (ii) Upadhyaksha- Rs150/

These salary & allowances are necessary so as to enable them to serve their constituency without any financial burden.

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\(^{33}\) Sec, 45 .K.P.R. Act 1993.
### TABLE

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<th>Railway journey</th>
<th>First class</th>
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<td>Incidental charges for railway journey</td>
<td>Rs 14 per every 24 hours of journey</td>
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<td>Journey/Travel to the places where bus or other public facilities are not available</td>
<td>40 paisa per km.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Dearness allowance</td>
<td>Rs 35/- per day at Bangalore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs 25/- in other places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bus traveling allowances</td>
<td>As per the rates prescribed for Railway traveling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.21.2: Staff of Gram Panchayat

Every Gram panchayat shall have a whole time Secretary who shall be an officer of the Government & shall draw his salary & allowances from the Zilla panchayat fund. The Secretary shall perform all the duties & exercise all the powers imposed or conferred upon him by or under the Act, 1993 or any rules or by laws made there under.\(^{34}\)

The Government may, by order, specify the staffing pattern, the scales of pay & mode of recruitment of staff of Gram panchayats. The Gram panchayat after the appointment of employees shall submit the list of employees for approval to chief executive officer with their designation & salaries & allowances payable to them for carrying out the duties imposed upon the Gram panchayat by or under this Act.\(^{35}\) In making appointments the appropriate authority shall reserve posts for SC, ST & for the socially & educationally backward class of citizens in the same manner & to the same extent as is applicable for the recruitment to posts in the state civil services.\(^{36}\)

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\(^{34}\) K.P.R.Act, 1993, sec111(1) & (2)  
\(^{35}\) Ibid , sec 112(1)& (2)  
\(^{36}\) Ibid, sec 113(1)
The Secretary may, by order, fine suspend or withhold the increment of any employee appointed by the Gram panchayat. The Gram panchayat may also reduce in rank, remove or dismiss any employee appointed by it. However, an appeal shall lie against an order passed by the secretary under section 113(2) to the executive officer & against an order passed by the Gram panchayat under section 113(3) to the chief executive officer & whose decision shall be final.

Under section 111 of Karnataka panchayat Raj Act, 1993 every Gram panchayat shall have a whole time secretary who shall be an officer of government. It is for the smooth & effective administration of Gram panchayat a provision for whole time secretary has been provided. However, in practice all the Gram panchayats does not have whole time secretary. There are two types of secretary. i.e. Grade-I & Grade-II. However, in the absence of specific provision for panchayat services under Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, The Government of Karnataka has adopted the following procedure to recruit the secretaries to various Gram panchayats.

Seventy percent of the grade- II secretaries were appointed by direct recruitment from the cadre of stipendiary graduates & thirty percent of were recruited by giving promotion to Bill collectors who have completed 10 years of service. Twenty percent of grade-I secretaries were directly recruited & sixty percent were filled by giving promotion to grade-I secretaries & the remaining twenty percent were filled by deputation from revenue department.

The Gram panchayats with the prior approval of chief executive officer have been permitted to appoint the following persons & pay their salaries from the gram panchayat fund for carrying out the duties imposed upon the gram panchayat by or under this Act, 1993. They are; & their normal salary is as follows:

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37 K.P.R.Act, 1993, sec, 113(2)
38 Ibid, 113(3)
39 Ibid, sec 113(4)
40 It is dependant on the income of Gram panchayats
1. Bill collector - Rs 700/ to 1500/
2. Attender - Rs 400/ to 900/
3. Pump set mechanic - Rs 400/ to 1000/
4. Sweepers - Rs 200 to 400/

Rule 4 of Karnataka panchayat Raj (Application of Gram panchayat fund) Rules 1994 allows the Gram panchayat to incur expenditure from gram panchayat fund for supply of clothing for Gram panchayat employees analogous to Group-D employees of the Government in accordance with the rules for the time being in force for supply of uniform to such officials.

As observed & the opinions expressed by people in general lot of abuse of power by secretary & misuse of funds can be seen in most of the Gram panchayats. Though there is a statutory framework to perform the duties, there are failures & inaction by the higher officers in the panchayat system. For the effective administration the people must be made to be vigilant by means of education on their right to information, & observance of transference Act in Administration.

The panchayat is supposed to meet once for a two months. The Government is giving grant of minimum 5 lakhs at present for each panchayat. This amount should be utilized for providing measures like electrification, water supply, rural hygiene, sanitation etc.

The Gram panchayats are depending on state Government for financial Assistance. The Gram panchayat can collect taxes under various provisions. They may be house tax, water tax, recreation tax, tax on vehicles, & tax on open land, taxes on fares & on markets. Each panchayat has its own fund under its control.

6.21.3: Functions of Gram Panchayat

As per Rule, the Gram panchayats are supposed to perform 30 different functions, & departmental activities. Some of the important are;

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41 K.P.R.Act, 1993 sec. 206 as mended by 2003

The functions of Gram panchayat are specified in schedule- I read with section 58 of the Act, 1993 & the provisions relating to the meetings of Gram panchayats has been discussed in detail along with case laws in chapter-5: Efficacy of panchayat Raj laws for constituting legal structure & functioning of panchayats of the present study.

Every Gram panchayat shall constitute the following committees by election;

1. ‘Production committee’ for performing functions relating to agricultural production, animal Husbandry & rural industries & poverty alleviation programmes,
2. ‘Social justice committee’ for performing functions relating to:-
   a) Promotion of educational, economic, social, cultural & other interests of the scheduled caste, scheduled Tribes & backward classes,
   b) Protection of such castes & classes from social injustices & any form of exploitation,
   c) Welfare of women & children

3. ‘Amenities committee’ to perform functions in respect of education, public Health, public works & other functions of the gram panchayat.42

Each committee shall consist of not less than three & not more than five members including Adhyaksha & Upadhyaksha, as the case may be. The Adhyaksha shall be ex-officio member & chairman of production & Amenities committee. The Upadhyaksha shall be the ex-officio member & chairman of the Social justice committee; provided that Social justice committee shall consist of at least one member who is a woman & one member belongs to Schedule caste or Schedule Tribe.

42 K.P.R. Act, 1993, sec 61(1)
Each committee shall be competent to co-opt in such manner as may be prescribed, members of farmers clubs, Mahila mandals-Sri Shakti sangas, Yuvaka mandals & other similar bodies recognized by the Government. A representative of co-operative societies in the panchayat area shall be co-opted to the production committee. The rights & duties of the co-opted members shall be such, as may be prescribed. The standing committee shall perform the functions referred to above to the extent the powers are delegated to them by the Gram panchayat. The Gram panchayat may also appoint one or more committees other than those specified in section 61 & such committee shall be competent to co-opt in such manner as may be prescribed such of the residents of the panchayat area.

The rationale to have the standing committees is to help the gram panchayat in its administration. However, it is not clear from the provisions that whether the reports, findings, suggestions etc., of these standing committees are mandatory on Gram panchayats.

The Karnataka panchayat Raj Act, 1993 provides that every Adhyaksha or Upadhyaksha of gram panchayat shall be deemed to have vacated his office if a resolution expressing want of confidence in him/her is passed by not less than two-third of total number of members of Gram panchayat at a meeting specially convened for the purpose. The procedure & other matters relating to motion of no-confidence against every Adhyaksha or Upadhyaksha of Gram panchayat has been discussed in detail along with case laws in chapter-5.

6.21.4: Gram Sabha

The Gram sabha has an important role to play in the Gram panchayat system. It includes all the voters of the village. It is supposed to meet twice in

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43 One who is not subjected to any of disqualification under section 12 of Karnataka panchayat Raj Act, 1993 & also in accordance with the Karnataka panchayat Raj (co-option of members of committee of Gram panchayat) Rules, 1994.
44 Ibid, sec 61(2A)
45 Ibid, sec 61(3)
46 Ibid, sec 61-A
47 Villager who is above the age of 18 & not disqualified is a voter.
a year. The president of panchayat will preside over this Sabha. The Gram sabha has the power to review the reports of the village panchayats & problems of the village will be discussed. The Gram sabha has the power to decide the beneficiaries of the Governmental facilities. It is prime responsibility of the Gram sabha, to plan a programme for maintaining livelihood & brotherhood, & to plan for adult education etc. It is a duty of the panchayat to bring in practice of Gram Sabah’s decision & see that it is implemented.

6.22: FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN ‘HOLALURU’ GRAMA PANCHAYAT

Holalur Gram panchayat is situated on the banks of river Tungabhadra. The Gram panchayat is situated 20 kilometers far from & to the east of Shivamogga city. The panchayat is having more than 10000 populations. There are about 900 houses in its jurisdiction.

Two Anganawadis, two primary schools, one higher primary school Two High schools, one government pre-university college & a private first grade Arts college is catering the needs of education of the inhabitants of the panchayat.

Gram panchayat head quarter is having telephone exchange, post office, hospital, veterinary hospital, a co-operative society & a nationalized bank. Public distribution system is arranged through a fair price shop. There are five self help groups for women & one for men. Drinking water is supplied through 18 water pumps & the tanks & two over head tanks.

The Panchayat is surrounded by Agricultural land having moderate rainfall. The soil is black cotton & red colour. Paddy, Sugarcane, areca nut & coconut are the crops grown in the panchayat area.

The panchayat area is culturally rich. The area is having temples & masjid where people offer pooja & celebrate festivals.
There are 12 elected members including Adhyaksha & Upadhyaksha in Holalur Gram panchayat. The Gram panchayat is having its own building beside the K.S.R.T.C. bus stand. The office of Gram panchayat is well furnished & equipped. It has Secretary, supported by an assistant, a computer assistant & a peon. Gram panchayat has constructed commercial complexes under various schemes. A well maintained market yard is also made use by the sellers & consumers.

This Panchayat is recognized as one of the actively functioning Gram panchayats of the district. The panchayat had its development particularly during the tenure of Sri, Mylarappa as its president, who later became the elected president of Zilla panchayat of Shivamogga district. The present\(^{48}\) president of Zilla panchayat also got elected from the Holalur Zilla panchayat constituency. The panchayat is vibrant in its activity for growth & development\(^{49}\).

The panchayat is holding the periodical meetings as well as emergency meetings as & when required. In every meeting, normally the resolutions passed in the previous meeting & their implementation is addressed & stock taking of what had happened or feed back is discussed. Applications submitted by the general public or requisitions given by them will be heard & they are disposed in accordance with rules & schemes of the state Government. Necessary instructions & Suggestions given by higher ups in the panchayat system are adhered for proper implementation of various programmes.

It had given financial assistance to its members in the year 2003-04 on the basis of a letter issued by the Taluk panchayat, Shivamogga. It had implemented pay scale recommended by the fifth pay commission to its employees. The panchayat has taken steps to collect tax, on buildings, lands, &

\(^{48}\) Sri Basavrajappa got elected on 21.8.2009

\(^{49}\) Researcher had the personal observation & experience of the development in this panchayat area as he was a key personnel in organising legal aid camps at, Sugur, Hanasavadi, Hadonahalli, & Holalur on behalf of National college of law, Shimoga. Being acquainted with the former president of Zilla panchayat Sri Mylarappa who hails from Holalur & Sri Basavarajappa of Bullapura of Holalur Zilla panchayat constituency who is the president elect by 21.8.2009 the researcher is in a position to depict the progress in this panchayat area.
property tax from the users & occupiers of the property. With the proportionate contribution from Zilla panchayat & Government the panchayat implemented drinking water supply facility.

Gram panchayat performed the following functions & exercised the necessary powers for the implementation of various programmes & schemes during 2003 to 2008. Viz

**Year: 2003-04:**

i. Gave financial assistance for the Repairing of the house of a poor & indigent person.

ii. Financial assistance to a girl from out of the gram panchayat fund.

iii. Improvement of electrical lines.

iv. Repaired the drainages

v. Health checkup programme for cattle.

vi. Financial assistance to self-help groups & allotment of site to a self help group.

vii. Nursery was started in co-operation with the forest department on the basis of benefit sharing.

viii. For the successful implementation of ‘Akshara dasoha’ financial assistance is given for the construction of kitchen room.

ix. Imposition of taxes on buildings on basis of the nature of the buildings.

x. Discussed the necessary of converting revenue land for the purposes of forming sites

xii. Houses were distributed under ‘Nava Grama Ashraya’ to the eligible persons.

**Year: 2004-05**

i. “Svacha Grama Yojana” was implemented. Under this toilets were constructed for house buildings as well as for the school to safeguard the health, environment & sanitation of the villagers.

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50 Mid day meal to school students by the government.
51 On the recommendation of Zilla panchayat.
52 Central Government scheme.
ii. Panchayat resolved not to permit for the commencement of a private dairy to collect milk from the villagers as the villagers were against to such proposal.

iii. A widow who does labour work was given a site & financial assistance to register the same in her name.

iv. A well was dug under S.G.R.Y\(^3\) Scheme for the Holalur village.

v. Temple premises was cleaned

vi. New pipe line for the supply of water was laid down & drainage repair was undertaken.

vii. Modification, correction & addition to voters list was under taken.

viii. ‘Bhagya jyothi’ scheme was implemented.

ix. Water & drainage facility to “Ashraya colony”

x. Urdu Higher primary school play ground was made good for play.

xi. Conservancy for the houses.

xii. Road repair was under taken.

xiii. Directions were given to librarian keep open & to be present in the library to provide books to the readers.

xiv. Directions were given also to the veterinary doctor s to give injections or vaxins to cattle which are suffering from disease.

xv. Scrutiny of applications for sites.

xvi. Purchasing of furniture for the Gram panchayat.

xvii. Took steps to eradicate mosquito & other insecticides which are affecting the health of the villagers.

xviii. Resolved to build commercial complex in the site of gram panchayat.

\textbf{Year: 2006 to 2009}

i. Gram sabha was called on 8.2.2006.

ii. Provided electricity facility to SC /ST colony

iii. “Gram Arogya Rakshana samiti” was formed to supervise health facilities.

iv. Distribution of Ashraya houses to 60 eligible persons.

\(^3\) Swarnajayanti Gram Rozgar yojana.
v. Drinking water facility to Ashraya colony

vi. ‘Suvarna Grama Yojana’ was inaugurated by extending financial assistance of Rs one lakh to High school.

vii. Order was passed to collect House tax & water tax from the villagers.

viii. Facility at bus stand was improved.

ix. Under ground drainage system was made good.

x. Evicted illegal shops in panchayat area & were fined.

xi. Resolved to request for the improvement of Hospital & also requested to the ministry of education for the commencement of residential High school, Science College at pre-university as well as degree level & for the commencement of a polytechnic.

xii. Unauthorized house buildings are regularized.

xiii. Adhyaksha & Upadhyaksha were elected on 24.9.2007.

xiv. Auditorium in the name of former panchayat Raj minister, Mr. Nazeer sabh with the financial assistance from Canara Bank & government.

One can trace most of the resolutions being implemented in the Holalur gram panchayat area. The gram panchayat is very much active in its functional approach for growth & development.

6.23: TALUK PANCHAYATS

The Taluk panchayat was constituted for each Taluk under section 119(1) of K.P.R.Act, 1993. This includes elected representatives, ex-officio members etc., & it covers taluk as well as rural places, concerned with rural villages except town municipal council. The eleven elected members of taluk panchayat formulated for each 10,000 population. It includes members of legislative Assembly & it has a president elected from 1/5th of Gram panchayats frequently for a year.

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54 Research assistance on Holalur Gram panchayat by Ms Anupama. LL.M., Advocate.
56 Baburaya, op cit, p, 181.
Reservation is given to SC/ST/OBC& women not only for contesting in the election but also for the office of Adhyaksha & upadhyaksha...District of shivamogga is having One Hundred nine [109] Taluk panchayat Members. The distribution of members- Taluk wise-is as follows.


6.23.1.: Standing Committees

Each Taluk panchayat shall have the following standing committees, namely;-
1. General standing committee
2. Finance, Audit & planning committee;
3. Social justice committee

The provisions of section 186(2) (2A) (3) (4) & (5) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in respect of election & formation of standing committees in taluk panchayat, within their territorial limit. The total number of members in each standing committee shall not exceed six members & executive officer is the ex-officio secretary of every standing committee.

The provision of section 187(1) & (3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in respect of functions relating to standing committees of Taluk panchayat (within their territorial limit) except the fact that under section 187(1) the general standing committee has additional powers in respect of water supply.

However, the finance, Audit & planning committee shall perform the functions relating to the finance of Taluk panchayat, framing of budgets, scrutinizing proposals for increase of revenue, examination of receipts & expenditure statement, consideration of all proposals affecting the finance of the Taluk panchayat & general supervision of revenue & expenditure of the Taluk panchayat & co-operation, small savings scheme & any other function relating to the development plan of the Taluk.

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57 K.P.R.Act, 1993. Sec 148(1)
58 Ibid, Sec 148(2)(2A)(3)(4) & (5)
59 Ibid, Sec 149(1)
60 Ibid, sec 149(2)
The provision of section 188(1) (2) & (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of procedure of each standing committee of Taluk panchayat (within their territorial limit) & executive officer who shall be ex-officio secretary may issue the notices & secure the attendance of the officer.  

6.23.2 Sitting fees & other allowances & salary to the members of taluk panchayat

For every Taluk panchayat member the sitting fee for a meeting is Rs 50/ & he shall be entitled to receive traveling & daily allowances at such rate as admissible to officers of the state Government belong to category-III under Karnataka civil service Rules from time to time. Adhyaksha of Taluk panchayat is paid a salary of Rs 1500/ per month & Upadhyaksha is paid Rs 1000/ per month. Adhyaksha & Upadhyaksha of Taluk panchayat shall be entitled to receive traveling & daily allowances at such rate as are admissible to executive officer of the Taluk panchayat, from time to time for the performance of his/her function as Adhyaksha or Upadhyaksha. Every Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha shall be entitled to receive a sumptuary allowances of Rs 300/ & Rs 200/ per month respectively.  

6.23.3 Staff of Taluk Panchayat

The state Government shall appoint a Group-A officer of the state civil services of or equal to the rank of the Assistant commissioner to be the executive officer of the Taluk panchayat. The Government shall post from time to time to work under every Taluk panchayat such number of officers & officials of Group A or B or C or D services of the state to serve under the Taluk panchayat as the Government considers. However, the Government has power to effect transfer of the officers & officials posted either within the Taluk to another taluk.  

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61 Ibid, sec 150(1)(2)&(3)
62 Source: taluk panchayat, Bhadravati.
63 The number of panchayat extension officers, junior engineers, first division assistants, programme assistants & second division assistants are subject to variation depending upon the work load of taluk panchayat.
64 K.P.R.Act 1993, sec 155
The provisions of section 197(1)(a) to (g) & (2) & section 198 (1)(2) (3) & (4) shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of function of Executive officer & his right to requisition records etc., (within his territorial jurisdiction) except the provision wherein an appeal shall lie from an order of Executive officer to chief executive officer (CEO).

The Executive officer shall on behalf of the Taluk panchayat execute agreement or contract in respect of matters, which he is empowered to carry out under the provisions of the Act, 1993. He may execute such contract or agreement up to such amount of value of contract or agreement as specified by the Government from time to time. In all other cases the executive officer shall execute contract or agreement only with the sanction of Taluk panchayat. Every agreement or contract entered shall be binding only if the said agreement or contract is executed in accordance with the provisions of the Act, 1993.

6.24: FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN ‘BHADRAVATI’ TALUK PANCHAYAT

Bhadravathi Taluk panchayat is situated on the banks of river bhadra. Taluk panchayat is having its office in old town, Bhadravathi. Bhadravathi Taluk panchayat functional approach could be traced through its various resolutions passed in the meetings held.

The Bhadravati taluk panchayat consists of the following members under section 120 of the Karnataka panchayat Raj Act, 1993.

1. Elected members—
2. lok sabha member-1
3. Member of state legislative Assembly-1
4. Member of council of states, if any-
5. Member of state legislative council, if any-
6. Adhyaksha of Gram panchayats-

Ibid., Sec, 156(1)(a) to (g) & (2) & 157(1)(2)(3)&(4)

270
Year: 2002-2008

Primary health centre building was constructed at ukkunda village. Quarters for the hospital staff is proposed at Antharagange. Grant of Rs 60000 was released to six beneficiaries for the purpose of purchasing bullocks. Taluk panchayat resolved to receive grants through corporation bank of Bhadravathi. Under the S.G.R.Y. scheme panchayat has prepared the project work for Rs 1.10 crore & received the grant for Rs 1.05 crore. Four Anganawadis were granted to have their own building.

Project proposal for Rs 2,37,740 was made by Department of Horticulture & the same was approved. Agricultural implements, Agro inputs are provided to five eligible poor farmers. Subsidy facility was extended to eligible persons.

Department of social welfare failed to get loan facility for SC/ST women from banks in view of non repayment of earlier loan amount.

Department of industries & commerce has selected 5 groups from the tandas66 of panchayat area for training them in sewing. However, there was lack of support in extending loan facility to them by the nationalized banks in view of non repayment of loan amount.

The grants under sarva shikshana Abhiyana was sanctioned for constructing toilets & drinking water facilities at 18 schools & some school buildings were also renovated. Four Anganawadi centers were constructed..................

This saga continues with works of the various departments but under the banner of Taluk panchayat.

66 Where the ethnic community, Lambanees are living i.e. normally separated from the village but within the revenue jurisdiction of the village. Clarification made by Dr. T.H. Narendra naik who did research studies on this ethnic community.
6.25: ZILLA PANCHAYAT

Zilla panchayat is a body constituted under the Karnataka panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The Zilla panchayat is a body corporate & is assigned a legal status. Its jurisdiction covers all the rural villages except city area. It has elected representatives representing lok sabha constituency, member of Rajya sabha, & the members of legislative assembly, & members of legislative council, There will be one elected member for each 40,000 population. There shall be 1/3 reservation for women.

6.25.1: Administration

As stipulated there should be one meeting at least once in two months. This meeting shall be presided over by the president of Zilla panchayat & copy of every resolution passed by Zilla panchayat shall be forwarded to the government. There is a provision for constituting five standing committees. They are General committee, Education committee, Health committee, Agriculture committee, & industry committee.

The president shall have supreme power on all the committees. In case of natural calamity he can release up to Rs 1 lakhs as compensation towards the affected. The district commissioner cadre officer will be the chief executive of the Zilla panchayat.

6.25.2: Staff of Zilla Panchayat

The official set of functionaries is headed by the chief Executive officer (CEO) who is not below the rank of the Deputy Commissioner of a district. If a suitable officer is not available for appointment as CEO the Government may for a period of three years from the date of commencement of the Karnataka panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 1998 appoint an officer of the Karnataka Administrative service (selection Grade) or an officer belonged to the

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67 K.P.R. Act 1993, sec 180
68 Ibid, sec196 (1)
development & local Government branch of the Karnataka General services holding a post in a Grade equal to that of the Karnataka Administrative service (selection Grade) as CEO of the Zilla panchayat.\textsuperscript{69}

The CEO shall be assisted by a chief account officer, chief planning officer & one or more deputy secretaries\textsuperscript{70}. The Government shall post from time to time to work under every Zilla panchayat such number of other officers & officials of the state Government (including any officer & officials appointed to such services from amongst person employed by existing local authorities) & officers of All India services as the Government considers necessary.\textsuperscript{71} However, the Government has power to effect transfer of the officials so posted either within the district or from one district to another\textsuperscript{72}.

For smooth functioning & administration of the zilla panchayat office, an officer designated "Chief Executive Officer" is appointed by the state government to carry out administration of Zilla Panchayat. Chief Executive Officer is designated head of department for all the department offices within the Zilla panchayat. He is assisted in the discharge of his duties by Senior Officers in the Zilla Panchayat.

1. Deputy Secretary (Development)
2. Deputy Secretary (Administration)
3. Chief Accounts Officer
4. Chief Planning Officer
5. Council Secretary

6.25.3: Functions of chief executive officer

Subject to the General Powers of the Adhyaksha of Zilla panchayat\textsuperscript{73} the CEO shall perform the following functions;

i) Exercise all the powers specially imposed or conferred upon him by or under this Act, 1993 or under any other law for the time being in force.

\textsuperscript{69} Proviso inserted by Act no 29 of 1998.
\textsuperscript{70} K.P.R.Act 1993, sec 196(2)
\textsuperscript{71} Ibid, sec196 (3)
\textsuperscript{72} Ibid, sec196 (4)
\textsuperscript{73} Ibid, sec193
ii) Control the officers & officials of, or holding office under, the Zilla panchayat subject to the General superintendence & control of the Adhyaksha & such rules as may be prescribed.

iii) Supervise & control the execution of all works of the Zilla panchayat.

iv) Take necessary measures for the speedy execution of all works & developmental schemes of the Zilla panchayat;

v) Have custody of all papers & documents connected with the proceedings of the meetings of the Zilla panchayat & its committees,

vi) Draw & disburse money out of the Zilla panchayat fund, &

vii) Exercise such other powers & discharge such other functions as may be prescribed.

The chief executive officer shall on behalf of the Zilla panchayat execute agreement or contract in respect of matters, which he is empowered to carry out under the provisions of the Act, 1993. He may execute such agreement or contract up to such amount of value of agreement or contract as specified by the Government from time to time. In all other cases the chief executive officer shall execute agreement or contract only with the sanction of Zilla panchayat. Every agreement or contract entered shall be binding only if the said agreement or contract is executed in accordance with the provisions of the Act, 1993.

6.25.4: Finance

Zilla Panchayat has its own panchayat fund, which include;
1. Grants from the government\textsuperscript{74},
2. Loans,
3. Loan recoveries,
4. Wealth tax,
5. Tax on various services,
6. Interest

\textsuperscript{74} Central as well as state Government.
6.26: SHIVAMOGGA ZILLA PANCHAYAT

Shimoga Zilla Panchayat is a body constituted under the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The Zilla Panchayat is a body corporate and is assigned a legal status. The Zilla Panchayat is entrusted with execution of development schemes, providing civic functions in rural areas and looking after the duties of the government delegated in respect of certain departments as per the schedule of the Act.

Zilla Panchayat Office is situated in the heart of Shimoga city. The office is spread over an area of 1 acres of land. The campus has 3 buildings of which one being an historical structure, the other an modern architecture structure. The office is easily accessible from railway station, city bus stand, DC office, S.P Office and other offices.

The Zilla panchayat structure and activities are categorised into six important elements as listed below.


Shimoga Zilla Panchayat is an elected body constituted of the following members

1. 31 Members are elected from geographically demarcated constituencies from within the rural areas of the district.
2. All the Members of Parliament of the district
3. Members of The State Legislative Assembly & the State Legislative Council
4. The Adhyaksha of the seven(7) taluk Panchayats in the district

Adhyaksha is elected from amongst the directly elected members of the Zilla panchayat. The Adhyaksha is the executive head of the Zilla panchayat and chairs all the meetings of the Zilla panchayat.

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75 Basavraj Of Bullapura representing Holaluru has been elected as president on 21.8.2009
Upadhyaksha is elected from the directly elected members of the Zilla panchayat. The Upadhyaksha is deputy to the Adhyaksha.

The Shivamogga Zilla panchayat consists of the following members under section 159 of Karnataka panchayat Raj Act, 1993.

1. Elected members - 31
2. Lok sabha member - 1
3. Vidhana sabha (state legislative assembly) members of the district - 7
4. Vidhana parishat (state legislative council) members of the district - 3
5. Rajya sabha (council of states) members of the district -
6. Presidents of Taluk panchayats -

6.26.1: Sub-Committees

The Shivamogga Zilla panchayat performs the key role of co-ordination with important committees. The Zilla panchayat shall have five standing committees headed by five chairmen.

Each standing committee shall consist of such number of members not exceeding seven including the Chairman as specified by the Zilla panchayat elected by the members of the Zilla panchayat from amongst the elected members. The election of members of standing committee shall be held as soon as, may be after every general election of member of Zilla panchayat or on its reconstitution or establishment under this Act or immediately before the expiry of the term of office of the members of the standing committee, provided that social justice shall consist of at least one member who is a woman & one member from either the scheduled castes or scheduled Tribes whichever has more number of elected members. The term of office of every member of the standing committee shall be twenty months from the date of his election or till he ceases to be a member of Zilla panchayat, whichever is earlier.

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76 T.Ramanayak has been elected as vice president on 21.8.2009
77 K.P.R.Act 1993, sec 186(2)
78 Ibid, sec 186(2A)
The Adhyaksha shall be the ex-officio member & chairman of Finance, Audit & planning committee. The Upadhyaksha shall be the ex-officio member & chairman of the General standing committee. The other committee shall elect the chairman from among their members. No member of the Zilla panchayat shall be eligible to serve on more than two standing committees.

The Chief Executive officer the ex-officio secretary of the general standing committee & he shall nominate one of the deputy secretaries as ex-officio for each of the remaining standing committee. The chief executive officer shall be entitled to attend the meetings of all the standing committees.

The Zilla panchayat shall have the following five standing committees;

1. General standing committee

The general standing committee shall perform functions relating to the establishment matters & functions relating to communications, building, rural housing, village extension, relief against natural calamities & allied matters, & all miscellaneous residuary matters.

This committee takes into account, administrative subjects & all the important matters & duties of the staff. It issues the guidelines regarding the disciplinary activity of the staff. It decides on the matters related to transfer & distributes the matter of importance & dispatches them.

It is concerned with the matters of C & D category staff, their appointment, transfer, their behaviours with non-officials, approving the salaries of the employees appointed by the Gram panchayat. It also looks after the rents of the government buildings, approving the Gram panchayats resolutions & the demands made by the standing committees of the gram panchayats. Secondly, this committee also discusses & decides about the

77 K.P.R.Act 1993, sec 186(3)
78 ibid, sec 186(4)
79 ibid, sec 186(5)
80 ibid, sec 187(1)
increasing resources of the panchayats by increasing the taxes such as water tax, house tax, & the tax on shops & others whichever it feels necessary.

2. Finance & Audit committee:

The Finance & planning committee shall perform the function relating to;

i) The finance of the Zilla panchayat, framing the budgets, scrutinising the proposals for increase the revenue, examination of receipts & expenditure statement, consideration of all proposals affecting the finance of the Zilla panchayat & General provisions of the expenditure of Zilla panchayat;

ii) The plan priorities, allocation of outlays to developments, horizontal & vertical linkages, implementation of guidelines issued by the Government, regular review of planned programmes, evaluation of important programmes & small saving schemes.

It also takes note of the new proposals not included in the annual report for the preceding year to be proposed in the forthcoming year. This committee also combines the Gram panchayats planning, besides preparing the annual activities to be undertaken, on the basis of the matters of importance. The committee has also taken decisions related to the small savings & the district development planning & matters related to its implementation.

3. Social Justice Committee

This committee performs for the development of the SC/ST & the backward classes, for their social, economic & educational development. It protects them from social injustice all other forms of exploitation. The committee also provides free tailoring training to the women belong to the SC/ST community. It also provides the scholarships for hostel inmates & financial assistance to the Anganawadi & Balawadi centers. The decisions of

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83 K.P.R.Act 1993, sec 187(2)
84 ibid, sec 187(3)
this committee are unanimously taken & with the approval of Zilla panchayat members.

4. Education & health committee

This committee looks after the development of the primary & high school education. The committee is in charge of all educational activities of the Zilla panchayat. It undertakes the planning of education in the district with in the frame work of National policy & the state plans. It observes the standards of performs & its activities. The committee survey & evaluate the educational activities of Zilla panchayat. The committee performs such other duties pertaining to education, adult literacy & cultural activities as the Zilla panchayat may assign to it. It also decides on matters of education such as admission of the children, increase of schools, construction of the new school buildings & appointment & transfer of the C& D group of employees.

It also performs functions related to health & family planning. It also has functions regarding matters of health, including the construction of the hospital, supply of the medicine & drugs, X-ray machines, appointments of Nurses (ANMs) & Doctors on contract basis. It undertakes visits to the medical hospitals taking care of pregnant woman & newly born children as decided by the members. All the decisions are taken unanimous.

5. Agriculture & Industrial Committee

This committee prepares the scheme for the production of Agriculture, the use of fertilizers, besides functions related to animal husbandry, silk cultivation, fisheries, & forestry. It also functions related to the agricultural matters like the supply of seeds, fertilizers, supply of water & the satisfactory prices for the procurement for the farmers involved in the agricultural productions. It also includes the supply of the fodder to cattle’s & buffaloes in case of its scarcity & also looks after veterinary hospitals, the staff & the medicines in these hospitals. It decides on matters like the growth of the milk.

K.P.R.Act 1993, sec 187(4) (a) to (d)
productions, providing of crop loans to the farmers, purchasing cattle & buffaloes.

It also performs functions relating to village & cottage industries & for the promotion of industrial development of the district.\textsuperscript{86}

The standing committee shall perform the functions referred to above to the extent the powers are delegated to them by the Zilla panchayat. The committee shall perform in respect of matters assigned to them such additional duties, as may be prescribed.\textsuperscript{87}

The Zilla panchayat may frame regulations relating to election of members of committees, conduct of business therein, & all matters relating to them. The chairman of every committee shall in respect of the work of that committee be entitled to call for any information, return, statement or report from the officer of the Zilla panchayat & to enter on & inspect any immovable property of the Zilla panchayat or any work in progress concerning the committee.

Each committee shall be entitled to require attendance at its meetings any officer of the Zilla panchayat who is connected with work of the committees. The Chief executive officer shall under instruction of the committee, issue notice & secure the attendance of the officer.\textsuperscript{88}

\textbf{6.26.2: Departments under the jurisdiction of shivamogga Zilla panchayat}

The State Government has placed certain departments at the district and sub-district level under the direct administration control of the Zilla panchayat. Departments are categorised as per the work sectors. Following are the various departments coming under the jurisdiction of shivamogga Zilla panchayat;

1. Zilla panchayat, Shivamogga
2. All Taluk panchayat offices
3. The health department
4. The women & child welfare department

\textsuperscript{86} K.P.R.Act 1993, sec 187(5)(a) to (c)
\textsuperscript{87} ibid, sec 187(6) & (7)
\textsuperscript{88} ibid, sec 188(1)(2)&(3)
5. The minority & Backward classes department
6. The Education department
7. The irrigation department
8. The veterinary & Animal Husbandry department
9. The district Adult Education department
10. The industry & commerce department
11. Small scale & textile department
12. The sericulture department
13. The Zilla panchayat engineering department
14. Indian medicine department
15. The forestry department
16. The marine & fisheries department
17. The department of youth & services
18. The planning of World Bank
19. The department of Agriculture
20. The social welfare department
21. The soil, sands & ground water.

6.26.3: Zilla Panchayat Budget

Zilla panchayat receives funds from the state government & the central government for running the development administration & implementation of different development schemes. The Zilla panchayat does not have independent sources of revenue or taxation. The funds received can be classified into

i. Plan funds
ii. Non-plan funds &
iii. Extra budgetary resources.

Plan funds for state schemes and non-plan funds are released in a monthly basis to Zilla panchayat, drawn and kept in a specially created Zilla panchayat fund. The funds for centrally and centrally sponsored schemes are usually released on quarterly or on half yearly basis. For the Zilla panchayat schemes, the ZP re-releases the funds to the implementing departments. For the implementation of taluk panchayat and gram panchayat schemes, funds are released to them by ZP.

PLAN FUNDS: These funds are received both from state and central government for execution of development schemes and creation and maintenance of new infrastructure. The execution of central and centrally sponsored schemes is to be executed within the plan budget.
Similarly, the execution of Special component plan (SCP) for welfare of scheduled castes and Tribal sub plan for welfare of scheduled tribes is included in this budget. The operation and maintenance of schools, hostels and residential schools which are newly created is also done under the plan budget. Execution of new works under water supply, minor irrigation, and roads is also done under plan funds. The total budget for the year 2009-2010 is 13606.56 lakhs, which includes the state plan support of 9222.11 lakhs and central allocation of 4348.45 lakhs.

The financial allocation in respect of centrally & central sponsored schemes to the overall state plan support for the district is fixed by the government on the basis of:

- Population
- Backwardness, as determined by number of specified criteria.

**NON-PLAN FUNDS:** Non-plan budget is provided for the committed expenditure for different institutions within Zilla panchayat and maintaining infrastructure created since inception. About 75% of non plan allocation goes towards salaries of personnel working different departments, the bulk of it being that of teachers in education department. Apart from salaries, the maintenance of roads, irrigation tanks, certain buildings, maintenance and feeding charges for non plan hostels, residential schools is also included in this budget. Some amount is also earmarked for purchase of drugs to rural health institutions.

**Extra budgetary resources:** Unlike plan and non-plan funds, which are determined at the beginning of the year, the extra budgetary resources are released by the state government and other agencies for execution of their schemes depending on fund availability at their end. Prominent among extra budgetary resources are funds for implementation of rural housing schemes like Ashraya, Dr.Ambedkar housing, rural sanitation, and state sector funds for school room construction and repairs.
6.27: FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN SHIVAMOGGA ZILLA PANCHAYAT

The general body of Zilla panchayat, The Adhyaksha & the standing committees are the three levels involved in the functioning of non-officials of a Zilla panchayat. The Zilla panchayat shall perform the functions specified in schedule-III\(^89\) of the K.P.R. Act 1993.

The work of Zilla Panchayat can be divided into following sections

1. Development section 2. administration section 3. accounts section 4. planning section 5. Council section

Development Section headed by Deputy Secretary (Development), this section is concerned with execution of all rural development schemes, water supply schemes, Minor irrigation works, road works and other developmental works.

Apart from coordinating the activities of various development departments coming under Zilla Panchayat administration, the Zilla panchayat is entrusted with the responsibility of executing all rural development schemes of central government and the state government. Also, rural water supply works form an important responsibility of the Zilla panchayat. Rural housing is another important sector. Execution and maintenance of village roads, of Minor Irrigation tanks having command area of less than 40 hectares is also entrusted to Zilla panchayat. Monitoring of activities of Taluk Panchayat and Gram Panchayats is also assigned to Zilla Panchayat.

The Government has introduced various development schemes for development of rural areas and improving the living standard of people living in the rural areas. The information about various development schemes and works, the objectives of the schemes, and the implementation details should reach the targeted people.

\(^89\) Appended
6.27.1: Rural Water Supply Scheme

Providing rural drinking water supply is one of important functions of the Zilla Panchayat system. As per the revised norms laid down by the Government, 75 Liters per capita per day (LPCD) of safe potable drinking water has to be provided to each habitation. Wherever the water supply is lower than the norms, augmentation of water supply is to be taken up. Drinking water has to be provided within 1/2 km of the habitation.

The execution of the new water supply schemes/works is done by the Zilla panchayat Engineering Divisions which function under the direct control of the Zilla panchayat. The operation and maintenance of existing water supply schemes is the responsibility of the gram panchayats. The Government gives an annual grant to the Gram Panchayats to maintain the water supply and sanitation in the panchayat limits.36 villages in the district have been selected for providing water supply and sanitation under Integrated Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (IRWSS) project under the assistance of World Bank. The execution of this works is done by the ZP World Bank Engineering Division.

Type of Water Supply Schemes: (WSS):

Piped water supply (PWS): This type of WSS is taken up for a habitation of 1000 population in Maidan area and 600 population in Malnad area. This consists of a source, rising main, overhead water reservoir, and distribution system.

Mini Water Supply (MWS): This type of WSS is taken up for a habitation of 500 population. This consists of a source, rising main and distribution cisterns.

Bore wells / Open wells: These are taken up for small habitations.
Statues of Water Supply Schemes Functioning in the District are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>Number of Piped WSS</th>
<th>Number of Mini WSS</th>
<th>Bore wells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripura</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>462</strong></td>
<td><strong>635</strong></td>
<td><strong>6054</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.27.2.: Housing Schemes
The Government is implementing Ashraya, Dr.Ambedkar and Indira Awas Yojana [only in rural areas] housing schemes for the economically weaker section in rural and urban areas of the state. Zilla panchayat is implementing this scheme in rural areas.

**INDIRA AWAS YOJANA:** A Person whose income is below Rs11800/- is entitled to be a beneficiary under this housing scheme. The action plan will be prepared on the guidelines issued by government from time to time. The selection of beneficiary for the all the above housing schemes will be through gram sabhas.

**DR. AMBEDKAR HOUSING SCHEME:** Scheme is aimed to provide a house to a houseless SC/ST person whose annual income is less than Rs.11800/-. The unit cost of the house is Rs.20000/-. The whole scheme is on subsidy pattern. This Scheme is being implemented by the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRHCL) from 2000-2001.

The district target for 2001-2002 is **553** households for SC's and **160** for ST's The taluk wise breakup is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravati</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorab</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASHRAYA YOJANA: This scheme will provide house to houseless persons whose annual income is less than 11800/- in the below mentioned ratio

The beneficiaries are selected in the Gram sabha. The unit cost of a house is Rs.20000/- which is met out by Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited.

- Rs.10000/- Housing Subsidy
- Rs.10,000/- Loan from HUDCO other than SC:ST beneficiaries
- Rs.10,000/- Social welfare department subsidy for SC/ST beneficiaries.

Source: Rural Housing Scheme Report

6.27.3: Minor Irrigation

Irrigation may be defined as the process of artificially supplying water and soil for raising crops. It is a science of planning and designing an efficient, low cost, economic irrigation system tailored to fit natural conditions. It is engineering of controlling and harnessing the various natural sources of water by construction of dams and reservoirs, canals, pickups and other works and finally distributing the water to agricultural fields.

Water is evidentially the most vital element in the plant life. Water is naturally supplied to the plants by nature through rains. However the total rainfall in a particular area may be either insufficient or ill imbed. In order to get the maximum yield it is essential to supply the optimum quantity of water and to maintain correct timing of water. This is possible only through a systematic irrigation system, by collecting water during the periods of excess rainfall and to release it to the crops as and when it is needed.

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### TANKS, PICKUPS and ANICUTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Tanks</th>
<th>Pickups and Anicuts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>Achkat Area(Hect) Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIMOGA</td>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>4451.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bhadravati</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>551.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>7019.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1072</td>
<td>12021.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAGAR</td>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>6248.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>8160.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soraba</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>4423.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shikaripur</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>8154.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2344</td>
<td>26985.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>3416</td>
<td>39006.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.27.4: Roads & Bridges

Efficient communication system is an essential infrastructure to improve the living conditions of rural mass. Through a good road network, growth of rural economy, increase in agricultural production, providing good marketing facility, growth of rural industries, providing of health, educational, social and cultural facilities to rural people is possible. As such on all weather roads to each village becomes a basic necessity. Rural development department, through Zilla Panchayat aims to provide this communication system effectively. The formation of roads, improvements on the surface of the existing roads and maintenance of these roads are vested with Zilla panchayat. Taluk panchayat will take up the work of formation of roads in harijana wadi and asphalting of roads in village limits. At present the district has 251 Kms of ODR\(^0\) and 1375 Kms of VR\(^1\). There are 2918 Kms of roads which were formed under various plans, yet to be notified as VR's in the district.

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\(^0\) 'Other District Roads'  
\(^1\) 'Village Roads'
Out of the above Roads 891.56 Kms are asphalted, 1894 Kms are metalled and remaining 1058 Kms are Kuchha Roads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Taluk</th>
<th>O.D.R</th>
<th>V.R.</th>
<th>Un-Notified</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>B.T.</th>
<th>W.B.M.</th>
<th>Kacha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>14.40</td>
<td>120.40</td>
<td>372.80</td>
<td>507.60</td>
<td>93.76</td>
<td>330.74</td>
<td>83.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravathi</td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>100.30</td>
<td>265.50</td>
<td>375.40</td>
<td>106.40</td>
<td>233.30</td>
<td>35.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirthahalli</td>
<td>134.80</td>
<td>309.10</td>
<td>351.55</td>
<td>795.45</td>
<td>317.78</td>
<td>288.63</td>
<td>189.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagara</td>
<td>35.90</td>
<td>247.10</td>
<td>403.40</td>
<td>686.40</td>
<td>103.60</td>
<td>199.70</td>
<td>383.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosanagar</td>
<td>46.50</td>
<td>201.60</td>
<td>470.00</td>
<td>718.10</td>
<td>86.40</td>
<td>221.70</td>
<td>410.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikaripura</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>165.50</td>
<td>277.30</td>
<td>442.80</td>
<td>76.00</td>
<td>201.50</td>
<td>165.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorab</td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>230.80</td>
<td>777.30</td>
<td>1017.70</td>
<td>107.63</td>
<td>418.21</td>
<td>491.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Report of Progress]

6.27.5: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Rural Connectivity is a key component of Rural Development in India. Rural roads contribute significantly to generating increased agricultural incomes and productive employment opportunities, along side promoting access to Economic & Social Services. However, even today only about 60% of the villages/Habitations in the country are connected by Roads.

Keeping in view the socio-economic benefits accruing from providing road connectivity to villages in rural areas, the Govt. of India has launched the 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana'.

This PMGSY Scheme seeks to provide road connectivity through good All-weather roads, to all Rural Habitations with a population of more than 500 persons by the year 2007 (i.e. end of 10th plan).

The PMGSY Scheme covers only 'Other District Roads' (ODRs) and 'Village Roads' (VRs). In this Scheme the new formation and upgradation of Roads will be taken up. For implementation of this Scheme District Rural Road Plan was prepared in the district level and taluk level.

At a first instance during the year 2000-2001, 81 Kms Length of 23 Roads have been taken up and works are nearing completion. For this amount
of Rs.377.65 Lakhs has been sanctioned out of which Rs. 342 Lakhs has been Spend.

For the year 2001-2002 and 2002-2003, 43 Roads of Length 129.20 Kms for the outlay of Rs.762.00 Lakhs has been approved, for which Rs.354 Lakhs has been released to Zilla Panchayat for Execution of work.

This Scheme is implemented by Zilla Panchayat Engineering Divisions and Land Army on allocation basis.

6.27.6: Swarna Jayaniti Sarojgar Yojana [SGSY]

SGSY has been launched from April'1999. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment such as organisation of the poor into self help groups, training, credit, technology infrastructure and marketing. SGSY will be funded by the centre and the state in the ration of 75:25.

The objective of SGSY will be to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line in 3 years by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit & government subsidy. It would mean ensuring that the family has a monthly net income of at least Rs2000/-. Subject to availability of funds the effort will be to cover 30% of the poor families in each block during the next five years.

6.27.7: Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana [JGSY]

JGSY is dedicated entirely to the development of rural infrastructure at the village level and to be implemented by the village panchayats. Village panchayat will have the sole authority for preparation of annual action plans and their implementation including the power to execute works with the approval of gram sabha. This programme will also provide for special work to be taken up for the benefit of weaker section of the society.

The primary objective of the yojana is to create demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at village level and
assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective is to generate supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas. The programme will be implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the centre and the state in the ration of 75:25. 25% of the annual allocation will be earmarked for SC's and ST's individually beneficiary schemes as a special safe guard for the weaker section of the community.

All works that result in creation of durable productive community assets can be taken up under the programme as per the felt need of the area/people by the village panchayat. Priority shall be given in the following order.

- Infrastructure for SC's/ST's habitation.
- Infrastructure support for SGSY
- Infrastructure required for supporting agricultural activities in the village panchayat
- Community infrastructure for education, health & roads
- Other social, economic & physical infrastructure

[Report of Progress]

6.27.8: Nirmal Karnataka (Rural Sanitation)

The status of sanitation normally indicates the health condition of people living in the society. State government has given top priority to develop environmental sanitation and health communication strategies. Since 1994-95 the rural sanitation scheme was planned and since 2nd October 1995 the same scheme is implemented as Nirmal Grama Yojana in the state. It is planned to cover 30% [20 lakh Families] in the state under this scheme by 2000 on subsidy pattern.

People who are below poverty line and desires of having individual household latrines with subsidy component shall be given priority. Identification of beneficiaries shall be done by Grama panchayats. Public Institutions such as Schools, hostels, PHC’s, Anganawadis can also avail the benefits of this scheme. The year 1999-2000 was declared as the year of "Water & Sanitation" by government of Karnataka.
6.27.9: SWACHA GRAMA YOJANA [SGS]

'Swacha Grama Yojana' a Unique Programme launched by the Govt. of Karnataka aims at providing clean environment in the village limits. This programme incorporates five important features. They are

* Paving of internal Roads/Streets in the village.
* Construction of Drains for disposal of silage / storm water.
* Providing of community compost yards and shifting of manure pits to outside village limits.
* Providing smokeless chullas for all households.
* Construction of individual household latrines, Community latrine compels and school latrines.

The main criteria of this yojana are;

a) Total estimated Project Cost is Rs. 20.00 Lakhs. People participating in preparation plan and cost sharing by the people. People should take the responsibility of contributing 10% of the project cost. Also they should take the responsibility of maintenance of the project after completion. Only that Gram Panchayat which will abide by these conditions is eligible to participate in this yojana.

b) Those Gram Panchayats willing to participate in this Yojana should deposit 50% of the people contribution i.e., Rs.1.00 Lakhs with Zilla Panchayat and register their willingness.

c) As per the guidelines issued by the Govt. of Karnataka, the Swacha Grama Samitis has to be constituted for each selected village. As per Govt. Circular S.G.S. consist of following members.

i. Gram panchayat-Adhyaksha [SGS], ii.Zilla panchayat constituency member as permanent invitee, iii. Taluk panchayat constituency member as permanent member, iv. Head masters of High/Middle/primary schools, v. Nurse [ANM], vi. Anganawadi workers, vii. Junior Engineer, Gram panchayat Secretary,

92 Govt. of Karnataka accorded its approval to this yojana vide order No. RDP.146:RWS(1)2000 Bangalore dated 20.10.2000.
d) Gram Panchayats should resolve by discussing in Swacha Grama Samitis that the entire cost of maintaining the project will be met by collecting Taxes - Collected from villagers.

e) Gram Panchayats should accept to clean the public toilets daily, cleaning of roads at least once in a week and to clean drains at least once in a fortnight.

f) Gram Panchayats should ensure cleanliness around public fountains, cisterns and hand pumps and to see that water is not stagnant around this. Also they should accept to test water quality at least once in a year.

g) Gram Panchayats should ensure that no manure pits, garbage's are located near dwelling places and a guide be issued to this effect and should agree to shift the manure pits to outside village limits within 3 months from the sanction of the project.

h) Gram Panchayat should prepare an annual budget to main roads, drainages, community compost manure pits and community latrines.

Detailed Guide Lines to Select the village.
- Preparation of project estimate and community contribution from Swacha Gram Samiti.
- Maintain Swacha Grama fund.
- Implement Swacha Grama works.
- Utilise Swacha Grama and its related funds are issued.

Govt. of Karnataka has approved 28 villages in Shimoga district. Karnataka Land Army Corporation is implementing this yojana in the district.

6.27.10: Employment Assurance Scheme

Creation of employment opportunities has always been an important objective of development planning in India. The relative higher growth of population and labour force has led to an increase in the volume of unemployment and under employment from one plan period to another. The five year plans aimed at bringing employment into sharper focus with the goal of reducing unemployment to a negligible level within the next ten years. Such an approach is necessary, because it is now realised that larger and efficient use

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93 Reservoir or tank for water
94 Vide circular No.RDP 146 RWS(1)2002 dated 27-12-2000 and further amendments to this guidelines are issued in the circular dated 16-04-2002.
of available human resources is the most effective way of alleviating poverty, reduction in inequalities and sustenance of reasonable high pace of economic growth.

The crux of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is that those who are in need and are seeking employment will get assured wage employment for 100 days during the lean agricultural season.

The primary objective of the EAS is creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line. The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development.

The programme will be implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on Cost sharing basis between the centre and states in the ratio of 75:25.

In Shimoga district the schemes was started during 1996-97 and at the first phase only four taluks i.e. Hosanagar, Shikaripur, Sorab and Thirthahalli were covered. Later on during 1997-98 all the 7 taluks were brought under this scheme. Formerly the taluks were classified as "C" blocks and were entitled Rs.50 Lakhs grants per taluk and action plan were prepared for Rs.75 Lakhs/Taluk. However the guidelines of this scheme were revised with effect from 1.9.1999 and the allocation of funds is based on the rural population [Report of Progress]

**Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP):** is being implemented in 5 taluka's of Malnad Region in Shimoga District. These taluks are; Shivamogga, Thirthahalli, Hosanagar, Sagar, & Shikaripur.

An important aspect of Western Gnat Development Programme in shimoga is that major works in Social Forestry, Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation and Horticulture sector have been undertaken on a watershed basis, with an integrated approach.
An action plan for Rs.190 lakhs for the year 2001-2002 has been prepared keeping in view of the objectives and guidelines of Western Ghat programme, with a view of maintaining ecological balance, through eco-restoration, eco-preservation, and eco-development.

While selecting the scheme in each sector, the following objectives have been kept in view:

- Maintaining ecological balance
- Preventing genetic diversity
- Preventing ecological damage caused by human interaction
- Basic life support to the people
- Conservation and development of resources

Hence adequate funds have been provided for the year 2001-2002 for the eco-development of the region by implementing the programmes in the sectors viz Minor irrigation, Social Forestry and Soil Conservation (including flood control and creation of potential irrigation), which helps in water conservations, increases water table which led to green revolution, and helps even in summers season to get water facilities to the western Ghat people, domestic and wild animals during summer. It also prevents soil erosion.

Stress has been given to sectors like social forestry, horticulture; it is made possible to provide incoming generating activities to the poor people of western ghat region, to increase their income earning level which raises their standard of living. In addition in animal husbandry sector, quality cattle are provided through cross breed bulls and malnad giddas. Thus reducing the quantity of cattle population which will lead to soil erosion. [Report of Progress]

Administration Section: Headed by Deputy Secretary (Administration), this section is concerned with the establishment issues and general administration of all the departments of Zilla panchayat.

Zilla Panchayat Engineering Division
Zilla Panchayat Engineering division working within the Zilla panchayat. There are two divisions in the district. Shimoga division comprises
of shimoga, Bhadravati and Thirthahalli taluks. Sagar division covers Sagar, Sorab, Hosanagar and Shikaripur taluks. Both the divisions are headed by Executive Engineers. At each division the works are executed through subdivisions at taluk level and each sub-division are headed by Assistant Executive Engineer. Execution of new work under sectors like rural water supply scheme, irrigation, tank, minor irrigation, roads & buildings is being looked after by engineering division. Apart from that the maintenance of roads, irrigation tanks is also taken up by ZP engineering.

ZP engineering division also executes works of schemes outside ZP & institutions on deposit contribution basis. Certain works under Malnad Area Development board (MADB) and MP Local Area Development scheme, calamity relief work are also being entrusted to ZP Engineering. It also takes works entrusted to it from various departments within ZP.

**World Bank Engineering Division:** This division is created exclusively for execution of water supply schemes under Integrated Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (IRWSS) project taken up under the assistance of World Bank. The division is headed by Executive Engineer who sits in shimoga and the execution of schemes done by contractors who are entrusted the work on the basis of their bids to selected packages (each package consisting of water supply works in certain specified villages). Certain villages in the district have been selected for providing water supply & sanitation under the IRWSS project under the assistance of World Bank. The execution of this works is done by the ZP World Bank engineering division. The World Bank water supply works are taken up in two phases. In the first phase 26 villages were taken up for slice3 & slice4, out of which 10 falls within the district. The second phase 36 villages have been taken up in the district.

**Jana Samvedhana:** software for monitoring the status of grievances received during the Jana Samvedhana Programme (Mass Contact Programme). The software is installed in all the 7 taluks of Shimoga District. The data is fed Hobli wise and Department wise.
Bhoomi (Land Record Computerisation):- Successfully implemented the Bhoomi project in all 7 taluks of Shimoga District. A total of 3.5 Lakh RTC's have been computerised. The software is developed by National Informatics Centre, Karnataka State Unit. The District administration has provided unique concept of displaying the RTCs to the farmers by installing Television sets in place of additional monitors.

ZP Shimoga Website:- The website presents the Organisational structure, Political Structure, Departments, Development Schemes and some important statistics related to Zilla Panchayat Office. This site is listed in all the major search engines on the net. URL: www.kar.nic.in/zpshimoga. The researcher accessed to this site for most of the information on panchayat Raj institutions of Shivamogga Zilla panchayat.

Accounts Section: Headed by Chief Accounts Officer, This section is responsible for receipts and releases of funds regarding all departments and various development schemes. Also this section is involved in taking up audit of all the departments coming under zilla panchayat.

Zilla Panchayat Accounting:- The District Unit of NIC is providing total support to the Zilla Panchayat Accounts Section. A package is developed by local unit for computerisation of accounting process. The package is used for entering the daily voucher details of both the Zilla Panchayat Accounts and Taluk Panchayat Accounts. The package includes modules for generating reports for the user department. The other modules include the Pay package for Zilla Panchayat staff and the Annual Account module.

Planning Section: Headed by Chief Planning Officer, this section looks after formulation of Draft Annual Plan, formulation of action plan for different development schemes & monitoring & evaluation of schemes.

Where the state Government or central Government provides funds for the performance of any function in schedule-III the Zilla panchayat shall perform such functions in accordance with the guidelines or norms laid down
for performance of such functions.\textsuperscript{95} Besides The functions cited above, the Zilla panchayat so far as the Zilla panchayat fund at its disposal will allow, to make reasonable provisions within the area under its jurisdiction, in respect of the matters specified in the section 184(2)((i) to (iv)\textsuperscript{96} of the Act, 1993.

The general body, which is supreme, consists of all the non-officials of a Zilla panchayat generally meets, at least once in two months & discuss the agenda that comes before it, & take decisions. It makes regulations, which are not inconsistent with the Act. It formulates general guidelines to facilitate the smooth functioning of the Zilla panchayat with the Adhyaksha in the chair.\textsuperscript{97} The General body of the Zilla panchayat has the power of over all supervision, co-ordination, & integration of development schemes at Taluk & district levels & prepares the plan for the development of the District.

\textsuperscript{95} K.P.R.Act 1993, sec 184(1)
\textsuperscript{96} 1.Establishment of health centres including maternity centres.2.construction of underground water recharge structures to ensure availability of water in the drinking water wells, 3.prevention of drilling of irrigation borewells in the vicinity of drinking water wells to ensure adequate drinking water, specially in lean season,4.Drawing up a social forestry development in each taluk & spending not less than such percentage of the district plan allocation every year as may be specified by the Government from time to time.
\textsuperscript{97} K.P.R.Act, 1993. sec,184(1)