

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

There was no Local Self-Governing Bodies as such in the ex-State of Kalahandi during Durbar Administration.

History of
Local Self-
Government

The Zamindari of Khariar which was in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces was brought to Orissa on the 1st April, 1936 and made a part of the district of Sambalpur. It constituted a new subdivision of the district and was named Nawapara Subdivision. While in the Central Provinces the Khariar ex-Zamindari was governed by the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act of 1883. This Act had also been extended throughout the non-municipal area of the Sambalpur district for providing facilities for the creation of local administrative bodies with nominated members, till it was replaced by the Sambalpur Local Self-Government Act of 1939. In accordance with the new enactment, the Sambalpur District Council was replaced by the Sambalpur District Board. The four Local Boards constituted under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act were abolished and, instead, Union Boards were constituted at Jharsuguda, Bargarh, Barpali, Padampur and Khariar. On 1st November, 1949 Nawapara Subdivision was transferred to Kalahandi district.

Earlier to 1917, a sanitary establishment was being maintained at Bhawanipatna out of contributions by residents. To ensure cleanliness of roads and drains was their main function, besides erection of public latrines, lighting etc. The staff consisted of one Town Overseer, one peon, two servants for cleaning and lighting the street lamps and a number of sweepers. Bullock-drawn conservancy carts were in use. By the time of the merger of the State with Orissa, a Sanitation Committee was functioning with the Maharaja as Chairman and nominated officials as members from different wards.

The Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, was extended to Bhawanipatna from 16th April, 1951, and accordingly, the Bhawanipatna Municipal Council was constituted the same year. The area of the Municipality was 12.96 square kilometres (5 square miles) with a population of 14,400 according to 1961 Census. At present, besides the Municipality at Bhawanipatna, there are four Notified Area Councils at Kesinga, Juna-garh, Khariar and Khariar Road constituted under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. The other local self-governing bodies are Grama Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and District Advisory Boards.

Municipality
and Notified
Area Coun-
cils

Bhawanipatna Municipality

The first election to the Bhawanipatna Municipality was held in 1951. There were eleven Municipal Councillors elected from nine different wards into which the Municipal area had been divided. The first Council took charge of the Municipality on the 14th July, 1951.

The general elections of Councillors were conducted during the years 1951, 1958, 1963, 1969 and 1973. The number of elected Councillors was eleven in each of the first three elections and increased to 15 and 16 in the last two elections respectively. In the last election held on 30-5-1973 the Municipality was divided into 13 wards. At present the total area of this Municipality is about 15.55 square kilometres (6 square miles). The population was about 22,808 according to 1971 Census. Out of the 13 wards of the Municipality three are double-seated and three are reserved seats, two being for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes candidates.

The financial resources of the local body are mainly derived from (1) Taxes on holdings, latrines and lighting, (2) Octroi tax, (3) Licence fees, (4) Market fees, (5) Fees on carts and carriages, (6) Rent on plots and houses, (7) Government grants-in-aid.

The following is the annual income and expenditure of the Bhawanipatna Municipality from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Year		Income (Fees and taxes)	Government grants	Total	Expenditure
1970-71	..	1,30,851.31	85,767.76	2,16,619.07	3,80,747.36
1971-72	..	2,46,167.68	1,30,662.20	3,76,829.28	4,84,596.94
1972-73	..	3,56,685.05	1,20,068.00	4,76,753.05	5,95,386.99
1973-74	..	2,99,462.13	1,31,075.00	4,30,537.13	6,59,741.84
1974-75	..	4,72,387.52	2,91,888.00	7,64,275.52	7,70,522.34

The annual income and expenditure of this Municipality was Rs. 29,664.38 and Rs. 13,756.05 during 1961-62, and in 1974-75 it went upto Rs. 7,64,275.52 and Rs. 7,70,522.34 respectively.

During Durbar regime, water supply scheme of the town was executed in 1928 at a cost of Rs. 30,000. It was designed for a population of 4,000 and pumping was for 2 hours in the morning and 2 hours in the evening. The supply was for 24 hours. Water was being drawn from the Purushottam Sagar Tank for supply through pipes. The scheme fell into disuse in 1947 and after that the only sources of water supply were about 800 public and 300 private wells.

Piped water is being supplied to the town from Sagada river since 1975. Previously piped water was being supplied from a temporary source, Pipal Nalla with intake well, through a pressure filter and through 24 hydrants. So far 88 hydrants have been provided in the town and provision for another 22 hydrants has been made. It has provided 347 street light points all over the town. A charitable homoeopathic dispensary housed in a two roomed building is being maintained by this local body. It is maintaining one High school and one Middle English school. The Municipality also maintains a park. About 7.50 kilometres of *pucca* drains are in serviceable condition and 32.0148 kilometres of municipal roads have been constructed. The local body runs two markets, one daily market and another bi-weekly market within the municipal area. At present the total staff employed by this Municipality is 111 of which 59 constitute the conservancy staff. The staff engaged to look to the public health and sanitation are: one Sanitary Inspector, two Vaccinators and one Disinfectant.

This Municipality has framed three bye-laws, viz., (1) Octroi bye-law, (2) Rickshaw bye-law and (3) Slaughter house bye-law which have been duly approved by the Government.

The Khariar Road Notified Area Council came into existence on the 11th August, 1964. The area of this local body is 18.13 square kilometres (7 square miles). The population was 9,226 as per 1971 Census. It has been divided into 19 wards of which two seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates. Two are double-seated wards.

Khariar
Road Notified
Area
Council

The first general election of this Notified Area Council was held on the 26th November, 1969, to elect 17 councillors from 15 wards. Ward No. 6 and No. 10 were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates. The last election for the 19 wards was held on the 18th March, 1974 and 21 councillors were elected. Of these wards, No. 6 and 16 are reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates. The chief sources of income of Khariar Road Notified Area Council are octroi duty, holding tax, light tax and latrine tax. It also received grants from the State Government. In 1966-67 the total income and expenditure of the local body including Government grants was Rs.46,310.46 and Rs. 35,297.97 respectively. During 1974-75 its income and expenditure including Government grants was Rs. 2,73,985.48 and Rs. 3,02,260.37.

The following is the year-wise income and expenditure of this local body from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Year		Income (Fees and taxes)	Government grants	Total	Expenditure
1970-71	..	1,65,558.69	62,041.45	2,27,600.14	1,77,685.00
1971-72	..	1,14,522.58	59,370.00	2,73,892.58	2,63,427.58
1972-73	..	1,47,774.77	1,04,606.08	2,52,380.85	2,60,717.56
1973-74	..	3,05,017.71	1,09,366.00	4,14,383.71	3,00,396.93
1974-75	..	1,39,532.89	1,34,452.59	2,73,985.48	3,02,260.37

Piped water is being supplied in the town. At present 70 stand posts have been provided for this purpose. Till 1974-75 the local body had provided 145 street light points. It is maintaining a hospital for women and children. One High school and one Lower Primary school are being managed by it. Besides, it maintains 20·870 kilometres of roads and 20 kilometres length of drains. A sum of Rs. 25,800·85 has been spent in maintaining roads during 1974-75. The staff of the Khariar Road Notified Area Council consists of 60 members which include 21 appointed for conservancy. The public health staff of the local Primary Health Centre are looking to the public health and sanitation work of the town at present.

The local body has framed Octroi bye-law which has been duly approved by the Government in G. O. No. 249, dated the 4th January, 1973, of the Urban Development Department, Government of Orissa.

Kesinga
Notified Area
Council

The Notified Area Council of Kesinga was constituted on the 2nd June, 1965. It has an area of 14·26 square kilometres ($5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles) and a population of 8,536 according to 1971 Census. The local body has 11 wards out of which two are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Two wards are double-seated.

Elections of this Notified Area Council from 11 wards were conducted during the years 1969 and 1973 and the number of elected councillors was 13 in each election.

The local body derives its income from holding tax, latrine tax, lighting tax, lease of properties, licence, weekly market, cattle pound, octroi tax and Government grants and loans.

The statement given below shows the yearwise income and expenditure of the Notified Area Council from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Year		Income (Fees and taxes)	Government grants	Total	Expenditure
1970-71	..	1,20,437·13	54,650·00	1,75,087·13	1,82,513·67
1971-72	..	1,82,011·19	52,353·00	2,34,364·19	2,08,579·18
1972-73	..	1,09,109·36	67,848·00	1,76,957·36	2,72,425·38
1973-74	..	1,15,425·93	83,111·00	1,98,536·93	1,65,384·00
1974-75	..	1,39,033·07	59,320·00	1,98,353·00	1,91,200·00

In 1966-67 the income and expenditure of Kesinga Notified Area Council including Government grants was Rs. 34,208·48 and Rs. 14,374·02 respectively and in 1974-75 the corresponding figures were Rs. 96,819·08 and Rs. 51,783·40.

Regarding protected water supply, the Rural Water Supply Scheme is in progress. It has provided 41 water pipes in the town. The local body has given 141 street light points. About 12½ kilometres of murum roads and 1½ kilometres of drains have been constructed by this Notified Area Council. The staff strength of the local body is 50. Its conservancy staff consists of 10 members. Number of staff engaged to look to the public health and sanitation in the town is 9.

The Notified Area Council has framed one bye-law, viz., the Octroi bye-law which has been approved by the Government.

This Notified Area Council started functioning with effect from the 6th August, 1972. The area of this local body is 23.82 square kilometres having a population of 7,651 as per 1971 Census. During the Panchayat administration the Khariar town was divided into 10 wards. Prior to 1974 the general administration of Khariar Notified Area Council was being managed by a Council consisting of 11 nominated members out of which 4 were official and 7 non-official with the Subdivisional Officer, Nawapara, as chairman. At present it has 11 wards. Ward No. 2 and 11 are double seated wards. One seat in each of these double-seated wards is kept reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the other seats are for general candidates. The first general election of this Notified Area Council was held on the 14th November, 1974 and the number of councillors elected was 13. The elected body of councillors with the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman manage the affairs of the local body.

Khariar
Notified
Area
Council

The sources of income of this local body, besides Government grants, are holding tax, latrine tax, lighting tax, poll tax, land rent, house rent, market rent and fees on registration of cattle. During 1972-73 its total income and expenditure was Rs. 63,834.74 and Rs. 17,805.57 respectively and it increased to Rs. 80,533.21 and Rs. 1,02,619.96 in 1974-75.

The statement given below shows the yearwise income and expenditure of Khariar Notified Area Council from 1972-73 to 1974-75.

Year		Income (Fees and taxes)	Government grants	Total	Expendi- ture
1972-73	..	26,254.74	37,680.00	63,834.74	17,805.57
1973-74	..	34,441.52	47,445.00	81,886.52	35,045.28
1974-75	..	47,433.21	33,100.00	80,533.21	1,02,619.96

The local body has provided 106 street light points in different places of the town except ward No. 4 and 9. The annual expenditure for maintaining street lights amounted to Rs. 12,000.00 in 1974-75. As

to protected water supply in the town, Government have taken up survey work of all the streets of this Notified Area Council and piped water supply is expected to be started from the financial year 1976-77. At present there are 10 tube wells in this Notified Area Council for supplying drinking water. Besides, the local body has 8 big tanks of its own and more than 500 private wells are there to meet the local demand. During the year 1975-76 these tanks were renovated at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000.00. There are 21 roads under this local body. It maintains 10 kilometres of unsurfaced roads. From the year 1973-74 to 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 20,900.00 was spent for their repair and maintenance. It is also maintaining a Pathagar since 1975. The local body constructed a park in the town at a cost of Rs. 5,000.00 in 1975-76. The total number of staff employed by this local body is 24 including two part-time workers. Its conservancy staff consists of 15 sweepers, one cattle grazer and one Zamadar. The public health and sanitation work of the town is being looked after by the sanitary staff of the local Primary Health Centre since 1976, in addition to their own duties.

Junagarh
Notified
Area
Council

This organisation was established on the 15th January, 1970 in Urban Development Department Notification No. 24853, dated the 31st December, 1969. The Junagarh Notified Area Council covers an area of 12.95 square kilometres (5 square miles). The population was 7,876 according to 1971 Census. The first election of councillors for 9 wards was held in April 1971. Out of the 9 wards two were double-seated. Two seats were kept reserved for candidates from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There was a Council consisting of 11 members for the management of the local body. The next election was held on the 25th February, 1976. The whole area of this Notified Area Council was divided into 11 wards. Two wards were double-seated and two were reserved seats, one for the Scheduled Castes and the other for the Scheduled Tribes. The number of councillors increased to 13 who were elected from 11 wards.

Besides Government grants and loans, the Council derives its income from holding tax, light tax, latrine tax, octroi duty, licence fees under Sections 290 and 295, and lease amount from Notified Area Council properties.

The following is the income and expenditure of the local body for the years from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Year		Income (Fees and taxes)	Government grants	Total	Expenditure
1970-71	..	24,095.87	23,964.00	48,059.87	21,652.45
1971-72	..	20,531.36	33,967.10	54,498.46	28,785.25
1972-73	..	47,333.78	1,44,935.64	1,92,269.42	1,81,303.83
1973-74	..	85,139.61	47,129.25	1,32,268.86	1,61,098.39
1974-75	..	92,965.66	42,830.00	1,35,795.66	1,95,028.14

During 1970-71 the income derived by the Junagarh Notified Area Council from fees and taxes was Rs. 24,095.87 and in 1974-75, besides Government grants and loans of Rs. 42,830.00, its income increased to Rs. 92,965.66.

Piped water-supply scheme was implemented at Junagarh prior to the formation of the Notified Area Council. The local body has provided 147 street light points and 43 water taps in the town. It is maintaining 25.30 kilometres of roads. Besides, 7,512 feet length of drains are being maintained by it. This local body spent Rs. 13,889.00 in maintaining roads within its area during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73. The affairs of the local body are managed by a staff consisting of 33 members which include the conservancy staff of 12 sweepers, 1 sweeper Zamadar and 1 bull attendant. As regards public health and sanitation of the town, at present the maintenance work is being looked after by the working staff of the Public Health Department.

A set of bye-laws, such as, Octroi bye-law, Slaughter house bye-law and Hotel bye-law have been approved by the Council and submitted to the Government for approval.

As mentioned earlier, the councillors of the Bhawanipatna Municipality and the Khariar Road, Kesinga, Khariar and Junagarh Notified Area Councils are elected every four years in accordance with Section 41 (1) of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, read with Section 12(1) thereof.

The election of councillors to the Municipalities and the Notified Area Councils were suspended as per the provisions laid down in the Orissa Local Body (Suspension of Election) Act, 1962. In the beginning of 1963, the said Act was repealed and Government in Health (Local Self-Government) Department letter No. 5012-13/L.S.G., dated the 8th May, 1963 decided to hold the pending elections of the Municipalities and the Notified Area Councils.

General
Election

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of these local bodies in the district were elected by their respective councillors from among themselves. The Councils discharge the duties as provided under the Orissa Municipality Act, 1950, with regard to finance, public health, public works, education and any other special subject relating to the purposes of the Act. There are Executive Officers appointed by the State Government in these local bodies to carry out day to day administration.

To develop the old existing towns in the district, Master Plan for the district headquarters town, Bhawanipatna, has been prepared by the Town Planning Organisation, Orissa. Other towns of the district, namely, Khariar Road, Kesinga, Junagarh, and Khariar are not planned.

Town
Planning

Zilla
Parishad—
District
Advisory
Council—
District
Development
Advisory
Board

With the Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, as amended in 1960 and 1961, coming into force, Zilla Parishad for Kalahandi district was constituted on the 26th January, 1961. This organisation was an advisory body at the district level to advise the Government on all developmental matters relating to the district. It was entrusted with the task of approving the programme and the budget of the Panchayat Samitis in the district and distributing amongst them funds received from the Government for expenditure on various developmental works. This institution, which was also supervising the activities of the Samitis at Block level, served as the apex of the three-tier system of democratic decentralisation.

The Zilla Parishad consisted of both official and non-official members. All district level officers connected with the developmental works of the district were included as official members. The non-official members consisted of the Chairman of each Panchayat Samiti, the Chairman of the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils with a population of more than twenty thousand, and the President of the Central Co-operative Bank. Besides, there was a lady member elected by the non-official members. Members of the State Legislative Assembly and of the House of the People whose jurisdiction comes under the district were entitled to participate in the meetings of the Parishad, but had no right to vote.

The Zilla Parishads were replaced by the District Advisory Councils from 1st November, 1968. The District Advisory Council consisted of the following members:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Collector of the district | .. Member-Convener |
| 2. M. L. As; and M. Ps. (Lok Sabha) whose jurisdiction comes under the district and M. Ps. (Rajya Sabha) whose place of residence is in the district. | Member |
| 3. Chairman of all the Panchayat Samitis within the district. | Member |
| 4. Chairman of all the Municipal Councils of the district. | Member |
| 5. Presidents of the Central Co-operative Banks. | Member |
| 6. Presidents of the District Land Mortgage Banks. | Member |
| 7. Any Officer notified by the Government from time to time . | Member |

The functions of the District Advisory Council were to advise the Government regarding developmental work and other activities referred to it by the Government from time to time and also consider and advise Government as to how best the developmental activities could be expeditiously and efficiently executed and to suggest ways and means to remove bottle-necks in the execution of developmental works.

Again the State Government in Planning & Co-ordination Department Resolution No. 16636, dated the 14th November, 1970, superseded the District Advisory Councils and constituted the District Development Advisory Boards. Besides all the members of the superseded Council, the members of the District Development Committee and any representative of the public, declared as member by the Government from time to time, are included in the present Board. This apart, all Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker, whose jurisdiction comes under the district and M. Ps. (Rajya Sabha) whose place of residence is in the district are also members. The Collector of the district is the Chairman and the District Development Officer is the Member-Secretary of the Board.

All the functions of the District Advisory Council are entrusted to the present Board. In addition, the Board is to help the district authorities in enlisting the participation of the people for the implementation of the schemes like growing of high yielding varieties of crops, multi-cropping, use of fertilizers, water resources management, etc. where such co-operation and participation are essential for smooth working of the schemes.

Panchayat Samitis, the second-tier in democratic decentralisation, were established throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samitis Act, 1959. In the district of Kalahandi the Samitis were constituted on the 26th January, 1961. At present there are 18 Panchayat Samitis in the district. Each Panchayat Samiti, which includes within it six to ten Grama Panchayats is co-terminous in regard to its area with the Block administration created by the Government in the Community Development Department.

Panchayat
Samitis

Each Panchayat Samiti consists of both official and non-official members. The official members are the Block Development Officer and the officers of various Departments of the State Government ordinarily stationed at Block level. The non-official members include the Sarpanchas of the Grama Panchayats. Women, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are given due representation in the Samiti. The Chairman is elected directly by the Panchayat members and Sarpanchas. The non-official members who hold office for three years elect Vice-Chairman from among themselves. By-monthly meetings are held regularly. Official members can take part in the discussions of the Panchayat Samiti meetings along with non-official members, but are not entitled to vote.

The planning, execution and supervision of all development programmes in the Block area are done by the respective Panchayat Samitis. It looks after the spread of primary education, management of trusts and

endowments which the Government may entrust to it, and registration of births and deaths. It supervises the work of the Grama Panchayats within its jurisdiction. The Block Development Officer is the Executive Officer of the Samiti. He is also its Drawing and Disbursing Officer. The main sources of income of the Samiti are the Government grants and loans.

The Community Development and Social Welfare Department of the State Government is the principal agency for providing funds to the Panchayat Samitis. The allotment of this Department to the Panchayat Samitis of Kalahandi district in 1971-72 and 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 2,22,809.50 and Rs. 2,67,059.00 respectively.

A list of the Panchayat Samitis of the district with their respective headquarters is given in the Appendix.

Grama Panchayats

As in the Central Provinces, the Gountia and Thekadar systems were prevailing in the ex-State of Kalahandi and Khariar estate respectively. The Gountias and the Thekadars were the village headmen. Besides collecting and depositing in the treasury or paying to his superior tenure holder all rents, revenue, and cesses as specified for the village in his Gounti-patta, the Gountia had also many other duties to perform regarding boundary pillar, occurrence of all cognizable offences, irrigation, Guest House and encroachments on public path and roads in his village. Under him, there were two or three persons who were called Chowkidar, Jhankar and Nariha. In almost all the villages, including Zamindari villages, there were Jhankars and Chowkidars. The Jhankars and Chowkidars were being appointed by the Dewan of the State in Khalsa and by the Zamindars in Zamindari areas. They were given specific duties. The Chowkidar was the village watchman. The Jhankar was to help the Chowkidar and also worship the village deity. It was the duty of the Nariha to supply water to the touring officers. All these people were enjoying rent free Jagir lands in lieu of their services to the villagers. Each and every important decision for the village was taken in the meetings attended by the family headman and the decisions arrived at were carried out by all the villagers without any resentment.

After the merger of the ex-States with the Province of Orissa and the abolition of the Zamindaris, the Gounti and Thekadari systems became an anachronism. The Gounti system was abolished by the Government of Orissa with effect from the 1st April, 1956 in Bhawanipatna and Dharamgarh subdivisions. So also the intermediary interests of all categories of Thekadars in Nawapara subdivision have been abolished since 30th May, 1959. The Orissa Offices of Village Police (Abolition) Act, 1964 came into force in the district with effect from 1st May, 1965 and the Chowkidari system was abolished. The Jhankars also ceased to function

as the assistant of the Chowkidars and 50 per cent of their jagir lands have been settled with them with the right of occupancy therein on determination of fair and equitable rent. But they have been allowed to enjoy 50 per cent of the jagir lands rent free as they worship the village deities. After the abolition of Chowkidari system, the beat constables were appointed throughout the district. But this system did not work satisfactorily. The beat constables were withdrawn and the Grama Rakhis have been appointed in their place since 1967. They are functioning as village police at present.

Grama Panchayat is the primary unit in the democratic decentralisation. Some Grama Panchayats were constituted in the district after the introduction of the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act, 1948, with the aim to establish and develop local self-government in the village communities and to make better provision for their administration. The Grama Panchayat administration was extended all over the district covering all the villages in 1953. These institutions were governed under the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964. Each Grama Panchayat comprising one or more than one village is divided into a number of wards. The election of Sarpanch, Naib Sarpanch, members and the Scheduled Casts or the Scheduled Tribes members are conducted according to the provisions of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Election Rule, 1965. According to this rule, in every three years one member from each ward is elected to the Grama Panchayat on the basis of adult franchise. The Sarpanch is also directly elected by the voters. But the Naib Sarpanch of a Grama Panchayat is elected from amongst the ward members. The Sarpanch is the head of the Panchayat and is assisted by the Naib Sarpanch. In areas where the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes population of the Grama Panchayat is more than 5 per cent, provision has been made to elect a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate.

At present there are 234 Grama Panchayats in the district which include 88 in Bhawanipatna subdivision, 79 in Dharamgarh subdivision and 67 in Nawapara subdivision. In this district, out of the four women members elected to the Grama Panchayats, one belonging to Kashrupara Grama Panchayat and the other belonging to Kikia Grama Panchayat, both under Kesinga police station, have been elected as Sarpanch and Naib Sarpanch respectively. Besides, in 1975-76, out of the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members elected to different Grama Panchayats in the district, 21 were elected as Sarpanch which included one woman, and 27 were elected as Naib Sarpanch.

The Grama Panchayats continue to function as the main agency for the implementation of all development works and for mobilising manpower in rural areas. Development activities of different departments of Government which are co-ordinated at the Block level also continue to be executed through the agency of the Panchayats.

The functions of the Grama Panchayats include looking to village sanitation, aiding schools, supplying of drinking water, maintenance of roads, ferry ghats and cattle pounds, providing street lights and implementing different agricultural schemes. Pisciculture is one of the most lucrative schemes in augmenting internal resources of the Panchayats. Steps are also being taken by the Panchayats for the development of the socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Generally women are given training in sewing, embroidery, arts and crafts through the Mahila Samitis and Jubak Sanghas organised in different villages of the district. CARE feeding centres for pregnant women and nursing mothers are also organised. Besides, in some villages 'Bal Wadi' have also been organised for the children within the age-group of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years where they are taught hygienic habits, singing, playing, etc.

Besides Government grants and loans, the other sources of income of the Panchayats are the Panchayat and other taxes, vehicle registration fees, rent from markets, Grama Sabha lands, tanks, cattle pounds, ferries and ghats. They also earn from pisciculture in Panchayat tanks.

The expenditure incurred by the Grama Panchayats include mainly money spent on construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, education, village sanitation, pisciculture, repairs of wells and tanks and other remunerative schemes and for paying of staff and other contingent expenses.

The annual income and expenditure of Grama Panchayats of the district from 1972-73 to 1974-75 are given below :

Year	Income			Total expenditure
	Kendu leaf grants	Government grants	Total income	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1972-73	.. 15,87,685.00	1,82,380.00	24,28,316.01	17,07,134.07
1973-74	.. 3,000.00	2,17,024.00	13,11,205.44	14,78,699.15
1974-75	.. 11,91,311.00	1,97,187.00	27,92,854.24	43,69,988.94

APPENDIX

No.	Name of the Panchayat Samitis	Headquarters
1	Bhawanipatna ..	Bhawanipatna
2	Kesinga ..	Kesinga
3	Narla ..	Narla
4	Madanpur-Rampur ..	Madanpur-Rampur
5	Karlamunda ..	Karlamunda
6	Thuamul-Rampur ..	Thuamul-Rampur
7	Lanjigauh ..	Biswanathpur
8	Junagarh ..	Junagarh
9	Dharamgarh ..	Dharamgarh
10	Golamunda ..	Golamunda
11	Kalampur ..	Kalampur
12	Jayapatna ..	Jayapatna
13	Koksara ..	Koksara
14	Nawapara ..	Nawapara
15	Komra ..	Komra
16	Khariar ..	Khariar
17	Sinapali ..	Sinapali
18	Boden ..	Boden