

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

173. History

The Koraput District Board came into being in 1905 under the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 and this marked the advent of local self-government in the district. This Board then comprised the present Nowrangpur, Malkangiri and Koraput subdivisions excluding the Naryanpatna Agency but including the portions of the Padwa taluk, which have since been retained in Andhra Pradesh. Rayagada was, at that time, under the Parvatipuram taluk of the Vizagapatam district. This Board functioned till the end of July 1921 with the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam as President *ex officio* and the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput, as the Vice-President and was assisted by a body of 23 other members of whom four were officials.

The members of the District Board were being nominated by the Government both from officials and non-officials in the district. The members of the Taluk Boards were being nominated by the President of the District Board. The Government had also power to constitute Union Boards in smaller local areas. The Presidents of the Union Boards were to be nominated by the President of the District Board and the members by the President of the Taluk Board. The members and the Presidents were to hold office for a term of three years.

The Agency District Board was constituted with headquarters at Waltair from 1st August 1921 under G. O. No. 1658-MS.-Rev., dated the 15th July 1921, comprising the Vizagapatam and East Godavari Agencies excluding the Bhadrachalam taluk. It consisted of 19 members of whom 11 were officials.

Four Taluk Boards were also constituted, viz., the Oriya Agency Taluk Board with headquarters at Koraput, the Ghats Agency Taluk Board with headquarters at Waltair, the Savara Agency Taluk Board with headquarters at Parvatipuram and the Rampa Agency Taluk Board with headquarters at Polavaram.

The Agency Commissioner, Waltair, was appointed President of the District Board, and the Revenue Divisional Officers, Oriya, Ghats, Savara and Rampa Agencies, the District Magistrate and Special Officer, Agency Division, the Executive Engineer, Koraput, the Agency Divisional Officer and eight non-official gentlemen were appointed members of the District Board. The aforesaid Revenue Divisional Officers were also appointed Presidents of the respective Taluk Boards assisted by both official and non-official members. The District Board was reconstituted under

G. O. No. 260-Rev., dated the 18th February 1924, owing to the abolition of the Agency Division. The Godavari Agency was excluded from the jurisdiction of the Board and the entire Vizagapatam Agency excluding the Gudem Agency was constituted into a District Board called Vizagapatam Agency District Board. The Collector and the Agent to the Governor was appointed President of the District Board. The Personal Assistant to the Collector, Vizagapatam, the Revenue Divisional Officers, Koraput and Parvatipuram, the Executive Engineer, Koraput, the Civil Surgeon, Vizagapatam Agency, the Agency Education Officer, the Dewan, Jeypore Samasthanam with 8 non-official gentlemen were appointed members of the Board. The Ghats Taluk Board was abolished and two new Taluk Boards, viz., the Koraput Agency Taluk Board and Parvatipuram Agency Taluk Board with headquarters at Koraput and Gunupur, respectively, were formed with Special Assistant Agent, Koraput and the Special Assistant Agent, Parvatipuram as Presidents. These Boards continued to work till 31st March 1936, when they were abolished and from 1st April 1936, the following Boards were constituted under Government notification No. 16, published in page 19 of Para. III of the *Orissa Gazette*, dated the 1st April 1936 :

- (1) Koraput Agency District Board (Headquarters Koraput)
- (2) Koraput Agency Taluk Board (Headquarters Koraput)
- (3) Agency Taluk Board (Headquarters Rayagada)

The District Board consisted of 7 official members, viz., the Collector, Koraput, the Treasury Deputy Collector, Koraput, the Special Assistant Agents, Nowrangpur and Rayagada, the Civil Surgeon, Koraput, the Executive Engineer, Koraput and the District Educational Officer, Ganjam and nine non-official gentlemen, including the Dewan, Jeypore Samasthanam. The Special Assistant Agents, Nowrangpur and Rayagada, were the Presidents of the two Taluk Boards, respectively. The Koraput Agency Taluk Board had 16 members of whom 8 were officials. the Agency Taluk Board, Rayagada, had 14 members of whom 6 were officials.

These Boards continued to work till the end of 21st July 1949 when they were reconstituted with elected members and the Taluk Boards were abolished with effect from that date. The District Board was reconstituted with 24 elected and 8 nominated members. It was divided into 16 circles with 16 general seats and 8 reserved seats for the backward tribes. The headquarters of the District Board was shifted from Koraput to Jeypore from 1st January 1950. From 1st January 1954, the District Board was taken over under Government management under the Orissa Ordinance No. III of 1953, subsequently approved by the State Legislature under Act V of 1954 and a Special Officer was appointed under Government notification No. 11-L.S.-G., dated the 1st January 1954, to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions, which the President, Vice-President and members of the District Board,

Koraput, were empowered to perform at a meeting or otherwise under the provision of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920). The District Board was subsequently abolished on 26th January 1961 and the Zilla Parishad was constituted in its place with effect from that date.

174. Union Boards

There were seven Union Boards which till the end of 21st July 1949 were under the direct control of the Taluk Boards. They were Jeypore, Nowrangpur, Gunupur, Rayagada, Koraput, Kotpad, and Gudari.

(i) The Jeypore Union Board came into being in 1905. It consisted of 11 members, of whom 10 were non-officials. In 1937-38, the income was Rs. 13,022 which included Rs. 7,284 from house tax and Rs. 1,240 from market rentals. The houses were assessed at the rate of one anna per rupee of the annual rental value. The Board was responsible for sanitation, water-supply and the maintenance of roads. There were 39 sweepers on the sanitation staff. The Board maintained a big daily market. It had sunk a number of wells, constructed cement drains and laid out some new roads in the town.

(ii) The Nowrangpur Union Board was formed in 1919. There were 8 members. Its revenue income in 1937-38 was Rs. 7,789. It received Rs. 2,700 from house tax levied at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per Rs. 10 of the capital value of buildings and Rs. 3,754 from market fees. There were 16 sweepers.

(iii) The Gunupur Union Board was formed in 1929. It had 8 members. In 1937-38, its income was Rs. 3,613 of which Rs. 2,762 was from house tax assessed at the rate of 8 per cent of the rental value and Rs. 851 from miscellaneous sources.

(iv) The Rayagada Union Board came into being in 1929. There were 9 members. Its annual income in 1937-38 was Rs. 5,284 of which Rs. 3,972 was from house tax levied at the rate of 8 per cent of the rental value. The Board maintained 22 sweepers for sanitation.

(v) The Koraput and Kotpad Union Boards were formed in 1937 with a membership of 7 and 10, respectively.

(vi) The Gudari Union Board was started in 1940. It had 7 members.

Out of these seven, only two Union Boards, i.e., Kotpad and Gudari were left to function and the others were converted to Notified Area Council. These Union Boards were taken over by the Government under Ordinance No. III of 1953 and were placed under the supervision of the District Board. Special Officers were appointed in these Boards under Government notifications Nos. 19-L.S.-G. and 17-L.S.-G., both dated the 1st January 1954. The Union Board, Jeypore, was

converted into a Municipality under Government notification No. 5914-L.S.-G., dated the 30th June 1953, while those of Nowrangpur and Koraput were constituted into Notified Area Councils under Government notifications Nos. 5803-L.S.-G., and 5805-L.S.-G., both dated the 30th June 1953. The Union Boards of Gunupur and Rayagada were also constituted into Notified Area Councils under Government notifications Nos. 3689-L.S.-G. and 3691-L.S.-G., both dated the 2nd May 1956. Gudari and Kotpad Union Boards were abolished and reconstituted into Grama Panchayats with effect from 26th September 1956 and 13th July 1956, respectively. Their assets, and liabilities were taken over by the respective Grama Panchayats.

175. District and Local Boards

After the formation of the Agency District Board and Taluk Boards in 1921, the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, was modified to suit the Agency. This as applied to the Agency was being adopted till 8th February 1948, when in their notification No. 952-L.S.-G., dated the 9th February 1948, Government amended the Act.

The Agency District Board, Vizagapatam, was maintaining first class, second class and other roads, collecting tolls and motor licence fees, collecting ferry rents and controlling them. Secondary education was also being managed by it. All other roads, excluding the Itikavalasa-Jeypore Road, Jeypore-Nowrangpur Road and Borigumma-Bastar Road, maintained by the P. W. D., were being maintained by the District Board. The types of roads that were under the District Board from 1905 to 1926-27 were as follows :

	Miles
(1) First class roads	.. 139
(2) Second class roads	.. 633.4
(3) Third class roads	.. 179.6

The Agency District Board was levying tolls under the Local Boards Act, 1920, on these and other roads. Government used to sanction grants for maintenance of first and second class roads at the rate of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 a mile, respectively. Besides these, the Agency District Board was maintaining some other minor roads, the entire expenditure of which was being met from the Board's own funds. In addition to the maintenance grants for the first and second class roads, Government used to allot special grants for construction of new roads and bridges, and for special repairs of the existing roads. In 1927-28 the first and second class roads and in 1929-30 all other roads were transferred to the P. W. D. Along with the roads, the toll-gates were also transferred. The tolls from these gates rose from Rs. 49,215 in 1922-23 to Rs. 1,02,833 in 1927-28 and 1929-30, when these roads were transferred to P. W. D. The transfer of roads reduced the income of the Board by over a lakh of rupees.

Besides the tolls, the Board was getting about Rs. 1,500 from motor vehicles plying on hire.

In 1921, the Agency District Board was maintaining one High School at Jeypore and two Middle Schools each at Gunupur and Polavaram in the Godavari Agency. After reconstitution of the Board on 1st April 1924 the Polavaram Middle School was excluded from the management of the Agency District Board as the Godavari Agency was constituted into a separate District Board. In July 1926, the Higher Elementary School at Nowrangpur was converted to a Middle School. In 1929, the District Board upgraded the Middle School at Gunupur to a High School. In 1931, the Higher Elementary School at Kotpad was raised to a Middle School and in 1944 the Middle School at Nowrangpur was raised to High School. A Girls' Middle School at Nowrangpur and another at Rayagada were started in 1944-45 but later they were abolished due to want of sufficient number of pupils. A Middle School was established at Malkangiri during 1949-50. Two Middle Schools were established at Kumuli and Gudari in 1952-53 and one at Borigumma in 1954-55. In 1955-56, the Kumuli and Gudari Middle Schools were upgraded to High Schools and the M. V. Schools at Bhairabasingpur, Nandapur, Kalyansingpur, Bissamcuttack and Padmapur to Middle English Schools. Further a Middle School was established at Naira in the same year. The management of the High Schools were taken over by the Government on 1st January 1958.

After abolition of the Taluk Boards in 1949, the management of the Primary Education, Hospitals and Dispensaries, Public Health and Rural Sanitation passed on to the District Board. During the period from 1946-47 to 1950-51, 137 new Primary Schools were opened under the Education Schemes and on 31st March 1955, the number of Primary Schools under the Board rose to 281. But on 1st April 1955, 137 Primary Schools were transferred to the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department. The number of Primary Schools under the District Board was 144 when the Board was abolished and the Zilla Parishad constituted.

There were 4 Allopathic Hospitals, one each at Gudari, Gunupur, Bissamcuttack and Umarmkot, and 4 Allopathic Dispensaries, one each at Pottangi, Padwa, Mathili and Malkangiri under the Board. The Board established Ayurvedic Dispensaries at Dasmantapur and Kujendri in 1955 and one Homeopathic Dispensary at Tentulikhunti in 1942.

The Hospitals at Rayagada, Koraput, Jeypore and Nowrangpur were provincialised in 1947, 1927, 1947 and 1953, respectively. The Public Health staff were also provincialised in 1948. The Board only supplied preventive medicines, such as sulpha drugs, cholera vaccine, etc. and some equipments, stationery articles and forms and T. A. to the vaccination staff.

The chief sources of income were land-cess, ferry rents, income from profession tax, licence fees, fees collected from markets and from High and Middle Schools and Government grants.

176. Jeypore Municipality

(i) Municipal Corporations

A Union Board was constituted at Jeypore from 1st October 1904 with the Medical Officer, Jeypore, as *ex officio* President and with six nominated members. When the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, was extended to the Agency areas of Vizagapatam district, the Union Board was reconstituted. The President, Taluk Board, nominated the members, and the President, District Board, appointed one of them as President of the Union Board. The total strength of the Board was nine. Again when the said Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, was amended by Government of Orissa and was extended to the district of Koraput, the previous system of nomination was changed and election was introduced. Every tax-payer had the right to vote for the election of members. The strength of the Union Board was fixed at fourteen. The area was divided into twelve wards, each of which was to elect a member. Two members, in addition, were nominated by Government. The President and Vice-President were elected from among the elected members of the Board.

From 1st July 1953 the area was declared a Municipality under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. It was divided into 14 wards to elect 16 Councillors on the basis of adult franchise of which two Councillors were to belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Councillors elected a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from among them and took charge of the Municipal affairs from 1st July 1954. This is the only Municipality in the district of Koraput.

(ii) Organisation and structure

The Special Officer, who was appointed from 1st June 1953 to make necessary arrangements for the election of the Councillors, ceased to hold office from 1st July 1954, the date on which the Councillors assumed charge of the Municipality and from that date he was appointed Executive Officer of the said Municipality. But from 1st October 1954 a part-time Executive Officer was appointed in place of the whole-time officer. The part-time Executive Officer still continues to hold office. The Government has appointed a Health Officer for the Municipality and has also provided for the posts of two Health Inspectors, three Vaccinators and three Disinfectors from 1st October 1954.

(iii) Powers and functions

The general control and supervision of the Municipal affairs and superintendence over the officers and servants were vested in the Municipal Council in accordance with section 94 of the Municipal Act, 1950 and the Executive powers and functions were vested in the Executive Officer as per section 87 of the said Act. The Municipality has to make adequate arrangements for the upkeep of public health, safety and convenience of the people residing within its limits.

(iv) Financial resources

This Municipality derives a total income of about Rs. 1,20,000 per year excluding Government grants. The main sources of income are holding tax, latrine tax, profession tax, licence fees and income from market, cart-stand and slaughter-houses.

The taxes are levied at the following rates :

- (i) Holding tax .. 6½ per cent of the annual rental value of holding.
- (ii) Latrine tax .. 4 per cent of the annual rental value of holding.
- (iii) Carriage tax—
 - Cart, Jatka or Tonga .. Rupees 6 each
 - Bicycle .. Rupees 3 each
 - Cycle-rickshaw .. Rupees 4 each
- (iv) Profession tax .. 75 per cent of the scheduled rates prescribed in rule 507 of the Orissa Municipal Rules, 1953.
- (v) Licence fees are subject to the maximum prescribed by Government. A statement showing the income and expenditure of the Municipality from 1954-55 to 1962-63 is given in Appendix A.

(v) Special achievements

This Municipality has a fixed programme of development works. It is striving hard to achieve the targets in respect of (i) black-topping of the Municipal roads, (ii) Drainage Scheme, (iii) Water-supply Scheme by constructing sufficient number of wells, (iv) Public Latrine Scheme, (v) Construction of children's parks, recreation clubs and parks, (vi) Lighting Scheme, and (vii) Market Construction Scheme.

The Market Construction Scheme estimated at Rs. 75,000 has since been completed and under this scheme 31 stalls have been constructed.

The scheme for providing movable latrines and urinals has already been completed at a cost of Rs. 13,000.

The scheme for improvement of the condition of sweepers by supplying them with hand-carts for carrying night-soil at a cost of Rs. 10,500 has been carried out.

The Drainage Scheme around the daily market at a cost of Rs. 18,000 has been completed.

The Municipality has constructed roads 12 miles 7 furlongs metalled and balck-topped, 15 miles 7 furlongs metalled, 5 furlongs cement concrete and 7 furlongs gravel. Besides this, it has sunk 22 wells, laid out three children's parks and has progressed considerably to supply tap water within its area.

177. Notified Area Councils

The Union Boards of Nowrangpur and Koraput were converted to Notified Area Councils in July 1953 and those of Gunupur and Rayagada in May 1955. The Grama Panchayat of Kotpad was converted into Notified Area Council in May 1961. The Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, applies to the Notified Area Councils and the powers and functions provided therein are exercised by them. The main activities of the Councils are connected with sanitation, lighting, maintenance of roads and control of epidemics. The financial resources are mostly the holding tax, provision tax, licence fees and taxes on carts, carriages, cycles, etc., which they collect at the rate not exceeding that fixed by the Orissa Municipal Act and Rules.

(i) Rayagada Notified Area Council

The Rayagada Union Board was reconstituted into Notified Area Council with effect from 15th May 1955 under the provisions of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. This Council covers approximately an area of 5 square miles having 3,422 holdings. Its population according to 1961 Census is 14,537. It is divided into 9 wards.

As the Election Chapter of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, has not been enforced, 11 members including the *ex officio* Chairman (Revenue Divisional Officer, Rayagada) are nominated by Government. Out of these members, one is from the Scheduled Castes and one from Scheduled Tribes. The Sub-Deputy Magistrate works as the part-time Executive Officer of the Council. The receipts and expenditure on major heads from 1960-61 to 1962-63 are given in Appendix B.

SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT

There is one Adivasi Night School under the management of this Notified Area Council. The Council is managing 14 miles of roads. It constructed in 1959-60 twenty hutments for sweepers and one Maternity Centre. It is attending to sanitation and lighting arrangement in the town.

(ii) Koraput Notified Area Council

The Union Board of Koraput that was functioning since October 1937 was converted to Notified Area Council on 1st July 1953. Out of 11 members of the Council 6 are officials and 5 non-officials and they all are nominated by Government. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Koraput, is the *ex officio* Chairman.

The Koraput Notified Area Council covers an area of 5 square miles with 637 holdings. The population is 7,461 according to 1961 Census.

Powers and duties as prescribed in the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, are exercised by the Chairman and the Executive Officer. Receipts and expenditure of the Notified Area Council on major heads from 1960-61 to 1962-63 are given in Appendix C.

SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT

This Notified Area Council constructed three quarters for the clerks at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,512. It remodelled the Council reading-room at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Five houses for scavengers were also constructed at a cost of Rs. 7,410. It has provided lighting facilities in the main streets of Koraput. It has proposed to construct hutments under the Slum Clearance Scheme for which sites have been purchased and funds have been earmarked. The Council maintains the choultry, reading-room, burial shed, slaughter-house, daily and weekly market sheds, cattle-pound and passengers' shed at busstand. For public health activities the Council maintains one Health Inspector, one Vaccinator and one Disinfector besides 32 sweepers and scavengers including a sweeper zamadar.

(iii) Gunupur Notified Area Council

At Gunupur there was a Union Board as early as 1905 and it continued as a nominated body till 1949 with the Stationary Sub-Magistrate as its President. On 1st April 1949 it became an elected body and continued as such till 31st December 1953 after which the Board was suspended and a Special Officer was appointed. It was converted into a Notified Area Council with effect from 15th May 1955.

In this Council there are 2,757 holdings and 9 wards having an area of $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The population according to 1961 Census is 10,180. The Council consists of 11 members including the Chairman who is the Revenue Divisional Officer. Six of the members are officials and 5 are non-officials. The Stationary Sub-Magistrate functions as its Executive Officer. The Council enjoys all powers of taxation and discharges functions of a Municipal Council. The receipts and expenditure on major heads from 1960-61 to 1962-63 are given in Appendix D.

SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT

This Notified Area Council provides electric street lights and maintains the roads which are now metalled. It constructed pucca drains with a cost of Rs. 20,000. It maintains the 'Gopalkrushna Pathagar' for which the library building with reading-room was constructed in 1960-61. There is a children's park, a choultry and a club under the management of the Council.

(iv) Nowrangpur Notified Area Council

The Union Board of Nowrangpur constituted under the Madras Local Boards Act on 1st April 1919. The Union Board was a nominated body till 1948-49 when the election system was introduced. The Board consisted of 12 members and it continued till 30th June 1953 after which the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, was extended to this area. This Council consists of 11 members out of which six are officials and rest are non-officials. All the 11 members are nominated from time to time by the Government of Orissa. The area of the Council is more than 3 square miles, which is divided into 9 wards having 1,326 holdings. Its population according to 1961 Census is 10,380. The receipts and expenditure of the Council from 1960-61 to 1962-63 are given in Appendix E.

SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

The Council is diverting a substantial portion of its funds derived from various taxes and fees in public utility schemes. It maintains 10 primary schools, a choultry with 5 suites for the convenience of the travellers. It also maintains 7 miles of roads out of which 4 miles are black-topped and the remaining 3 miles metalled. It has constructed some culverts and pucca drains. It provides electric lights in important streets of Nowrangpur town. The Council has also constructed two bathing ghats in public tanks. The most important achievement is implementation of the major Water-supply Scheme at a cost of Rs. 7,75,000. The Council has taken up the construction of a town-hall at a cost of Rs. 78,000.

(v) Kotpad Notified Area Council

The Kotpad Grama Panchayat was converted into a Notified Area Council with effect from 1st May 1961. The Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital, functions as part-time Executive Officer and the elected body functions since 5th November 1963. The Notified Area Council consists of 15 members out of which one is reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes. The area of the Notified Area Council is about 5 square miles. The number of holdings is 1,726 and population 6,368. Income and expenditure on major heads from 1960-61 to 1962-63 are given in Appendix F.

178. Town-planning

According to 1961 Census there are seven towns each (except Machkund) having a population of more than 5,000, viz., Jeypore, Rayagada, Gunupur, Machkund, Nowrangpur, Koraput and Kotpad. Jeypore is the biggest town having a population of more than 20,000. There is no Town-planning Scheme for any of the towns though Jeypore and Gunupur in particular are congested. All the towns have developed irregularly except Machkund and Koraput which are comparatively new.

• [70 B. of R.—44]

179. Grama Panchayats

(i) The Orissa Grama Panchayats Act, 1964, is in force in the State. This Act replaced the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act, 1948, under which 12 Grama Panchayats were constituted in 1949 in the district. When the provisions of the Act were extended throughout the district during 1955-56, the whole of the district was divided into 227 Grama Panchayats. On coming into effect of the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act, 1964, the term of all the Grama Panchayats functioning in the State was to expire from 26th January 1965 and accordingly elections to the Grama Panchayats were to be conducted so as to facilitate the members and office-bearers to function from 26th January 1965. But as reorganisation of Grama Panchayats could not be finalised the term of present Grama Panchayats has been extended till 15th August 1966 by notifications of State Government.

The following figures show the number of Grama Panchayats functioning in the district from 1950-51 constituted under the Grama Panchayats Act, 1948 :

1950-51	..	12
1951-52	..	12
1952-53	..	12
1953-54	..	103
1954-55	..	79
1955-56	..	227
1956-57	..	228
1957-58	..	228
1958-59	..	228
1959-60	..	228
1960-61	..	227
1961-62	..	227
1962-63	..	232

(ii) Financial resources

The Grama Panchayats derive their income from Government grants and loans sanctioned for specific purposes. They have other income from cess and from sources like Panchayat tax, Professional tax and also from fees, rates and tolls. Besides, they derive income from various properties like markets, fairs, cattle-pounds, fisheries, etc., transferred to them.

Government grants are sanctioned for maintenance of Panchayat staff, for purchase of pumping sets, for renovation of tanks and other development works. Government also gives them a share of income from Kendu leaves and a portion of income from cess. Loans are advanced by Government for remunerative schemes like pisciculture, orchards and purchase of paddy through graingolas.

The duties entrusted to Grama Panchayats are multifarious. The main functions are to work out different development schemes, schemes concerning general health and welfare of the people like water-supply, sanitation and lighting, maintenance of public properties transferred to them and other humanitarian work like establishment of maternity and child welfare centres, cottage industry, co-operative societies, village libraries and pathagars, etc.

The Grama Panchayats derived income from the internal sources during 1962-63 as follows :

	Rs.	P.
Panchayat tax ..	99,185	17
Professional tax ..	7,661	39
Other taxes ..	29,246	26
Markets ..	67,115	45
Cattle-pounds ..	29,612	90
Pumps, Pisciculture ..	20,103	90
Market sheds and cattle registration ..	10,442	62
Licences ..	28,163	03
Orchards and waste lands ..	11,276	78

(iii) Special achievements

During 1962-63, sixty Grama Panchayats renovated tanks and sunk wells at a total cost of Rs. 1,75,430.44P. out of which Rs. 14,047.63P. was from Grama fund and the rest from Government grants for the purpose of drinking water-supply.

Roads

A master plan to connect the all-weather roads and important market centres and headquarters of Grama Panchayats have been prepared for the district and the execution of work taken up according to the priority. During 1962-63, 108 miles of roads were repaired, 32 miles out of Grama fund and 28 miles partly from Grama fund and partly from Government grants and 48 miles wholly from Government grants at a total expenditure of Rs. 3,51,270.73P.

Street lights

Previous to 1962-63, 85 villages had 304 kerosene lamps put up by the Grama Panchayats. During 1962-63, 40 more lamps were put up in 32 Grama Panchayats at an expenditure of Rs. 5,435.64P.

Pisciculture

Up to 1962-63, 1,347 tanks had been transferred to the Panchayats. 168 Grama Panchayats are taking up pisciculture from Grama fund and from Government grant. During 1962-63 an amount of Rs. 14,386.06P. was spent excluding Government grants on this scheme and there was a total income of Rs. 18,956.40P. that year. The fries supplied by the Fisheries Department are reared in these tanks.

Agriculture Scheme

The Panchayats are taking keen interest in the various schemes to accelerate agricultural production. An area of 66,333 acres was saturated with improved paddy seeds like T 1242, T 90, T 141, T 812 during 1962-63. During that year 23,088 acres of land were green-manured. Similarly 181 acres of land were treated with pesticides by the application of gamaxene, endrex, D. D. T. and rat-killing poison. 97 maunds of bone-meal were produced in 7 bone-crushing units installed in the Panchayats.

(iv) Expenditure

The expenditure incurred by the Panchayats under the major heads and the contribution by Government towards expenditure during 1962-63 are as follows :

Head	Total expenditure	Contribution by Government
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. Expenditure on Staff and contingencies.	2,15,329.02	51,723.26
2. Development expenditure (including expenditure on amenities and productive scheme).	7,53,011.07	5,11,625.41
3. Miscellaneous expenditure	1,05,844.34	78,574.89
Total Expenditure ..	10,74,184.43	6,41,923.56

180. Panchayat Samitis

There are altogether 36 Panchayat Samitis in this district—13 in Nowrangpur subdivision, 8 in Koraput subdivision, 6 in Gunupur subdivision, 5 in Malkangiri subdivision and 4 in Rayagada subdivision. The Panchayat Samitis constitute the second executive tier in Panchayati Raj hierarchy, the first and last being Grama Panchayats and Zilla Parishads, respectively. They are responsible for execution of development works and management of Primary Schools in the Block areas. They sanction the budget—annual supplementary or revised—of Grama Panchayats under their control.

A non-official member acts as Chairman of Panchayat Samiti being elected by all the non-official members of the Samiti. The Block Development Officer acts as the Executive Officer.

181. Zilla Parishad

The Zilla Parishad was formed on 26th January 1961 and the District Board was abolished on that date. It was constituted according to the Orissa Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959. There are 41 non-official members and 29 official members, the latter being mostly district level officers. Out of the non-official members 36 are the Panchayat Samiti Presidents and 2 are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Zilla Parishad, while one is from the Co-operative Bank, Berhampur and the remaining one is a lady member.

The Zilla Parishad is a supervisory and co-ordinating authority in the district so far as Panchayat administration is concerned. The development grants of the Government are distributed by the Zilla Parishad to the Panchayat Samitis according to their needs. It supervises the execution of work by the Panchayat Samitis and furnishes Utilisation Certificates of their grants to Government. Thus the Zilla Parishad functions through Panchayat Samitis.

Receipts and Expenditure of Jeypore Municipality

Head	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts</i>				
1. Rates and taxes ..	30,998	26,018	42,957	63,526
2. Licences, etc. ..	4,853	11,331	5,126	6,275
3. Receipts under special Acts.	2,562	2,766	10,799	2,867
4. Revenue derived from Municipal property and power.	21,420	19,410	17,294	23,053
5. Grants and contributions (for works and others).	32,698	36,119	62,621	63,815
6. Miscellaneous ..	1,557	1,622	1,977	7,717
7. Extraordinary and debt	9,398	59,815	16,913	54,687
Total ..	1,03,477	1,57,091	1,57,687	2,21,940
<i>Expenditure under Development Schemes</i>				
1. Roads ..	14,654	5,082	7,053	42,143
2. Wells ..	4,892	14,599	3,865	3,936
3. Drains ..	7,754	723	2,217	1,546
4. Buildings ..	..	..	..	4,337
5. Childrens parks ..	..	..	..	3,130
6. Tractor-cum-Trailor purchase.	..	..	..	12,904
7. Dhobi Colony ..	..	..	..	7,300
Total ..	27,300	20,404	13,135	75,296

DIX-A

under different heads during the years 1954-55 to 1962-63

1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
64,504·02	63,744·33	68,584·01	85,325·72	83,189·30
6,174·25	8,107·43	9,330·25	8,895·49	10,261·87
546·00	4,551·00	3,005·50	2,853·00	2,928·00
25,717·26	27,624·36	34,004·63	52,726·88	58,245·99
79,593·62	86,356·50	59,552·00	91,517·62	92,251·00
33,491·02	16,372·33	6,385·20	756·48	628·27
64,755·49	43,403·97	15,560·98	49,496·80	35,129·37
2,74,799·66	2,50,159·92	1,96,422·57	2,91,571·99	2,84,633·80
49,994·65	18,132·64	26,975·40	58,748·03	32,834·78
151·32	..	13,180·99	4,426·03	10,140·11
22,924·70	809·67	13,552·67	15,446·83	12,086·87
30,750·50	29,528·29	44,658·97	8,455·31	14,572·67
..	..	..	5,249·93	142·62
..	..	..	8,000·00	..
..	..	..	..	21,415·00
1,03,821·17	48,524·60	98,368·22	1,00,326·22	91,192·05

APPENDIX B

Receipt and Expenditure of Rayagada Notified Area Council

Head	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Receipts</i>			
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. Holding tax ..	19,883·18	22,305·56	47,084·69
2. Tax on carriages, etc. ..	672·50	1,137·00	1,683·25
3. Latrine tax ..	572·25	393·00	788·25
4. Profession tax ..	2,694·50	4,239·50	6,018·00
5. Offensive and dangerous trades.	10,789·43	9,609·71	12,809·50
6. Bus-stand fee ..	18·00	216·00	234·00
7. Pounds ..	1,810·00	2,845·50	1,134·50
8. Rents on lands, buildings, restehouses, etc.	344·33	187·50	158·53
9. Fees and revenues from market and slaughter-houses, cart-stands, etc.	4,720·00	7,689·00	5,311·00
10. Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	3·00	..	..
11. For road purpose ..	17,220·00	26,736·00	10,900·00
12. D.A., A.D.A., 2nd A. D. A.	11,186·00	9,450·00	16,532·00
13. Miscellaneous revenue ..	330·99	..	..
14. Warrant and distraint fees	35·76	28·41	95·16
15. Advances ..	6,934·77	17,970·97	21,213·54
16. Deposits ..	5,730·23	16,036·41	10,496·13
17. House transfer fee ..	..	6·00	9·00
18. Projections and erections ..	..	3·50	3·28
19. Withdrawal fees ..	..	37·40	25·17
20. Miscellaneous ..	..	32·61	8·99
21. Process fees ..	..	54·75	..
22. Revenue from death certificate.	..	5·00	2·00
23. Interest on investments ..	..	25·12	..
24. Town-hall ..	..	2,000·00	2,000·00
25. From other sources ..	..	1,344·28	200·00
26. Recoveries on account of services rendered.	..	67·57	239·02
27. For house sites and construction of houses.	..	..	10,250·00
28. For medical and sanitation purpose (Wheel barrows).	..	..	2,000·00
29. Sale-proceeds and produce of lands.	1,087·29	2·00	40·15
30. Loans ..	..	..	6,900·00
Total ..	84,032·23	1,22,422·79	1,56,136·16

Head	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Expenditure</i>			
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. General administration ..	6,049·67	6,160·36	9,096·71
2. Collection of taxes and fees	2,649·20	3,705·61	3,366·02
3. Lighting ..	7,493·30	7,120·32	6,324·08
4. P. H. establishment charges	22,265·25	21,278·14	25,488·53
5. Market and slaughter-houses	849·22	432·78	125·74
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.	2,574·83	2·75	800·00
7. Dak bungalows and Sarais ..	52·02	60·43	69·97
8. Planting and preservation of fences, etc.	635·34	680·41	2,824·71
9. Drainage ...	2,129·00	1,183·88	540·57
10. Roads ..	24,501·36	15,998·17	38,164·12
11. Works establishment ..	353·40	626·23	2,325·95
12. Primary education ..	257·50	252·50	324·88
13. Survey ..	1,101·00	..	..
14. Miscellaneous ..	569·39	..	22·00
15. Advances ..	7,535·25	6,747·13	19,923·50
16. Deposits ..	1,929·31	7,005·61	12,823·07
17. Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	..	24·00	..
18. Pounds ..	..	12·50	74·22
19. Abating offensive and dangerous trades.	..	30·45	785·85
20. Removal of unclaimed corpse	..	21·00	27·00
21. Stock and plants ..	..	109·74	..
22. Libraries and reading-room, etc.	..	4,000·00	..
23. Stationery and printing ..	..	366·29	882·51
24. Provident Fund contributions	..	187·00	195·00
25. Securities ..	..	4,975·00	4,975·00
26. Buildings ..	..	452·69	3,410·03
27. Contributions ..	..	..	5,100·00
28. Refunds ..	..	..	3,969·98
29. Elections ..	..	..	1,735·92
Total ..	80,844·04	81,432·99	1,43,375·26

APPENDIX C

**Receipts and Expenditure of Koraput Notified Area Council for
the years 1960-61 to 1962-63**

Major Head	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Receipts</i>			
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. Taxes and fees ..	39,675·44	38,688·06	48,507·82
2. Licence and other fees ..	1,474·70	2,825·70	2,972·64
3. Rents, lands, buildings ..	26,249·17	5,099·46	6,898·21
4. Receipts under Special Acts	239·66	224·00	400·00
5. Local funds ..	257·43	834·57	1,618·50
6. Grants and contributions ..	14,005·00	18,114·00	31,158·00
7. Extraordinary and debt ..	10,121·65	9,489·09	5,222·77
Total ..	92,023·05	45,275·09	56,777·94
<i>Expenditure</i>			
1. General Administration ..	10,782·03	7,625·27	11,541·82
2. Public safety ..	5,206·52	6,110·27	7,085·81
3. Public Health ..	20,789·35	25,700·43	28,505·60
4. Public convenience ..	32,880·93	11,225·04	10,878·14
5. Miscellaneous ..	189·23	981·36	324·00
6. Extraordinary and debt ..	21,847·58	5,441·01	23,705·76
Total ..	91,695·64	57,083·38	82,041·13

APPENDIX D

**Receipts and Expenditure of Gunupur Notified Area
Council, for the years 1960-61 to 1962-63**

Major Head	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Receipts</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rates and taxes ..	21,205	20,310	30,014
2. Licence and other fees ..	4,151	5,160	4,657
3. Receipts under Special Acts	5,826	6,570	4,614
4. Revenue derived from Municipal property apart from taxes.	3,141	2,252	2,055
5. Grants and contribution for General and special purposes.	16,339	21,802	22,354
6. Miscellaneous ..	2,271	282	394
7. Extraordinary and debt ..	12,350	5,533	566
Total ..	65,283	61,909	64,654
<i>Expenditure</i>			
1. General Administration ..	3,610	3,886	5,834
2. Collection establishment ..	2,307	1,979	2,394
3. Collection of ferry rents ..	..	8	..
4. Survey establishment ..	340	..	675
5. Public safety ..	3,946	3,960	5,936
6. Public Health ..	14,922	13,812	18,848
7. Public Works ..	31,719	3,759	14,735
8. Public Instruction ..	961	1,295	691
9. Miscellaneous ..	585	1,705	1,911
10. Convenience ..	..	..	2,131
11. Extraordinary and debt ..	17,624	7,392	4,980
Total ..	76,014	37,796	58,135

APPENDIX E

**Receipts and Expenditure of Nowrangpur Notified Area Council
for the years 1960-61 to 1962-63**

Major Head	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Receipts</i>			
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. Municipal rates and taxes ..	19,346·83	21,023·73	24,793·81
2. Licence and other fees ..	3,277·69	4,297·37	3,973·10
3. Receipts under Special Acts	1,078·65	658·05	629·23
4. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	18,401·90	17,930·27	18,906·50
5. Grants and contribution ..	16,308·00	17,162·00	33,817·00
6. Miscellaneous ..	211·82	5,474·56	6,687·23
7. Extraordinary and debt ..	12,744·48	11,226·56	17,889·94
Total ..	71,388·07	77,772·54	1,06,696·81
<i>Expenditure</i>			
1. General Administration and collection charges.	11,148·73	12,220·14	10,982·40
2. Public safety ...	4,791·60	3,271·44	7,442·22
3. Public Health ..	14,414·15	28,578·06	53,614·33
4. Public convenience ..	19,115·85	12,422·39	28,316·86
5. Public Instruction ..	1,827·78	..	4,082·12
6. Miscellaneous ..	770·15	973·76	1,792·42
7. Extra ordinary and debt ..	17,320·00	12,915·34	24,876·02
Total ..	69,488·26	72,133·99	1,31,106·37

APPENDIX F

Receipts and Expenditure of Kotpad Notified Area Council,

Major Head	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Receipts</i>			
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. Municipal rates and taxes ..	4,593·31	7,953·04	9,956·47
2. Realisations under Special Acts	1,831·21	3,083·91	2,650·20
3. Other sources of revenue ..	6,707·05	23,312·58	37,154·16
4. Extraordinary and debt ..	837·00	3,526·00	17,753·84
Total ..	13,968·57	37,875·53	67,514·67
<i>Expenditure</i>			
1. General Administration and collection.	4,227·47	5,772·33	6,006·26
2. Public safety ..	2,463·49	2,865·68	3,379·82
3. Public Health and convenience	6,829·21	8,885·74	9,004·01
4. Public Works ..	191·75	3,160·99	16,437·56
5. Public Instruction ..	..	..	500·00
6. Miscellaneous ..	599·24	2,712·07	4,000·00
7. Extraordinary and debt ..	1,154·99	2,193·00	7,159·50
Total ..	15,466·15	25,834·81	48,073·42