REPORT of the Democratic Decentralisation Committee

(English Translation)

PART II
REPORT

of the

Democratic Decentralisation Committee

(ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

PART II
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### Part II

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SCHEDULE 1

(Introduction — Paragraph 9)

Democratic Decentralization—Committee
to examine the question of—

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

Rural Development Department.
Resolution No. DDD.1060-G.


GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

The responsibilities of the State Government for the administration and development of rural areas are at present discharged by the State Government through its existing administrative machinery of different departments assisted by Advisory Bodies and through local authorities like Village Panchayats and District Local Boards. After independence and adoption of the Constitution and establishment of a Democratic Republic in the Country, need arose for broad-based democracy in the country by creating and strengthening democratic institutions at lower levels. The base is the Village Panchayat. The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, was enacted making necessary provisions with the object of making Village Panchayats effective institutions of local government and development. Under this Act more functions, more powers and responsibilities, and more resources are given to the Village Panchayats. All villages in the State, except a few in Kutch and Dangs districts, are covered by Village Panchayats.

As a further step, there emerges the question of further broad-based democracy. In the context of planning, need was felt to examine the question of reorganization of the structure of district administration so as to adapt it to the needs of democratic planning. In the Second Five Year Plan the Planning Commission has observed. “The need of creating a well-organized democratic structure of administration within the district is now being widely felt. In this structure Village Panchayats will have to be organically linked with popular organizations at higher level. In some States it may be con-
venient to have a democratic body at the district level, in others at the level of sub-divisions. In either case, there are two essential conditions to be aimed at. In the first place, the functions of the popular body should come to include, if necessary, by stages, determined in advance, the entire general administration and development of the area other than such functions as law and order, administration of justice and certain functions pertaining to revenue administration. The second condition is that for smaller areas within the district or the sub-divisions, such as development blocks or talukas, sub-committees of the popular body should be assigned clear functions in the implementation of local programmes. The subject requires careful and objective study in the light of conditions prevailing in different parts of the country and experience during the First Five Year Plan. We, therefore, recommend a special investigation under the auspices of the National Development Council. The Planning Commission appointed a Committee on Plan Projects which further appointed a Team under the leadership of Shri Balwantray Mehta to study the working of National Extension and Community Projects and also study problems connected with re-organization of district administration on the basis of the general conclusions outlined in the Plan and make recommendations. This Team in Section II of its Report recommended what has now been popularly known as 'Democratic decentralization of the district administration'. The Bombay Government accepted the recommendation of 'democratic decentralization' in principle but postponed decision about the level at which such an institution be created, till the villages in the State were covered by the Village Panchayats. In Gujarat State almost all villages are covered by Village Panchayats and it is now considered necessary, as a further step of broad-basing democracy, to entrust, as far as possible, more responsibilities and powers of administration and development to statutory body or bodies, between the Village Panchayats and the State, to be constituted for well-defined unit or units, having popular representation thereon and having necessary powers and responsibilities, financial resources and freedom within the general framework of National and State Plan and policy for the discharge of such responsibilities.

To enable the Government to decide how best the aforesaid object can be achieved Government considers that a Committee should
be appointed to make an exhaustive study of the matter and submit its recommendations to Government.

Government, therefore, hereby appoints a Committee consisting of the following persons:—

1. Shri Rasikbhai U. Parikh, Minister, Lands and Home. ... Chairman.
2. Shri Ratubhai M. Adani, Minister, Public Works and Rural Development Departments. ... Member.
3. Shri Maneklalbhai C. Shah, Minister, Industry and Health. ... 
4. Shri Ghanshyambhai C. Oza, M.P. ... 
5. Shri Babubhai Jashbhai Patel ... 
6. Shri Utsavbhai Parikh ... 
7. Shri Dahyabhai Naik (Panchmahals) ... 
8. Shri Premshankerbhai Bhatt (Surat) ... 
9. Shri Mangarbhai Ranchhdobhai Patel ... 
10. Shri V. L. Gidwani, I.C.S., Secretary, Finance Department. ... 
11. Shri L. R. Dalal, I.C.S., Secretary, Agriculture and Land Department. ... 
12. Shri R. M. Desai, I.A.S., Secretary, Rural Development Department. ... 
13. Shri H. H. Trivedi, I.A.S., Member Secy. Deputy Secretary, Rural Development Department. ... 

The Committee is requested to make its recommendations on the following terms of reference:—

(1) To consider and make recommendations about strengthening and vitalising the Village Panchayats.
(2) As a step of extension of local Government and towards democratic decentralization to consider and recommend whether establishment and constitution of statutory body or bodies at (i) Block or Taluka and/or (ii) at District level, is necessary.

(3) If No. (2) is in the affirmative, to make recommendation about (i) their constitution, (ii) method of election, (iii) functions, (iv) powers and responsibilities, (v) resources and (vi) services.

(4) To examine the extent to which the functions of statutory local authorities like District Local Boards, District School Boards, District Village Panchayat Mandals and other non-statutory bodies like the District Development Boards and the Block Development Committees will be affected and suggest consequential changes that may be necessary.

(5) To examine the extent to which the functions of Government in various departments at district, taluka, block and lower levels will be affected and will require to be modified and to suggest consequential changes that will be necessary in the administrative set-up of Revenue and other Departments at district and lower levels.

(6) To make recommendations and suggestions on matters ancilliary to the above matters.

(7) To make suggestions which may be useful in undertaking legislation pertaining to the entrustment of responsibilities concerning administration and development of rural areas to statutory bodies to be constituted for the purpose.

The Committee is requested to submit its report by the end of September, 1960.*

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat,

R. M. DESAI,
Secretary to Government.

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*The time for the submission of the report by this Committee was extended by the Government of Gujarat to 31st December, 1960.
SCHEDULE 2

(Introduction — Paragraph 11)

Minutes of the meeting of the State Panchayat Council held on 27th August, 1960.

A meeting of the State Panchayat Council was held on the 27th August, 1960 in the Committee Room of the Sachivalaya at 9-00 a.m. The minutes are as follows:

The following members were present:

1. Shri Ratubhai Adani ... ... Chairman.
2. Shri Kanubhai Vithaldas Laheri ... Amreli.
3. Shri Nandlal Sunderji Shah ... ... Surendranagar.
4. Shri Dahyabhai Patel ... ... Broach.
5. Shri Lallubhai Haribhai Patel ... ... Surat.
7. Shri Natwarlal M. Pandit ... ... Mehsana.
8. Shri Chhotalal G. Patel ... ... Ahmedabad.
9. Shri Gordhanbhai Beeharbhai Patel Baroda.
10. Shri Gopalbhai V. Patel ... ... Himatnagar.
11. Shri Mahant Harikrishnacharya ... Junagadh.
12. Shri Prabhatgiri Gosai ... ... Rajkot.
13. Shri Jamanadas Gokaldas Patel ... Jamnagar.
14. Shri Haribhai Ranabhai Bhaskar ... Rajkot.
15. Shri Premchandbhai V. Shah ... Ahmedabad.
17. Shri Utsavbhai Parikh ... ... Ahmedabad.
18. Shri Jesingbhai Devaram Thakkar Palanpur.
19. Shri Ambalal Kashibhai Patel ... Sar Panch, Navagam.
21. Shri Rameshchandra M. Desai ... Secretary, Rural Development Department
22 Shri Hariprasad H. Trivedi ... ... Deputy Secretary, Rural Development Department

23 Shri Janambhai Antani, ... ... * Assistant Commissioner, (Panchayats) Rajkot Division

24 Shri Janardan P. Rawal ... ... * Assistant Commissioner, (Panchayats) Baroda Division (* By Invitation)

The minutes of the meeting held on 16th August, 1960 were read out and approved.

The report of the Sub-committee for democratic decentralisation appointed by the Gujarat State Panchayat Council on the 16th August, 1960 was considered, and it was decided to make the following recommendations to the State Democratic Decentralisation Committee:—

1 Statutory bodies should be set up at (i) Village, (ii) Taluka, and (iii) District levels from the democratic decentralisation point of view.

2. The Statutory bodies setup at all the three levels should be treated as local Governments in the true sense of the term, and they should replace all the statutory and advisory bodies functioning at present. The three bodies referred to above should be designated as the Village Panchayat, the Taluka Panchayat and the District Panchayat respectively.

3. The constitution of the Taluka Panchayat and the District Panchayat should be so drafted as to make the relations of these two bodies with the Village Panchayat, and those of the Village Panchayat with these two bodies, strong, organic and institutional.

4. The scope of the field of action for the Taluka Panchayat and the District Panchayat should be so determined as to cover all responsibilities, duties, and activities of Government, except in important matters like Law and Order.
5. The present Government staff should be so redistributed as to avoid duplication of any post or to avoid a gap at any place. The staff at the district and lower levels should be so placed under the operational control of this local Government as to keep their fundamental rights, discretion, and efficiency intact.

6. It should be considered essential for the success of democracy to institute and conduct activities of public welfare only through the local population or local bodies. It has been the policy of the State to encourage such activities. It is the aim of democratic decentralisation to induce local population to take a greater interest and lead in activities of public utility and public welfare. The Panchayats organized at the different levels should also follow the same policy.

7. After laying down the foundation for democratic decentralisation as mentioned above, the following points were considered:

(a) By suggesting amendments to the new Act or by recommending executive measures, wherever necessary, to make the Village Panchayat a basically stronger, more efficient, and powerful body.

(b) To make recommendations regarding the scope, organization, etc., of the Village Panchayat and the Taluka Panchayat, keeping in mind the picture resulting from democratic decentralisation.

8. Regarding the problem of strengthening the Village Panchayat and make it sounder and more efficient, by proposing amendments or making suggestions in framing the new Act, or by suggesting executive steps, wherever necessary, the following recommendations were made:

(i) The Gramsabha should be so vitalized as to make it an effective senior body of the Panchayats. Here it is not necessary to make any changes in the present Panchayat Act, but it would be necessary to make the Gramsabha a more active body in actual operation. In addition to this, it should be examined if it is possible to grant special powers or facilities
to the Gramsabha in the light of the suggestions made in the draft Act for Gramdan Villages as prepared by the Sarva Seva Sangh.

(ii) The scope of the Panchayats has been described at considerable length in Section 45 of the new Panchayat Act. In the light of its scope as laid down here, the Panchayat has over and above its development work, certain regulatory functions to fulfill. A strict exercise of such difficult powers in the initial stages of development of the Panchayats may touch off a crisis at places, halting its very functioning. This Committee recommends that the Panchayats should, of course, be allowed to exercise such regulatory powers, but the Taluka Chief Officer should be given powers to exercise such functions, wherever the Panchayat fails to do so. The responsibility of carrying out such regulatory or other duties falling within the scope of the Panchayats should be with the Taluka Panchayat wherever the Panchayat fails in doing so.

(iii) According to Section 51 of the Village Panchayat Act, all the public properties of the villages in the respective districts of the old Bombay State, as yet not handed over to the Panchayat, should be so handed over with immediate effect by Government. The Government also should lay down provisions to prevent any injustice being done by the Panchayat to persons of backward classes when handing over such properties to the Panchayats, keeping in mind its social policy.

(iv) Attempts should be made at making the elections to the Panchayat unanimous wherever possible.

(v) The law should protect rightful privileges of any person whose enjoyment of such privileges is unjustly obstructed by the Panchayat. Provisions for appeal against the decisions of the Panchayats should be also made in the Act.

(vi) Arrangements should be made to offer basic and extensive training to the Sar-Panch and other members in the interest of efficient administration.

(vii) The Government should take necessary steps to heighten the prestige of the Sar-Panch and the Panchayats.
(viii) The following steps should be taken to strengthen the financial condition of the Panchayats:

(a) The share in the land-revenues should be raised to 50% for the Panchayats of ‘A’ Class, and to 40% for the Panchayats of ‘B’ Class, thus offering financial aid to them. Also, 25% of the revenues should be granted to the Taluka Panchayat or the District Panchayat according as the one or the other bears the responsibilities for the maintenance of the staff, so as to defray the costs. The remaining 25% should be left to the Taluka Panchayats for backward areas, or for balancing of economy of those areas where the amount of the land-revenues is too meagre.

(b) Steps should be devised to raise the income of the Panchayat through taxation. A detailed study of the present frame work of taxation at Panchayat level should be made, and local taxes and income of different cesses should be given over to the Panchayats, wherever possible. Over and above this, a certain share of the income, derived by the State Government or the Central Government from the village areas, should also go to the Panchayats e.g., a fixed share of the increased income of the State Government from its Motor Vehicle Tax, because of the increased rush of public vehicles on the Panchayat roads, should go to the Panchayats.

(c) All the financial aid from Central Government, State Government, or Semi Government institutions at the village level, should be utilized, where ever possible, through the Panchayats.

(d) Loans should be extended to the Panchayats for their major development works, and arrangements should be made to extend loans according to the requirements of the Panchayats, through the District Panchayat, after integrating all the agencies and institutions from which the Panchayats draw such loans at present.

9. The Panchayats should be provided with the services of adequate and well-trained executive and technical staff. The services
of any technical or other cadres set up at the District or the Taluka level should be made available to the Panchayats without any extra burden.

10. The Panchayat should also be enabled to provide itself with necessary stock of civil supplies like cement, iron, and other materials in time and in sufficient quantities.

11. Arrangements should be made for quick decisions and disposal by introducing basic changes in the systems, rules and activities of the Panchayats wherever necessary.

12. The Panchayats also should be regularly provided with literature pertaining to legislation useful to the Panchayats, and also to the schemes and programmes of different departments.

13. The hereditary system, prevalent for the posts of the Police Patels and the Pasayatas, should be abolished, and the servants, except those meant for police work, should be kept under the control of the Panchayats.

14. Thereafter, keeping in mind the complete picture resulting from democratic decentralisation, the relations, scope, organization etc., of the village Panchayat and the Taluka Panchayat were discussed, and the following recommendations were made:

(i) The Sar Panch of each Village Panchayat within the Taluka Panchayat will be a member of the Taluka Panchayat, ex officio.

(ii) 10% of the seats of the Sar Panch elected on the Taluka Panchayat will be filled in by representatives of the Co-operative Societies. A fixed number of representatives of the Chairmen of all the Co-operative Societies within the Taluka will be elected and sent on to the Taluka Panchayat.

(iii) The members elected under (i) and (ii) will co-opt the following members:

(a) Two ladies taking active interest in the activities of women and children.
(b) Two members out of the population of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, wherever their number exceeds 5% of the population of the Taluka.

(c) One or two social workers having experience of administrative work.

(d) The elected as well as the co-opted members of the Taluka Panchayat will elect one of them as President of the Taluka Panchayat.

(e) The Block Officer, wherever there is such an officer, or the Mamlatdar, where there is no development block, will be the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluka Panchayat.

(f) The Taluka Panchayat will elect Sub-Committees from its own members for its day-to-day executive work according to its requirements. The Chief Officer of the Taluka Panchayat will be responsible for administration of the Taluka Panchayat to the Taluka Panchayat through the President. The responsibility of faithfully carrying out the various decisions of the Taluka Panchayat will rest with the respective officers in the same order.

15. According to the Bombay Village Panchayats Act of 1958, the inspection, direction and control of the Village Panchayat rests with the District Panchayat Board. In the new organization suggested above it is proposed to set up a statutory and strong democratic organization like the Taluka Panchayat at the Taluka level. It will be in the fitness of things, therefore, to vest responsibilities of the direction, inspection and control of the Village Panchayat to the Taluka Panchayat to a greater extent. The following general recommendations are made with reference to this:

(i) The responsibility of carrying out the work at the village level should rest with the Village Panchayat, in general, and the necessary financial and technical aid should be extended to it by the Taluka Panchayat for the purpose. In short, the Village Panchayat will also have to be active, in addition to the matters concerned by its own scope, in the matters falling within the scope of the Taluka Panchayat (or at times, even those of the District Panchayat).
(ii) The responsibility for carrying out the work out of the Panchayat Fund, wherever the Village Panchayat fails to carry out the work within its scope or remains indifferent to it, should also rest with the officers of the Taluka Panchayat.

(iii) According to the present Village Panchayat Act, the Collector or the District Panchayat Mandal has certain powers of direction, inspection, and control over the Village Panchayat, which should be handed over to the Taluka Panchayat as shown in the list attached as Appendix A. Here it is important to note that this list has been prepared keeping in mind the present Panchayat Act. But, as certain basic changes are required in the new Order, this list will have to be duly revised when the complete picture of democratic decentralisation emerges.

(iv) As shown above, the District Panchayat will play an important role in the complete structure of the Panchayati Raj. As is shown in the basic principles, set forth above, most of the duties and responsibilities, except those of law and order, of the Government machinery, will be vested in the bodies of the Panchayati Raj. From this point-of-view, according to the present Village Panchayat Act, the Collector or the District Panchayat Mandal has powers, some of which will have to be handed over to the District Panchayat.

16. So far as the Village Panchayat is concerned, the scope of the Panchayat is described at adequate length in Section 45 of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act. Yet it is found to be advisable to consider the following broad-based suggestions regarding the scope of the Taluka Panchayat:

(i) The distribution of the scope of work as between the Village Panchayats and the Panchayat Committee, as given in Appendix 6 of the Balvantrai Mehta Samiti's Report, is found to be generally acceptable.

(ii) The scope of work common to two Village Panchayat should be left to the Taluka Panchayat.

(iii) In the matter of the right to give executive sanction
to development work within a certain financial limit, we recommend that such powers should be given as follows:

Village Panchayats ... upto Rs. 25,000;
Taluka Panchayats ... upto Rs. 50,000;
District Panchayats ... upto Rs. 1,00,000.

(iv) Works of the type and the size determined to be within the scope as laid down in Appendix 6 of the Report of the Balwantray Mehta Samiti, as mentioned above, will be reserved for the Taluka Panchayat and the Taluka Panchayat will be given the necessary financial facilities to carry them out.

(v) Besides, the Taluka Panchayat will have to carry out certain functions as the agent of the State Government or the District Panchayat.
SCHEDULE 3.

(Introduction—Paragraph 12)

Recommendations of the Presidents of the District Local Boards.

The minutes of the meeting of the Presidents of the District Local Boards which met on 27-8-1960.

The following members were present:—

1. Shree Ratubhai Adani, Minister, Rural Development Department.

2. Secretary, Rural Development Department.

3. Deputy Secretary, Rural Development Department.


The minutes of the meeting of the Presidents, District Local Boards, held on 16-8-1960, were approved.

The Sub-Committee appointed in the meeting of 16-8-1960 had submitted its report on democratic decentralisation. This report was discussed. At the end of the discussion, the following recommendations were made to the Democratic Decentralisation Committee:—


A strong institution should be setup at the District level. All the four institutions existing at present should be integrated into one body and a strong institution formed and entrusted with all the activities and necessary powers.

This mandal to be set up at the District level should be called the District Panchayat. Its constitution should be as follows:—

(a) The Chairmen of the Taluka Panchayats formed at the Taluka-Mahal level shall be ex-officio members of the District Panchayat.
(b) One more member elected by each of the Taluka Panchayats, out of all its members, will also be the member of the District Panchayat.

(c) Representatives elected directly, from the total population of the district, at the rate of one per population of 25000, on the basis of adult franchise, will also be members of the District Panchayat. The constituencies for these members should be single-member constituencies.

(d) The municipalities, excepting the Corporations and Borough Municipalities, in the District should also elect their representatives, one for every five of them. All of these representatives will be members of the District Panchayat. The electorate will be made up of all the members of the respective five municipalities.

(e) The District Panchayat will co-opt three of the educationists living in the District.

(f) A certain number of seats, the number being decided by the State Government, should be reserved for ladies and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These seats also should be single-member constituencies and should be rotational.

(g) Arrangements for elections should be made so as to facilitate the coming into existence of this Panchayat with such a constitution on 1st January 1963. For the period upto the 1st of January, 1963, after the enactment of such a law, the constitution of the District Panchayat will be as under:

(i) The Presidents of the Taluka Panchayats will be the ex-officio members of the District Panchayat.

(ii) The members of the District Local Board are elected according to the present rules. Its members in office should continue as members of the District Panchayat. The tenure of those District Local Board which expires earlier, should be extended, and the tenure of office of the members, where it extends beyond 1st January 1963, should be curtailed, and fresh elections held. Provision for this should be made in the Act.
(h) The Taluka and the District Panchayats will elect their President and the Vice President from among their members.

(i) The tenure of the elected District Panchayat should be fixed at five years, and provision should be kept for the Government to extend it for two years more at the most. On the District Panchayats' being elected and brought into existence on 1st January, 1963, elections should be held after every five years, the elections thus being fixed roughly in the second year of the Five Years Plans. The Committee is of the opinion that the tenure of office of the village Panchayat as well as the Taluka Panchayat should be kept at five years, and the elections for these should be so arranged as to synchronize with those of the District Panchayat. Provisions should also be made for the Government to be able to grant them an extension of two years more.

(j) The District Panchayat should hold its meeting once in every three months. More meetings could be held at shorter intervals, where necessary.

(k) The members of the Lok Sabha, the Raj Sabha, and the State Legislative Assembly may also be associate members of the District Panchayats for matters determined by the Government, but they will not have the right to vote.

(1) The District Panchayat should have the power to appoint sub-committees for its various activities. An Executive Committee consisting of the Chairmen of these different sub-committees should also be set up.

2. Field of work:

(1) The Taluka Panchayats should sanction the budgets of the Village Panchayats;

(2) The District Panchayat will audit accounts of the Village Panchayats;

(3) The Taluka Panchayat will distribute grants;

(4) The Taluka Panchayat will look after properties;
(5) The Taluka Panchayat will carry out intervillage works within the Taluka;

(6) The District Panchayat will carry out the development works at the District level;

(7) In respect of all functions, except those covering Law and Order, and some of the functions relating to law and Revenue, the departments concerned should remain responsible to the District Panchayats;

(8) The District Panchayat will carry out duties relating to Health, Building construction, Medical relief, Epidemic-control, supervision over Secondary Education, etc. The Taluka panchayat may place its recommendations and demands before the District Panchayat.

(9) The Taluka Panchayat will carry out duties relating to primary education in accordance with the policy of Government.

(10) The Village and the Taluka Panchayats should be made to shoulder as many of the responsibilities relating to Agriculture and Cooperation as possible. The District Panchayat should lay down the plans and policies for the purpose.

3. The Sources of income:

(1) Local Cess Fund.

(2) Fees from dispensaries.

(3) 25% of the Land Revenue grant should be given to the District Panchayat to enable it to carry out its responsibilities. Those Village Panchayats that have levied at least at two kinds of taxes should be granted 50% of the Land Revenue grant, and those that have levied no such taxes should be given 40%. The savings on account of payment of grant at 40% should remain with the Taluka Panchayat. This amount should be utilized for executing works as may be suggested by Government according to general rules.

(4) Necessary grants to carry out new responsibilities in addition to the grants allotted at present.

(5) A reasonable share of the Motor Vehicle Tax and the Petrol Fund.

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(6) The funds and the liabilities of the Mandals merging with the District Panchayat will go to the District Panchayat.

(7) A 10% grant from forest receipts.

4. Services:

(1) The staff of the Mandals merging in the District Panchayat should be absorbed in the District Panchayat service, along with their respective benefits and powers.

(2) There should be a State cadre of the officers at the District level. That cadre should be under the control of the State Government.

(3) A District cadre of the officers and others below the District level should also be formed, and it should be controlled by District Panchayat.

(4) A Taluka cadre of the Secretaries of the Panchayats and the Primary School Teachers should be formed, and it should be completely under the Taluka Panchayat.
SCHEDULE 4

(Introduction-Paragraph 13)

Proceedings of the meeting of the Vice-Presidents of the
District Development Boards held on 10th
September, 1960

The minutes of the meeting of Vice-Presidents of the District
Development Boards and Honorary Secretaries held at 10.30 a.m.
in the Committee Room of the Sachivalaya on 10th September, 1960.

The attendance was as follows:—

1. The Chief Minister.
2. Minister, Public Works and Rural Development Departments
3. Minister, Industry and Civil Supplies Department.
4. Deputy Minister, Public Works Department.
5. Deputy Minister, Electricity and Industries Department.
6. Deputy Minister, Agriculture Department.
7. Deputy Minister, Finance Department.
8. Deputy Minister, Land, Housing and Fisheries Department
10. Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister.

Present by invitation:—

11. Vice Presidents, District Development Boards:
    Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Bhuj, Bhavnagar,
    Banskantha, Sabarkantha, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad
    and Mehsana.

12. Honorary Secretaries, District Development Boards:
    Dangs, Panchmahals, Junagadh, Surat, Kutch, Jamnagar,
    Surendranagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Banas-
    kantha.

13. Secretary, Public Works Department.
14. Secretary, Finance Department.
15. Secretary, Rural Development Department.
16. Deputy Secretary, Rural Development Departments.
17. Deputy Secretary, Land and Agriculture Department.
18. Under Secretary, Legal Department.
19. Under Secretary, Rural Development Department.
20. Under Secretary, Agriculture Department.
21. Director of Agriculture.
22. Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.
23. Director of Ayurveda.
24. Director of Prohibition.
25. Director of Public Health.
26. Director of Industries.
27. Director of Education.
28. Deputy Director, Medical Services.
29. Assistant Commissioner, (Panchayats) Baroda Division.
30. Administrative Officer, Workers’ Insurance Scheme,
    (Medical Department).

In his introductory speech on the occasion, the Minister, Rural Development Department, said:—

“This is the first meeting of the District Development Boards after the formation of the Gujarat State. It is customary to hold such a meeting every year. It was intended to hold this meeting at the earliest opportunity on the formation of the Gujarat State, but the matter was delayed for some time. It is a matter of pleasure that we have been able to gather here to-day. We are meeting on an occasion of great importance. You are all aware of the fact that the programme for democratic decentralisation is receiving serious consideration throughout the country. The Gujarat State has already taken initiative in this direction. The State has appointed a Special Committee for this programme. The Committee has started doing its work. The work of this Committee will be facilitated if, in this meeting, you can contribute your experience and suggestions too. Without further encroaching upon your time at this stage, I would request the Chief Minister to address the meeting.”

The speech of the Chief Minister:—
This is the first meeting of the Vice-Presidents of the District Development Boards after the formation of the Gujarat State. It is a pleasure to me to welcome you all for this meeting. This meeting to-day is arranged on an occasion of great importance. It is our attempt to expedite the work of planning and development at the District level, and to work out schemes on hand in a smooth and efficient manner. The District Development Boards have made an important contribution to this. But it is now high time to take further strides towards self-government, and towards decentralisation of power. Country-wide deliberations are under way. We also are thinking in the same directions. We are meeting at such an important stage.

The History and the structure of the District Development Board:—

(A) The Rural Development Institutions in the old Bombay State:

(1) The Bombay State Rural Development Board:

In the year 1939, the Bombay State handed over its development schemes, then being implemented by its Agriculture and other departments, to the Co-operative Department, and thus set up a new department called the Co-operative and Rural Development Department. This department was to advise Government on all matters connected with rural development. A Rural Development Board was organised under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to the Rural Development and Agriculture Department made up of Government and non-Government members. Such a Board was set up for the first time at the State level in the year 1939 for two years. This Board was re-organised in 1945. In 1946, it was once again re-organised to bring it nearer to the activities of rural development. This Board was finally abolished in 1952, and the present District Development Boards were set up instead.

(2) The District Rural Development Boards: In 1939, the District Rural Development Boards were also set up. Their chief function was to integrate all the development schemes and to present plans to the Government for increase in food production. These
Boards were further to supervise the working of those Development Boards and Food Production Committees that operated at the Taluka level. Changes were introduced from time to time in the structure and the functioning of these Boards, as experience was gained. The present-day District Development Boards were at last formed in 1952.

(B) In 1952, District Development Boards were organised by consolidating all the non-statutory boards and committees then existing within the District. The chief function of these Boards is the development of villages.

The Collector is the Chairman of this Board, and a non-official leader is taken up as Deputy Chairman. In addition a non-official is also taken up as Honorary Secretary of this Board. A Government official of the rank of Mamludar is appointed as Assistant Secretary of the Board. The members of both the Houses of the Lok Sabha and the Raj Sabha, living in the District, are given seats on this Board. In addition to this, the President of the District Local Board, the representatives of co-operative activities in the District, and other officers of the District also are members of this Board. In the regions which were newly brought under the jurisdiction of the Bombay State on the re-organisation of the States in 1956, wherever such District Development Boards were not in existence, such Development Boards were organised and constituted.

The responsibilities and functions of these Boards are as under:—

(1) To advice Government on the following matters through the officers concerned:—

(i) Prohibition;
(ii) Agriculture and Rural Development;
(iii) Minor Irrigation Works;
(iv) Publicity;
(v) Sale of rationed articles;
(vi) The amelioration of Backward Classes;
(vii) Health;
(viii) Co-operation; and
(ix) Social Education.
(2) The integration and supervision of all the sub-committees and Taluka Development Boards within the District.

The constitution of these Boards is as follows:—

(i) As many official members as may be appointed by Government;

(ii) One representative of the Co-operative-Marketing Boards and Agricultural Board;

(iii) The President of the District Co-operative Bank wherever such Bank exist;

(iv) The President of the District Local Board;

(v) The members elected to the Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha resident in the District; and

(vi) Such additional members as may be appointed by Government.

These Development Boards have powers to appoint sub-committees. These sub-committees take in hand matters entrusted to them. The offices of these Boards are located at places decided upon by District Collectors. The funds at the disposal of these Boards consist of grants-in-aid given by Government. This Board cannot utilise funds granted for one matter towards another except with the permission of Government. These Boards do not exercise full authority over the properties entrusted to them. These Boards have to get their annual budgets sanctioned by Government, and their accounts audited by Government auditors.

The present position

The Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service Schemes might have been started by Government, but in reality they are the schemes of the people. It has been our attempt from the very beginning to induce the people to implement the schemes with full responsibilities as if the schemes were their own. With this objective in mind, an Advisory Board made up of the Sar Panches, some of the representatives of Co-operative Societies, and some public workers, is set up in each separate Development Block from the very start. According to the latest
decisions, even the programme and the details of the schemes for Development Blocks are to be formulated according to the advice of this Board, to the extent to which the Government permits it. A major part of the programme of the Development Block is also carried out through the Village Panchayat and other Institutions. Bodies like the Village Panchayat and Co-operative Societies are thus being strengthened. The villagers of Development Blocks have started taking a keener interest in the projects. But still we are not in a position to say that the villagers have adopted the development programme as their own with a full sense of responsibility. At present villagers are conscious of the fact that though the development programme may lead to their betterment, it is, after all, a programme prepared by Government, and that they are merely co-operating with it. In reality, our aim should be to create a climate in which our democratic institutions and the villagers would themselves lay down their schemes and programmes keeping in mind their own requirements, resources, and ability, and then only approach Government for co-operation. It would be essential for the establishment of such a tradition to introduce basic modifications in our administration and organisation, and to devote the necessary powers and responsibilities on democratic institutions set up at the village, the taluka, or the district level.

The Gujarat State has appointed a Special Committee to prepare a comprehensive scheme for democratic decentralisation. There is the Village Panchayat already in existence at the village level. At the Development Block level, there is the Advisory Committee made up of the representatives of the same area. At both the levels, the people should be made to shoulder full responsibility for Development Projects so as to run them in a smooth and efficient manner. The Block Development Committees should give careful consideration to the task of bringing about the necessary changes in the present set up, and of visualizing the new order to come. The exact problems involved here are laid down in Schedule 6. These points are forwarded to all the Block Development Committees, and the State Committee has already started getting suggestions and recommendations from them. The Committee may consider these.

In Gujarat, at the district level, for local administrative works and for development works, there are three statutory bodies viz. the
District Local Board, the District School Board, and the District Village Panchayat Mandal. In addition to these, there is also an executive body called the District Development Committee. The rules under which the District Local Boards and the District School Boards were set up were framed keeping in mind the conditions and requirements obtaining at that time. The political context has fundamentally changed since then, and the principle of the Welfare State has been accepted. The Planning Commission has been established for the systematic development of the country; the Five Year Plans have been drawn up and are being executed. The activities of the Village Panchayat and Cooperation have been extended and developed. The people especially those of the villages have woken up, their aspirations increased, plans for village development have been made out, and they are now being put into effect. The Village Panchayat was taken to be the basic unit for administration and for development works. That necessitated the establishment of democratic institutions to serve as links between the State and the Village Panchayat, and to endow them with necessary powers and resources. The Planning Commission appointed a team under the leadership of Shri Balwantray Mehta for this task. This Committee recommended the three tier system, viz., the Village Panchayat, the Block Panchayat Committee, and the Jilla Parishad. The Block Panchayat Samiti will be formed out of the elected Village Panchayats, and the District Parishad will be formed out of the Block Panchayat Samities in turn. These three institutions will in this way be closely knit. The National Development Council accepted these recommendations, and so also all the States. These recommendations have been put into effect in the States of Andhra and Rajasthana from this very year. Some of the other States have enacted legislations for this purpose and the same are before their respective Assemblies. We, after the formation of the Gujarat State, have considered these recommendations, and appointed a Committee as I told you earlier.

The question for our consideration here is as to the pattern we should adopt with reference to the fact that there are as many as four institutions at the District level. There are two options for us if we intend to establish a strong and powerful body at the District level. Either to establish a new body at the District level.
abolishing all the existing ones or to evolve a strong body by integrating all of these bodies. We cannot afford to forego the advantages in the shape of traditions and experience already gained during the long and effective service rendered by such institutions. It will, therefore, be more practical and appropriate for us to integrate the institutions at the District level. All of you are in close contact with this work at the District level and are already rendering valuable service. The Democratic Decentralisation Committee will therefore find your experience and suggestions arising out of your experience to be of great help.

These, indeed, are the considerations for the future. The District Development Boards are shouldering important responsibilities for quick implementation of the programmes of planning and development, and towards invoking the enthusiasm, confidence, and co-operation of the people for the same purpose. They will have to continue doing so till further changes have been introduced. The problems involved here have got to be thrashed out in common consultations where necessary and useful suggestions in this behalf carefully considered. I therefore request you to discuss it from this point of view, and to put forward questions and suggestions so as to expedite the work of planning and development.”

At the end of the speech of the Chief Minister, the Minister, Rural Development Department, thanked him for having attended the meeting and given the necessary guidance, inspite of his indifferent health. He exhorted the meeting to sit together and to forward their valuable suggestions to the Committee appointed for democratic decentralisation.

The discussions regarding Democratic Decentralisation.

In the afternoon session, prior to the discussion pertaining to democratic decentralisation, the Minister, Rural Development Department, stated that now that it had been decided to go forward in the direction of democratic decentralisation, they had seriously to consider the problem from all angles and to present a programme for the same to the Government. The Government has appointed a Committee for the same. The Committee has to submit its report by the end of September.

The background for democratic decentralisation has already been explained for our consideration. A comprehensive and common
programme is being extended in all the States. The responsible members of the District Local Board and the District School Board have already discussed democratic decentralisation. The District Local Board is a statutory body. We have already discussed the problem with it, and it has submitted a report to the Committee. A meeting of the State Panchayat Council has already been called and a similar discussion carried out there too. Their suggestions regarding decentralisation have already been received by the Committee. The Committee is considering all of these reports at present. A sub-committee of the members has also been set up to determine particular resources and powers which should be devolved on the new bodies. The meeting to-day has been arranged to enable the Vice-Presidents of the District Development Boards too to extend their valuable suggestions.

A discussion was launched after that. The Vice-President from Rajkot was the first to speak. He welcomed the democratic decentralisation, and supported the suggestions to set up one body in the place of the four different bodies. He made the following suggestions:—

(1) The experts of particular subjects should find a place on the bodies at the Taluka and the District level. They may either be appointed by Government, or they may be co-opted.

(2) The Member of the Parliament from the particular Taluka or District should be made an ex-officio member of the body, but he should not be appointed as Chairman.

(3) The Panchayats should not be given any powers regarding Primary School Teachers. Such power must be vested with the Taluka Panchayat.

(4) A ‘Standing Committee’ for primary education may be appointed, and powers be vested in it by legislation. The Mandal should not be granted any authority here.

The Vice-President from the Broach District said: The Sar-Panch should be elected by the entire population of the village.
so also at the Taluka level, the Chairman should be elected directly. The elections at the District level should be carried out on lines similar to those for the Lok Sabha. 'Direct Election' method should be adopted. The elections should be in one 'Single Ward' where the population is less than three thousand. The maximum number of members for the Village Panchayat should be fixed at seven. It is not advisable to have only one Sar Panch at the Taluka level. Another representative should also be taken up along with the Sar-Panch.

The Minister here informed the meeting that the matter of taking up other representatives besides the Sar Panch is already under consideration.

The Vice-President from Mehsana then said: The Block should be treated as a Unit in accordance with the recommendations of Shri Balwantray Mehta. 'Equal proportion' for each Block should be given, if possible. The units should be smaller. Direct election should be adopted. Under no circumstances, the number of members at the District level should exceed 60 to 70. The district body should be made smaller. Three permanent Standing Committees should be formed for three respective fields viz., the Panchayat, the Schools, and the Development. Nomination, in no case, should be introduced in the district body.

The Vice President, Baroda, said: Some of the social workers should be taken up in order to have certain good elements at the Taluka and the District levels. In addition to these, the following members may also be taken up: two ladies, one Harijan representative, one for scheduled castes, and some members of the Co-operative Societies. A Managing Committee should be set up at the taluka level made of 15 to 21 members. It is necessary that all the Committees elected at the Taluka level elect their own Presidents. The system of Matadars and Police Patels should be abolished at the village level. The Taluka Panchayat should have the right to appoint the Secretary of the Village Panchayat and the teacher. Arrangement should be made to train the Sar Panch and other members of the Panchayat. A separate Committee should formed to supervise the work of the Panchayat. This Committee would provide the necessary guidance wherever the Panchayats or the Sar Panchas are indifferent.
No implementing Committee be composed of more than 25 to 30 members. There should be 25 members for the District, and 15 for the Taluka. The number of the officers should be less than that of the non-Government members.

The Vice-President from the Banaskantha said: Experts of the respective subject should be appointed on the Committees at the Taluka and the District levels.

The Vice-President from Kutch said: The experiment is certainly most welcome in principle, but the pace will have to be slowed down in Kutch, it being a backward area, and smaller bodies set up at the Taluka and the District levels. Besides, a strict watch will have to be maintained so as to see that the experiment works alright. All the Panchayats should get together to form the Committee at the Taluka level, and the Taluka Panchayats elect the District Panchayat.

The Vice-President, Ahmedabad said: The Government only should lay down curriculam in the educational field. The text books should be prepared by the writers on the lines of the rules laid down by Government. The text books should be prescribed for a period of three years.

The Vice-President, Bhavnagar said: It is more important to note how these bodies operate in practice. Special powers should be given to bodies formed at the taluka level, and arrangements should be made so that the Jilla Parishad can 'delegate' some power to the Taluka Committee. The Government also should be placed in a position to issue some orders in this connection. All of these matters depend upon the degree of development achieved. It is not proper to appoint a Committee of Sar-Panchas at the Taluka level. Members, however, should be appointed according to population. 50% of the members should be from among the members of the Panchayats, and the rest of the 50% should be elected.

Ladies and Scheduled Castes members should be co-opted at the District level too. Other elements should be appointed upto 10%. 50% should be drawn from the Taluka Panchayats, but the remaining
50% should be directly elected. The total number, including the appointed members, should not exceed 25 to 30.

The servants at the Village level like the Police Patel, the Revenue Patel, Chawkidars, etc., should be responsible to the Jilla Parishad. The Committee appointed at the Taluka level should also have Members of the Legislative Assembly on it, and these Members of the Legislative Assembly should have the right to vote.

The Vice-President, Amreli said: The impression, that an illiterate Sar Panch of a Village Panchayat is incapable of acting as such, is wrong. If literacy has not been accepted as a standard for the Lok Sabha, it should not be accepted as such for the Village Panchayat. Literacy does not necessarily bring wisdom. The three tier system is good enough. Elections should be arranged ward-wise and the Panchayats should not be accepted as a basis.

Instead of adopting the method of direct elections for the Taluka Panchayat, it would be better if the members are directly elected from the Panchayats. This Committee should not be composed of more than 25 to 30 members.

It is proper to merge all the four bodies into one viz., the District Panchayat. It would also be right for the members of the Taluka Panchayat to elect this District Parishad. Government policy regarding this matter is running on the right lines.

The Vice-President, Surendranagar, said: people in the villages have been rightly enthused, and prompted to think in this matter, after two broadcast speeches. This is indeed our test, and we are prepared to take risks for the success of this experiment. The stronger the power vested at the Taluka level, and the wider the powers of supervision and inspection devolved at the District, the better it would be. The Panchayats should be given wider revenue powers and they should be authorized to levy taxes. A constituency of the Sar Panches should be formed. The principle of direct elections should not be accepted. The elections should be arranged according to population. Ladies and Scheduled Classes should also be given due consideration. These persons should be nominated and co-opted. 20% to 25% of the people, who are not the members of the Panchayats, should also find a place. It would be better, if members of the Legislative Assembly
are allowed to seat at the Taluka level, but they should be given the right to vote, if possible. The Members of the Legislative Assembly would be able to keep in touch with the Taluka if they are brought in at the Taluka level. On the same basis, the members of the Lok Sabha should be taken up in the Jilla Parishad. Representatives of other institutions should also be taken up by co-option.

The Vice-President, Jamnagar said: The experiment is worthy of our welcome. The step is certainly a good one. The Taluka Panchayat should be composed of the Sar Panchas of the Panchayats. The body should not exceed the size of 20 to 25 members. Ladies, Scheduled Castes, etc. should also find a place. The Members of the Legislative Assembly also should be given a place.

The Presidents of the Taluka Panchayats should be taken up at the District level too. The stronger of the four bodies at the District level should also be taken up. The bigger bodies should be split up into smaller ones. The Members of the Legislative Assembly should be co-opted. The Government should give thought to the nature of the relationship that should be established between the President of the Panchayat and the Collector. The Mamlatdar, the Mahalkari, and the Block Development Officer should work as Secretaries for their respective functions in the Taluka Panchayats. Each officer within the District should function as Secretary for his respective work.

It is not becoming that a man of the status of constable can hand-cuff a Sar Panch and take him round as it happens in the villages. There is harrassment on the part of the the police at times, even in cases of death or accident, where the real nature of the incident is only too clear as an accident. The interference of the police, which is beyond bounds at the village, should be reduced by being given due consideration in the new set-up, so also, necessary points should first be examined before granting additional powers in respect of the jungles. The Taluka and Mahal should be accepted as 'Units'. A Development Block should not be accepted as a unit. The Panchayats also should be protected.

The Honorary Secretary Surat said: The Taluka Panchayat should be elected out of all the representatives of the village Panchayats. The Panchayats should be given powers to levy taxes.
Concluding the discussion the Minister Rural Development Department said: According to a certain school of thought the powers of the Villages Panchayats exceed those of a City Municipality. And in cities boasting of a population of 20,000 to 30,000 a Nagar Panchayat should be set up, and powers for Revenue, Justice, and other matters should be given to them in the light of the situation obtaining there.

A suggestion also has been made to the effect that when we are considering devolution of all the plans and development projects on to the Village Panchayats, the Sar Panch will not be in a position to enthuse the villagers without having a voice at the Taluka level. The Sar Panchas are being made to put their heads together, three or four times in a year, in a development block every year. This inspires a feeling in the Sar Panchas that they are co-operating with the work of the villages and with the various schemes of the villages with powers and responsibilities. From this point of view, it would be advisable to make all the Sar Panchas of Panchayats within the Taluka members of the Taluka Panchayat, and they should be called for a meeting three or four times in a year. A smaller body should be set up for executive work. Provision should therefore be made by law for the formation of Standing Committees. The Standing Committees should be made to assume responsibility for the different works, and an Executive Committee should be formed of the President of the Standing Committees and two to four other members. This Executive Committee will shoulder the responsibility for the carrying out of all schemes. This will facilitate two things. Powers and responsibilities will be distributed amongst all the Sar Panchas so as to enthuse them, and at the same time a smaller Standing Committee and Executive Committee will see to it that the work is being carried out. The Vice Presidents liked this proposal.

Only a Sar Panch should be allowed to enter in at the Taluka level. It would not be right to send representatives. The Presidents at the Taluka and the District levels will have to devote their full time. They should be given an honorarium. The Officer at the District level should attend office regularly.

The Minister then thanked all those who were present and the day's session was over.
SCHEDULE 5.

(Introduction-Paragraph 14)

Minutes of the deliberations of the meeting of the Presidents of the District School Boards held on 9th September 1960.

A Committee should specially be constituted for primary education if it is proposed to integrate all the aspects at the District level. Its structure should allow the entry of members who are working in the education field and are interested in it. The problems of Primary education—problems like the selection of the teachers, syllabus, the school-programmes, selection of text-books—should be tackled by this Committee and its opinion should be treated as final. The Officer in charge of this educational administration should be held to be fully responsible to this Committee. All the duties of inspection, supervision, and others like those of physical training, social education, etc. which are at present being performed by Government Departments should be placed under the charge of this Committee and the primary education in the District should entirely be entrusted for administration to this Committee.
SCHEDULE 6.

(Introduction-Paragraph 15)

*Questionnaire sent to the Block Development Committees by the Development Commissioner of the Gujarat State*

1. The Village Panchayat secures the responsibility of a comprehensive programme essential to village development, and also the powers and resources necessary for the same, under the village Panchayat Act of 1958. Do you deem it necessary to modify this? Please put forward your recommendations point-wise.

2. The convention of bringing into effect a major portion of the Block Development Programme through the Village Panchayat has been accepted, and steps are already being taken accordingly. In addition to this, the Development Block puts aside the necessary amount of money for the village development schemes prepared by the Village Panchayats themselves and the Village Panchayats are being given the necessary aid. Do you anticipate any difficulties in the implementation of this idea? If so, of what kind? Please make point-wise proposals for the solution of such difficulties.

3. The programme of the Development Block could be successful only with the co-operation of the people. A Committee has been set up for each Development Block to make the plan more realistic and to secure the maximum support of the public. Attempts are being made to implement the plan in accordance with the recommendations of this Committee. But the final objective is to induce the people to accept this scheme as their own, and to make them carry it out in the light of the local conditions, local facilities, resources and power. Do you think that this objective is attained by the present arrangement?

4. If this objective has not been attained, why?

5. Do you think that this objective would be attained by restoring greater rights and responsibilities on the present day Block Development Committee? Would you also like to modify the Committee, its shape?

7. What shape should be given to the Committee if you think it necessary to make modifications in the present-day Committee?
How should the villagers find representation on the Committee? How should its structure be devised?

8. What should be the scope of the Committee in its new form for administrative efficiency? The Development Block or the Taluka?

9. Should the Committee in its new form be given the responsibility of the Development Block only, or it should also be given other responsibilities for administrative effectiveness?

10. If it is found feasible to restore the Committee in its new form also with the responsibilities of administrative departments other than the Development Blocks, what particular responsibilities should be so restored and to what extent?

11. How should the Committee in its new administration be related to the Village Panchayat, Co-operative Societies etc. in matters of guidance and control?

12. Our objective is to train the people in thinking out their own problems and solve them, and in shouldering responsibility of the programme of planning and development with reference to the local conditions, and resources and power available. Do you have any special suggestions to put forward towards a greater efficiency in the present-day administrative set up, or in the one that is being shaped at present?
## Summary of the opinions received from the Block Development Committees

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<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Block Development Committee</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Limkheda, District Panchmahals</td>
<td>There is no need to make any changes in their powers. They should receive grant to the extent of 50% of land revenue instead of 30%.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There is no difficulty. Hence no recommendation is made.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The aim has not been fulfilled.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On account of inequalities, economic backwardness and ignorance of responsibilities.</td>
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If this aim has not been fulfilled, what are the reasons?

Under the Village Panchayat Act of 1958, the Village Panchayats have been entrusted with the responsibility for an extensive programme of essential activities for rural development and have been granted necessary powers and provided with necessary funds for meeting that responsibility. Is it considered necessary to effect any changes or modifications in these? If yes, recommendations may please be made under separate heads.

It has been accepted in principle, that a large part of the Block Development Programmes should be implemented through the Village Panchayats, and action is already being taken accordingly by the Development Blocks. Moreover, necessary facilities are offered under rules by the Development Blocks for the Village Panchayats through financial provision for Village development projects prepared by the Village Panchayats. Is any difficulty being experienced in the implementation of this Scheme? If yes, of what nature? Recommendations may please be made under separate heads as to how they can be obviated.

The Block Development Programmes can succeed only with the cooperation of the people. To ensure the maximum measure of cooperation from the people, and to make the projects realistic, a Committee has been established for each Development Block. Efforts are made to have the projects and programmes executed in accordance with the recommendations of this Committee, but the ultimate aim is to have the people themselves take up the development activities as their own and implement them with due regard to local conditions, local facilities, means and resources. Has this aim been fulfilled under the present arrangements?
2. Block Development Committee, Vansada, District Surat.

Grant should be raised in order to increase the income. A majority of two-thirds of the total number of members should be required for taking important decisions.

All the works of the Village Panchayat should be executed by the Panchayat itself. Raw materials such as cement should be made readily available.

The aim has been fulfilled to some extent.

It has not been fulfilled completely because the existing Block Committees, being advisory bodies, have not been entrusted with full responsibility and powers.

3. Block Development Committee, Keshod, District Junagadh.

A desire should be aroused to understand the true nature of Panchayati Raj, in order to understand the true meaning of democracy and to feel real enthusiasm.

There are some difficulties:
1. Within the limits of their budgets, the Panchayats should have the powers to make bona-fide changes of any kind in the interest of rural community;

2. The Panchayat should have a minimum annual grant of Rs. 500.

The aim can certainly be fulfilled if the people cooperate with the Committee.

The Committee can only give advice and make suggestions. Moreover, they receive very small grants. The people do not give full cooperation. The spirit of democracy is not active among the people, and hence the aim has not been fulfilled.

4. Block Development Committee, Vav, District Banaskantha.

(1) Compulsory taxes should be levied as may be decided by the Panchayat;

(2) The Panchayat should attend to all activities of village development;

(3) The sum spent out of the development fund should be counted as people's contribution.

The amount of Panchayat Funds should be used in reasonable measure for developmental activities.

The aim has not been fulfilled.

Committee members, not being elected, are not responsible to the people. Moreover, the Taluka is not fully represented.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Block Development Committee</th>
<th>Do you think that this aim can be fulfilled if your Development Block is entrusted with more responsibilities and powers?</th>
<th>It is considered desirable to entrust the present Development Blocks with more responsibilities and powers; will it be necessary to modify the form of the existing Committees?</th>
<th>If changes in the existing Committees are considered necessary, what should be their new form? How should the village population be represented on the Committees? How should they be constituted?</th>
<th>From the point of view of administrative convenience, what should be the area of jurisdiction of the reformed Committee, the Development Block or the Taluka?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Limkheda District Panchmahals.</td>
<td>The aim can be fulfilled if responsibilities and powers are entrusted in large measures.</td>
<td>It appears necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>Its form should be that of an elected body. The elected members should have the right to co-opt other members. One Sarpanch from the Panchayats within the Circle of the Gram Sevak should be elected as members. Two women members, one member belonging to scheduled castes and one member belonging to scheduled tribes, one Member of the Legislative Assembly, one member representing the Cooperative Societies and one Member of Parliament should also be members of the Committee.</td>
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<td>This Committee must be for the whole taluka.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Vansada, District Surat.</td>
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<td>It appears necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>The election should take place in the same manner as for the Village Panchayat. One Sarpanch from the Gram Sevak's circle should be sent as a representative.</td>
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<td>This Committee should be for the whole Taluka.</td>
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</table>
3. Block Development Committee, Keshod, District Junagadh

An honest effort should be made to explain to the people the true needs of their village. Even the Committee should be more fully alive, in which case the aim can be fully realised.

It appears necessary to make changes to make the Committee fully democratic.

Election to the Village Panchayat should be held on the basis of adult franchise, The Committee should have one member per each Gram Sevak Circle and hence as many members as there are circles. Two members elected by the Presidents of Cooperative Societies, two women members, two experienced workers for the administrative set up, two members of Municipalities, one representative of Harijans, these should be the members. Twice a year, the Sarpanches of a Mahal or Block should meet. The Committee should meet once a month.

The Development Block itself should be accepted as the area of the Committee.

4. Block Development Committee, Vav, District Banaskantha.

Additional responsibilities and powers should be entrusted.

Changes should be made:

The establishment of an independent Board at the Taluka level is necessary, which should consist of members as follows:
(1) From among the Sarpanches in the Taluka;
(2) From among the members of Cooperative Societies;
(3) From among the Backward Classes;
(4) From among the other residents of the Taluka.

It should be at the Taluka level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Block Development Committee</th>
<th>Should the reformed Committees have their responsibilities limited to the Development Block Projects, or can they be entrusted with additional responsibilities for the sake of administrative convenience?</th>
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<td>If it is considered desirable to entrust to the reformed Committees, the responsibilities of administrative departments, in addition to the responsibilities of Development Blocks, what responsibilities should be entrusted to them, and to what extent?</td>
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<td>What should be the relationship of the reformed Committee with the Village Panchayat, Cooperative Society, and similar institutions, in regard to control, guidance, etc.?</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do you have any other special suggestion for the smooth working of the existing administrative set-up, or of the new set-up to be established, to ensure that people start thinking of their own problems and the solutions to them, at the village level, the Development Block level, or the Taluka level, take up the planning and development programmes as their own responsibility, and meet that responsibility with due regard to local conditions, and local resources and capacities?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1      | Block Development Committee, Limkoda, District Panchmahals. | Additional responsibilities must be entrusted. They must be entrusted with the responsibility of solving problems at the Taluka level. |
| 2      | Block Development Committee, Vansada, District Surat.      | Additional responsibilities must be entrusted. The following powers should be entrusted, in addition to those relating to development:— (1) Land revenue collection; (2) Powers relating to succession and transfer of names in revenue records; (3) Granting permission in regard to matters other than agriculture; |
|        |                             | This Committee should be entrusted with the duties of regulating and guiding and of deciding general questions. The management and regulation should be under the direct supervision of the reformed Committee. |
|        |                             | No special suggestions. There should be provision for giving training to the new Committees in regard to administration and shouldering of responsibilities. |
3. Block Development Committee, Keshod, District Junagadh.

All duties other than those relating to law, order and justice should be handed over.

4. Block Development Committee, Vav, District Banaskantha.

In addition to development activities, this Committee should be entrusted with all powers under the Panchayat Act and the Cooperative Societies Act.

(4) Powers to permit the felling of trees within the Panchayats limits;
(5) Powers relating to unclaimed properties;
(6) Powers of granting and cancelling licenses for hotels, within the Panchayat limits;
(7) Granting certificates to backward classes, and
(8) Distribution of controlled goods or articles.

Responsibility in regard to Schools, public health veterinary hospitals, hospitals at every level, public roads, public works, etc., should also be made over to the Committee. It should be compulsory for the Village Panchayat and the Cooperative Societies to attend each other’s meetings every time. Even in the meeting of Borough Municipalities, a responsible member of the Block Committee will always remain present. In addition to Government Officers, others such as representatives of Sale and Purchase Societies, should compulsorily attend each meeting of the Block Committee, so that it can discharge its functions with ease according to the suggestions of all.

Under the powers and rights that may be assigned to the new Committee, the Panchayats should have control over the Cooperative Societies.

In order that both official and non-official workers should get a full idea of their responsibilities, they should be given directions and guidance through small pamphlets.

The Panchayat Secretary should be transferred with the permission of the Taluka Panchayat.
5. Block Development Committee, Broach.

The Secretary of the Village Panchayat should be under the control of the Panchayat. The Village Panchayats should be under the direct supervision of the District or the Taluka Panchayat. Grant should be paid to the extent of 50% of land revenue instead of 30%.

Increased financial assistance for Village development activities should be available. Grants being paid by other departments or other institutions engaged in social service activities should also be handed over to the Development Block.

The aim has been fulfilled partially, but further progress is necessary.

Sufficient enthusiasm has not been aroused among the people for village development programmes. Public opinion, too, is not sufficiently active or well educated.


The powers of taking necessary action against those who fail to pay land revenue dues in time should be transferred from the Mamladar to the Committee to be established. In connection with the powers of the Nyaya Panch, the Panchayat should have in its service some one familiar with the details of these powers.

All amounts sanctioned for development activities should be paid directly to the Panchayat.

People have not yet realised that the development programmes are their own. Moreover, the Block Development Officers have not been able to carry this idea to the people.

The members of the Committee remain idle.

7. Block Development Committee, Hansot, District Broach.

The resources are inadequate. The Panchayat Secretary should be trained, and moreover the powers of control over him should vest in the Panchayat. The figure of 30% of land revenue should be raised.

The administrative personnel of the Development Block are to some extent inefficient, so that the sums provided for development programmes are not properly utilised, and people lose confidence. Technical direction from other departments is not received in time, and hence there is delay in the execution of development works.

The aim has not been fulfilled.

The Block Development Committees are merely advisory bodies. Work is not carried on according to their desire.
8. Block Development Committee, Dholka, District Ahmedabad.

Panchayats should be divided into categories A, B, and C and the panchayats which raise more resources should have larger powers. Grant from land revenue should be 50%. They should be assigned occupancy rights in regard to Government plots situated within the Panchayat limit, and the right to retain the produce. All lands within the Panchayat limit, and administrative powers relating to them, licenses, powers relating to cattle, bids, etc., should be given to Panchayats. Development programmes are formulated by the Government; instead of that, the Panchayats should themselves formulate their own programmes and sanction the necessary expenditure.

The aim has not been fulfilled.

The Development Committees are merely advisory bodies and programmes are not executed according to their recommendations.

9. Block Development Committee, Nandod-Rajpilla, District Broach.

It does not appear necessary to make any changes.

No difficulties are experienced in regard to this.

It is recommended that the Block Development Committee should have administrative authority through additional powers.

Because the Development Block Committee lack additional authority.
5. Block Development Committee, Broach.  
Additional responsibilities and powers should be entrusted.  
It is necessary to make changes in the form of the Committee.

The members of the Committee should meet individually residents of all villages and find out the means of raising the pace of activities.  
The Block Development Committee should be transformed into a Panchayat Committee.

There should be a place for a representative of every craft, one member per each department. The Committee should be constituted with a majority of elected members.

There should be two members on the Taluka Panchayat for each Circle under the Gram Sevak. There should be two Sarpanches, one member who has raised agricultural production by adopting new methods, two women, one representative of municipalities, two members, one each of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, two leading citizens, one official member, and one representative of Cooperative Societies.

7. Block Development Committee, Hansot, District Broach.  
If the plan is built from the base, it may help in the fulfillment of the aim.  
It appears necessary to make changes in the form of the Committee.

A Panchayat consisting of selected, qualified leaders for each Circle under a Gram Sevak, should be appointed by Government as is done by the Rajasthan Government. Administrative personnel qualified to give technical advice and direction should also be appointed on this Committee.

The area of jurisdiction should be the Taluka or the Mahal.
8. Block Development Committee, Dholka, District Ahmedabad.
At the Taluka level, there should be freedom to transfer expenditure sanctioned under one head to another head.
It appears necessary to make changes.
One Sarpanch for each Circle under a Gram Sevak, the Chairmen of all Cooperative Societies, two women members, two Harijans, two social workers, etc., should be members of the Committee. There should be a Sub-Committee for the Circle with the Gram Sevak working as the Secretary of the Sub-Committee. The Sarpanch representing the Circle should be the Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

At the Taluka level.

9. Block Development Committee, Nandod-Rajppla, District Broach.
If additional responsibilities are assigned the pace of essential activities will increase.
It appears necessary to make changes.
One Sarpanch for every Circle under a Gram Sevak, two women representatives, one representative of Bharat Sevak Samaj, two Harijan members, one member from among the members of Cooperative Societies, one member familiar with development activities and two members with administrative ability, these members should be elected on the Committee.

At the Taluka level.
5. Block Development Committee, Broach.

Other administrative responsibilities should be entrusted in a limited measure.

Sub-Committees should be constituted for different subjects and they should be entrusted with responsibilities as under:

(1) Committee for Primary Health Centres;
(2) Committee for Veterinary Hospitals;
(3) Committee for Women's and Children's progress;
(4) School Committee;
(5) Committee for agriculture.

Workers of Cooperative Societies should be taken on the Panchayat Committee, so that their activities can be carried on through mutual contacts.

6. Block Development Committee, Vankar, District Rajkot.

Some of the powers as may be necessary, belonging to administrative departments, with which the village people come in daily contact, should be made over to the Taluka Committee.

When the Cooperative Society prepares the credit documents, the Panchayats of the Villages concerned and the Sarpanch should sit together to do it. "Bids" and their supervision, transfers of teachers, increments, etc. should be within the powers of the Committee.

The Cooperative Societies should act after consulting the Sarpanches or the Members, and depart from the advice only if necessary.

7. Block Development Committee, Hansot, District Broach.

Apart from the limited responsibilities of development programmes, other responsibilities should be added gradually on experience.

The responsibility for collecting land revenue appears sufficient.

There should be mutual advice, guidance, and direction, so that the possibility of errors may be reduced.

There should be adequate resources. Effective supervision and control over the administrative machinery will be necessary whatever deficiencies are
8. **Block Development Committee, Dholka, District Ahmedabad.**

Additional responsibilities can be assigned.

All the functions of the Mamlatdar, other than those relating to law and order, should be made over to the Committee. It should have powers relating to the administration of the Taluka, transfers of teachers, use of improved seeds and agricultural implements, artificial manures, irrigation, supply of electric power, etc.

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9. **Block Development Committee, Nanded-Rajpipla, District Broach.**

Additional responsibilities can also be assigned.

Responsibilities other than those relating to the administration of justice, the police department, and partly of the revenue department can be assigned. But it is recommended that the Development Committee should have powers to hear appeals against decisions of the Naya Panchayat.

The Taluka Committee should be the final authority at the Taluka level over the Village Panchayat, the Cooperative Societies, and other similar institutions.

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pointed out at the Village and the Taluka level, they should be rectified within a definite time-limit. In the absence of such time-limit, execution of works is unnecessarily delayed.

The Panchayat Secretary should be transferred only with the consent of the Panchayat. There should be one permanent Secretary for each Panchayat.

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No.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. Block Development Committee, Malpur, District Sabarkantha.</th>
<th>The Panchayats should get full amount of the land revenue.</th>
<th>If the budget for the Block shows a deficit, additional grant should be provided to meet the urgent needs of the Village.</th>
<th>People have no interest in development work. Its basic aim does not appear to have been fulfilled.</th>
<th>It is necessary to make fundamental changes, and to give additional powers and responsibilities to the people. They should feel that they are doing their own work.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Block Development Committee, Jhagadia, District Broach.</td>
<td>The Sarpanch or the Vice Sarpanch should be a man who has received education at least up to the fourth standard. Grant upto 50% and power to levy water tax should be given.</td>
<td>The Panchayat should be able to spend to the extent of 100% from its funds on development activities.</td>
<td>Unfavourable circumstances, mentality of the people, transfers of Government Servants and ( deflate of) training.</td>
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<td>3. Block Development Committee, Borsad.</td>
<td>50% grant should be given. The Sarpanch should be an educated person.</td>
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<td>4. Block Development Committee, Jam Kalyanpur, District Jamnagar.</td>
<td>Grant from 40 to 50% should be given. 25% royalty should be given.</td>
<td>The Scheme has been accepted by the people.</td>
<td>People have not yet become conscious.</td>
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<td>5. Block Development Committee, Gadhada, District Bhavnagar.</td>
<td>The President of the Cooperative Society should be included in the Panchayat. 50% of land revenue should be given.</td>
<td>Panchayat should have the power to levy betterment tax.</td>
<td>The aim appears to have been fulfilled partially.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Block Development Committee is an advisory body without any powers.</td>
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</table>
15. Block Development Committee, Chanasma, District Mehsana.

Power to appoint the Panchayat Secretary, rights over grazing lands and fallow lands, powers relating to all public activities at the village level, grants to the extent of 50%.

Provision of staff and conveyance.

No.


16. Block Development Committee, Dhari, District Amreli.

Absolute rights over plots of fallow lands, and power to sanction the budget should belong to the Taluka Panchayat Committee. Powers to carry out work up to Rs. 500 also should be given.

The schemes should be prepared with the approval of the Panchayats. The Advisory Committee should have additional powers.

... ...

17. Block Development Committee, Meghraj, District Sabarkantha.

Should get increased grants.

Development work should start from below.

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<tr>
<td>10. Block Development Committee, Malpur, District Sabarkantha.</td>
<td>If the Panchayats are given additional powers, and a statutory body is established at the Taluka level, it will increase the pace of development activities.</td>
<td>It appears desirable that additional powers and responsibilities should be given.</td>
<td>The Committee can be named &quot;the Taluka Committee&quot;. Sixty percent of the members should be taken from among the Sarpanches, or from among the Panchayat members, 20% from among Cooperative Societies, 10% from among the scheduled and backward classes on the basis of population, and 10% as representatives of women.</td>
<td>At the Taluka level.</td>
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<td>11. Block Development Committee, Jhagadia, District Broach</td>
<td>The targets of projects should be fixed from below.</td>
<td>There is no need to make changes.</td>
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<td>12. Block Development Committee, Borsad</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Block Development Committee, Jam Kalyanpur, District Jamnagar.</td>
<td>The Committee should have additional responsibilities.</td>
<td>It appears necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>One Sarpanch for every Circle under a Gram Sevak. Members should be co-opted.</td>
<td>At the Taluka level.</td>
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<td>14. Block Development Committee, Gadhada, District Bhavnagar.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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<td>Election should be by ballot. One Sarpanch for every Circle under a Gram Sevak should be included in the Committee. The two members of Cooperative Society, two members of the Sale and Purchase Union, two women members, members of the backward classes, and scheduled castes, and</td>
<td>At the Development Block level.</td>
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</table>
15. Block Development Committee, Chanasma, District Mehsana. Yes. Yes. The district municipality should be represented in the Committee. There should be five representatives of Co-operative societies. The structure must remain as at present.

16. Block Development Committee, Dhari, Additional responsibilities should be entrusted. District Amreli. It is necessary to make changes. The Committee should include the Sarpanches of all Panchayat Committees, members of Co-operative Societies to the extent of 10% of the former, the President of the Sale and Purchase Union, women members to the extent of 5% of the strength of the Committee and scheduled castes members also to the extent of 5%.

17. Block Development Committee, Meghraj, The Advisory Committee should have more powers. District Sabarkantha. At the Taluka level or the Mahal level. It is necessary that the Panchayat should include one member from each Panchayat, members of Backward classes, of women, progressive farmers, Co-operative Societies, etc.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Block Development Committee, Malpur, District Sabarkantha.</td>
<td>The Committee should be entrusted with the responsibility for all activities relating to the Taluka. Activities relating to all matters should be organised and conducted through this Committee. For this purpose, a Sub-Committee can be appointed from the Block Committee.</td>
<td>All responsibilities other than those relating to law and order can be entrusted to this Committee.</td>
<td>Whatever powers the officers at the Taluka level possess over the Panchayats and Cooperative Societies should be transferred to this Committee.</td>
<td>The whole administrative machinery at the village and the taluka level should be responsible to this Committee. The officers at the District level should be required to give, under the direction of the District Panchayat, necessary guidance and assistance in their respective Departments to the Taluka Panchayat.</td>
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<td>11. Block Development Committee, Jhagadia, District Broach.</td>
<td>Additional responsibilities too.</td>
<td>All responsibilities other than law and order.</td>
<td>The Committee should take interest in the work of the Co-operative Societies and Panchayats.</td>
<td>The accounts of Panchayats and Co-operative Societies should be audited thrice a year. One Officer should have only one kind of responsibilities.</td>
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<td>12. Block Development Committee, Borsad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Block Development Committee, Jam Kalyanpur, District Jamnagar.</td>
<td>Responsibilities in other fields too.</td>
<td>Arrangements with regard to primary education, panchayat activities, and collection of land revenue.</td>
<td>The Committee should have full control over both.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Block Development Committee, Gadhada, District Bhavnagar.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too.</td>
<td>Supervision and control of Panchayat activities, primary health, social welfare, labour welfare etc.</td>
<td>Block members and members of Co-operative Societies should take full interest in each other's work</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
15. Block Development Committee, Chanasma, District Mehsana.
   Other responsibilities too must be assigned. All duties of other departments which can be assigned to the Panchayat. The Panchayats and Cooperative Societies should be directly responsible to the Committee.

16. Block Development Committee, Dhari, District Amreli.
   All administrative responsibilities should be made over. All powers other than those relating to justice. The Taluka Panchayat Committee should control Panchayats and Cooperative Societies.

17. Block Development Committee, Meghraj, District Sabarkantha.
   All administrative responsibilities. All powers except those relating to law and order. The Taluka Panchayat Committee should have control over the Cooperative Society. The administrative officers should be trained. Members doing responsible work should be given honorarium, so that they may work with zest.
| 18. | Block Development Committee, Junagadh Bhensan, District Junagadh | The Panchayat should be elected by the Gram Sabha. Election should be by ballot. | The Panchayat Secretary should be fully responsible to the Panchayat. | Panchayats should be divided into categories, and should be given grants accordingly. 50% grant should be given. The aim has not been mostly realised. | The Committee is only an Advisory Body. Hence the aim has not been fulfilled. |
| 19. | Block Development Committee, Padadhari Lodhika, District Rajkot. | Sources of income should be increased by 50% grant, water tax, house tax, income from “Bids”, etc. | There are some difficulties. | There is lack of full cooperation from the people. | The Committee should be an elected body. Grant should be distributed according to groups. |
| 20. | Block Development Committee, Chhota Uddepur, District Baroda. | 10 per cent of the resources raised by the Panchayat should be available to it for expenditure on administration. | The Panchayat Committee should be an elected body, so that development works may be executed speedily. | The aim has not been fulfilled. | The Committee does not contain elected members. Moreover, development works not connected with the Panchayat are also undertaken. |
| 21. | Block Development Committee, Jasdan, Taluka Rajkot. | Panchayat budget should be sanctioned by the Panchayat Committee. | All works at the village level should be executed through the Panchayat. | Instead of an advisory body, there should be a Committee of elected members. | Full responsibility should be given to the Committee. |
| 22. | Block Development Committee, Dhanera, District Banaskantha. | Statutory integration of the Village Panchayat and the Cooperative Society is necessary for raising food production. | The Sarpanch and the Vice-Sarpanch should be educated persons. Secretaries should be responsible to the Panchayat. Estimates should be prepared with the approval of the Panchayat. | The aim has been fulfilled to some extent. |
23. Block Development Committee, Olpad, District Surat.

The full amount of land revenue, or an amount equal to 1% of the value of immovable property. The Panchayat servants should not be subject to criminal proceedings.

24. Block Development Committee, Mangrol, District Surat.

The Panchayats have not been given certain powers under the 1958 Panchayat Act, which should be given to them relating to education and records of rights. The Sarpanch and the Vice-Sarpanch should be educated persons.

Cement, iron, timber, etc., should be readily available. The Panchayat should be able to spend necessary amounts from its own funds.

The aim has not been fulfilled for the most part.

Absence of popular consciousness; works are not carried out with the approval of Village Council. The administrative officers should come into close contact with the people and explain the development projects to them.

25. Block Development Committee, Vyara, District Surat.

Panchayats should get increased financial grants. Income from buildings in grazing lands, fallow lands, etc. income from treas. etc. should go to the Panchayats.

The Committee is merely an advisory body. Whether its suggestions should be accepted or not rests with the officers. Hence people themselves should prepare the schemes and execute them.

The officers do not provide funds for the schemes in time; hence very often there is unnecessary delay in the execution of works.

26. Block Development Committee, Halol, District Panchmahals.

50% grant. The right to sell open plots on the village site, rights of royalties. The Sarpanch and the members should be given training.

The allocation of funds should take into account the needs of the development works of the Panchayat. It is necessary that the Panchayat should be able to make use of available grants.

The people do not take much interest.

The Committee has no power to make final decisions. It can only make suggestions or recommendations.
18. Block Development Committee, Junagadh-Bhensan, District Junagadh.

Additional responsibilities and powers should be given.

It appears necessary to make changes.

Each Circle should be a constituency. Ten Sarpanches to be elected, four Presidents of Co-operative Societies, the President of the Sale and Purchase Union, two women members, one Harijan member, two social workers, and one M. L. A. representing the Block.

At the Block level.


Additional responsibilities should be given.

One Sarpanch from each Circle under a Gram Sevak should be on the Committee, one woman member, one Harijan member, one M. L. A. two social workers, The President of the Sale and Purchase Union.

At the Block level.

20. Block Development Committee, Chhota Udepur, District Baroda.

Additional responsibilities should be given.

Yes.

The committee should include one Sarpanch for each Circle, one representative of the Co-operative Society, one representative of the Municipality, two representatives of Adivasis, one woman member, two social workers, and also M. L. As.

At the Taluka level.


Additional responsibilities should be entrusted.

It appears necessary to make changes.

The Committee should include one Sarpanch as member for each Circle under a Gram Sevak, as also members of Co-operative Societies, social workers and two women members.

At the Block level.
23. Block Committee, Devasthgardi, District Surat.

24. Block Committee, Mangrol, District Surat.

25. Block Committee, Vyara, District Surat.

26. Block Committee, Hajol, District Panchmahals.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Block Development Committee, Junagadh-Bhensan, District Junagadh.</th>
<th>Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.</th>
<th>All powers other than those relating to law and order.</th>
<th>The Taluka Panchayat Committee should have control over, and should guide Panchayats and Cooperative Societies.</th>
<th>Other responsibilities may be transferred gradually after those which are already assigned are discharged.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Padadhari-Lodhika, District Rajkot.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.</td>
<td>Agriculture, etc., seeds, loans from Land-Mortgage Bank, insecticides, cattle breeding, Village Industries, schemes for drinking water, public health, social education.</td>
<td>The two should be concerned with giving mutual guidance only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Chhota Uddepur, District Baroda.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.</td>
<td>Management of schools, administration of Government Departments, land revenue collection, some civil and criminal proceedings, full responsibilities in regard to teachers, responsibilities in regard to public health and roads.</td>
<td>The Panchayat Committee should control and guide Cooperative Societies and Panchayats.</td>
<td>Government servants like the Gram Sevaks should be regarded as Panchayat Servants, and development work should be carried out by training them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Jasdan, Taluka Rajkot.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities can also be given.</td>
<td>All responsibilities other than law and order.</td>
<td>The Panchayat Committee should have control over, and should guide the Cooperative Society and the Panchayat.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Dhanera, District Banaskantha.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities can also be given.</td>
<td>Powers relating to grants to the School Board, Taccavi, control of irrigation works, public health, soil conservation, agriculture etc.</td>
<td>The Panchayat Committee should have control over, and should guide the Cooperative Society and the Panchayat.</td>
<td>Groups of Social Workers should be formed and sent among the people for publicity with the necessary equipment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23. Block Development Committee, Olpad, District Surat. Other responsibilities can also be given. All responsibilities, other than those relating to justice, treasury, and police departments. The Cooperative Societies and Panchayats should work under the direction of the Panchayat Committee. There should be appeal against Panchayat decisions to the Taluka Committee.

24. Block Development Committee, Mangrol, District Surat. Other responsibilities can also be given. Control of, and administrative responsibilities and powers relating to, all departments other than those of police and justice at the Taluka level, should be vested in this Committee. The meetings of the Committee should definitely take place every month or two or three months. The Cooperative Societies and Panchayats should work under the direction of the Panchayat Committee. Villages should become awake, and should execute the projects through self-reliance.

25. Block Development Committee, Vyara, District Surat. Other responsibilities should also be given. The Cooperative Societies should be placed under the direct control of the Committee.

26. Block Development Committee, Halol, District Panchmahals. Other responsibilities should also be given. The Village Development programmes of other departments, along with the necessary resources and equipment, should be made over to this Committee. The Panchayats and Cooperative Societies should remain under the direct control of this Committee and function under its guidance. Some of the powers at the District level should be transferred to the Taluka Committee.
27. Block Development Committee, Sami, District Mehsana.

Property rights; powers to order evacuation of encroachments, appointments and transfers of Secretaries should be at the taluka level. The Sarpanch should be given more powers.

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People regard the programmes as their own.

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28. Block Development Committee, Sukhsar.

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29. Block Development Committee, Nasvadi-Tilakwada, District Baroda.

The Panchayats in backward areas should be under the direct supervision of the Committee.

There should be no delay in development works.

The aim has been fulfilled.

The aim has not been realised fully.

---

Action should be taken after careful consideration of people's needs. Development works should be executed speedily according to local needs. Even if people's contributions have not come up to expectations development works must be continued.

The Panchayat will formulate its programme within the limits of its resources, and will get the budget and programme sanctioned by the Taluka body.

30. Block Development Committee, Santrampur, District Panchmahals.

It is necessary to give additional powers to the Panchayat. The primary responsibility should belong to body at the Taluka level, which will assign works to the Panchayats according to their capacities. It is not possible to entrust administrative responsibilities all at a time.

The programmes of the body at the Taluka level should be implemented through the Panchayats which have the necessary capacity. Where the Panchayats do not have such capacity, they should be executed departmentally by the Taluka Panchayat.

Some of the Panchayats today find it difficult if more work is entrusted to them, because labourers are not available and cooperation of other members except the Sarpanch is not forthcoming.

The Panchayat will formulate its programme within the limits of its resources, and will get the budget and programme sanctioned by the Taluka body.

31 Block Development and Committees, Thasra and 32. Daskroi.

(i) Where a village site has not been surveyed in accordance with Section 59(1) of the Panchayat Act of 1958, the Mamlatdar should have the neces-

The Panchayats should be entrusted with powers relating to the budget, works under grant-in-aid, and (development) schemes.

The aim has not been fulfilled.

Illiteracy, poverty, lack of publicity in regard to schemes, etc.
sary powers to make inquiry.

(2) The Panchayats should be given 50% of land revenue instead of 30%.

(3) The Panchayats should be given powers for collection of land revenue.

(4) Educational qualifications should be fixed for the Sarpanch and the Vice-Sarpanch.

(5) A Panchayat cess of 2 as in the rupee should be introduced compulsorily.

(6) The authority to sanction felling of green trees should be vested in the Taluka Panchayat Committee.

(7) The second class irrigation ponds should be placed under the management of the Panchayat.

There is no difficulty at present in view of the Block being a Pre-Extension Block.

This aim has not been fully realised from a practical point of view.

Backwardness owing to people's ignorance, and lack of public consciousness.

33. Block Development Committee, Devgadh-Baria.

The powers of the Revenue Police Patel and revenue administration of lands within the village site should be entrusted to the Panchayat.

No such difficulties are specially experienced.

It is a fact that conditions have not been created in which people would accept this scheme as their own.

The Committee believes that there is need for more effective and more organised propaganda in this behalf.

34 Block Development and Committees, Dasada and 35. Patan.
27. Block Development Committee, Sami, District Mehsana.  
Additional responsibilities can be entrusted.  
It is necessary to make changes.  
The new Committee should include 50% members as Sarpanches, 50% Chairmen of Cooperative Societies, 10% Social workers, two members of backward classes and two women members.  
At the Taluka level.

28. Block Development Committee, Sukhsar.  
—  
It is not necessary to make changes.  
At the Block level.

29. Block Development Committee, Nasvadi-Tilakwada, District Baroda.  
—  
It is necessary to make changes.  
Members from backward areas should be educated persons. The Committee should be formed according to the report of the Balwantray Mehta Committee.  
At the Taluka level.

30. Block Development Committee, Santrampur, District Panchmahals.  
Yes.  
Yes.  
The village people should be represented on the Committees at different levels through election.  
Taluka.

31. Block Development Committee and Committees, Thasra and Daskroi.  
Yes.  
Yes. A Statutory body should be formed.  
Should be entrusted to the Taluka Panchayat Committee. Its life should be for five years. Membership should be limited in number.  
Taluka.
33. Block Development Committee, Devgadh-Baria.  
Yes.  
Yes.  
This Committee should be an elected body, and should possess full powers. It should have the power to co-opt other members.  
Taluka.

34 Block Development and Committees, Dasada and 35. Patan.  
Yes.  
Yes.  
The Development Block Committees should be statutory bodies.  
Taluka.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Block Development Committee, Sami, District Mehsana.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too should be entrusted.</td>
<td>Education, Cooperation, disposal of Government follow lands minor criminal proceedings, Government dispensaries, Maternity homes, etc.</td>
<td>The Panchayat and Cooperative Societies should be under the direct control of the Panchayat Committee and work under its guidance.</td>
<td>The Chairman of the Committee should be a member of the Local District Committee. Members should receive training, and should be provided with whatever they require.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Block Development Committee, Sukhisar.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too should be entrusted.</td>
<td>Responsibilities in regard to the Forest and Revenue Departments.</td>
<td>The Panchayats and Cooperative Societies should work with mutual understanding.</td>
<td>The administration of the Primary Schools, should be handed over to the Block Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Block Development Committee, Nasvadi Tilakwada, District Baroda.</td>
<td>According to the Mehta Committee report.</td>
<td>According to the Mehta Committee report.</td>
<td>According to the Mehta Committee report.</td>
<td>A Public Relations Officer should be appointed to function as a link between the people and the advisory body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Block Development Committee, Santrampur, District Panchmahals.</td>
<td>All administrative powers at the Taluka level should be handed over. The Taluka Committee should be the principal body, so that all administrative officers should be assigned to this body.</td>
<td>In addition to the administrative responsibility for the taluka area, control and supervision of the Panchayats should be entrusted.</td>
<td>The new Committee will have control over the Panchayats and will work in cooperation with the Cooperative Societies.</td>
<td>The suggestion made above conforms to the principle of decentralisation, and will ensure smoothness of working. Where the Panchayats cannot discharge administrative responsibilities, the Taluka Board will undertake them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Block Development and Committees, Thasra and 32. Daskroi.</td>
<td>Yes. Other responsibilities.</td>
<td>Complete administrative responsibility for all departments except the revenue, police and law departments.</td>
<td>Direction and supervision; disposal of taluka appeals against the decisions of the Panchayats should lie with the Panchayat Committee.</td>
<td>Every Panchayat should receive training for a month in regard to administrative and other matters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
33. Block Development Committee, Devgadh-Baria.

In addition to the schemes of the Development Block, other responsibilities for the Taluka should be entrusted.

The responsibility for making all decisions on all questions at the Taluka level should be entrusted to this Committee.

The powers which at present belong to the District Panchayat Committee should be made over to the new Committee to be constituted.

There are no other suggestions.

34 Block Development and Committees, Dasada and Patan.

All responsibilities other than those relating to law, order and justice should be entrusted to this Committee.

It should be entrusted with limited responsibilities in regard to primary education, hygiene and public health.

The Committee should have control over the Panchayats and the Cooperative Societies. No.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Block Development Committee, Kankarej.</th>
<th>No special suggestion.</th>
<th>The present Development Block should be made a statutory body, and should be invested with full powers.</th>
<th>Due consideration has not been given to local conditions, facilities, resources and capacities, so that the primary needs of programmes are not fully met.</th>
<th>If proper programmes are formulated at the Block level in accordance with local conditions, available facilities, resources and capacities, people will accept them as their own.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Bhiloda.</td>
<td>There is no suggestion.</td>
<td>No difficulty is experienced.</td>
<td>The aim has been realised fully.</td>
<td>The approval of the Panchayat is not obtained before the schemes are finalised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Sankheda.</td>
<td>The powers of the Mamlatdar, Collector and Prant Officer should be vested in the Taluka Panchayat Committee.</td>
<td>No difficulty is experienced.</td>
<td>The development works have been successfully executed, thanks to the cooperation of the Development Block Committee and the efficiency of the Officers.</td>
<td>The question does not arise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Bhavnagar.</td>
<td>At the District and Block levels, the District Panchayat and the Taluka Panchayat should be formed as statutory bodies, and keeping in view the powers and resources vested in such bodies, the Panchayat Act should be appropriately amended.</td>
<td>Provision should be made for the Taluka Committee to decide at the Taluka level questions in regard to the lead in price fluctuations.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>The aim may not have been fulfilled owing to the limitations on the responsibilities and powers of the Block Development Advisory Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Baroda.</td>
<td>The powers of the Panchayat should be given in an extended form. It should be divided into categories according to the type of functions. Should be entrusted with powers relating to land revenue, and suits in regard to debts.</td>
<td>Grants are not adequate. Development works are not executed with speed. Poor economic conditions of the people. Committee members utilising Panchayat funds for development schemes after deciding to spend from development grants on those works.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>One Sarpanch should be elected for each Circle under a Gram Sevak. The elected Sarpanches should visit the people in the villages in their groups in regard to their needs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41. Block Development to Committees, Jamjodhpur, Himatnagar and Dharapur.  
All rights relating to the lands within the village site. Grant from land revenue to be 50%. All miscellaneous income under the Land Revenue Code should go to the Village Panchayat.  
The grants from the Development Block to the Panchayats should be paid together.  
It has been fulfilled to some extent.  
Because the Block Committee does not have full rights.

44. Block Development Committee, Dhrangadhra.  
The power of granting leases of 'sim' lands and lands within the village site should be given to the Panchayat. Land revenue collection should be made 30%.

45. Block Development Committee, Amreli.  
Powers relating to accidents in regard to self-defence and village defence, and powers relating to works for the extension of the village site should be entrusted to the Panchayat.

46. Block Development Committee, Babra.  
There is no new suggestion.

47. Block Development and Committees, Jasdan and Savarkundla.  
The Panchayat budget should be approved by the Taluka Panchayat Committee.

49. Block Development to Committees, Mehemedabad, Shehra, Dediyapada, and Mehsana.  
There is no new suggestion.  
No difficulty is felt.  
The aim has not been realised in full.  
The village people have not yet come to regard the programmes as their own.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Block Development Committee</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Kankarej.</td>
<td>The aims can be fulfilled if the Block Committee is given full powers to formulate programmes and targets of development schemes, and to sanction the budget. The present Block Development Committee should be given additional responsibilities and powers. The Committee should be constituted at the Taluka level. Since there is no difference in the area of jurisdiction, either the Taluka or the Mahal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Bhiloda.</td>
<td>Yes. Yes. The Block Development Committee that may be formed should be constituted through election. Taluka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Sankheda.</td>
<td>— Yes. A small but fully representative Committee should be established at the Taluka level. Taluka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Bhavnagar.</td>
<td>Yes. Yes. The Taluka Panchayat Committee should be made a statutory body with elected representatives. Development Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Baroda.</td>
<td>Yes. Yes. The present Committee should be formed into a Panchayat Committee. There should be 16 to 20 Sarpanches on it, five social workers, two women members, one President of a Cooperative Society. There should be ten members like this. Development Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Block Development to Committees, Jamjodhpur, Himatnagar and Dharampur.</td>
<td>Yes. Yes. The members of the Block Committee should be elected. Through the Panchayats, representation Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Location</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Dhrangadhra. Yes.</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Amreli. Yes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Babra. Yes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Block Development and Committees, Jasdan and Savarkundla. —</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Block Development to Committees, Mehemedabad, Shehra, Dediyapada; and Mehsana. —</td>
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The present Block Development Committees should be made statutory bodies. The membership of the Committee should be between 15 and 20.

The Committee in question should be an elected body.

There is no new suggestion.

There is no new suggestion.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36. Block Development Committee, Kankarej.</td>
<td>In addition to Block Development Schemes, other responsibilities should be entrusted.</td>
<td>Cattle breeding, progressive agriculture, cottage industries, public health, the Village Panchayat budget, powers relating to development works these responsibilities should be entrusted.</td>
<td>Every Panchayat should have important representation at the Taluka level.</td>
<td>The Committee should be constituted at the District level, and it should be a statutory body.</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Block Development Committee, Bhiloda.</td>
<td>All responsibilities of development and administration.</td>
<td>All responsibilities of development and administration at the Taluka level.</td>
<td>See answer to question 7.</td>
<td>There are no special suggestions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>38. Block Development Committee, Sankheda.</td>
<td>Responsibility in regard to development work should be entrusted.</td>
<td>The powers of appointing and transferring the Village Panchayat Secretaries should be in the hands of the Panchayat Committee.</td>
<td>The Sarpanch of the elected Panchayat will be the representative on the Executive Committee of the Cooperative Societies and will have the right to vote.</td>
<td>The Committee needs powers which will raise its revenue and income.</td>
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<tr>
<td>39. Block Development Committee, Bhavnagar.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>It is necessary to include primary and secondary education, the schemes under the control of the Local Board, Public health, Social welfare, etc.</td>
<td>The new Taluka Panchayat to be established will give proper representation to the field of development activities in the rural areas. Hence there will be more possibilities of cooperation and progress.</td>
<td>The administrative personnel connected with Panchayat development, revenue, social education, public works, etc., will be responsible for its functioning. The Block Development Officer, the Mamlatdar, the Mahalkari, will be responsible to the Taluka Panchayat Committee and will attend to its programmes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>40. Block Development Committee, Baroda.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities should be entrusted in addition to Block Development Schemes.</td>
<td>All powers in accordance with the recommendations of Shri Balwantray Committee.</td>
<td>In the new Committee to be established, it will be possible to increase the pace of all works through</td>
<td>The new Committee will maintain supervision over the work of the Village Panchayats and will in-</td>
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41. Block Development Committees, Jamnagar and Dharampur.

Responsibilities of other departments, such as public health, education, public works, schemes etc. should be entrusted.

The grants of other departments should be paid to the Committee.

Responsibility for primary education, supervision of hospitals, housing, roads, water supply, etc., should be entrusted to this Committee.

The Village Panchayat budget should be approved by the Taluka Committee.

42. Block Development Committees, Jamnagar and Dharampur.

Responsibilities other than those relating to law, order and justice, and certain revenue functions.

The Committee should have full control over all such institutions.

The Committee should have administrative control over the Panchayats and the Cooperative Societies.

All officers doing duty at the Block level should be placed under this Committee.

43. Block Development Committee, Amreli.

All responsibilities other than law and order.

The amounts to be paid at the village level or the taluka level should be paid by the respective Departments to the Committee.

The Village Panchayat budget should be approved by the Taluka Committee.

There are no special suggestions.

44. Block Development Committee, Babra.

There is no new suggestion.

There is no new suggestion.

There is no new suggestion.

47. Block Development and Committees, Jasdan and 48. Savarkundla.

There is no new suggestion.

There is no new suggestion.

There is no new suggestion.

Training classes should be conducted for members of the Committee, frequent meetings of the Development Committee should be called.

49. Block Development to Committees, Mehemedabad, Shehra, Dediyapada and Mehsana.

Yes.

The institutions should be closely related with the Committee.

Institutions like the Village Panchayat, Cooperative Societies, should be under the direction, control and supervision of the Panchayat.

There is no suggestion.
| 53. Block Development Committee, Kapadvanj. | There is no new suggestion. | Yes. It is not able to raise the popular contributions required for development works. | It appears to have been fulfilled. | The question does not arise. |
| 54. Block Development Committee, Savli, District Baroda. | The Panchayat should have the power to levy taxes. Powers to incur expenditure upto Rs. 1,000. | Increased funds should be available for development works. The Panchayat should have the freedom to spend its funds in full. | The aim has not been fulfilled. | Every Panchayat is not represented on the Block Development Committee. The Committee is not an elected body. |
| 55. Block Development Committee, Rapara, District Cutch. | Grant to the extent of 25%, or of Rs. 500, whichever is greater. There should be a trained Secretary. | There is no difficulty. | This kind of aim has been fulfilled to the extent of 50%. | The backward area of the Taluka, lack of education, illiteracy, lack of roads, etc. |
| 56. Block Development Committee, Muli, District Surendranagar. | The power to appoint a Secretary according to qualifications. Powers to undertake constructions and other works. Power to sell or lease lands, within the village site, the grazing lands etc. should be with the Panchayat. | Undertaking development No. works, etc., and making provision for necessary funds. | People's ignorance. Besides, owing to the administrative personnel remaining inactive, the aim has not been mostly fulfilled. |
| 57. Block Development Committee, Viramgam, District Ahmedabad. | Instead of a Village Panchayat for a Circle, there should be independent Panchayats. A separate appointment should be made of a Panchayat Secretary in place of the Talati. It is necessary to give grant upto 50%. The powers enjoyed by Government officers should be given to the Panchayat Committee. | Should have the freedom to transfer an amount from one head of expenditure to another according to local conditions and circumstances. | | |
58. Block Development Committee, Jetalpur, District Rajkot. Should receive grant to the extent of 50%. Functions relating to revenue collection. The plans and estimates of approved works should be immediately available. This aim has not been fulfilled. The powers given to the officers are inadequate, so that there is delay in the execution of works. Hence, there should be decentralisation of powers. The final authority for approving the schemes should rest with the Panchayat Committee.

59. Block Development Committee, Gandevi, District Surat. 50% of land revenue Gradually the amount of estimates should be raised and paid. The aim has been fulfilled in part. Because full responsibility is not entrusted.

60. Block Development Committee, Maliyamityana, District Rajkot. Work should be carried on according to the majority in the Gram Sabha. Power relating to lands within the village site, village police and powers to prevent unauthorised grazing. Refund of land revenue should go to the Panchayat, 40%, and to the Panchayat Committee, 10%. The responsibility for the collection of land revenue should be fully with the Panchayat. In case of non-payment, it should have the power to impose a fine. The allocation of grants should be made on the basis of local needs. Grant should be paid by instalments as work progresses. The amounts paid for development works should be increased. The aim has not been fulfilled. The people's full cooperation is not forthcoming. People have not yet awakened. Government Officers do not perform their duties honestly. Administrative inefficiency and red-tapism.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53. Block Development Committee, Kapadvanj.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>There is no new suggestion.</td>
<td>Taluka.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Block Development Committee, Savli, District Baroda.</td>
<td>The aim can be realised it appears necessary to if more responsibilities are entrusted.</td>
<td>As under the Rajasthan Scheme, every Panchayat should receive representation without the structure of the Panchayats being altered.</td>
<td>At the Taluka level.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>55. Block Development Committee, Rapara, District Cutch.</td>
<td>Additional responsibilities and powers should be given.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>At the Taluka level.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Block Development Committee, Muli, District Surendranagar.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>It does not appear necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>Ten elected Sarpanches, six Chairmen elected by Co-operative Societies, two elected Harijan members of the Panchayat, two elected women members of the Panchayat, two educationists nominated from the area concerned, two social workers nominated from the area concerned, one M.L.A. without the right to vote and one member elected by the Municipalty.</td>
<td>At the Taluka level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Block Development Committee, Viramgam, District Ahmedabad.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>The Sarpanches should be appointed members on the Committee by election. The different bodies should be abolished and merged into this new Committee. Other works should be undertaken through sub-committees. 60% from among the Sarpanches and 40% from the Co-operative Societies.</td>
<td>At the Taluka level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
58. Block Development Committee, Jetpur, District Rajkot.

The Advisory Committee should be made an elected body and vested statutorily with full executive powers.

Additional responsibilities should be given.

The Sarpanch should be given a place. In addition, a representative of the Supervision Union and a representative of the Taluka Union should get a place on the Committee. A members of the Municipality should also be taken. Election should be indirect.

The area of jurisdiction should be at the Block level.

59. Block Development Committee, Gandevi, District Surat.

Yes.

Yes.

Besides one Sarpanch for each Circle under the Gram Sevak as member, the Committee should have two members from the Co-operative Societies, one from the Backward classes, one Harijan, two experts on administrative matters, and two women members.

It should be at the Block level.

60. Block Development Committee, Maliya-Miyana, District Rajkot.

Additional responsibilities can be given.

Yes, But it should be a popularly elected Committee.

The Committee should be elected by ballot. Two Sarpanches, or one should be elected for each Circle under a Gram Sevak. Two representatives of Co-operative Societies. The President of the Co-operative Society too can be included as a Member. Two women members, two representatives of backward classes, and M.L.A.s. should be included but without the right to vote.

At the Block level.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Block Development Committee, Kapadvanj.</th>
<th>Other responsibilities.</th>
<th>There is no new suggestion.</th>
<th>There is no new suggestion.</th>
<th>There is no new suggestion.</th>
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<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Savli, District Baroda</td>
<td>Should be given other responsibilities and resources.</td>
<td>Should also be given some responsibilities in regard to justice and land revenue.</td>
<td>Cooperative Societies too should receive representation on the Committee.</td>
<td>The sources of income should be the same as for the District Panchayat under the Rajasthan Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Rapar, District Cutch.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too should be given.</td>
<td>Irrigation, roads, health, medical, relief, education, transport etc. under village development.</td>
<td>The Panchayats and Cooperative Societies should work under the direct control and direction of the Committee.</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Mulji, District Surendranagar.</td>
<td>All responsibilities and powers for the implementation of the programme should be given to this Committee.</td>
<td>Primary education, health and sanitation, building or roads etc.</td>
<td>All powers of the District Village Panchayat and the Supervisory Union.</td>
<td>Training for members. Like the L.M.A.s., the members should receive honorarium. The Committee should be called the Taluka Administrative Board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Virangam, District Ahmedabad.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities should be given.</td>
<td>All responsibilities other than law and order.</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>At the District level, there should be a popularly elected body, and if differences arise in regard to any question at the Taluka level, they should be settled by the body at the District level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
58. Block Development Committee, Jetpur, District Rajkot. Other responsibilities too can be entrusted. All responsibilities, other than those of law and order should be entrusted. There should be a cadre of the Co-operative Societies and Panchayat servants. They should work under mutual guidance. The Panchayat Sarpanch should not become an ex-officio representative on the Panchayat Committee. But the practice should be followed for each Panchayat to send the Sarpanch or any other member on the Committee.

59. Block Development Committee, Gandevi, District Surat. Other responsibilities too can be entrusted. Licensing in regard to ponds, sand, earth, gravel, etc. should be according to the recommendation of the committee. The works of other Departments should not be carried without the knowledge of the Committee. The Co-operative Society and the Village Panchayat should function under the direct supervision of the Committee. It is necessary to give training to every one concerned in order that work at the Taluka and Village Panchayat should be carried on properly.

60. Block Development Committee, Maliya-Miyana, District Rajkot. Other responsibilities too can be entrusted. Village dispensaries, veterinary hospitals, Primary schools, first-aid boxes, roads, etc, at the Taluka level. The budget should be passed by the Panchayat Committee. An effort should be made to rouse the enthusiasm of the people, and programmes should be undertaken with a view to training them.
61. Block Development Committee, Anjar-Cutch. Every Panchayat should get a minimum grant of Rs. 500. It should also get a trained Secretary. A Panchayat House should be constructed.

62. Block Development Committee, Talaja, District Bhavnagar. It should have some of the powers under the Land Revenue Code, powers relating to the appointment, promotion, and dismissal of Revenue-Cum-Police Patel. Overseers should have powers of granting completion certificates.

63. Block Development Committee, Valod. The Village Panchayat should be given full administrative powers. There should be no excessive control of Government on the Panchayats.

64. Block Development Committee, Savli, District Baroda. It should have the power to spend up to Rs. 1,000. Grants, should be increased. All the money in the Panchayat funds should be spent on development works.

The programme does not attain to complete success.

Development works are not carried out speedily, because of the limited powers of the Advisory Committee.

Additional responsibilities should be entrusted.

The Block Development Committee should be an elected body, which it is not. Other schemes and resources are not managed through the Committee.
65. Block Development Committee, Anand, District Kaira.

Grant should be 50%. The Panchayat funds should be increased. The local cess should be increased compulsorily. This aim has not been realised owing to present arrangements. Because of lack of education, necessary publicity and poverty.

66. Block Development Committee, Cambay, District Kaira.

A Managing Committee should be formed with one-third the total number of members. Responsibility in regard to all activities relating to the village.

The duties of the Police Patel should be transferred to the Sarpanch. ...

67. Block Development Committee, Manavadar, District Junagadh.

Work should be carried on with the full consent of the Gram Sabha. Grant should be on the basis of 50%. The Sarpanches should have one Ex-officio seat in the Cooperative Societies.

The overseers should have the power to give technical sanction and completion certificates. The aim has not been realised owing to present arrangements.

The Committee can only make suggestions and recommendations. Work is not carried out according to local needs, but only within the frame work of the sanction given from above.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Block Development Committee, Anjar-Cutch.</th>
<th>Additional responsibilities can be entrusted.</th>
<th>It appears necessary to make changes.</th>
<th>Every Sarpanch, the President of every Municipality, all M.L.As., etc. should be included in the Committee to be constituted at the Taluka level.</th>
<th>At the Taluka level.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Talaja, District Bhavnagar.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Member of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly of the regions concerned, members from the Taluka Bar, two Presidents of Cooperative Societies, one representative of the Sarvodaya movement, and in addition, social workers, should be members of this Committee.</td>
<td>At the Block level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Valod.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>It is not necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>At the Taluka level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Savli, District Baroda.</td>
<td>Additional responsibilities can be entrusted.</td>
<td>It appears necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>The Committee should be constituted as in the Rajasthan State.</td>
<td>At the Taluka level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
65. Block Development Committee, Anand, District Kaira. The Scheme should be formulated from the base. It does not appear necessary to make changes. ... At the Taluka level.

66. Block Development Committee, Cambay, District Kaira. ... ... Ten elected Sarpanches, three seats to be filled by Government, a representative of the Co-operative Societies, one Harijan member, and one woman member, should be on the Committee. At the Taluka level.

67. Block Development Committee, Manavadar, District Junagadh. Additional responsibilities too can be given. It is necessary to make changes in the Committee. Every Circle under a Gram Sevak should be a Constituency, and any resident of the village can stand for election. Moreover, the Committee should include two women-members, one Harijan member, and one President of the Supervisory Union. At the Block level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Block Development Committee, Anjar-Cutch.</th>
<th>Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.</th>
<th>All responsibilities other than those relating to Law, order and justice can be entrusted.</th>
<th>The Village Panchayat and the Cooperative Society should be under the control of the Committee and should work under its direction.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Talaja, District Bhavnagar.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.</td>
<td>All responsibilities other than those relating to Law and Order.</td>
<td>The Panchayats and Cooperative Societies should be under the complete control of the Committee and should work under its direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Valod.</td>
<td>Responsibilities relating to Block Development Schemes should be entrusted.</td>
<td>It does not appear desirable to entrust other responsibilities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Savli, District Baroda.</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.</td>
<td>Certain responsibilities of justice and land revenue should also be entrusted.</td>
<td>The Cooperative Societies should receive liberal representation in the Committee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
65. Block Development Committee, Anand, District Kaira. Other responsibilities too should be entrusted. All responsibilities other than land revenue, law and order. The Committee should have control over Panchayats and Cooperative Societies. The Sarpanch should be a literate person.

66. Block Development Committee, Cambay, District Kaira.

67. Block Development Committee, Manavadar, District Junagadh. Other responsibilities too should be entrusted. All responsibilities other than law and order. The Panchayats and Cooperative Societies should have as members the Presidents of the Societies or the Sarpanches, as the case may be. Other Statutory bodies should be merged into this Committee.
<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68. Block Development Committee, Amod, District Breach.</td>
<td>The Secretary should be responsible to the Panchayat. The grant should be increased.</td>
<td>The allocations from people's contributions should be made in accordance with local needs where contributions cannot be raised. Physical labour should be considered sufficient.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Block Development Committee, Bardoli, District Surat.</td>
<td>Grant should be available to the extent of 50%. The Panchayat should receive a part of the taxes directly collected from the people by the Government.</td>
<td>All the powers at the District level should be transferred to the Taluka level.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Block Development Committee, Palitana, District Bhavnagar.</td>
<td>80% of land revenue for the Taluka should be given to the Committee. Between the two, the Panchayats should receive 50% on the basis of population figures.</td>
<td>There is no suggestion.</td>
<td>Insufficient grants, inadequate, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Block Development Committee, Kalol, District Panchmahals.</td>
<td>The suggestion of the Gram Sabha should be fully implemented. The Sarpanches should be given training.</td>
<td>Development works should be carried out according to local needs.</td>
<td>There is no new suggestion.</td>
<td>Additions should be made only ons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Block Development Committee, Upleta, District Rajkot.</td>
<td>Grants should be increased.</td>
<td>The power to grant completion certificates should be with the Panchayat.</td>
<td>The aim has not been fulfilled.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
73. Block Development Committee, Padra, District Baroda. Grants should be allocated among Panchayats in proportion to income from land revenue. Those Panchayats which offer labour should get grants to the extent of 20 percent, so that their work should be carried out.

74. Block Development Committee, Vanthali, District Junagadh. All works of the Panchayat should be carried out through the Committee. People's contribution should be lowered. The Overseer should receive more powers relating to construction work.

Grants should be allocated entirely in keeping with local needs.

The Taluka Panchayat should be constituted according to the Mehta Committee report.

The aim has not been fulfilled. The schemes should be formulated from the base. They are not formulated by the people. The Committee only makes recommendations. Rigid control of law, and local adverse circumstances.
68. Block Development Committee, Amod, District Broach.
Additional responsibilities should be entrusted. It appears necessary to make changes. Representation should be given through election. At the Block level. Representation should be given by turn to the Panchayats in the Block area, and the group of Co-operative Societies.

69. Block Development Committee, Bardoli, District Surat.
Additional responsibilities can be entrusted. It appears necessary to make changes. There should be one representative for each Circle under a Gram Sevak. All members should be elected members. There should also be women members. At the Taluka level.

70. Block Development Committee, Palitana, District Bhavnagar.
Additional responsibilities can be entrusted. It appears necessary to make changes. There is no new suggestion. At the Block level.

71. Block Development Committee, Kalol, District Panchmahals.
... It appears necessary to make changes. There is no new suggestion. At the Block level.

72. Block Development Committee, Upleta, District Rajkot.
Additional responsibilities can be entrusted. It appears desirable to make changes. The powers of nomination should be with the Panchayat. At the Block level.
73. Block Development Committee, Padra, District Baroda.

... ... It should be constituted according to the Mehla Committee report.

74. Block Development Committee, Vanthali, District Junagadh.

... ... It is necessary to have on the Committee members as under:
- Sarpanches, 40%, Backward Class members, 15%
- Local workers, 10%
- Representatives of Cooperative Societies, 25%
- and women members, 10%.

At the Block level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Block Development Committee</th>
<th>Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.</th>
<th>The Officers of the Development, Agriculture, Health, and Public Works Departments in charge of development activities of those departments should be responsible to the Committee.</th>
<th>The Committee should have authority over Panchayats and Co-operative Societies.</th>
<th>The Sarpanch should take up the joint responsibilities of the Revenue Patel and the Police Patel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Amod, District Broach</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.</td>
<td>The administrative work at the Taluka level should be handed over to this Committee. The administrative officers should be responsible to the Committee.</td>
<td>The Committee should have full control over Panchayats and Co-operative Societies. But it should give direction so as not to obstruct their progress.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Bardoli, District Surat</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.</td>
<td>All responsibilities concerning the village.</td>
<td>The Committee should maintain control over Panchayats and Co-operative Societies.</td>
<td>Government Officers, and the Members of Legislative Assembly should not have the right to vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Palitana, District Bhavnagar</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.</td>
<td>Only responsibilities relating to development schemes should be given.</td>
<td>It should supervise the work of Panchayats and Co-operative Societies.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Kalol, District Panchmahals</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>From the point of view of resources and powers, the Committees of the Stage I, Stage II and Pre-Extension Blocks should have the same status.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Upleta, District Rajkot</td>
<td>Other responsibilities too can be given.</td>
<td>All responsibilities other than those of law and order.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
73. Block Development Committee, Padra, District Baroda.

All responsibilities other than those of law and order.

Panchayats and Co-operative Societies should have co-opted members from each other.

A District Parishad should be established in accordance with the recommendations of the Mehta Committee.

74. Block Development Committee, Vanthali, District Junagadh.

Other administrative responsibilities too should be given.

The Committee should give representation to Co-operative Societies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>75 Block Development Committee, Bhuj, Banni and 77. Khavda, District Cutch.</th>
<th>It is necessary to establish a Panchayat in every village. Grants should be raised. The Secretary should be responsible to the Panchayat.</th>
<th>The aim has not been fulfilled.</th>
<th>The members of the Advisory Committee should realise their duty and work without getting tired or bored.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78. Block Development Committee, Talala, (Gir), District Junagadh.</td>
<td>The Panchayat should sanction its budget and action should be taken accordingly. The Panchayat should be paid grant to the extent of 75%. The allocation of grants should be equal among all the Blocks. The basis of people's contributions should be the same.</td>
<td>The Advisory Committee has no responsibility in regard to management, co-ordination and execution. Absence of co-ordination with other institutions. Execution of orders from above without taking into consideration local needs.</td>
<td>The aim has not been realised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. Block Development Committee, Limbdi, District Surendranagar.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>There is no new suggestion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. Block Development Committee, Kadi, District Mehsana.</td>
<td>It is necessary to introduce reforms. Powers relating to fallow lands of the Panchayats, cultivable 'Sim' lands, and land revenue collection. Election should not be on the basis of wards, but for each village. There seems to be no special difficulty.</td>
<td>The recommendations of the Advisory Committee are not acted upon by Government Officers. This should not be done. Instead, they should be fully implemented, and Officers should be responsible to the Committee.</td>
<td>The aim has not been fully realised.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
81. Block Development Committee, Mandvi, District Surat.

There are no specially new suggestions. The aim should be raised. The aim has not been realised. The Committee only makes recommendations. Hence it should have more powers and authority.

82. Block Development Committee, Palanpur, District Banaskantha.

There are no new suggestions. The Sarpanch should be an educated person. The aim has not been realised for the most part. People's ignorance, backwardness, economic and administrative delays and lack of experienced village workers.

83. Block Development Committee, Vaghedia, District Surat.

50% of land revenue should be paid. The work of collection should be entrusted to the Panchayat. The salaries of the Talati and the Secretary should be paid by Government. The aim has been realised partially. The Committee is an advisory body. There should be elected members.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Block Development Committee, Location</th>
<th>Additional responsibilities</th>
<th>It appears necessary to make changes</th>
<th>The Committee should be given a statutory form. Representation should be given to each Circle of villages. It should be constituted through the Panchayats.</th>
<th>The development unit and the administrative unit should be identical.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Bhuji, Banni and Khavda, District Cutch.</td>
<td>Additional responsibilities cannot be given.</td>
<td>It appears necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>The Committee should be given a statutory form. Representation should be given to each Circle of villages. It should be constituted through the Panchayats.</td>
<td>The development unit and the administrative unit should be identical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Talala, (Gir) District Junagadh.</td>
<td>Additional responsibilities can be given.</td>
<td>It is necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>There are no new suggestions.</td>
<td>At the Block level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Limbdi, District Surendranagar.</td>
<td>Additional responsibilities should be entrusted.</td>
<td>It is necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>The election should be indirect. The Taluka Panchayat should be the Constituency. The representatives of Cooperative Societies and social works should also be on the Committee. In all, there should be 20 members.</td>
<td>At the Taluka level,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Kadi, District Mehsana.</td>
<td>The Committee should itself formulate the programme according to needs, keeping in view local conditions, resources and capacities, as it should have ample power and scope for its implementation.</td>
<td>It is necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>The Committee should have as members one Sarpanch for each circle of villages under a Gram Sevak, a representative of the Agricultural Produce Market, two educationists, two women-members, two from backward classes, and two Social workers.</td>
<td>At the Taluka level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
81. Block Development Committee, Mandvi, District Surat. Additional responsibilities should be entrusted. It appears necessary to make changes. The Committee should be constituted on the same basis as in the Rajasthan State. At the Taluka level.

82. Block Development Committee, Palanpur, District Banaskantha. Additional responsibilities should be entrusted. It appears necessary to make changes. There is no new suggestion. At the Taluka level.

83. Block Development Committee, Vagheda, District Surat. Additional responsibilities should not be entrusted. It appears necessary to make changes. A Panchayat Committee should be constituted. Population groups of 5000 each should elect one member, two members of Cooperative Societies, one member from backward classes, and two women-members. At the Taluka level.
| 75 | Block Development to Committees, Bhuj, Banni and Khavda, District Cutch. | Other administrative responsibilities too should be given. | — | The Committee should adopt methods of supervision. | — |
| 78 | Block Development Committee, Talala, (Gir), District Junagadh. | Other responsibilities too can be entrusted. | Administrative responsibilities, responsibility for source of income, duties, etc. | The Committee should have full control over Panchayats and Co-operative Societies. | A District Parishad should be constituted. |
| 79 | Block Development Committee, Limbdi, District Surendranagar. | Other responsibilities too should be entrusted. | All responsibilities other than those of law and order should be entrusted. | The Panchayat at the Taluka level should have full control over the Panchayat Committee. | A District Panchayat should be constituted at the District level. It should be invested with all powers and should be given all resources. |
| 80 | Block Development Committee, Kadi, District Mehsana. | Other administrative responsibilities too. | — | It should maintain control and give directions. | — |
81. Block Development Committee, Mandvi, District Surat.
   It should also get other administrative responsibilities.

   The Panchayat Committee should have control over all Panchayats and Co-operative Societies.

   Other bodies should be dissolved and the Council should be formed.

82. Block Development Committee, Palanpur, District Banaskantha.
   Other administrative responsibilities can also be entrusted.

   Responsibilities relating to Departments connected with development work.

   The Village Panchayat and the Co-operative Society should be complements of each other.

   House-tax, Shop-tax, Hotel-tax, Factory-tax, and taxes on industrial machinery other than agricultural machinery, should be compulsory. The Panchayat Secretary should be fully loyal to the Panchayat, the Taluka Block Panchayat, and the District Board.

83. Block Development Committee, Vaghedia, District Surat.
   Other responsibilities too can be entrusted.

   Work relating to grant of Taccavi loans, relief in times of fire, floods, accidents, etc., some of the powers of the District School Board, repairing of roads and grants for the purpose.

   The Panchayat Committee should give directions to each Panchayat and Co-operative Society.
<p>| | | | | | |</p>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84. Block Development Committee, Visanagar, District Mehsana.</td>
<td>Should get grant to the extent of 50%. The Taluka Committee should get 25% grant and the District Committee should get 25%.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Additional responsibilities should be entrusted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. Block Development Committee, Mahuva, District Surat.</td>
<td>50% grant. Each passes its own budget with 2/3rd majority. The power to levy taxes. Administering the lands within the Panchayat area.</td>
<td>The Panchayat itself should formulate its own schemes, sanction them and execute them fully.</td>
<td>The Committee should have elected members, instead of mere advisers.</td>
<td>The Panchayat should itself execute its programmes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. Block Development Committee, Navsari.</td>
<td>Panchayat should be established on a limited basis.</td>
<td>The Panchayat should be made the executive authority in all possible fields.</td>
<td>The aim has been realised to a fairly good extent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87. Block Development Committee, Dhoraji.</td>
<td>There is no new suggestion.</td>
<td>There are no new suggestions.</td>
<td>It has not been realised.</td>
<td>Lack of powers and resources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. Block Development Committees, Jetpur, Vijaipur and Dhandhuka.</td>
<td>Panchayats should be established on the basis of population. The Sarpanch should be elected by all the voters in the Village. Panchayats should be divided into categories ‘A’, ‘B’, and ‘C’.</td>
<td>There is no difficulty.</td>
<td>It has not been realised.</td>
<td>People do not regard the programmes their own.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
91. Block Development Committee, Godhra.

It is desirable to have the method of unanimous election to the local body.

Yes. The Panchayats have not developed fully. The workers have no qualifications. The technical staff cannot cope with the work.

No. The object of a popular plan has not been realised with the existing structure of the Block Development Committee.

92. Block Development Committee, Kodinar.

There are no new suggestions.

—

No.

Lack of understanding among the people.

93. Block Development Committee, Ankleshvar.

It does not appear necessary.

There appears to be no difficulty.

The aim has not been realised.

The village people are not represented on the Committee. They do not feel that the development plan is their own.

94. Block Development Committee, Morvi.

There are no new suggestions.

Yes. The difficulty regarding the instalment relating to construction works for development. Besides, difficulty in getting immediate sanction in regard to Health Centre, Tailoring Scheme, etc.

The aim has not been realised.

Excessive delay in granting sanction to the plan. The administrative machinery of accounting is not under the control of the Block Committee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Block Development Committee, Visanagar, District Mehsana.</th>
<th>It is necessary to make changes.</th>
<th>The Members of Legislative Assembly should only make suggestions. They should have no right to vote. The Sarpanches of all villages should be members. Separate Sub-Committees should be appointed for the administration of the Taluka.</th>
<th>At the Taluka level.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Mahuva, District Surat.</td>
<td>The aim has not been realised fully. Additional responsibilities should be entrusted.</td>
<td>It appears necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>There are no new suggestions. Taluka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Navsari.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>There is no new suggestion. Taluka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Dhoraji.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>When the Panchayat Committee is established, it is necessary to have an arrangement whereby representatives of every field have a place.</td>
<td>It should be so arranged that a villager can be elected a member of the Panchayat. Taluka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>Block Development to Committees, Jetpur, Vijaipur and Dhandhuka.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>There is no new suggestion. Taluka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Location</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Godhra.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Kodinar.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Ankleshvar.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Block Development Committee, Morvi.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
84. Block Development Committee, Visanagar, District Mehsana.

Other responsibilities too should be entrusted.
Administration of hospitals, and primary schools, and all revenue administration of the village should be made over the Panchayat.

85. Block Development Committee, Mahuva, District Surat.

Other responsibilities too should be entrusted.
Certain functions in regard to law and order. The Committee should have the power to maintain full control over the Panchayats and the Co-operative Societies. At the District level.

86. Block Development Committee, Navsari.

All responsibilities in regard to planning and development at the Taluka level.
There is no new suggestion. There is no new suggestion. No.

87. Block Development Committee, Dhoraji.

It is recommended that the new Panchayat Committee, in addition to powers relating to development programmes, should have all other powers except those of the Taluka Magistrate and the Treasury.
As in Column 9.
The Panchayats and Co-operative Societies should work independently and receive directions from the Panchayat Committee. Special qualifications should be laid down for members of the Village Panchayat and for the Sarpanch.

88. Block Development Committees, Jetpur, Vijaipur and Dhandhuka.

Other responsibilities. Responsibilities relating to all Departments at the Taluka should be entrusted.
There is no new suggestion. There is no new suggestion.
91. Block Development Committee, Godhra. Other responsibilities should be entrusted gradually according to progress of work. There is no new suggestion. — —

92. Block Development Committee, Kodinar. Responsibilities of development activities. It is not necessary to give to the Committee any powers other than those relating to development. There is no new suggestion. —

93. Block Development Committee, Ankleshwar. Other responsibilities. There is no new suggestion. There is no new suggestion. —

94. Block Development Committee, Morvi. There is no new suggestion. There is no new suggestion. There is no new suggestion. There is no new suggestion. —
<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95. Block Development Committee, Palsana.</td>
<td>There are no new suggestions.</td>
<td>There is no difficulty.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96. Block Development and Committees, Balasinor and Petlad.</td>
<td>There are no new suggestions.</td>
<td>The Panchayats have no difficulty in raising the people's contributions.</td>
<td>It has not been realised</td>
<td>Delay in obtaining Government sanction for programmes and schemes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Block Development Committee, Botad.</td>
<td>There are no new suggestions.</td>
<td>The present arrangement is all right.</td>
<td>It has been realised for the most part.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. Block Development Committee, Mangrol.</td>
<td>There are no new suggestions.</td>
<td>There are no new suggestions.</td>
<td>The aim has not been realised.</td>
<td>The recommendations of the Block Development Advisory Committee are not fully implemented by the different Departments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. Block Development Committee, Tharad.</td>
<td>The Panchayat members should take an oath of loyalty.</td>
<td>There is no difficulty.</td>
<td>The aim has not been realised.</td>
<td>The Block Development Committees are not elected bodies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
101. Block Development Committee, Kille-Songadh, District Surat. The Panchayat should get grant to the extent of 60%. There appears to be no difficulty. The aim has been fulfilled to a large extent.

102. Block Development Committee, Harij, District Mehsana. There are no new suggestions. There appears to be no difficulty. People do not regard the plan as their own, but rather as a Government plan. People's ignorance and lack of Government publicity.

103. Block Development Committee, Bhanvad, District Jamnagar. The powers vested with administrative officers should be transferred to the Committees to be established at the Taluka and the District levels. There is no suggestion.

104. Block Development Committee, Dang. Increased grant should be available.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95. Block Development Committee, Palsana.</td>
<td>All responsibilities relating to development works, except those relating to technical matters should be entrusted.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>There is no new suggestion.</td>
<td>Taluka.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96 Block Development and Committees, Bala-97. sinor and Petlad.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>The Block Development Committee should be converted into Taluka Panchayat Committee.</td>
<td>Taluka.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Block Development Committee, Botad.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>The existing Committee at the Block level should be dissolved, and a new Statutory body should be established with increased responsibilities and powers.</td>
<td>Block.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. Block Development Committee, Tharad.</td>
<td>Additional responsibilities cannot be entrusted.</td>
<td>It is not necessary to make changes.</td>
<td>There is no new suggestion.</td>
<td>At the Block level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
101. Block Development Committee, Kille-Songadh, District Surat.
Additional responsibilities should be entrusted. It is necessary to make changes. There is no new suggestion. At the Taluka level.

102. Block Development Committee, Harij, District Mehsana.
Additional responsibilities should be entrusted. It is necessary to make changes. There are no new suggestions. At the Taluka level.

103. Block Development Committee, Bhanvad, District Jamnagar.
—
It is necessary to make changes. There are no new suggestions. At any level.

104. Block Development Committee, Dang.
—
Yes. There is no new suggestion. At the Taluka level.
| 95. Block Development Committee, Palsana. | Administrative responsibilities in addition to development works. | There are no new suggestions. | There is no new suggestion. |
| 96. Block Development and Committees Balasinor and Petlad. | Yes. | Responsibilities for all work at the Taluka level should be entrusted. | There is no new suggestion. | There is no new suggestion. |
| 98. Block Development Committee, Botad. | Other responsibilities too can be entrusted. | There is no new suggestion. | There is no new suggestion. |
| 99. Block Development Committee, Mangrol. | Other responsibilities too can be entrusted. | There is no new suggestion. | Control and direction will be possible to the extent that Government effects decentralisation. |
| 100. Block Development Committee, Tharad. | Other responsibilities too should be entrusted. | There is no new suggestion. | A directive can be issued to the Panchayat in regard to planning. |
| 101. Block Development Committee, Kille-Songadh, District Surat. | Other responsibilities too can be entrusted. | The powers of other bodies should be given to the Committee. | The Committee should have control over both the Panchayat and the Cooperative Society. |
102. Block Development Committee, Harij, District Mehsana. Other responsibilities too can be entrusted. All other responsibilities other than those relating to law and order.

103. Block Development Committee, Bhanvad, District Jamnagar. There are no new suggestions. There is no new suggestion.

104. Block Development Committee, Dang. Other responsibilities too should be entrusted. All functions of the different Departments at the Block level should be made over. There is no new suggestion. There is no new suggestion.
### SCHEDULE 8.

(Introduction — Paragraph 17)

Summary of some of the opinions on democratic decentralisation received from the public.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the person</th>
<th>Means of strengthening Village Panchayats and vitalising them.</th>
<th>Whether for the purpose of extending Local Government in the direction of democratic decentralisation, and in the interest of democracy, it is necessary to establish a new body or bodies at the Block level, the Taluka level and/or the District level, and recommendations in that behalf.</th>
<th>If the reply to the second point is in the affirmative, recommendations regarding the structure of these bodies; their election procedure for election; their functions, powers, responsibilities, resources and services.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shri Haribhai Ranabhai, Rashtriya Shala, Rajkot.</td>
<td>The Village Panchayat should be made the unit of self-government. The Gujarat State should adopt the Mehta Committee report in the same manner as it has been adopted in other States to effect decentralisation.</td>
<td>New bodies should be established at the Taluka level and the District level in place of the District Boards, School Boards, and Development Boards, and the Sarpanch of the village should manage the Panchayat in accordance with their advice.</td>
<td>In order to keep the Village Panchayats free it is necessary to provide for the Gram Sabha to elect the Sarpanch of the village. The Sarpanch under directions from the Taluka and District level bodies should arrange for the election of the Panchayat Committee for the village. The Members of the Legislative Assembly, Social Workers with missionary spirit, educationists, etc. should be co-opted. They should all be members of the Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shri Suresh Joshi, Dehgam, District Ahmedabad.</td>
<td>The present conditions of ignorant and poor village population should be kept in view when drafting the Village Panchayat Act.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>A member of the Village Panchayat should not belong to any party, and election should be unanimous.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The policy of defending the Village Panchayats against complaints from the Sarpanches should stop. Along with decentralisation through additional powers for the Panchayats, there is need for decentralisation even in respect of the powers of the Panchayats.

... The existing abuses in the Panchayats should be removed. Besides providing for election of Panchayat members, it is necessary to provide for Sub-Committees and for audit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the person.</th>
<th>Examination of the likely effects on the working of the different Departments functioning at the District, the Taluka and the Block level, or at lower levels, and recommendations regarding changes, if considered necessary, in the revenue and administrative machinery at the District level and the lower levels.</th>
<th>Suggestions and recommendations on other subsidiary matters related to the preceding points.</th>
<th>Any suggestion that may be useful in drafting enactments in regard to the powers to be vested in administrative and development bodies in rural areas for this purpose.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shri Haribhai Ranabhai, Rashtriya Shala, Rajkot.</td>
<td>The bodies at the district level like the District Boards, the School Boards, the Panchayat Committees, etc., should be amalgamated to form a District Council. Sub-Committees should be formed at the Taluka level under the District Council.</td>
<td>The District Development Committee should form two Sub-Committees for its sphere of activities, one to attend to education, Khadi and cottage industries, removal of untouchability, health and such other social uplift activities, and the other to attend to agriculture, cooperation, small scale industries, public works, and such other activities in the field of economic development. For the purpose of these activities, the administrative personnel at the District level should be placed under the respective Committee.</td>
<td>The District Council should be given financial resources through a share in the land revenue or through grants. It will also be useful to establish Councils at the State level by way of co-ordination of District.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Shri Surendra Joshi, Dehgam, District Ahmedabad.

The whole administration at the Village level, excepting law and order, should be entrusted to the Village Panchayat. The post of Police Patel should be abolished. There will be no need for the Talati when powers are vested in the Village Panchayat.


For every head in the Panchayat budget, a Committee consisting of one Panchayat member and two other persons from the village should be established to control expenditure.

The District Committees should have special powers to prevent the administration of the village falling into the hands of bullies and anti-social elements. There should be sufficient provision in law to prevent the Panchayat from taking any steps against the policy of the State.
4. Shri P. M. Pandya, Mithapur. Works carried out by the Local Boards, such as repairs of roads, buildings, bridges, etc. through contractors, should be executed through the Panchayat.

At present, Societies follow a wrong method in engaging contractors for carrying out their works. Such Societies should be formed by including persons from the lower levels.

The Panchayats should have experienced technicians for supervision of works. For this purpose, preference should be given to retired persons.

5. Shri Abhesangbhai, Otaria, Taluka Dhandhuka. The lands within the village site should be vested in the Panchayats and public works should be carried out through the Panchayats.

The present Local Boards, District Development Boards, School Boards, etc. should be amalgamated into one Board at the Taluka level and the District level.

6. Shri P. S. Dave, Chief Officer, Banaskantha District Local Board. With regard to the delay in execution of works by the Development Boards, the Local Boards, the School Boards, and the Panchayat Committees, the difficulty should be removed through decentralisation of powers.

The recommendations of the Mehta Committee should be implemented in order that people might take more interest in development activities and show more enthusiasm. The Panchayats should be given the maximum of powers.

Bodies should be established at the Taluka level, and the existing Development Block and Advisory Committee at the Taluka should be vested with more powers. At the District level, powers should be given only in regard to larger questions.

The Development Blocks should be formed through elections. The same persons should not be on many Committees. Deserving men at the Taluka and District levels should be given an opportunity and elected.
At present, there are four different statutory bodies at the District level which should be amalgamated into one body at the same level. Along with it, there should be one or more Committees at the Taluka level. The Panchayat should undertake educational and cultural activities at the Taluka and District levels. At the District level, there should be one Board for land revenue, development, health, etc. and it should be necessary to have another Board for education and culture. The activities of such Boards should be with one Body, or two Boards may have independent powers.
4. Shri P. M. Pandya, Mithapur.

5. Shri Abhesangbai Otaria, Taluka Dhandhuka.

   The separate post of Talati and Secretary should be combined, and one person should be appointed for each village.

6. Shri P. S. Dave, Chief Officer, Banaskantha District Local Board. There should be only one body at the District level to be named Development Board, with provision for inclusion of representatives on a board basis, the representatives being elected by the Taluka Committee.

   There will be one body at the District level, which will give directions and suggestions, so that the work of the revenue administrative machinery will be reduced.
7. Shri Dolarrai Mankad
Chairman, Jamnagar
District School Board.

The bodies to be established at the District and Taluka levels should have only a non-official as its Chairman. When land revenue work is entrusted to the Panchayats, the nomenclature of revenue officers should be changed from Collector to Block Development Officer, and from Mamlatdar to Taluka Development Officer.
8. Shri N. D. Dhimar  
Statistical Assistant,  
Vansada, District Surat.

It is necessary to make changes in the Block Development Committees to ensure extension of local government and progress in the direction of democratic decentralisation.

The Block Development Committee should have only elected members, and they should not be too many. They should be persons familiar with development activities. The Chairman should be elected from among the people. The number of members on the Block Development Committees should not exceed eight to twelve. The District Block Development Committee should be formed along similar lines, with the difference that it is necessary to include in it women members and members from scheduled castes and tribes.

9. Shri Harilal Mathurdas  
Gandhi, Bombay.

Along with decentralisation or power, there should also be decentralisation of duties and responsibilities. There should be such decentralisation as will remove casteism, linguism, etc.

The Taluka should be more important than the District, and it should be provided that all works are attended to by the Taluka.

The Taluka should be more important than the District, and it should be provided that all works are attended to by the Taluka.

10. Shri Chhagambhai Patel,  
Gambhira, District Kaira.

The centralised administration should be decentralised, and the expenditure on account of the Secretariats and staff should be reduced.

The District should be the principal unit, and most of the powers should be with the District Officer.

Election to the Village Panchayats should be on the basis of adult franchise. Impartial and selfless public workers, with the right outlook, should be nominated to the extent of 25%.

11. Shri Abhesing Jibhai  
President, Dholera Congress Committee.

The Boards that may be established at the Taluka level and the District level to strengthen the Village Panchayats should have people's representatives.

...
8. Shri N. D. Dhimar, Statistical Assistant, Vansada, District Surat.

The Block Development Committees should be given more powers. They should be the same as those given by Government at present to the Block Development Officer. The responsibility for all works will rest with the Chairman of the Block Development Committee. Every member of the Block Development Committee should be entrusted with different items.

Mamlatdars should not be appointed to the posts of Block Development Officers.


10. Shri Chhaganbhai Patel Gambhir, District Kaira.

In the field of education, the district should be the principal unit, and the most important powers in regard to education should be with the District Officer. There should be separate Agriculture Centres and Agricultural Officers for each District, with necessary powers and resources.

Every District Officer should visit every village in the district once in a year. The District Officer should be able to count on the support of Mamlatdars, and the Mamlatdars on the support of the Village Talaties or other workers. The District Officer, the Mamlatdar, and the Gram Sevak etc., should be given training for six months in respect of new works under the best educationists and social workers.

11. Shri Abhesing Jibhai, President, Dholera Congress Committee.
SCHEDULE 9

(Introduction-Paragraph 18)

VIEWS OF GUJARAT PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY ON DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

Drafted by : Sanat Mehta.

A committee of thirteen persons under the chairmanship of Shri Rasiklal Parikh is appointed by the Gujarat State to examine and report on the question of democratic decentralisation in the new state. The committee consists of both official and non-official members. Though it has not prepared or issued any questionnaire, it is generally assumed that its purpose is to recommend a suitable broad line on which a legislation can be enacted for establishing democratic institutions at the district and lower levels in addition to panchayats which are functioning at the village level.

Though in our State, village panchayats are formed since long and have also been given powers of collecting land revenue, management of village lands etc., they are also given powers to take up a wide range of activities of rural welfare and rural reconstruction. But these village panchayats have not still become the true components of decentralised democratic institutions and have not still developed the attitude of common rural welfare; they are still not completely rid of the influence of vested interests and factional local politics.

Apart from the above-mentioned country-wide common weakness, we still feel that the organisational set-up, evolved in the recent Village Panchayat Act with Collector as chairman of District Panchayat Mandal and talati as the secretary of Village Panchayat, is not to the tune and mark to the report of the Balwantray Mehta Committee.

TREND IN POLITICS

Recently in an article ‘Trends in Politics’ in Indian Express, Shri U. N. Dhebar, former President of the Congress, expressed the same feelings. He said, “There is enough factionalism in the villages. It has its roots in crude and archaic notions of social and religious behaviours. These notions have had their day and will fade away if properly treated. But democracy is a new and dynamic force and has
a long future. The soul of democracy is the capacity to compromise without calling upon either to forgo its principles”. This shows clearly what is the state of affairs of present panchayats and in what way we have to take our power orientation.

Moreover, we feel that it is a matter of some regret that Gujarat, which is well-trained with Gandhian traditions, is so late in enacting such a progressive legislation. Many States in the country such as Rajasthan and Andhra have already enacted such legislations and have started working on these lines. The Planning Commission had planned that the proper legislations for democratic decentralisation may be enacted before the commencement of the Third Plan. It was so because in the First Plan, the role of local bodies in development programmes was considered and the suggestion was made that the general direction of policy should be to assist them in assuming responsibility for as large a portion of administration and social services within their area as might be possible. The Second Plan emphasised the need for creating a well-organised democratic structure of administration in which village panchayats would be closely linked with popular organisation at higher level. Then the National Development Council long back affirmed the objectives of introducing the democratic structure of administration within the district above the village-level and approved the general principle of giving responsibility for development to the representatives of the people within the village, leaving the precise manner in which the principle was to be applied to be worked out by each State according to its conditions. We fail to understand why our State started so late at the fag-end of the Second Plan. This was not a measure affecting the economic side of the people concerned that question of conflict of various interests might arise. We had expected Gujarat to give lead to other States; any how better late than never.

The Expectations of Third Plan:

The preparation of the Third Five Year Plan is in process. Draft is already published by the Planning Commission and final shape will be given in near future. The democratic decentralisation which we contemplate in the near future will have also to fulfil the expectations and urges of the Third Plan both in administrative measures and in spirit.
In the draft of the Third Plan on Page 160 in para 33 four essential conditions are stated with regard to the giving effect to democratic decentralisation; these are—

“(1) The major test to be applied is the manner in which each Panchayat Samiti and Panchayat makes the effort to mobilise the local man-power and other sources and seeks co-operation of the people of the area.

(2) The responsibility of the district administration at all levels for making supplies and services available at the right time according to the accepted programme and for preventing loss due to waste of misapplication of funds should be emphasised and nothing should be done to blur the chain of responsibility.

(3) Panchayat Samities and panchayats should place their main emphasis on increasing agricultural production.

(4) Panchayat Samities and Panchayats should give special attention to measures for raising the level of living of the less privileged sections to the level of other sections in the community.”

We feel that if these four conditions are fulfilled by our proposed democratic decentralised rural institutions, then nothing more requires to be done. We feel, the condition No. 3 has much more importance in our State than on average. This is because of our huge deficit of 18 lakh tons in food production. But this has already caught the eye in our State. But to our mind equally important is condition No. 4. We have a population of nearly 20 lakhs of adivasis and a population of 10 lakhs of scheduled castes. We have long tracks of adiwasis starting from areas of Umergaon right upto Abu. These tracks pierce through Surat, Broach, Baroda, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha districts. Here in these tracks live our less privileged class in big blocks in addition to others scattered in each village. These people have till now suffered; even a demand of small plot for their huts is suppressed by the vested interests through their dominating influence over Panchayats. This is the state of affairs till this day and that is why in the draft of the Third Plan Planning Commission has drawn pointed attention. It states: “Early evaluation reports on community development programme drew attention to the fact that the programme did not provide adequately for the less previlaged sections of the village Community.” It further states “The Block organisations can also
render useful service by assisting the implementation of the land reform legislation which has been enacted.” We hope that the Committee will bear this emphasis of the Planning Commission in its mind and will make suitable provisions which will at least remove the present hindrances of getting primary needs like a plot for hutmment etc.

We also draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that if we build our democratic institutions with utmost care then only we will be able to control so many parochial tendencies. Here we feel like quoting a para from “Link”, one Indian News Magazine. While reacting on Assam incidents it wrote: “The problem that has suddenly been presented by Assam is not an Assameese or a Bengali problem. It is an Indian problem. It is in its essence the problem of laying ghost of our slavery. It is the problem of lack of faith in the Indian National entity. It is the problem of economic failure. It is the problem of a widening gap between political leadership and the masses. This composite problem can present itself in any State in the country to-day or all States together. We dare not forget this dangerous possibility after our recent sickening experience.”

We fell that the gap between leadership and masses and between the State and the masses can only be filled by new power orientation; by real democratic decentralised institutions. One more general feature which we should bear in mind is the high percentage of urbanisation in our Gujarat State than average and the number of small towns (Percentage of urban population in Gujarat is 17.34 and that of India is 27.28). We will have to create a machinery at taluka or district level in such a manner that these small towns and cities and their representatives sitting in either district or borough municipalities get proper place so as to ease the development of these urban sector along with the rural. Otherwise after some years a lopsided picture will evolve. Big cities will develop by their internal resources and political influence; rural areas will develop because of help and patronage of the Government while the small towns will remain in status quo because they have neither internal resources nor political influence nor patronage of the State.

After this much generalisation, we now say something about the details of the frame up.
1. Why should we give more powers and responsibilities to local authorities?

There is very little disagreement as far as the problem of democratic decentralisation is concerned except that some people talk of moving slowly in this direction.

We feel, following are the direct benefits of such decentralisation:

(a) It creates a new scope of training people at lower level in matters of administration.

(b) It helps us in building new leadership at village, taluka and district levels.

(c) It lessens the burden of central authorities if properly practised; it helps in making administration economic, and lessens the official element and introduces popular element at so many levels.

(d) It brings the State nearer to masses and lessens the ever-widening gap between them and brings speedy solutions of the problems, removes delay and creates sense of responsibility amongst people.

(e) It makes democracy more effective and thus ends the present formal form of democracy.

(f) If more ways and means are found for handing over the distribution of electric power, kerosene, petrol, sugar, food grains and such other commodities which often become the victims of scarcity, black-marketing and hoarding, then it would also help us in building decentralised socialist economy.

2. Upto what level this decentralisation should be made?

Second question is that, upto what level we must decentralise?

We feel that the Government should divest itself completely of certain duties and responsibilities and devolve them to a body which will have entire charge of all development work such as the development of agriculture in all its aspects, improvement of cattle, promotion of local industries, public health welfare work, Public Works, Administration of primary and pre-primary education within its jurisdiction, reserving to itself only the functions of guidance, supervision and higher
planning. This must be phased in such a manner that ultimately the Collector who has become at present a ‘Hakan’ and demi-God of the district administration becomes a caretaker and linking agent between the State and such district decentralised body. Even in technical matters the administrative and operational control must be with the district body though technical officers may be under technical control of corresponding district officers.

Even in the matters of practical administration and supervision, further delegation of powers should be made upto village level i. e. panchayats. All the works limiting to the village reconstruction and welfare should be diverted to village panchayats while other common matters like district roads, hospitals, high-schools and veterinary services, may be with district bodies.

As regards the creation and type of the district body we feel that there can be no two opinions about having only one good, strong, district body instead of the so many existing at present. At present we have district local boards, district panchayat mandals, district Development Boards, district and school boards, block advisory committees taluka development boards and other Government Departmental authorities like Collector, Executive Engineer, etc.

But there are two opinions about the form and creating of one district body; some are in favour of keeping the present district local board as the control district body. While the Balwantray Mehta Committee did not favour this proposal, we feel the best way is to evolve a new body which would while forming utilise the experience and machinery of these district bodies in the best possible manner. The present Jilla Gram Panchayat Mandal can easily be given this shape; because in the former Bombay State the District Local Boards were given representation on it.

So ‘Jilla Panchayat’ can be the proper name of this body.

Then the other tough question is about the organisation at the second level. The local self-government institute has not favoured the organisation at block level; it has favoured organisation at district level only. We feel in our new State there are 17 districts 183 talukas and 18,729 villages. If we look to the existing organisations, we find that there are 17 local boards, 13 borough municipalities, 135 district
municipalities and 163 block advisory committees. As far as the administration is concerned, we have administrative machinery at taluka level also and this taluka machinery partly deals with block administration.

From all these facts about the existing organisations it will be proper to have organisation at taluka level, because the number of blocks and talukas is very near, 163 blocks and 183 talukas. Moreover, we can utilise the administrative machinery of present talukas i.e. Mamlatdar, Circle Inspector, Deputy Executive Engineers etc. for taluka level organisation. Not only this, but our aim must be to vest more powers in these taluka panchayats and make Jilla Panchayat a supervisory and co-ordinating body. This will also facilitate the planning because in the draft third Five Year Plan on page 158 it is stated that “question of treating the block as a unit of planning and development has been under consideration for some time. In certain sectors of development, block plans have an important role in the preparation of the State Five Year Plan.”

Thus we feel that our structure can be of three levels, Gram Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Jilla Panchayat in which Gram Panchayat and Taluka Panchayat will be real executive bodies for reconstruction and Jilla Panchayat will be only supervisory and co-ordinating need for Jilla organisations at all.

3. The Constitution of such Bodies:

The next question is about the methods of constituting these bodies. We strongly feel that there must not be any nomination and there must be direct elections. We feel that the municipalities, co-operative societies and panchayats must be represented. There must be reserved seats for adivasis, backward classes and women.

Following can be the board outline of the constitution of the Taluka Panchayat:

(i) At least half of the total seats must be filled by representatives elected by the members of the Gram Panchayats in that Taluka.
(ii) There may be two representatives or one representative for a population of 10,000 whichever is less, elected by members of each municipality in the area concerned.

(iii) There may be three representatives of co-operative societies in the Taluka Panchayat elected be co-operative societies in that taluka. The election may be done by the representative of directors of each co-operative society. We feel that if we can group these co-operative societies and make a separate constituency for co-operative farming societies, we will be able to get representation of co-operative farming societies. Otherwise no farming society will get any representation for some time because the number of credit, sales, purchase and other types is very big. Such constituency can also be developed for service co-operatives.

(iv) There must be two reserved seats for women and one each for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in taluka Panchayats.

(v) The Jilla Panchayat may consist of elected representatives of taluka panchayats and representatives elected by women members, and scheduled castes and tribes members of various taluka panchayats, the M.L.As. and M.Ps. of the district and two representatives of Municipal School Boards.

(vi) The M.L.As. will be ex-officio members of Taluka Panchayats.

(vii) Both, the Collector and the Mamlatdar will work as Vice-Chairmen in Jilla and Taluka Panchayats respectively while the Chairmen at both levels will be elected by members of Taluka and Jilla Panchayats.

4. Financial Sources:

(A) Following can be a few important items of financial sources:

(1) Total land revenue collected within a taluka out of which at least 50 percent may be handed over to village panchayats;
(2) Cess on land-revenue;
(3) Share of non-agricultural assessment;
(4) Net proceeds of tolls and leases;
(5) Major share of entertainment-tax and share of vehicle-tax;
(6) Voluntary contributions from public and Government grants;
(7) All Central and State funds to be spent in this area must be assigned to Samitis;
(8) Distribution items like petrol, kerosene, food grains, electric power so that the surplus from the sale of these items may go to these bodies;
(9) Running of cinema theatres;
(10) Government must allow other loans and subsidies to these bodies if they take up the work of organising industry or industrial estates for small scale industries to provide employment.

(B) Best way would be to appoint an expert committee side by side which may recommend the sources of income, may assign clear shares of taxation and may decide the proportion of sharing of some State taxes between the State and the panchayat samities.

The approval of the budget of taluka panchayats by Jilla Panchayat will be necessary. While Taluka Panchayat will scrutinise the budget of Gram Panchayats.

5. Compulsory Duties:

Water supply, sanitation, lighting, maintenance of roads, public health, collection of land revenue, maintenance of land records and other related statistics and helping the fulfilment of food production targets will be the compulsory duties of village panchayats and they will act as agents of taluka panchayat in the execution of scheme entrusted to them.

6. Administration:

If the above three tier organisation is to be built and multiplicity of the present district organisations is to be abolished, then the unifi-
cation of block administration, present administrative machinery and resources of district local boards, district school boards, and district development boards will have to be done. But we do not feel any need of our recommendation because Government has more experience in this matter, except that we would not prefer any direct interest or direct administrative control over these democratic decentralised bodies as it is done in the case of secretaries of Gram Panchayats. We feel such posts must be under direct control of local authorities. But side by side we also feel that rules and regulations of recruitment, discipline and of other such matters must be strictly on the lines of the State Government.

In the end we make it clear that we have expressed our above views with a view to suggest a broad outline. Full details cannot be worked out without the requisite data.

We also request the Committee that the frame up to be recommended by the Committee must reflect the basic idea of decentralisation in its true meaning. This true meaning we feel is reflected in the following para 2.8 page 7 of the Balwantray Mehta Committee:

"It is not infrequently that delegation of power is mistaken for decentralisation. The former does not divest the Government of the ultimate responsibility for the actions of the authority to whom power is delegated; this authority is under the control of the Government and is in every way subordinate to it. Decentralisation on the other hand is a PROCESS whereby the Government DIVESTS itself COMPLETELY of certain duties and responsibilities and devolves them on some authority. It is true that devolution of responsibility cannot be complete without complete devolution of all the control over necessary resources and admittedly such devolution cannot be completely feasible in any country. What we can work up to decentralise certain sources of income assured under statute and recommend that further resources should be made available by mutual agreement between Government and the Local Body."

We also assure that if the democratic decentralisation in our State evolves this picture, Praja Socialist Party will be always very earnest to extend its support.
SCHEDULE 10

(Introduction—Paragraph 19)

Report of the Sub-Committee of the Democratic Decentralisation Committee regarding working of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan

The programme of decentralisation on democratic lines started in the State in October, 1959. The State Government has appointed a Committee for the programme of democratic decentralisation in the Gujarat State. It was decided that the Minister, Rural Development, Secretary, Rural Development Department, and the Deputy Secretary, Rural Development Department, should visit Rajasthan for three days in order to observe and study the working of this programme in Rajasthan. Accordingly we started on 5th August, 1960 by Delhi Express and reached Jaipur at 11.00 a.m. on the 6th morning. Shri Dasva, Deputy Development Commissioner, came to receive us at the station. The Collector of Jaipur, Shri Ramsinh called on us at the Rajasthan State Hotel where we were camping. We discussed with him the question of the District Council. Thereafter the Additional Chief Secretary and the Development Commissioner of Rajasthan, Shri Ravat, called on us. We discussed the entire programme with him at length and visited the Bassi Development Block which is 30 miles from Jaipur. We visited the Bassi village and the Block and attended the Block Panchayat Committee’s meeting and held discussions with the Chairman of the Committee and the members. The Chairman is called ‘Pradhan’ in Rajasthan. We saw the draft for the Third Five Year Plan, prepared and passed by the Bassi Development Block. At the time of our Bassi visit the Joint Director of Rajasthan, Shri Diwan, accompanied us. We returned to Jaipur on the same day and halted at Jaipur for the night.

At 8.00 a.m. on the morning of the 7th we left for Ajmer and reached there at 11.00 a.m. According to arrangements already made we discussed at length the various aspects of the programme of democratic decentralisation, with the Collector of Ajmer, Shri Chaturvedi, the Chairman of the District Council of Ajmer, Shri Vishvambharnath Bhargav, the Zonal Development Officer of Ajmer
Shri Nandlal Mathur and the Deputy Development Commissioner, Shri Dashara. In the afternoon we visited a village at a distance of 5 miles from Ajmer, where the village people were constructing a tank by voluntary labour. We had discussions with the Members of the Panchayat and the village people. From there we proceeded to Shrinagar, a village in the Ajmer District and held discussions with the Chairman of the Block Development Committee and other members. We also saw a small bund constructed by the Panchayat Samiti on the river where the village stood. We returned to Ajmer and halted there for the night. On the morning of the 8th we left for Jaipur. On the way Shri Bhikhabhai, Minister for Irrigation, Rajasthan met us. We discussed with him the joint irrigation project with Gujarat on the way. We reached Jaipur at 11.30 a.m. At 2.00 p.m. the Secretary, and the Deputy Secretary, Rural Development Department Gujarat State, called on the Chief Secretary of Rajasthan, Shri Mehta, in his office, and discussed with him the operation of democratisation of decentralisation in Rajasthan. At 3.00 p.m. we attended the Jaipur District Council meeting and held discussions with the Chairman, the Collector and the Members and left for Ahmedabad at 6.00 p.m. the same evening.

First of all we tried to understand the present picture of Panchayat formation in Rajasthan. By the Rajasthan Panchayat Committee and the District Council Act of 1959, (1) Panchayats, (2) Panchayat Committees and (3) District Councils have been established in Rajasthan. (a) Constitution, (b) functions and (c) resources and services, of these 3 institutions are as follows:—

(a) Panchayat: At present there are 3529 Panchayats in the State. Panchayats have been established at present in villages with a population of 5,000 or more. The members of the Panchayats are elected from different wards. The Sarpanch is elected by the village people as a whole. The head of the Panches is called Sarpanch. The Panches elect 35 Sarpananches out of these. The Rajasthan Government has now decided to give Panchayats to villages with a population from 1500 to 2,000. Hence the number of Panchayats indicated above is likely to go up. These Panchayats hold office
for two years. They are formed by election. The Sarpanch is the principal executive officer and the Secretary of the Panchayat carries on the office work.

(b) Functions: The Panchayats at present attend to duties relating to Municipalities, the Judicial Deptt. and Development Department. In addition, the following duties and functions are entrusted to them:—

(i) supply of pure drinking water and to see that impure water is not used for drinking;
(ii) to maintain good stud bulls;
(iii) to undertake minor irrigation works which can irrigate an area upto 15 acres;
(iv) to construct and repair school buildings;
(v) constructions of wells and ponds for providing drinking water, for bathing and washing;
(vi) construction of public roads;
(vii) construction of public latrines and
(viii) construction of other buildings.

The meeting of the Panchayat has to be called at least twice a year. Whenever the Panchayat meets, the progress made in the different works is explained to them and if any suggestions are received from the people they are taken into account.

(c) Panchayats can levy the following taxes and thus raise the necessary resources:—

(1) Tax on transport;
(2) Pilgrim tax;
(3) House tax;
(4) Tax on agricultural products;
(5) Fines and fees relised from Civil and Criminal proceedings;
(6) Cattle pound fee;
(7) Grant-in-aid from Government;
(8) Pension for services;
(9) Proceeds of sale of land;
(10) Proceeds of grazing land;
(11) fees for the supply of water for irrigation; and
(12) 3 1/8% of the land revenue collected by Panchayats and an equal amount paid by Government for Development Blocks.

(A) The State is divided into 232 Blocks for the formation of Panchayat Committees. The average population of each Block is 50,000 to 80,000. This Committee consists of the Sarpanches of the Panchayats and the representatives of the Taluka or the Division. In addition women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the best agriculture producers are also included in this Committee. The Members of the Legislative Assembly are taken as Associate Members of the Committee. They have no power either to vote or hold office. The members of the Committee elect the President from amongst themselves. This President is called ‘Pradhan’. The Panchayat Committees are divided into the following Sub-Committees:

(1) Standing Sub-Committee for production;
(2) Standing Sub-Committee for Social Welfare;
(3) Standing Sub-Committee for finance, taxes and administration.

In some cases there are Sub-Committees in addition to those mentioned above. The Committee holds office for two years. The President of the Panchayat Samiti is called Pradhan. There are in all 232 such Panchayat Committees in the State.

(B) The functions of the Panchayat Committees are as follows:

(i) Production programme which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation and cottage industries;

(ii) Social service which includes provision of water facilities to villages, health, sanitation, education, etc.

(iii) Taxation and administration.
(C) Each Panchayat Committee has its own funds chiefly the following:

(i) Tax on agricultural land;
(ii) Tax on trade and business;
(iii) Additional tax on exchange on account of division of immoveable property;
(iv) Primary Education tax;
(v) Tax on fairs;
(vi) Income from the disposal of bones, etc.;
(vii) Income from entertainment programmes;
(viii) Help received from other departments;
(ix) Annual miscellaneous help;
(x) Help at the rate of four annas per head;
(xi) Equal help for development schemes entrusted to it; and
(xii) Loan from State Government.

The Committees have the powers to raise loans. In addition, the Committees have the power to prepare their own budgets and their own development schemes. These schemes are prepared so as to integrate with planning at the State level.

District Council in Rajasthan:

(a) The District Council functions at the District level. The Chairman of the Panchayat Committees, i.e. ‘Pradhans’ are ex-officio members of the District Council. In addition, the Members of the Legislative Assembly or Council belonging to that area as also the President of the District Co-operative Bank are members of the Council. In addition provision has also been made for the representation of women and members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Council. The District Development Officer (District Collector) is a Member of the Council but he has no power to vote. The District Council elects a Chairman
and a Vice-Chairman from amongst its own members. This election is conducted under the supervision of the Divisional Commissioner. The period of this Council is two years. 26 District Councils are functioning in the 26 districts of Rajasthan to-day. The Chairman of the Council and the Vice-Chairman are called 'Pramukh' and 'Up Pramukh' respectively. The period of the council is the same as that for Panchayat.

(b) The District Council is not required to attend to any administrative work. Its main function is to coordinate and consolidate the development programmes of the various Panchayat Committees. It is also the Council's function to keep an eye on the relations between the Panchayats and the Committees within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Committees. In short, supervision of the work of Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis is the main function of the District Council. This Council also advises the State Government in regard to Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis. It is also one of the its duties to coordinate the Five Year Plan Schemes of the State and those of the Committees and the Panchayats.

(c) In each district the Council has its own fund. This fund includes the amount received from the State, other help, donations or contributions received from the Panchayat Committees or the people etc. The District Council has to submit its budget to the State Government for sanction.

(d) The Development Officer and the Extension Officers are Government servants but their services are put at the disposal of the Committees. These officers are not paid any deputation allowance. The responsibilities for execution of the decisions taken by the Committee and its Standing Committees rests with the Development Officers. The Extension Officers' work under the supervision of the respective Government Departments in technical matters. Servants other than these belong to the Rajasthan Panchayat Committees and the District Councils. These servants are of the following types:

(1) Village level workers;
(2) Women Village level workers;
(3) Primary School teachers;
(4) Petty administrative personnel;
(5) Kamgars;
(6) Stockmen, and
(7) Vaccinators.

The salary of the Secretary of the District Council is paid by Government. The other servants belong to the Rajasthan Panchayat Committee and the District Council service (this service is formed specially for the Democratic Decentralisation Programme). All the members of the latter service are entitled to pension or Provident Fund. A Special Commission has been appointed for the selection of persons for this service. For selection of personal at the district level, a member of this Commission (Chairman as far as possible), the Chairman of the District Council and a Government Officer form a Committee for the district.

The above is a brief summary of the constitution, functions, resources and services of the Village Panchayats at the Village level, the Block Panchayat Committees at the Block level and the District Councils at the district level.

The Village Panchayats have been set up in Rajasthan only during the last few years. A large part of the village population can be considered backward economically and from the point of view of literacy. The financial resources of the Village Panchayats are limited. 34\% of the land revenue is given to the Panchayats by the State Government. The Sarpanch of the Panchayat is the Chief executive and keeping accounts is his responsibility. In order to assist him in this work there is a part-time assistant who is called Secretary. The Secretary is not a full-time employee and there is no provision for his training. The duty of the Panchayat is to attend to Municipal, Judicial and Development work. The Panchayats have been established by bringing together a population of 5,000 or more. There are at present 3529 Panchayats. The State Government contemplates reduction in the size of Panchayat area so that a Panchayat will correspond to a population of 1500 to 2,000. When this is done, there will be 7,000 to 7,500 Panchayats.
A part of the Block budget is entrusted to the Panchayat Committee and that Committee is responsible for carrying out all related works. We had attended the Panchayat Committee meeting at Bassi Block and we had held discussions with the Chairman and Members of the Srinagar and Kisangach Panchayat Committees. It appeared from our talks that by entrusting powers and responsibilities to the Panchayat Committee, enthusiasm has been created amongst the people and their representatives and they have shouldered their responsibilities with full awareness. In connection with inclusion of members of the State Legislative Assembly as ‘Associate Members’, it has been ascertained that a large number of such members do not attend the meetings and even if they attend, they do not take enough interest in the agenda. One of the reasons advanced for this state of affairs is that they are only ‘Associate Members’ and have no power to vote or hold office. We had an opportunity of talking over this point with a member of the Legislative Assembly who happened to be present in the Committee meeting. From our talks with him and with the members of the Panchayat Committee, we feel that the Members of the Legislative Assembly need not be associated with such institutions at the Block or the District level and that doing this serves no purpose. In order that group rivalries may not take place, several important decisions are taken by 2/3rd majority according to the arrangements made.

Details regarding the constitution of the District Council have been given above. The function of the District Council is to supervise the work of the Panchayat Committee and give advice to it. On asking as to how far the advice given by the District Council is accepted by the Block Panchayat Committee, it was learnt that such advice is certainly considered but is not always accepted. On trying to ascertain as to how this set-up is working, it appeared that as this arrangement had started working only a few months back it seemed to be going on well and no conflict had arisen. In spite of this we learnt that instead of making this institution merely an advisory body, it is suggested in some quarters that even executive powers should be given to it. Formerly there were as many as 11 institutions like the District Local Boards in Rajasthan but these Boards did not possess the powers and efficiency which the
corresponding Boards in the old Bombay State possessed. In many districts there was no institution like the District Local Board. In the democratic decentralisation programme in Rajasthan no powers relating to land revenue have been given to the Panchayats and the Panchayat Committees. We were told that giving such powers to the Panchayats was under consideration.

During our visit, the point that we noted specially was that almost all the officers holding different offices in Rajasthan were working whole-heartedly for making the present programme successful. This attitude of the officers and their approach deserved praise. As a result of our visit and observations that we made, we feel that:

(1) There is a Panchayat on the basis of a population of 5,000 in Rajasthan to-day and in the future setting up of a Panchayat for a population of 2,500 is contemplated. Instead of this as far as possible it seems essential to set-up independent Panchayat for every village on the basis of a population of 500 each.

(2) There is no sound arrangement for the Secretary of the Panchayat in Rajasthan. It is essential to provide every Panchayat with the services of an efficient and trained Panchayat Secretary.

(3) The proportion of 3½% of the land revenue which is received by the Panchayat in Rajasthan is very insufficient. It seems essential to give to the Panchayat the maximum possible share and if possible the whole amount of the land revenue and also additional responsibilities.

(4) Instead of establishing an Advisory Committee at the Block or Taluka level, establishment of a statutory body will enable the people to identify themselves with the development programmes and schemes and hence it is essential to have a statutory body at the Taluka level.

(5) At the district level also instead of having a body like the Council for giving advice and for general co-ordination, it
is necessary to set-up a statutory body with specific responsibilities, and their due execution along with necessary powers.

(6) The administration of Primary Schools has been entrusted to the Panchayat Committee in Rajasthan. This arrangement has not created any difficulties. On the contrary this has simplified matters permanently and the people now take a greater interest and hence this scheme is a welcome arrangement.

(7) The appointments of all servants other than the Panchayat Secretary and school teachers should be with the Panchayat. The cadre of the Secretary and the school teacher should be kept at the Taluka level and these appointments may be made by the Panchayat Committee.

(8) Appointment of all servants of the Panchayat Samitis other than the Block Development Officers and Extension Officers should be made by the Panchayat Committees. The appointments of Block Development Officers and Extension Service Officers should be entrusted to the statutory body at the district level.

(9) The appointments of all servants other than those working at the district level should remain with the District Panchayat but the appointments of officers working at the district level should be made by the State Government. All these servants working at different levels should be part of Govt. cadres specially set-up and they should be entitled to the benefits such as pension etc.

(10) Before starting the programme of Democratic Decentralisation the persons who are to be associated with this programme at different levels should be given training and a proper scheme should be evolved for this purpose.

(11) The duties, responsibilities and functions of the village Panchayat, the Taluka Panchayat and the District Panchayat should be distributed carefully and specifically.

We have given above the details of our Rajasthan visit and of the impressions that we gathered and the opinions which we formed as
a result of our observations and is submitted for the consideration of the Democratic Decentralisation Committee.

Sd./ Ratubhai Adani
" " Romeshchandra Desai
" " Hariprasad Trivedi

To
The Chairman, Democratic Decentralisation Committee.
Copy:—All members of the Committee.

True Copy
Sd./ J. M. Raval,
Superintendent,
Rural Development Department.
SCHEDULE 11
(Introduction-Paragraph 19)

Report of the Sub-Committee of the Democratic Decentralisation Committee regarding working of Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh.

According to the programme fixed we reached Hyderabad by Indian Airlines Corporation service at 9-15 a.m. on 29-8-1960. The Sub-Committee consisted of:—

1. Shri Romeshchandra Desai, I. A. S.,
   Secretary, Rural Development Department.

2. Shri Utsavbhai Parikh.

3. Shri Hariprasad H. Trivedi, I.A.S.,
   Deputy Secretary, Rural Development Department.

The Secretary of the Hyderabad District Council, Shri Jayanand, received us. From there we drove to Dilkush Guest House. There we met and held a general discussion with Shri K.B. Lal, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary and Deputy Development Commissioner. From there we started on a visit to the Arutala Panchayat belonging to the Ibrahim Pattam Block of the Hyderabad District. The village people attended in large numbers and we exchanged views with them. From there we went to attend the Building Standing Committee meeting of the Ibrahim Pattam Panchayat Committee. The Chairman of the District Council was also present. We left at 4-00 p.m. and reached Hyderabad at 5-30 p.m. Next morning we left at 8-00 a.m. and visited the Raigir Village Panchayat of the Bhongir Block of Nalgonda Distt. There we visited the Pre-Primary School, Maternity Home, Basic School, etc., and held discussions with the members of the Panchayat. We then attended the meeting of the Bhongir Panchayat. On the first day Shri Lal was with us in Ibrahim Pattam. Next morning when we went out, the other Deputy Development Commissioner, Shri Qureshi, accompanied us. In the afternoon at 3-00 p.m. we met Shri Pai, Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, and Shri Narsingham Additional Development Commissioner and Additional Chief Secretary. This interview lasted for two hours and enabled
us to discuss with these officers the various aspects of Panchayati Raj in Andhra. At 8-00 a.m. on the morning of 31st we visited Rajendra Nagar at a distance of 14 miles from Hyderabad. There we visited the following institutions:

(1) Village Level Workers' Training Centre;
(2) Orientation Training Centre;
(3) Agricultural Research Centre;
(4) Village Level Workers' Training Centre for women; and
(5) Block Cooperation Training Centre.

From there we went straight to the District Council meeting at 10-30 a.m. This meeting we attended was the triennial meeting. After lunch we left for Bombay by the 3-00 O'clock plane and reached Ahmedabad on the morning of the 1st of September 1960.

The Andhra State is divided into two parts Andhra and Telangana. Andhra consists of mostly the area separated from the old Madras State and Telangana is the old Hyderabad State area. Hence the administration of Panchayats is going on in these two areas according to the Madras Panchayat Act and the Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act respectively. We were able to see the work of two Panchayats, only of Telangana area, since due to lack of time it was difficult to visit the distant Andhra Panchayats. But from our discussions we gathered that as the agricultural and economic condition of the Andhra area was better, the economic conditions of those Panchayats were better than those in Telangana.

A bill to unify the Panchayat Acts of both the areas has been prepared and is at present before the Legislative Assembly. According to the old Hyderabad Act there is a provision for nomination of members on the Panchayats. There are no reserved seats for women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Elections were held only recently to two Panchayats which we visited. In the elections to the Village Panchayats chiefly two political parties competed. One was the Congress Party and the other the Communist Party. In the Arutala Panchayat there were 5 Congress members, 4 Communists and 3 nominated Members. While in Raigir there were 7 Communists
and 5 Congress members. After elections there is no agitation or interference but the work goes on peacefully according to law as we gathered from the members of both the parties.

The Telangana area is poor and the income of the Panchayats is not much. The income amounts to about eight to twelve annas per head. The Panchayats receive from the State Government 25 naye paise per head. In addition, 25 naye paise per head is given to the Panchayat Committee for the Equilisation Fund. The Secy. of the Panchayat is one of the elected members and does not receive any remuneration. For clerical work there is a part-time worker who is paid by the Panchayat Rs. 15/- per month. The Panchayats in Andhra area collect a weightment tax on cash crops according to rules and this income is substantial as we learnt from Shri Narsingham. This is not a sales tax but a kind of weightment tax. The fact that the duty on the despatch of the land produce outside the village cannot be collected according to the Constitution was a difficulty we had considered. Due to such a tax attempts would be made by the State and by the people for increasing agricultural production and due to such a tax the production would rise. To levy a tax of this type would be an instrument of increasing production. At the same time this would be a means of ascertaining the proportionate increase in production of this type. From this point of view this is a very useful tax. In the old Bhavnagar State of Saurashtra this kind of tax was levied but it was abolished by the Saurashtra State after the Constitution came into force. This tax was considered in the old Bombay State. This was specially in relation to the Ratnagiri District where agricultural production is very small and where only Mangoes and coconuts grow during season. This product is despatched for sale to Bombay and similar outlying areas. If a tax is levied on the despatch of these crops, it would be useful to the villages of the district. In this way we can include this tax in our Panchayat Act after obtaining further information about the weightment tax levied in Andhra Pradesh. It seems desirable to make such a provision in our Panchayat Act.

The Aruttala Panchayat is an old one, while the Raigir Panchayat is a new one. The Sarpanch and Members of the Aruttala Panchayat agreed on the basis of their old and new experience that their work has been considerably facilitated after the establishment of Panchayati Raj and the working had become simpler and speedy.
The Panchayat Committees and District Councils have been formed in Andhra Pradesh by the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Committees and the District Councils Act, 1959. The constitution and duties of the Panchayat Committee and the District Council are as follows:—

**Panchayat Committee**: Democracy requires that the people carry on their own work and Government has simply to advice and give facilities with regard to the related activities. The ideal is that people should frame their own future plans since it is obvious that Govt. would not be able to understand the needs and the difficulties of the people as the people would understand these themselves. Hence the programme of democratic decentralisation has been drawn up and it has been decided to pass on to the people the administrative powers at present enjoyed by Govt. officials. The people have to formulate their own schemes according to their needs and to execute them. It has also been noticed that wherever the work has been entrusted to popular representatives, cooperation and good feelings have grown between the people and Govt. Under these conditions Panchayat Committees were formed in Andhra Pradesh. These Panchayat Committees have been established at the Block level. The Chairman of each Panchayat situated in the Block is a member of the Committee. Other 6 members are coopted. The powers of these Panchayat Committees are as follows:—

1. Preparation of Rural Development Schemes;
2. Preparation of schemes relating to agriculture;
3. Preparation of schemes regarding animal husbandry and fisheries;
4. Preparation of schemes regarding Public Health and village sanitation;
5. Preparation of schemes regarding education;
6. Preparation of schemes relating to Social Education;
7. Preparation of schemes relating to transport;
8. Preparation of schemes relating to Cooperation;
9. Preparation of schemes relating to Cottage Industries;
10. Preparation of schemes relating to women welfare works;
11. Preparation of schemes relating to Social Welfare;
(12) Preparation of schemes relating to emergency help;
(13) Collection of statistics;
(14) Preparation of schemes relating to self-sufficiency, and
(15) Preparation of schemes relating to trusts.

The Chairman and Members of each Panchayat Committee have to promote self-sufficiency and interest amongst the village people and to use this for raising their standard of living. They secure full cooperation of the people in development schemes and work out other public utility schemes on the basis of self-sufficiency. They utilise the duties and functions entrusted to them by Govt. Particularly, the Panchayat Committees have taken over Rural Development schemes. So far all the schemes relating to the Agriculture Deptt., Animal Husbandry Deptt., Health and Sanitation Deptt., Primary Education Village Industries and Social Welfare which were implemented by Govt. Deptts., have been entrusted to the Panchayat Committees. Along with these schemes the related institutions, their servants and funds have to be entrusted to the Panchayat Committees. Some of the Powers and duties of the old District Local Boards have been entrusted to these Panchayat Committees from 1-11-1959 along with the services assets and liabilities.

The duties of the Chairmen of these Boards are entrusted to them. The duty of the Chairmen of these Committees are to see that the programme of the institutions and the plan schemes under them is going on satisfactorily. The Panchayat Committees can borrow money for certain purposes.

Government has drawn up rules regarding the authority that can give administrative and financial sanctions regarding the schemes and works entrusted to the Panchayat Committees. The authority indicated therein works according to the conditions laid down and subject to orders passed from time to time.

The Andhra Pradesh Govt. has decided to hand-over to the Panchayat Committees the amount of loans for irrigation and building works in villages which was ear-marked for rural development schemes in charge of the State Govt. The Panchayat Committees will sanction loans relating to these matters and will recover them by instalments. The loan funds relating to agriculture, animal husbandry and industries
are also handed over by Govt. to the Panchayat Committees for administration and Panchayat Committees also make recoveries.

District Council: The powers and duties of the District Council are as follows:—

(1) Inspection and sanction of the budgets of the Panchayat Committees within the District;

(2) Distribution of the amounts received from the State Govt. for the District amongst Panchayat Committees and Blocks situated within the district;

(3) Coordination and consolidation of all schemes of the Development Blocks in the district and preparation of district schemes from these;

(4) The execution of the schemes which can only be taken in hand in one or two or three development blocks in the district;

(5) In short to supervise the work of all the Panchayat Committees in the district;

(6) To use the powers of the District Board regarding levy of taxes and fees;

(7) In addition assumption of powers and execution of works entrusted to them by Govt.

(8) To advice Govt. regarding matters relating to duties and services connected with development works;

(9) To advise Govt. regarding the distribution of duties to Panchayats and to achieve harmony between the Panchayat Committees and other institutions situated within the district;

(10) To advise Govt. regarding implementation of any special statutory or administrative orders issued by Govt.;

(11) To collect the information that may be required;

(12) To publish statistics and other information;

(13) To request any local authority to furnish information regarding its field of activities;

(14) To carry on the business of trusts holding funds for certain works;
(15) To open, conduct and expand the Basic and Industrial Schools and Secondary Schools; and

(16) To borrow money which will be required for all these duties.

In short, the duty of the District Council is to advice the Panchayat Committee and supervise its work. It has to sanction the budget of the Panchayat Committees and coordinate their schemes. It has also to distribute funds amongst the different development Blocks. All the money to be distributed at the district level is to be paid through the District Council. Funds to be distributed at the Block level are not to be distributed through the District Council. The District Council has to prepare the schemes for all Municipalities within the district. In short so far the duty of raising the standard of living of the people and to carry on the work of rural development was done by the Government but has now been entrusted to the District Council. Schemes covering two or more Blocks have also to be prepared by the District Council.

The responsibilities regarding Secondary Education in Andhra Pradesh has now been entrusted to the District Council. All the Government High Schools situated in the District have been put in charge of the District Council.

The administration of all the matters entrusted to the district Board by Government has to be carried on by the District Council. Government has passed orders that powers, duties, institutions, buildings, services, dues and debts regarding all these matters should be entrusted to the District Council and the Panchayat Committee. Matters like Primary Education, Transport, Public Health and Dispensaries have been entrusted to the Panchayat Committees in the Blocks where such Committees have been established. Where Panchayat Committees have not been established, all these duties, functions, services, and institutions are entrusted to the District Council. As the Panchayat Committees are being established, the District Council entrusts these duties to them. Where Panchayat Committees are not established Primary Education remains with Government. But as soon as the Committees are established, Government hands over the administration of Primary Education to them.

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The works of the Blocks which are not included in Panchayat Committees are carried on by the District Council. Certain Blocks with a higher Scheduled Tribes population have not been entrusted to the Panchayat Committees and, therefore, their work is carried on by Government. Even for such Blocks advisory Committees have been appointed and their advice is taken. In spite of this, the District Council has got power to see the programme, examine it and advise such Blocks. In short even in such Blocks the District Council does carry on the duties relating to the District Board and other Develop Departments.

In addition, the District Council has to discharge such duties as may be entrusted to it by Government. Government is considering as to which of the duties of the different Government Departments can be entrusted to the District Council. It is necessary to carry on minor irrigation works efficiently in order to raise food production. It has been decided to entrust this responsibility to the Panchayat Committees. The funds required for this purpose are proposed to be entrusted to the District Council so that the Council may distribute the funds to the Panchayat Committees and see that minor irrigation schemes progress satisfactorily. The rules regarding administrative and financial sanction required by the District Council have been drafted and published. Every District Council has to meet often and in every such meeting the progress made and the results achieved are examined. In the same way the District Officers and the Development Departments have to report to the District Council the progress made in regard to departmental schemes. The district Council discusses and considers this report.

Some principal features of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Committees and the District Council Act are noted below:—

(1) Formerly there were Advisory Committees at the village, block and district levels. Now in their place statutory bodies and their Standing Committees have been established.

(2) Henceforth the Block schemes will be based on village schemes; district schemes on block schemes and State schemes on district schemes. It will be seen, therefore, that the base of the State schemes is village planning. In this way these village schemes will meet the needs of the people.
(3) The duties discharged so far by the District Boards are now chiefly discharged by these Committees and they reach the people. The Panchayat Committees have fairly good financial resources.

(4) Panchayat Committees can levy surcharges in addition to the taxes levied by the Panchayats.

(5) These popular bodies will achieve the goal of rural development by industry and cooperation. The intention is to make the people self-sufficient, industrious and responsible. Financial progress could be made at different levels due to the feeling of cooperation. Village and Cottage industries will develop and the village people will secure employment due to production of goods in villages.

Formerly over and above the Panchayats, there were District Local Boards and Taluka Boards. The District Local Boards were suspended about eight years ago and Collectors were appointed as Special Officers for implementing the corresponding Acts. These Collectors used to implement the Acts. Under the new Act, the District Local Board Act has been repealed and the duties and powers which the District Local Board possessed under that Act have been distributed amongst the different Panchayat Committees and District Council. In the same way schemes relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health, Education, Medical Relief, Social Welfare, industries for women and women welfare centres have also been distributed and the corresponding resources have also been passed on to them. The duties entrusted to the Panchayat Committees have been prescribed in great detail.

The members of the Legislative Assembly have the right to sit in Panchayat Committees. They can take part in discussions but have no right to vote. In the Ibrahim Pattam Committee it was learnt that the member of the Legislative Assembly attended regularly, took keen interest in the proceedings and made his presence very useful; while in the Bhongir Committee the contrary was the case. The Member of the Legislative Assembly did not attend the meeting at all and it was said that an assembly member should not be allowed to sit as a member. The Municipalities situated within the Block are also given representation in the Committees. The Chairman of the Ibrahim Pattam City Municipality was also a member of the Ibrahim Pattam Panchayat Committee.
The Panchayat Committee carries on its administrative duties through five Standing Committees entrusted with different subjects.

If the Sarpanch of the Panchayat is elected Chairman of the Panchayat Committee, he does not give up the office of the Sarpanch but if the same person is elected as Chairman of the District Council, he has either to give up the Chairmanship of the Committee or the Council but his basic status as Sarpanch of the Panchayat remains. The District Council attends to certain executive works forming part of the District Local Board functions and hence the Panchayat Committees, the District Councils and other executive institutions in Andhra Pradesh differ from those in Rajasthan. The duties and powers of both these bodies have been specified in great detail.

The Chairman of each Panchayat Committee is a member of the District Council according to its constitution. The Members of the Legislative Assembly and Parliament become members of the District Council with a right to vote. The Collector is also a member of the District Council. The Council elects its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The five Standing Committees of the District Council relate to different subjects. The Collector is the Chairman of all these Standing Committees. The Chairman of the District Council is a member of all Standing Committees. The members of the Legislative Assembly and Parliament are members of the District Council but the representation of the members of the Legislative Council and the Council of State is limited. In this way the members of the Legislative Assembly from the district, the Minister, the Deputy Minister or the Deputy Chief Minister or the Chief Minister also attend the District Council. Every Standing Committee has been assigned the powers according to the Act to take decision and carry on the work, i.e., the principle of 'Administration by Committee' has been adopted. The success of this organization depends mostly on the cooperation of the Collector and the Chairman of the District Council.

On the 31st we attended the District Council meeting at Hyderabad. Members of the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, the Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, etc., were present. The Chairman was a member of the Legislative Assembly. He was an elected
Chairman. The Andhra State consists of 20 districts and in 16 of them members of the Legislative Assembly have been elected as Chairmen of the District Councils. The Collectors and the District Officers of the different Departments in the District were also present. In the beginning the minutes of the preceding meeting are passed. A report indicating how far and on which of the items action has been taken is also submitted. After that various reports covering the preceding three months regarding Agriculture. Economic conditions and other subjects are submitted and the Heads of Departments concerned reply to the questions asked regarding their reports. The Collector personally submits the report regarding food supply and replies to the questions in relation to that matter. The questions were interesting and maintained a high standard and concerned the Heads of the Departments minutely. In this way democratic principle seemed to be in operation satisfactorily and by subjecting the administrative departments to the supervision of democratic bodies seemed to reduce the inertia and make them more efficient. One member present insisted on submission of the report of the District Council in the regional language or in the Union language. The Chairmen of the Panchayat Committees were mostly from 25 to 30 or 40 years of age and it appeared that new blood had entered these Committees. It appeared from our talk with the Collector that, while the Departments had to work under the supervision of the District Council in view of the rights given to members to ask the questions, the Members of the Council did understand the genuine difficulties which might arise in the execution of certain functions and in that way a lot of misunderstanding between the people and the administration was removed.

Primary Education has been entrusted to the Panchayat Committees and Secondary Education to the District Council. As Primary Education is entrusted to the Panchayat Committees, teachers have become regular in attendance and attendance of pupils has also increased as we learnt from Shri Narsingh, Thus entrusting Primary Education to a lower level has resulted in great improvement.

_Services:_—The Block Development Officer is of the rank of Tahsildar (Mamlatdar) and the Secretary of the District Council is of the rank of Deputy Collector. Both belong to the State
cadre. All other servants of the Development Block belong to the Panchayat Committee cadre and the District Council cadre. The rights of pension and leave of all these servants have been protected. The necessary powers have been given according to circumstances to the Chief Secretary and the Additional Development Commissioner and Additional Chief Secretary and necessary safeguards have been introduced. No regulatory functions of the State have so far been entrusted to the Village Panchayats, Panchayat Committees or the District Councils. Their suggestion was that the Block Development Officer should be an experienced State Officer so that he can discharge his duties properly during the initial years and the arrangements regarding audit should be strengthened. The Andhra State has made arrangements by expanding the Local Fund Audit staff to get the accounts of the District Councils and Panchayat Committees audited every three months.

Detailed orders have been issued to transfer the schemes of the different Departments, their functions and resources. In the same way the staff of the District Local Board has been absorbed under the Panchayat Committees and the District Council under relevant orders. The powers and functions of the District Local Board relating to different subjects have also been distributed between these two Bodies under relevant orders. Detailed orders have also been issued dividing the assets and liabilities of both. Orders also lay down details regarding the limits upto which both the bodies can sanction works. Copies of all these orders and rules were made available to us and these will be useful in our future task.

Ahmedabad, Dt. 9-9-1960. 

Sd/-

(1) Romeshchandra Desai,
(2) Utsav Parikh,
(3) Hariprasad H. Trivedi.
## SCHEDULE 12

**(Chapter 2-Paragraph 20)**

*Statement showing the number of Taluka/Mahal, rural population and Blocks.*

### Baroda Division:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Taluka/Mahal 1</th>
<th>No. of villages 2</th>
<th>1951 population 3</th>
<th>No. of Blocks 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chorasi</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1,08,903</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Olpad</td>
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<td>14. Vyara</td>
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<td>18. Valod</td>
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<td>36,179</td>
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<td>19. Nizar</td>
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<td>20. Uchhal</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Umbargam</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>81,180</td>
<td>1-1/4</td>
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### Baroda Division:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of the Taluka/Mahal 1</th>
<th>No. of villages 2</th>
<th>1951 population 3</th>
<th>No. of Blocks 4</th>
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<td>1. Dang</td>
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### Baroda Division:

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<th>Name of the Taluka/Mahal 1</th>
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<th>1951 population 3</th>
<th>No. of Blocks 4</th>
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<td>44,717</td>
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<td>5. Amod</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Hansot</td>
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<td>11. Sagbara</td>
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<td>Name of the Tahuka/Mahal,</td>
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<td>No. of Blocks.</td>
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<td>2. Padra</td>
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<td>3. Saval</td>
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<td>4. Karjan</td>
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<td>66,463</td>
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<td>5. Dabhoi</td>
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<td>6. Vaghodiya</td>
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<td>10. Sankhedha</td>
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<td>11. Sinor</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Tahuka/Mahal,</th>
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<th>1951 Population.</th>
<th>No. of Blocks.</th>
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<td>1. Lunavada</td>
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<td>3. Shahera</td>
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<td>4. Godhra</td>
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<td>5. Kalol</td>
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<td>10. Devgadhbaria</td>
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<td>11. Limkhoda</td>
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<td>93,278</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Tahuka/Mahal,</th>
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<th>1951 Population.</th>
<th>No. of Blocks.</th>
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<td>2. Mahemabad</td>
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<td>3. Matar</td>
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<td>4. Kapadvanj</td>
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<td>5. Anand</td>
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<td>7. Balasinor</td>
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<th>1951 Population.</th>
<th>No. of Blocks.</th>
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<td>6. Dhandhuka</td>
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<td>7. Sanand</td>
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## Baroda Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Taluka/Mahal</th>
<th>No. of Villages</th>
<th>1951 Population.</th>
<th>No. of Blocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mehsana</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1,25,774</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Visnagar</td>
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<td>3. Kalol</td>
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<td>1-1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Kadi</td>
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<td>5. Vijapur</td>
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<td>3-1/2</td>
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<td>6. Kheralu</td>
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<td>7. Patan</td>
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<td>8. Chanpura</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>96,379</td>
<td>1-1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Sidhpur</td>
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<td>2-1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Hariji</td>
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<td>1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Sami</td>
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## Sabarkantha District

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<th>Name of the Taluka/Mahal</th>
<th>No. of Villages</th>
<th>1951 Population.</th>
<th>No. of Blocks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Himatnagar</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>70,545</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Idar</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>3. Khedbrahma</td>
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<td>4. Bhiloda</td>
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<td>5. Vijayanagar</td>
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<td>6. Prantij</td>
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<td>97,650</td>
<td>1-1/2</td>
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<td>7. Modasa</td>
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<td>78,994</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Meghraj</td>
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<td>35,718</td>
<td>1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Malpura</td>
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<td>28,129</td>
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## Banaskantha District

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of the Taluka/Mahal</th>
<th>No. of Villages</th>
<th>1951 Population.</th>
<th>No. of Blocks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Palanpur</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1,17,365</td>
<td>1-3/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Danta</td>
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<td>40,669</td>
<td>1/2</td>
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<td>3. Vadgam</td>
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<td>73,413</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Tharad</td>
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<td>59,787</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Diodar</td>
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<td>65,003</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Vav</td>
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<td>68,766</td>
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<td>7. Deesa</td>
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<td>1,00,055</td>
<td>1-1/2</td>
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<td>8. Dharpara</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Kankrej</td>
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<td>11. Santalpur</td>
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## Surendranagar District

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<th>Name of the Taluka/Mahal</th>
<th>No. of Villages</th>
<th>1951 Population.</th>
<th>No. of Blocks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dhrangadhra</td>
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<td>2. Halvad</td>
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<td>40,638</td>
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<td>3. Dasada</td>
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<td>4. Limbdi</td>
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<td>74,529</td>
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<td>5. Lakhtar</td>
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<td>26,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Wadhvan</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Sayla</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Mulji</td>
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<td>24,099</td>
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<td>9. Chotila</td>
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<td>30,237</td>
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173—20
### Rajkot Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Taluka/Mahal. 1</th>
<th>No. of Villages 2</th>
<th>1951 Population 3</th>
<th>No. of Blocks. 4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rajkot</td>
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<td>2. Jasdan</td>
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<td>3. Gondal</td>
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<td>4. Kotda</td>
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<td>19,818</td>
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<td>5. Jetpur</td>
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<td>45,582</td>
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<td>6. Dhoraji</td>
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<td>72,256</td>
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<td>7. Kandorna</td>
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<td>8. Morvi</td>
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<td>83,875</td>
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<td>9. Wankaner</td>
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<td>10. Lodhika</td>
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<td>11. Paddhari</td>
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<td>12. Malia</td>
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<td>13. Upleta</td>
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### Kutch District

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<th>No. of Blocks. 4</th>
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<td>44,761</td>
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<td>3. Mandvi</td>
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<td>67,719</td>
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<td>12,152</td>
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<td>55,183</td>
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<td>7. Rahpar</td>
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<td>66,967</td>
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<td>8. Bhachav</td>
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<td>9. Anjar</td>
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### Jamnagar District

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<th>No. of Villages 2</th>
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<th>No. of Blocks. 4</th>
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<td>1. Jamnagar</td>
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<td>2. Kalavad</td>
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<td>3. Jamjodhpur</td>
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<td>40,209</td>
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<td>4. Jam Kambhalia</td>
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<td>39,563</td>
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<td>5. Dholol</td>
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<td>20,117</td>
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<td>6. Jodiya</td>
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<td>39,166</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Bhanvad</td>
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<td>33,515</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Lalpur</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>42,591</td>
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<td>9. Kalyanpur</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>50,072</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Dwarka</td>
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<td>42,424</td>
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### Junagadh District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Villages 2</th>
<th>1951 Population 3</th>
<th>No. of Blocks. 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Junagadh</td>
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<td>2. Bhesan</td>
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<td>31,423</td>
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<td>3. Mendaroda</td>
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<td>12,777</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Malva</td>
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<td>52,480</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Visavadar</td>
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<td>51,629</td>
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<td>6. Keshod</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>54,593</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Vanthali</td>
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<td>40,475</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Manavadar</td>
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<td>41,397</td>
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<td>9. Mangrol</td>
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<td>45,944</td>
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<td>10. Porbandar</td>
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<td>64,232</td>
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<td>11. Ranav</td>
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<td>30,048</td>
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<td>12. Kutiyana</td>
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<td>37,887</td>
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<td>37,782</td>
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### Rajkot Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Taluka/Mahal</th>
<th>No. of Village</th>
<th>1951 Population</th>
<th>No. of Block</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>4. Kodinar</td>
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<td>49,146</td>
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<td>5. Babra</td>
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<td>7. Liliya</td>
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<td>34,365</td>
<td>1-1/2</td>
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<td>8. Rajula</td>
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<td>9. Jaffrabad</td>
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<td>10. Kunkavav-Vadia</td>
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<td>55,753</td>
<td>1-1/2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Rajkot Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Taluka/Mahal</th>
<th>No. of Village</th>
<th>1951 Population</th>
<th>No. of Block</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1. Bhavnagar</td>
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<td>1-1/2</td>
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<td>2. Ghoga</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Botad</td>
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<td>35,641</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ghadada</td>
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<td>5. Talaja</td>
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<td>72,698</td>
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<td>6. Mahuva</td>
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<td>7. Palitana</td>
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<td>8. Shihor</td>
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<td>9. Umraja</td>
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<td>1/2</td>
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<td>11. Kundla</td>
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<td>12. Vallbhillpur</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>23,546</td>
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</table>
## SCHEDULE 13.

*(Chapter 2-Paragraph 32)*

*Statement showing the percentage of rural and urban population, number of villages, and area of Districts of the Gujarat State.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Area, Square miles</th>
<th>No. of Cities</th>
<th>No. of Villages</th>
<th>Rural population</th>
<th>Urban population</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>47,282</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>615,775</td>
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<td>Baroda</td>
<td>2,980</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1700</td>
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<td>1107</td>
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</table>

### BARODA DIVISION

### RAJKOT DIVISION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Area, Square miles</th>
<th>No. of Cities</th>
<th>No. of Villages</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Urban Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>646</td>
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