

**CHAPTER – XI**  
**LOCAL SELF- GOVERNMENT.**  
**HISTORY OF LOCAL SELF- GOVERNMENT.**

The administrative history of Dhanbad district may be briefly reiterated as an introduction to this text. The bulk of the present Dhanbad district was at first known as the Govindpur subdivision with headquarters at Bagsooma village which was later transferred to Govindpur and then to Dhanbad spelt Dhanbad till about 1917. This subdivision was part of Manbhum district and continued as such till the status was raised to that sub-district in 1921. In 1956, it became a full-fledged district. Chas and Chandankeary thanas of Manbhum district were added to Dhanbad while most of the other area of the Manbhum district went over to the state of west Bengal.

Till Dhanbad was separated and raised to the status of district, the local affairs were looked after by the Dhanbad local Board under the control of Dhanbad District Board. The District Board Dhanbad was constituted on the 26<sup>th</sup> October 1956 under Government notification no. 10179-L.S.-G., dated the 26<sup>th</sup> October 1956. The Dhanbad Local Board was constituted in 1902 and continued till 1956. It has jurisdiction over the sub-district of and notified areas.

The last District Gazetteer of Manbhum (1911) mentions that the Local Board consisted of 14 Government nominated members only\*\*. The membership was raised to 21 in 1939 out of which 16 were elected and the District Board nominated five. The Chairman of the Local Board was elected. The chief functions of the Local Board were the maintenance of the village roads, control of pounds, wells and looking after rural sanitation and education. The Local Board used to funds from the District Board by installments.

The following are the receipts and expenditures of Dhanbad Local Board from 1945-46 to 1955-56: -

Year	Receipt		Expenditure		
		On medical	On education	On com - munication	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1945-46 .. .. .	3,20,000	44,852	91,413	94,575	
1946-17 .. .. .	3,40,000	43,624	92,478	93,766	

- A small portion had gone to Singhbhum district of Bihar.
- The District Gazetteer of Manbhum by H. Coupland, 1911, pp. 255-56.
- The figures are collected from the District Board office.

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Year	Receipt		Expenditure	
		On medical	On educa- tion	On com - munication
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1947-48 .. ..	5,75,000	55,025	1,84,804	1,40,089
1948-49 .. ..	6,00,000	60,816	2,10,785	1,59,584
1949-50 .. ..	7,00,000	64,277	2,63,938	1,09,994
1950-51 .. ..	5,30,944	68,400	2,85,485	2,21,228
1951-52 .. ..	7,50,000	65,897	3,54,738	2,06,272
1952-53 .. ..	8,50,000	67,106	3,52,154	2,45,057
1953-54 .. ..	4,89,000	66,294	2,34,459	1,84,672
1954-55 .. ..	9,50,000	83,007	1,55,538	3,80,494
1955-56 .. ..	3,50,000	78,915	1,42,612	3,63,089

The local board also maintained 83 miles tarred roads, 35 miles unmetalled roads, 100 miles of graveled roads and 153 miles of village rods.

Another institution of local self-Government was the Jharia Mines Board of Health established in 1913 under Bengal Mining settlement Act, 1912 to look after the sanitation of collieries and for the supervision of medical relief arrangements. In 1915, Chas union committee was established to look after the sanitation work. The third institution of local self-Government was the Dhanbad Municipality, established in 1919. The municipality looked after the local affairs of Dhanbad town has rapidly become an industrial city and is still on a rapid expansion. The most significant and rather revolutionary step was taken to foster the spirit of local self-Government in 1947, when the Bihar panchayat Raj Act. Was passed. It was implemented in the Manbhum district in 1948 when Dhanbad was a sub-district and since up to 1961, altogether 203 *Gram Panchayats* have been established.

**DHANBAD MUNICIPALITY.**

Before the establishment of the municipality in the district of Dhanbad there was a Union committee. In 1919 the Union Committee was succeeded by the Dhanbad Municipality. The municipality had 20 members in 1923 out of whom 16 were elected and four were nominated. In 1957 the municipality consisted of 27 Commissioners out of whom 22 were elected and five were nominated by the Government. At present (1962), there are 34 commissioners

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out of 28 are elected and six are nominated by the Government . The Chairman and the vice-chairman of the municipality are elected. The area of the municipality is eight square miles and it is divided into 28 wards. The number of rate-payers in 1961 was 5,700. Jharia, Bhaga, Sindri which have come to be a part and parcel of Dhanbad are outside the municipal limits of Dhanbad Municipality. Sindri has a Notified Area Committee while Jharia and Bhaga are looked after by Jharia Mines Board of Health. The jurisdiction of the municipality extends from Dhanbad town to voltar village, to the north (three miles), to the south from Dhanbad town to Saraidhela village (3 miles) and to the west Bishanpur village (four miles).

*Sanitation*

There are four sanitary Inspector and 15 Jamadars in the municipality. There are 332 sweepers out of 187 are males and 145 are females for conservancy work. There are three trucks and one tractor for the collection of refuse and garbage. The night-soil is collected from the latrines by the sweepresses in buckets and is taken to the night depot. The method of disposal of night –soil trailers are taken to the trenching grounds by the help of bullock carts. There are six night-soil carts and two trenching grounds. There are four midwives and four daises to attend the delivery cases. The municipality has constructed only one public latrine of 12 seats at Domepara in Dhanbad town. In absence of public and the local residents commit nuisance in the open and even by roadside. There are 4,199 private lavatories in the town. This number is inadequate.

At the time of epidemics mess inoculation, vaccination and disinfection of houses and wells are carried out. The statement given below will show occurrence of epidemics, deaths and attacks and the preventive measures taken by the municipality in the recent years: -

Year	Small-pox Attack	Cholera		Vaccination.			No.of wells Disinfected
		Death	Attack	Death	Primary	revaccination	
1958-59	Nil	Nil	4	2	496	14,284	9,697
1959-60	Nil	Nil	3	1	451	12,841	945`
1960-61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	566	16,088	472
1961-62	1	1	Nil	Nil	573	17,929	281

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### Education

The municipality maintains 13 lower primary, 13 upper primary and three middle schools. Out of three middle schools, one school is co-education in upper and lower primary schools.

The statement given below shows the number of teachers employed and number of students attending the municipal schools during 1961-62 :-

	No.of schools	No.of students.	No.of teachers.
<b>Lower primary</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Upper primary</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Middle</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>65</b>

Out of 39 teachers employed in lower primary schools there are five mistresses the girls' middle school and mistresses in upper primary schools.

The municipality also exercises control over 15 lower and upper primary schools which are running under the expansion and Improvement of primary Education scheme is a physical training school under the municipality which is looked after by a physical instructor. The municipality spends a total sum of Rs. 398 every year.

### Water-supply.

The supply of piped water for the municipal area of Dhanbad town has been in existence since 1960. There are two water towers which have been constructed in 1960. Their capacity is one lakh gallon of water. Prior to this arrangement, water supply was done through wells. The scheme for the installation of piped water was taken over by the public Health Engineering Department in the year 1958-59 at the estimated cost of Rs. 28, 00,000 on the basis of 50 per cent grant from the Government of Bihar. At present (1962), there are 154 stand-posts in the town, which are not sufficient for the town. The municipality purchases water from the Jharia water Board at the rate of 83 np Per thousand gallon. There are also 32 municipal wells and 566 private wells in the town for the benefit of the town people.

### Roads and Drains.

In 1962, the total road mileage within the limits of the municipality is 17 miles out of which 14 miles are metalled, one mile graveled and two miles are *katcha* roads. The condition of the roads is good.

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The total drain mileage within the limits of the municipality is 17 miles. There is underground drainage system the town. Accumulation of water at places becomes a breeding ground for the mosquitoes. Without a proper sewerage system the sanitation of the place cannot be improved.

#### Slaughter-house.

There is a slaughterhouse at Hirapur hat of the municipality. This slaughterhouse is only for goats and sheep. Besides there are also five slaughterhouse for goats and sheep. There is no doubt that goats are slaughtered privately also and the meat is sold.

#### Burning Ghats.

There are two burning *ghats*, one at Matkuria and another at Hirapur under the municipal area. Fuel is always available at the burning *ghat*. There is a burial ground for the Christians near the Dhanbad Railway station. There is also burial ground for Moham- madans which is near the Dhanbad Railway Station.

#### Municipal Market.

There is municipal market at Hirapur. Fish, vegetables and other foodstuff are sold in the market. The municipality realizes tax from stalls. There is hardly any check on control on the stuff sold.

#### Street lighting.

There is lighting arrangement on the municipal roads. There are 610 bulbs, which are lighted on 15 dark nights in the month (1962). A sum of about Rs. 9,000 is spent yearly over it.

#### Recreation Grounds.

The municipality has one children park near town hall it is not in a good condition.

#### Sources of income

The main sources of income are from latrine tex, holding tex, registration and license fees, rent from marker and slaughter-house, stalls, and Government grants.

The statement given below shows the annual rate of registration fees and the number of vehicles registered in 1961-62: -

Type of vehicles	Registration fee.	Total number of vehicles registered
Cycle	Rs. 4	2,983
Cycle Rickshaw	Rs. 10.12	396
Cart	Rs. 8	768

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The statement given below shows the receipt and expenditure of the municipality from 1956-57 to 1961-62.

## Receipt.

Serial no.	Head of accounts.	1956-57			1957-58		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Municipal Taxes	1,69,176	6	7	1,86,428.31	2,19,834.32	3,79,994.59	2,16,465.55	3,36,665.11	
2	Municipal Registration fees.	6,987	0	3	6,170.85	6,878.84	6,649.10	5,951.95	16,831.31	
3	Registration under special acts.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	330.00	
4	Revenue derived from municipality	17,050	3	6	9,776.86	33,012.73	28,832.59	36,678.74	21,772.27	
5	Government contribution.	1,51,574	14	0	72,215.28	1,70,809.19	13,90,256.94	2,17,494.74	5,79,025.80	
6	Miscellaneous.	7,816	7	9	8,256.58	1,706.35	8,241.89	66,021.63	2,07,194.15	
7	Extraordinary debts.	53,827	15	7	6,571.59	70,034.25	25,984.69	6,12,884.95	2,05,886.75	
	Total ..	4,06,432	15	8	3,29,419.49	5,02,284.68	18,39,903.80	11,55,497.44	13,87,705.39	

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**Expenditure.**

Serial no.	Head of accounts.	1956-57			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	
		Rs.	a.	p.					
1	General administration collection charges.	22,263	11	0	25,461.34	35,634.71	34,249.43	45,629.43	51,968.01
2	Public safety	22,263	5	0	1.75	2,859.47	19,136.23	26,566.01	18,905.28
3	Public Health	1,57,570	3	3	1,77,470.78	1,80,663.83	16,61,960.90	8,73,028.34	5,59,281.61
4	Medical ..	3,529	11	6	3,231.65	3,429.52	4,927.51	3,478.44	4,007.97
5	Public ..	1,05,374	11	6	36,735.08	39,301.51	54,625.75	30,600.96	23,284.97
6	Public instructions and education.	50,319	10	0	59,286.30	78,551.93	76,216.88	90,148.33	98,022.67
7	Miscellaneous .....	10,976	13	6	9,168.72	18,567.87	40,643.37	25,126.80	54,626.65
8	Extraordinary debt ..	18,959	14	3	29,875.60	39,412.23	8,244.82	49,569.13	2,23,513.90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,89,177</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,41,231.22</b>	<b>3,98,421.07</b>	<b>18,79,005.23</b>	<b>11,44,147.44</b>	<b>10,33,611.06</b>

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From the statements of receipt and expenditure it appears that there was an increase in receipt in 1959-60 because the municipality had taken loan from Government for water supply and the expenditure was also high in the same year due to the heavy expenditure on public health and extraordinary debts. The receipt during 1961-62 was Rs. 13,87,705 as against Rs. 21,529 of 1919-20. This increase of about rupees 12 lakhs was due to the industrialization of the town. There was also an increase in expenditure during 1961-62 as compared with the year 1919-20.

### **DISTRICT BOARD.**

After promulgation of the Bihar L.S.G and Cess (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956 (Bihar Ordinance no. V of 1956), the Dhanbad Local Board (under the former Manbhum District Board) having jurisdiction over the entire Dhanbad subdivision of the old Manbhum district was abolished. A District Board was established for the new district of Dhanbad, comprising the entire Dhanbad subdivision and the areas of Chas and Chandankeary police station of the old Manbhum district. The District Board was constituted under the Government notification no. 10179-L. S.-G., dated the 26<sup>th</sup> October 1956 under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Bihar and Orissa L.S.-G. Act, 1885 . All powers and duties conferred and imposed on the District Board by the Bihar Orissa L.S.-G. Act, 1885, and a committee consisting of 19 members with the Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, as its Chairman was formed under the notification no. 10182-L. S.-g., dated the 26<sup>th</sup> October 1956. The Dhanbad District Board Committee consisting of 19 members began to function with effect from the 27<sup>th</sup> October 1956. A special meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> November 1956 elected a non-official Vice- Chairman.

In 1961 (March), the committee of the 19 members was dissolved and all the members of the committee including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman vacated their offices with effect from the 29<sup>th</sup> March 1961. This was done according to Government notification no. 2831 L.S.-G., dated the 29<sup>th</sup> March 1961, issued under sub-section (i) of section 2 of the Bihar District Boards and Local Boards (Control and Management) Act, 1958 (Bihar Act XX of 1958). When the committee dissolved, the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, was appointed to exercise and perform the powers, functions and duties conferred or imposed by or under the Bihar and Orissa L.S.-G. Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885) or any other Act or the rules framed thereunder on the District Board of Dhanbad or on the Chairman of the Dhanbad District Board Committee, under Government notification no. 2832-L.S.-G., dated the 29<sup>th</sup> March 1961. The Additional Deputy Commissioner remained in charge of the District Board from the 29<sup>th</sup> March 1961 to June 1961. After that the Government appointed a Special Officer who remained as such till the 15<sup>th</sup> April 1962. From the 16<sup>th</sup> April 1962 he was designated as Administrator by the Government notification no. 2909-L.S.-G., dated the 16<sup>th</sup> April 1962.

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The reasons given by the State Government for taking the District Boards and Local Boards by Government mentioned in the Bihar District Boards and Local Boards (Control and Management) Bill, 1958, which was enforced in Dhanbad in 1961, are as follows: -

“ The District Boards and Local Boards constituted under the provisions of the Bihar and Orissa Local Self-Government Act, 1885, have outlived their utility under the complete changed circumstances. On attainment of independence, there have been developments on a very large scale in the various fields of activities, viz., Agriculture, Industry, Co-operation, Gram Panchayats, etc. The Developments call for a complete reorientation in the conception and constitution of District Boards and Local Boards so that these bodies could fulfil their role effectively in the changed circumstances. This is not possible unless the existing law is carefully examined in the light of these developments and is amended suitably to meet the present needs of the society.

“ The Balwantrai Mehta Committee on the Community Development and National Extension Service have made a number of recommendations specially with regard to the future set up of District Boards. The recommendations require detailed examinations and careful consideration before the State Government could come to a definite decision in the matter, which will obviously take some considerable time. Besides, some of the sister State in India is considerable time. Besides, some of the sister States in India are considering legislation regarding the constitution and powers of these local bodies and it is necessary to examine the provisions of these laws and their actual working before we embark on a comprehensive amendment of the Bihar and Orissa Local self-Government Act.

“It is, therefore, clear that the new set up of District Boards undoubtedly requires comprehensive amendment of the Bihar and Orissa Local Self-Government Act.

“It is, therefore, clear that the new set up of District Boards undoubtedly requires comprehensive amendment of the Bihar and Orissa Local Self-Government Act of 1885. The State Government of take accordingly decided it over temporarily for three years the control and management of District Boards and Local Boards pending consideration of their future set up. The District Boards and Local Boards (Control and Management) Ordinance, 1958, has been promulgated to give effect to this decision. The Bill seeks to convert an ordinance into an Act of the State legislature as the ordinance will cease to have effect after six weeks from the commencement of the present session of the State legislature.”

In this way the control and management of Dhanbad District Board was taken over by the State Government on the 29<sup>th</sup> March 1961. There is a gazetted government servant known as the Administrative Officer who is now in charge of the District Board under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner.

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### Function.

**Public Health:** - The Public Health Reorganisation Scheme as formulated by the Government is Functioning in this district with the following staff: -

- (1) District Medical Officer – 1.
- (2) Health Inspectors – 2.
- (3) Sanitary Inspector – 1.
- (4) Vaccinators – 65.
- (5) Disinfectors – 5.

The usual epidemics of this district are cholera and smallpox. In the year 1959 smallpox was prevalent under the jurisdiction of District Board, the smallpox out of whom three died attacked 27 persons. In 1961, there was no attack of cholera and smallpox.

The main function of the Public Health staff of the District Board is to prevent and combat epidemics. During 1961, 40,831 persons were inoculated and 1,770 and 26,016 persons were given primary and re-vaccinations respectively, 16,696 wells were also disinfected.

The construction of borehole latrines is also taken up in the rural areas. The public health staff by means of distributing leaflets, delivering lectures and celebrating World Health Day throughout the district, does extensive public health propaganda.

**Medical relief:** - For the medical relief in the rural areas the Board maintains eight Allopathic dispensaries located at Rajganj, Salukchakra, Chirkunda, Garh-Raghunathpur, Nagarkhari, Chuliara, Gomoh and Tupra. There are five Homoeopathic dispensaries located at Lawadih, Ghaghra, Brahmandiha, phularitand and Khamarbandi and there are six *Ayurvedic* dispensaries situated at Jharia, Barnagur, Maniadih, Salfora, Dhokra and Mirda and there is one Unani dispensary at Nawadih. Besides, there are five Homoeopathic and three *Ayurvedic* subsidized dispensaries under the Board. There are four Maternity and Child welfare Centers at Chas, Chandankiary, Rajganj and Gomoh and the Family Planning Centres are also attached to these centers. The District Board's dispensaries have no indoor beds and surgical operations are not performed except in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. The expenditure over medical relief in 1960-61 was Rs. 1,19,816.

**Education:** - In 1960-61, the total number of schools under Board's management was 97 out of which 36 were middle schools, 31 upper primary and 20 lower primary schools. The number of Government-aided schools was 340 out of which 27 were middle schools, 108 upper primary and 205 were lower primary schools. The total expenditure on education in 1960-61 was Rs. 19,393. The

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District Superintendent of Education is the authority of the District Education Fund. But the budget of the Education Fund is sanctioned by the District Board and the appointment and transfer of teachers in respect of Board-managed schools are also made by the Administrator, District Board, Dhanbad, Thus it appears that despite a separate Education Fund operating under the District Superintendent of Education, the District Board has still some control over education. Regarding stipendiary and aided schools the power of the District Board has been reduced, nevertheless, the consent of the Administrator of the District Board is sought while making appointment of teachers in such schools. In case the Administrator differs with the District Superintendent of Education the matter is referred to the Deputy Commissioner whose decision is final. The details may be found in the Chapter 'Education and Culture'.

**Road-** The area of the District Board is 1,108.78 square miles and it maintains 87 miles 108 yards of metal led road, 123 miles 4 furlongs, 75 yards of unmetalled roads and 144 miles 3 furlongs village road. The Public Works Department maintains the main roads of the district. The statement given below shows the expenditure over roads for the year 1960: -

Year	Total length in -----			Cost of repairs in Rs.	Cost of repairs per mile in Rs.	Cost of original work in Rs.	
	M.	F.	Yards				
<b>Metalled.</b>							
1960-61	..	87	..	108	2,50,769	2,882	88,863
<b>Unmetalled.</b>							
1960-61	..	123	4	75	59,546	482	1,33,360
<b>Village roads.</b>							
1960-61		144	3	120	68,115	472	1,66,865

**Income:** - The main sources of income of the District Board are Coal cess and Road Cess, originally payable by colliery owners and landlords under the cess Act. The Road Cess was paid at the rate of 22 nP Per ton of dispatch. The Road Cess was paid at the rate of 6 np. For every rupee of the land revenue by the tenant and the equal amount by the Government. The Road Cess used to be paid along with the land revenue and then the Road Cess was transferred to the Board's fund

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in the Government treasury after the deduction of the cost of realisation. After passing the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950, the Government took over the charge of zamindari from landlords and now it is the liability of the State Government to pay cess to the District Board. The present rate (1962) of cess is two annas for every rupee of the land revenue. During 1960-61, Rs. 38,22,381 was received by Coal and Road Cess as against Rs. 12,06,865 in 1959-60. There was an increase of about Rs. 26 lakhs during 1960-61 because the assessment of two years, i.e., 1959-60 – 1960-61 was done. The receipt in 1959-60 from Coal and Road Cess was the arrear dues of the previous years. The other main income is from pounds and carts. The District Board maintains 13 cattle pounds which are located at Pathardih, Jharia, Topchanchi, Katras, Baghmara, Tundi, Nirsa, Chirkunda, Rajganj, Govindpur, Chandankiari, Pindrahat and Barwa Daldab. The average annual income from the pounds is about two thousand rupees. The other source of income is from cart tax. The rate of registration of cart is as follows: -

Agricultural carts – Rs. 2.

Business carts – Rs. 4.

The income from cart tax during 1961-62 comes to Rs. 4,299.

**Expenditure:** - The main items of expenditure are Public Health, Civil Works, Medical, Education and General Administration.

The statement given below shows the Board's income and expenditure in rupees from 1956-57 to 1960-61.

*Income.*

Head of receipts.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
Land Revenue..	1,690	3,000	1,453	3,604	1,697
Local rates (roads and mines).	6,56,973	13,77,590	16,11,641	12,06,865	38,22,381
Medical ..	17,958	32,598	10,837	41,387	31,968
Scientific and other minor departments.	159	451	415	450	476
Miscellaneous ..	10,093	45,568	51,717	59,123	69,733
Civil Works ..	31,382	1,12,650	88,777	1,45,365	1,84,626
Deposits and Advances .	31,660	1,88,937	4,37,205	2,70,653	1,64,842
Low and Justice	Nil	Nil	1,005	750	2,135
Depreciation Fund	Nil	Nil	10,000	10,000	10,000
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>7,49,915</b>	<b>17,60,794</b>	<b>22,13,050</b>	<b>17,38,197</b>	<b>42,87,858</b>

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*Expenditure.*

Head of expenditure	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Administration	17,170	52,828	49,374	54,339	51,858
Police ..	16	48	32	48	60
Public Health ..	9,525	55,312	1,40,315	89,363	81,753
Mecical ..	2,449	96,230	1,14,388	1,25,354	1,19,816
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	8,391	19,328	26,030	18,786	17,064
Superannuation Allowances, Pensions, etc.	3,734	8,923	11,999	2,293	15,988
Stationery and Printing.	454	1,696	41,256	26,514	13,001
Miscellaneous ..	52,807	13,130	8,687	72,384	8,737
Civil Work ..	2,10,373	9,99,120	12,65,324	8,18,510	8,32,904
Debt Deposits and Advance.	41,399	1,59,545	3,39,165	2,52,439	1,66,773
Education ..	Nil	1,78,088	1,81,094	1,81,127	1,93,931
Famine and .. relief.	Nil	260	880	560	80
Interest ..	Nil	180	162	73	80
Investment ..	Nil	1,00,000	Nil	..	..
Depreciation ..	Nil	..	10,000	10,000	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,76,318</b>	<b>16,84,688</b>	<b>21,88,706</b>	<b>16,61,790</b>	<b>15,11,965</b>

**JHARIA WATER BOARD.**

The Jharia Water Board was established in 1914 for the purpose of construction and maintenance of waterworks and for the supply of water for domestic purposes to the Jharia Coalfields.

The Board consists of 10 members out of whom the Government nominates five and mine elect five owners and there is a Secretary who is the administrative head of the Jharia Water Board of Health. The Secretary is a Government servant of a gazetted rank. The Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad is the Chairman of the Board.

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The present water-Supply area is 51.6 square miles. The Board has three units, namely, Jharia, Kusunda and Tetulmari units. There is a water reservoir at Topchanchi, which was completed in 1924. The present capacity is 2.40 million gallons per day. There is also a Damodar Water-Supply Scheme reservoir at Jamadoba under the Board and the capacity of it is nine million gallons per day. The average daily supply of water from all sources is 4.50 million gallons. About 216 collieries and 115 villages with a population of 4,64,000 are served by the water supply. The total length of service pipeline is 105 miles.

The Board has given 959 water pipe connections to the private houses for domestic supply at the rate of Rs.1 to Rs. 8 per thousand gallons and for non-domestic supplies Rs.2 to Rs. 16 per thousand gallons, 220 collieries at the rate of Rs. 1 per thousand gallons. Besides, there are 28 free stand-posts in Kusunda area, 60 free stand-posts at Jharia and 23 in Katras area. There are three Inspectors, posted at Jharia , Kusunda and Katras to look after the water-supply management of these areas. Besides, there are one Executive Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, and one Waterworks Superintendent for the management of water supply.

The statement given below shows the receipt and expenditure of the Board since 1950-51 to 1961-62: -

Year.	Receipt. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1950-51 ...	13,13,881.84	13,34,062.32
1951-52 ...	11,59,773.80	11,44,625.27
1952-53 ...	12,05,230.62	8,49,313.81
1953-54 ...	12,53,705.69	20,77,197.80
1954-55 ...	13,27,864.81	9,94,849.53
1955-56 ...	9,13,830.62	17,26,924.09
1956-57 ...	12,37,162.96	52,47,826.26
1957-58 ...	24,65,178.12	23,03,385.56
1958-59 ...	14,32,054.27	18,28,148.06
1960-61 ...	40,06,804.63	34,78,468.06
1960-61 ...	22,51,349.19	28,05,126.21
1961-62 ...	19,83,695.67	17,27,964.79

From the statement it appears that during 1959-60 the income was Rs. 40,06,804.63 because the Board had taken money on loan from Government. During 1956-57, the expenditure was Rs. 52,47,826.26 because Board gave money to P.H.E.D. for the installation of pipelines to the coalfield areas.

## DHANBAD.

## JHARIA MINES BOARD OF HEALTH.

In the decade of 1901-10 there was a rapid influx of labour due to the development of mining industry. There was no arrangement for adequate supply of water, for housing and sanitation. In 1908, there was a serious outbreak of cholera when more than 12,000 deaths were actually recorded. This led to the creation of the Jharia Mines Board of Health in 1913 under Bengal mining Settlement Act, 1912.

The Jharia Mines Board of Health covers an area of 797 square miles with a population of about 8 lakhs. Some parts of Neturia and Santuria thanas known as Chaurasi area and Bhojudih area of Para and Raghunathpur thanas of the Purulia subdivision of the Manbhum district with a total area of 80 square miles and a population of 38,000 persons were under its jurisdiction. After October 1956, with the transfer of the Manbhum (Purulia) area to West Bengal the above areas have now gone outside the jurisdiction of the Board.

The Board has 11 members out of whom six are nominated by Government, four are elected representatives of mine owners and one represents the royalty receivers. These members control the activities of the Mines Board of Health in relation to the Public Health. The Secretary is a Government servant and has gazetted rank.

The Board covers 431 collieries, Jharia, one municipal town, colliery *bazars* and 1,669 villages. The main functions of the Board are: -

- (i) Supervision of the housing labour.
- (ii) Sanitation of collieries, in *bazars* and to some extent in villages within the settlement.
- (iii) Extended sanitary services in Jharia town including cleaning of privies.
- (iv) Supervision of medical Relief arrangements.
- (v) Prevention and control of epidemics on collieries and in villages within the Board's areas.
- (vi) Sanitary supervision of all water supplies and hospitals.
- (vii) Vaccination, both in colliery and rural areas.
- (viii) Registration of births and deaths in collieries and rural areas.
- (ix) Prevention of Food Adulteration.
- (x) Maternity and Child Welfare.
- (xi) Supervision of Anti-leprosy work.

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

- (xii) Maintenance of Ambulance car for the use of collieries and the public.
- (xii) Propaganda by Magic Lantern lectures.

Health activities of the Board are divided into different sections, namely, the Sanitary, Maternity and Child Welfare, Laboratory, Infectious Diseases Hospital and Public Health Propaganda sections.

#### **Hospital.**

The Board maintains an Infectious Diseases Hospital, which is located at Chandakuiya. The total strength of the beds is 30. There are a medical officer, two nurse, one compo under, two ward attendants and two sweepers to look after the patients. In 1961-62, 572 patients were admitted in the hospital as against 518 in the previous year.

The Maternity and Child Welfare service of Jharia Mines Board of health was organized in 1931. It is now serving a population of over three lakhs and covering an area of about 200 square miles. The current annual expenditure sanctioned for the year 1961-62 is Rs. 1,52,975 including Rs. 50,000 received from the Coal Mines Welfare Fund. The Government under UNICEF scheme every year.

#### **Water-supply**

In 1961-62, three collieries were connected with Jharia Water Board mains. The total numbers of connected collieries were 223 in 1961.

#### **Sanitation.**

In 1962, there are 18 refuse carts, two conservancy lorries, two night-soil trucks and two tractors with trailers for collecting night-soil from small Lanes and by-lanes at Jharia to cope with conservancy work of the Jharia *bazar* which is too much congested. There are 102 public latrines under the Board. The Medical Officer of Health is the ex-officio Inspector of Mines under the Indian Mines Act, 1923 in respect of matters relating to the health and sanitation of mines both over and under-ground with in the district.

In 1960 and 1961, 2, 85,324 persons were inoculated in villages 1,57,614 persons in collieries and 1,38,965 persons in villages and 2,47,435 persons in collieries respectively.

#### **Housing for Collieries.**

The total number of standard house for the collieries on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1961 was 36,032. The number is entirely inadequate for a population of over there lakhs in spite of the fact that many of the labourers come from the neighboring villages where they live.

## DHANBAD.

**Finance.**

The income of the Board consists of-

- (i) Tonnage cess from owners of mines levied on the average of the preceding three years.
- (ii) Royalty cess, by means of an assessment in proportion to the road cess payable by Royalty receivers.
- (iii) Latrine tax at Jharia.
- (iv) Fines in criminal cases instituted by the Board.
- (v) House rent, miscellaneous and other heads.

## Rate of Cess and Tax.

The tonnage cess is levied at Rs.6 per hundred tons of output. Latrine tax is levied at 71½ per cent of the annual valuation of holdings at Jharia bazaar.

The statement given below shows the receipt and expenditure of the Jharia mines Board of health from 1951-52 to 1961-62:-

Year		Receipt	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
1951-52	..	7,79,849.81	8,32,464.69
1952-53	..	7,73,213.39	8,58,917.59
1953-54	..	8,53,848.65	9,03,325.91
1954-55	..	10,38,788.40	8,02,300.06
1955-56	..	8,80,029.27	8,94,545.96
1956-57	..	9,48,779.91	11,41,414.72
1957-58	..	10,25,461.56	10,21,832.88
1958-59	..	13,48,529.34	12,39,831.52
1959-60	..	10,67,104.51	11,24,846.34
1960-61	..	12,19,601.51	13,13,874.11
1961-62	..	12,26,938.89	13,33,831.63

From the statement of receipt and expenditure it appears that during the last decade the receipt has increased by five lakhs of rupees and similar increase an expenditure is also noticeable. In 1951-52, the receipt of the Board was Rs.7,79,849.81. In 1951-52, the expenditure was Rs.8,32,464.69 and during 1961-62 it amounted to Rs.13,33,831.63.

## SINDRI NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE.

The notified Area Committee was constituted, vide Government notification no. 2159-L. S.G., dated the 6<sup>th</sup> March 1953, with thirteen members who were nominated by the Government with General Manager, Sindri Fertiliser Corporation India, Limited, Sindri, as its *ex-officio* Chairman.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

At present (1962) the Committee consists of 16 members who are nominated by the Government. The Chairman is the Managing Director of the Sindri Fertilizer Corporation India, Limited.

The area of the Committee extends over 15 square miles. The number of ratepayers is 60 including the Sindri Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.

The Committee Has employed ten sweepers and three mates. Their main duty is to keep roads clean. There are also two Sanitary Inspectors to look after the sanitation work of the town. Besides these, the Sindri Fertilizer Corporation of India, Limited, looks after the sanitation work of the town. The road construction, lighting and water supply arrangement are done by the Sindri Fertilizer Corporation India, Limited.

The Committee maintains one slaughterhouse for goats at Rangamatia, one burning *ghat* at Sindri. The Committee is going to open 10 children parks in Sindri town. It has built only one middle school at Rangamatia.

The hospital and also dispensaries are also controlled by the S.F.C.I .L. \* unit.

The Committee has also employed one vaccinator, three Malaria Supervisors, 15 Anti-Malaria Field Mazdoors to check the epidemics and malaria. The statement given preventive measures taken by the Committee in the recent years:-

Year.	Small-pox		Cholera.		Vaccination.		
	Attack.	Death.	Attack.	Death.	Inoculation.	Primary.	Revaccination
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1958	3	Nil	1	Nil	1,991	341	40,992
1959	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,892	1,775	13, 672
1960	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,334	606	5,539
1961	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,654	583	7,643
1962	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,278	427	5,979

The main sources of income of the Committee are holding tax, Government loans, grant of licenses for carrying on food and offensive and dangerous trade. The holding tax is levied at the rate of 7½ per cent on the annual value of the holding the total number of holding is 4,423.

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\* Sindri Fertilizer Corporation India, Limited.

## DHANBAD.

The following statement shows the receipt and expenditure of the Committee from 1953-54 to 1961-62: -

Year		Receipt Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1953-54	..	75,000.00	1,367.70
1954-55	..	1,26,244.08	15,203.4.
1955-56	..	1,60,591.25	80,128.22
1956-57	..	1,10,276.14	1,78,790.62
1957-58	..	2,97,198.61	1,08,599.30
1958-59	..	1,75,439.17	1,44,958.62
1959-60	..	1,76,921.50	29,248.4
1960-61	..	1,37,919.91	80,487.61
1961-62	..	2,03,810.56	1,40,007.00

From the statement it appears that receipt and expenditure have both increased with him ten years. During 1953-54, the receipt was Rs. 75,000, which had increased to Rs. 2,03,810. The expenditure during 1953-54 was Rs. 1,367.70, which increased to Rs. 1,40,007 due to the construction burning *ghat*, etc.

## GRAM PANCHAYAT

The *Gram panchayat* or *Gram sabha* is an old indigenous institution in some parts of the country. In Bihar also the village *Panchayats* existed long before the British Administration although their functions different areas. Usually, the *Gram Panchayats* were more associated with the solution of the social problems and were not normally entrusted with the collection of rent for the zamindars or for rendering justice-civil or criminal. The tempo of the existence of the *Gram Panchayats* usually depended on the local zamindars. It is the zamindars who were more responsible for the decline of the importance of the *Gram Panchayats*. The permanent settlement system and the zamindars became very powerful even in the matters of law and order. In the days of British Administration the zamindars in Bihar were also entrusted with a part of the police work and used to maintain *chaukidars* and often ran zamindary police thanas parallel to the police thanas in other areas run by the Government. With the institution of the zamindars and a highly centralized system of administration at the district headquarters, there was very little scope for the functioning of the *Gram Panchayats*. Even before the British Administration stepped in, the Gram Panchayats had started declining because of the weakness of the ruling power and increase of authority of the zamindars. The development of the means of communications also did away with much of the importance of the Gram Panchayats. Any aggrieved person could quickly go to the thana headquarters or to the sub divisional head-quarters with their grievances and either the police or the Magistrate would look their alleged grievances. All this contributed to the breakdown of the village community life.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

It is doubtful if the *Gram Panchayats* that existed in Bihar before the British Administration looked after the village sanitation, public health, education, etc. As mentioned before there was a *Panchayat* of the elders who would occasionally meet and pull up the social delinquents and give a rough and ready justice to some criminal offenders if the parties approached them or were amenable to their orders. The character of the state was of the type of a Police state and the village *chaukidar* as the representative of the Police Administration in the village became a very important person. A village *chaukidar* had a lot of nuisance value and he could easily implicate others. He was an almost all-purpose agent of the Government. If there was to be a census of wells, palm trees or livestock, it is the *chaukidar* who would be asked to give the figure. It is the *chaukidar* who had to report the vital statistics of the village. He had to distribute the cholera or the malaria pills. The *chaukidar* again represented the law and order for and on behalf of the administration. It is the overall prestige and power of the *chaukidar* that reflected the character of the Police State type of administration. It has to be remembered that in Bihar villages there was no revenue agent of the administration.

Under Act VI of 1870 an attempt was made to associate the *Panchayats* with the conduct of the *chaukidari* system. The provision of the Act was extended to the rural units to seek the co-operation of the villages. But they were mere agencies for the assessment and collection of *chaukidari* taxes. There was no other vital link of the economist- scholar and administrator, had observed in his presidential address at the session of the Indian National Congress in 1899, There was practically no living touch in the village administration between the rulers and the people and the only link between the administration and the people in civil administration was the hated link of the matters, educational problems or for the distribution of quinine or for carrying on vaccination. With the great nuisance value of the police naturally the people had an allergy against them. This is why Mr. R.C. Dutt had advocated that the village unions should be made the real centre of village administration, but Dutt's wise suggestions were not accepted by the then British Government.

The report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in 1909 made the following observations:-

That the foundation of any edifice which will associate the people with administration must be the village as being the area of much antiquity than the new administrative creations and one in which people are known to interests of decentralization and in order to associate the

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people with the task of the administration that an attempt should be made to constitute and develop village *Panchayats* for the administration of local affairs.

The Commission had suggested a certain allocation of funds out of land cess, of receipts from village cattle pounds to the village *Panchayat* and recommended the reconstitution of the village *Panchayat* with powers to try petty civil and criminal cases, to look after minor village works to control primary schools and to manage fuel and fodder reserves. In 1915, the Report of Bengal District Administration Committee also recommended that *Panchayats* should be reinvested with the supervision and control of *chaukidars* operating within their local jurisdiction and made following suggestions:

- (i) To reform local bodies on the principle of indirect elections beginning from the village upwards.
- (ii) To entrust local defense to village *Panchayats* with powers of taxation to meet local needs

Many experiments had to be tried the British Government were driven to the conclusion that the old *Panchayats* must be resuscitated in some form or another. It was not till 1920 that an earnest effort was made by the Provincial Government to resuscitate the Government of India Resolution of 1915. As a result, in 1920 the village Administration Act was passed to revive the old institution of the village assembly. It however, did not make a quick headway.

The Indian Statutory Commission in its report published in 1930 (commonly known as the Simon Report) appreciated the importance of the village *Panchayats* and observed that the *Panchayat* movement had not made any marked progress. It mentioned that the village *Panchayats* was of special interest and importance as being an attempt to recreate the village as a unit of self-government.

A critical study of the historical factors will show that probably it was not possible for the British Government at its very advent to take steps to revive the village *Panchayats*. This was so because the backbone of the village *Panchayats* had already been shattered. The realization that the *Panchayats* should be revived in some form or the other came to the British administrators quite early but there was a long period of avoidable hesitation. As the administration was a centralized one, they took steps first to introduce local Self-Government at the urban areas through municipalities, etc. The Local self-Government ideas were also introduced through the district Boards and after a certain amount of progress had been achieved, It was decided to take the village *Panchayats*. Certain experimental measures had already been taken the British administration came to an end on 15<sup>th</sup> of August, 1947.

The extension of the *Panchayats* and the were of enthusiasm with which the elections were fought just before the country got her independence made it quite clear that the village could no longer be ignored. One of the secrets of the success

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

of the Congress Party was the underlining of the importance of the villages. The early Congress leaders had taken care to shape public opinion of the citizens of the urban areas. The Congress Movement under Gandhiji took the fight for independence to the village and the Congress party was voted to victory in an overwhelming manner in Bihar and in various other provinces through the votes of the villagers. It was felt that without a revival of the *Panchayat Raj* in some shape or the other, the independence that has been won would have had little significance to the millions living in the villages. The organisation of village *Panchayats* was made one of the directive principles of the state policy in the written Constitution of India. Article 40 of the Constitution lays down that the state shall take steps to organise the village *Panchayats* and endow them with such powers and authority so that they could function as units of Self-Government.

The task of revival of the *Panchayats* was wisely left to the States and was not made into a Central subject. The Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 was passed and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 12<sup>th</sup> June 1948. This Act, partially confirms the recommendations made in the report of the Bengal District Administration Committee in 1950. The Act, however, does not cover all the recommendations either of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation or of the Bengal District Administration Committee. The Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, cannot be said to be a new product nor can it be said to confer wider powers and duties which were contemplated in 1904 and later on in 1909 by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation and in 1915 by the Bengal District Administration Committee.

Normally, a Panchayat is formed to cover an area, which has a total population of 4,000 persons. Usually the number of villages falling within the radius of two miles are grouped into one *Panchayat*. The *Gram Panchayat* is mainly elective body and is headed by a *Mukhiya* who corresponds to the President of the scheme proposed in 1904 representing the executive authority of the *Panchayats*. The *Mukhiya* is assisted by an Executive Committee consisting of eight members, four of whom are elected and four are appointed by the *Mukhiya*. While appointing the members of the Executive Committee, the *Mukhiya* is required to take into consideration the claim of the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and females. The term of the office of *Mukhiya* or a member of the Executive Committee would vary from three, four or five years according to the gradation of the *Gram Panchayats*.

There is a panel of nine Panches or members with a head known as the *Sarpanch*. Four *Panches* are elected and four *Panches* are nominated by the joint meeting of the *Sarpanch*, elected *Panches* and all the elected members of the Executive Committee excluding the *Mukhiya*.

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A person is considered disqualified for election, nomination or appointment as Mukhiya or a member or Executive, Sarpanch or Panch if Such a person-

- (a) is not a subject of India,
- (b) is not the service of the Central or State Government or any local authority,
- (c) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind,
- (d) is under twenty-five years of age, and
- (e) does not reside in the *Gram Panchayat* area for at least One hundred and eighty days in the aggregate in a calendar year, has been convicted from tuberculosis or is in the arrears of any tax toll and fee.

The Government may remove the *Mukhiya* or any other member of the Executive Committee for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty on the recommendation of the prescribed authority.

There are 10 *Anchals* in this district under which 100 revenue *halkas* or units have been created. Within these *halkas*, 203 notified *Gram Panchayats* have been formed. Out of 1,626 villages in the district 1,612 villages have been covered by the notified *Gram Panchayats*. To cover all the villages, 8 more *Gram Panchayats* are required to be notified. Out of 203 established *Gram Panchayats* 171 *Gram Panchayats* have been entrusted with the rent collection work. The statement given below shows the number of notified *Gram Panchayats*, number of notified *Gram Panchayats*, number of villages and total population covered subdivisionwise for the year 1959-60 and 1960-61.

Statement showing the number of notified Gram Panchayat villages and total population, etc.

Year.	Name of the Subdivision	No. of Notified Gram Panchayats.	Total Number of notified Gram Panchayats.	No. of Villages covered by all the notified Gram Panchayats.	Total Population covered by all the notified Gram Panchayats.	No. of Villages still to be covered by the notified Gram Panchayats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1959-60	Sadar	109	109	985	4,40,682	10
	Baghmara	94	94	627	3,30,874	4
1960-61	Sadar	109	109	985	4,40,682	10
	Baghmara	94	94	627	3,30,874	4

Sources of Information- From Annual Reports, From I.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The District Panchayat Officer, who is a Gazetted Officer, is the administrative head of this institution and works under the superintendence and control of the District Magistrate. He is also under the administrative control of the Director of the *Gram Panchayats*. The District *Panchayat* Officer manages the work with the assistance of five Supervisors, three Instructors of village Volunteer Force, besides 203 *Panchayat sewaks*.

Section 26 of the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, provides for the organization of the village volunteer forces in the villages under the command of the Chief Officer. There are 164 Chief Officers in the district. All able-bodied males of the villages between the age groups of 18 to 30 could be the members of the forces. In any emergency the village volunteer forces are to protect the village from dacoits, fire epidemic etc. Till March, 1962, 7,070 members of the village volunteer forces have been trained in this district under the guidance of the Chief Officers. The main functions of the Instructors are to organize night patrolling and to impart training to village volunteer force. The Panchayat Sewaks are at the lowest level of the Panchayat organization and are paid Government servants. They assist the Mukhiyas in maintaining registers and statistics in rent collection and they also function as a bench clerk of the Sarpanch.

### Finance Resources.

The *Gram Panchayats* have been empowered to raise taxes such as professional and property taxes. The other source of income of the Gram Panchayat is the grant sanctioned by the Government. The Government has sanctioned an initial grant of Rs. 50 to each Gram Panchayat. One hundred seventy-one *Gram Panchayats* have been empowered to collect rent on commission basis. In 1960-61, the *Gram Panchayats* collected Rs. 3,180.58 from property tax against the total demand of Rs. 13,407.43 and received Rs. 12,890 as commission for rent collection.

### Function.

Under the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 (amended up to 1959), the primary functions of the *Gram panchayat* relate to sanitation and conservancy, organizing voluntary labour for community work, cleansing and disinfection of sources of water, construction, maintaining record of vital statistics, the lighting of public streets, primary education, registration of births and deaths, etc. The planting and maintaining trees on the sides of public streets, the construction of wells, ponds and tanks, introduction and development of cooperative farming, stores and other trades, establishment of libraries and reading rooms, organization and maintenance of gymnasiums (*Akharas*), clubs and other places of recreational games are some of the important supplementary duties of the Gram Panchayat.

DHANBAD.  
*Administration of Justice.*

*Gram Cutcheries* of the *Gram Panchayats* have been given certain powers to discharge administration of justice. The first duty of the *Gram Cutchery* is to try and bring about a compromise. Failing a compromise, the *Gram Cutchery* takes up the trial and it is expected that justice will be given in a cheap, quick and efficient manner. It was expected that witnesses will dispose truthfully in the village courts and much of the formalities will be cut out. It was also expected that the function of the *Gram Cutchery* for administration of justice would lead to a lesser number of complaints before the Magistrate or the police. But as a matter of fact, this expectation has not been fulfilled. It has been found that villagers still prefer to go to the Sub divisional Magistrates courts. Usually, the litigants allege partisanship with the *sarpanch*.

The number of *Gram Cutcheries* in the district is 203 and all are functioning. The details regarding the number of cases instituted, number of case disposed of, number of suits instituted, number of suits disposed of, etc., have been dealt with instituted, chapter "Law, Order and Justice".

**CHAS UNION COMMITEE.**

Chas is a growing township in chas police thana and has a population of 1,10,549 persons according to 1961 census. The Union Committee, which was established in 1915, looks after the sanitation conservancy, pounds, registration of births and deaths, village rods and wells of Chas, which covers an area of six square miles. The Committee consists of nine members out of whom six are elected and the Government nominates three. The Chairman is elected. The Committee exercises above powers under the control of the District Board. The Committee has one sanitary *jamadar* and eight sweepers for sanitation work.

**Income and Expenditure.**

The figure for receipt and expenditure from year 1956-57 to 1960-61 is given below:-

Year.		Receipt	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	:	4,387.00	4,131.00
1957-58	:	6,448.40	4,423.73
1958-59	:	7,927.60	7,514.04
1959-60	:	6,076.87	5,340.29
1960-61	:	6,414.46	6,097.53