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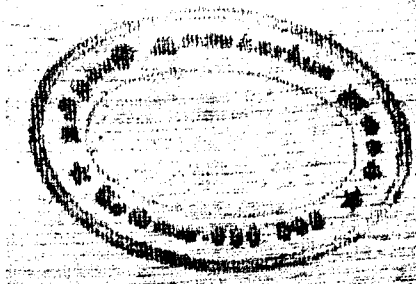
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Panchayat Special Officers and Joint Committees.

The Government are pursuing the policy of appointing special officers under Section 210 of the Local Boards Act for the initial formation of Village Panchayats. Due to the energetic work of M. R. Ry. P. Narasimharan Chauduri Garu, Chief Organiser for the district of Guntur such officers are being appointed by hundreds. The attempt is being made to establish one panchayat for every village. Joint Committees are being formed for every firka. Our Editor M. R. Ry. Harisayudama Rao Partab Garu M.A., has toured a large part of the district with Mr. Chauduri and helped to carry on this work. As one of those who sought to bring the panchayats under the Local Boards Act and as a protagonist of the full autonomy of these institutions, it is no wonder he has been whole-heartedly at the formation of these institutions.

Certain conferences were held in the taluk centres of the Guntur district early in February last and a serious day to day programme of visiting firka centres for the formation of Joint Committees was taken up from the 19th of February last to the 12th of this month. There are now formed almost as many firka committees as there are firkas.

At this place it is well we explain what exactly a special officer is and what a Joint Committee is. Owing to several causes into which we need not enter in detail the formation of Panchayats received a set back after passing of the Amendment Act of 1930. The Act stipulated that members of panchayats should all be elected. Elections meant the preparation of electoral rolls. Panchayat electoral

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twenty-five days, to reach the hands of the special officer. Therefore to that extent the period is still further shortened. So, there is no room for procrastination and delays. The special officers will have to be brisk and prompt from the minute they receive orders. The district Panchayats Association Guntur has prepared even model resolutions which panchayat special officers may easily take as guides. The special officers must first examine the necessities of their locality. They should decide what lines of communication their village requires, what facilities for drinking water supply are called for, and what sources of income exist and what other allied matters deserve attention and frame their proposals in line with the model resolutions and send up their proposals to the Inspector of Local Boards through the district honorary organiser or otherwise all as expeditiously as they can. They should not stint to advance some little amount if need be and get all the books of account and record necessary for the panchayat and maintain them in proper order with the help of the Inspector appointed by the Joint Committee, wherever he exists, or with such other help as the Joint Committee or the district organisation may render. These matters are dealt with in further detail elsewhere in this issue. We wish that the Chief Minister the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Muniswami Naidu pressed on with the work and helped other districts to become as good as Guntur in this matter. Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Aiyangar Avergal who, as the pivot of the whole movement, has earned the reputation of being practically its parent has just been transferred. He has taken charge as Secretary to the Public Works Department of the Government of Madras. We dare not count the loss the Panchayat movement suffers hereby. We shall content ourselves by expressing our heartfelt gratitude for all that he has done for the movement. Mr. Tampoe has succeeded Mr. Gopalaswami Aiyangar. We welcome him to the ranks of service to the panchayats in the hope that he will copy the example of Mr. Gopalaswamy Aiyangar as well as that of Mr. Rutherford, I.C.S., who, though a European, endeared himself so well to all lovers of panchayats by his most liberal and sympathetic treatment of panchayat questions.

Editorial Notes.

Special Panchayat Officers, and Panchayat Board Presidents have to PANCHAYATS— show as much interest and altness in maintaining THEIR RECORDS books of record and account as they do in regard to AND ACCOUNTS. carrying on works and husbanding resources.

The whole foundation of all Panchayat record is the Minutes Book. In the case of Panchayat Special Officers two minute books may have to be maintained. In one of them the Special Officer will record all resolutions that he makes sitting by himself as the Panchayat Board and its President. In the second he will record resolutions of his Advisory Committee. He will consult his Advisory body, more especially in regard to programmes of work, imposition of customary fees as on produce sold in the village, license fees, loans, taxation etc. and get it to record its resolutions. He will also maintain in a separate book record of letters he receives, replies he gives, letters he writes originally from his office and the postage he spends. He need not copy the letters in this book. He will only write just the subject. For letters that he writes he will maintain a properly numbered letter book. When writing on loose sheets of his letter paper he will take carbon copies on the numbered pages of the letter book. If he copies like this one letter on each numbered page of the letter book, he may number his letters with the number of the page on the book.

The Special Officer has to communicate copies of resolutions to the President of the Taluk Board as per the Local Boards Act as also to the President, District Board as per G.O. No. 4231, L. & M., dated 12th November 1931. They have also to be sent in most cases to the Inspector of Local Boards for sanctions and to other officers like the Collector when they are concerned. This is best done for the present by sending copies to the Chief Organiser of Panchayats where he exists if he is willing to send them to destination with a proper recommendation. The District Organiser of Panchayats in the Guntur District is prepared to do this work. He has prepared a form to send copies of resolutions with a docket for his own use printed overleaf. Every Special Officer will do well to copy that form and in the Guntur District to send these forms through him till such time as organised Joint Committees take over advising in regard to this part of the work.

Amongst accounts the most important book the Special officer has to keep is the day book. He will have to keep it filled up to date. It should be in the form prescribed by the Government. To issue

receipts for money others pay and to take vouchers for money paid to others is a prime necessity. Books are provided for these and they must be kept without fail. These are really the evidences for the entries in the day book. Therefore they are indispensable. Where a panchayat imposes taxes, Taxation book and demand book have necessarily to be maintained. These are the most important books now in use. All these may be had from Hoe & Co., Madras, for Rs. 6-4-0. That is the firm approved by the Inspector of Local Boards for the present.

A false idea has spread in the country that the moment a panchayat is established in a village, it must carry on all the amenities that a municipality carries on including street lighting and for that purpose it must tax itself just as a Municipality does. This is a great mistake.

To keep the water sources of the village—wells, ponds and tanks—clean (Section 126), to receive contributions from the concerned trustee and arrange for sanitation at fairs and festivals if they are panchayat fairs and festivals (section 128), to arrange for grounds for the disposal of the dead if such do not already exist (Section 142), to levy contribution from the owners and demolish dangerous walls etc., and cut dangerous branches and trees (Sections 147 & 148), to levy contributions from the owners and close up wells, ponds etc., that are dangerous to human health and life if they cannot be kept clean (Section 150), to fix fees and provide for slaughter houses (Section 189) these alone are obligatory as per the Local Boards Act. Our readers will note that there is not one item here which means expenditure from the village funds or one item of taxation on the general public. It is an undoubted fact however that panchayats have a very vast field of work for doing good to their villages. Only to the extent to which good work may be done for them without burdening people unnecessarily, to that extent may the panchayats work. To sweep the village once a week and keep it clean, to receive Government grants and connect their village by roads to the main thoroughfares, to get a Government grant and provide a school where there is none, may probably be the outlook of many panchayats for sometime. There is no tax provided for in the present act which has to be laid compulsorily on the people of a panchayat. If this is realised, we are sure there will be none in a village who will object to the formation of a village Panchayat. By slow and steady means every panchayat can achieve the maximum good to its village.

Special Officers—What they may do?

Special officers are intended to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the Panchayat and its president. [Section 240 (1)]. The Madras Oath of allegiance Act II of 1922 requires that every person who is elected or appointed to be a member of a local board, or who becomes an ex-officio member of a local board shall *before taking his seat* make at a meeting of the board an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown. The Special Officer of a Panchayat having been appointed both as the sole member and President of the Panchayat must make this oath before he takes his seat and exercises functions. As he constitutes the whole body of the panchayat he may consider himself the meeting for the purpose and take the oath by recording it in his minutes book practically as the first item. The oath shall run as follows:

"I, A. B., having been appointed a member of the board do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor of India, His heirs and successors and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

The Local Government have directed that every special officer now being appointed should have an advisory Council appointed from amongst the villagers of about ten individuals. Therefore, without unnecessary delay the special officers should resolve, even as the second item in their work, that an Advisory Committee be constituted with members named in that behalf and acceptable to the village. The members need not take the oath of allegiance. They are not members of any local board.

Special officers must note that for every purpose of the panchayat, including the purchase of the minutes book, money is an essential. Therefore they must be able to advance to the panchayat a small amount either as a donation or as a loan. In the former case they may record a resolution recording the amount received and thanking the donor and in the latter case record a resolution sanctioning the loan.

Special officers, as per section 240, can only be in power for a limited period of six months, within which they must arrange that elections are held. (Sub-clause 2). Therefore if the Special officers now being appointed desire that their names should be associated with some work done for the village they should be very alert. They should study the needs of the village, decide what roads have to be made, what wells have to be sunk for fresh water supply, and what other benefit may be conferred

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and in that behalf record resolutions stating that such and such a programme of work is needed, and that the Village Panchayat will bear half the estimated cost of the schemes and asking for half grant from the Government. If the Panchayat area is a schoolless area a Panchayat school also may be asked for by a resolution. We suggest that a well thought out five years programme will greatly facilitate work and will serve as a good foundation.

It is needless to point out that the day to-day work of the panchayat cannot be carried on by mere advances. Therefore, it is a part of the primary duty of special officers to find out and make available to the panchayat, by proper procedure adopted, all possible and not unpopular means of income. The first source of income is the three pias share of the cess. It is well that every special officer urges the Government by resolution that the amount accruing in this way is disbursed promptly. The official year 1933 begins on the 1st of April next. The special officers must carefully study the other sources of income which may be immediately tapped. All rubbish, sewage, filth and other matter collected by the Panchayat under the Local Boards Act shall belong to the Panchayat (Section 61). This can be collected by the Panchayat direct or may be done through an agent. If this is done once a week, if not oftener, not only will the panchayat get some income but the village will enjoy the primary sanitary measure of sweeping streets and public places which has not been known now for generations. Dried and fallen twigs and leaves in porambokes come into this category of rubbish. The panchayat may make use of these as income. However, the right to collect rubbish on District and Taluk Board roads belongs to those boards. Their permission may have to be sought. The Guntur District Board is said to have passed general orders transferring their rights in this matter to the village panchayats concerned. Other district boards will do well to do the same. Taluk board roads after all are few and a like step may be taken by them. The right to the usufruct of trees etc in porambokes does not by-law devolve on the panchayats. Their transfer has to be effected by the departments concerned. It is easy to get such transfer. The special officers should immediately record resolutions and communicate them to the departments concerned. In regard to P.W.D. canal and drain porambokes it should not be expected that they will be transferred to the panchayats. To acquire the right of enjoying the usufruct in these porambokes as also to acquire the right of leasing fishery rights in the tanks, canals etc application should be made to the P.W.D. (D Dis No. 30937/6-10-1931 of the Local Boards Inspector). This has to be done by recording a resolution in this behalf. In regard to the application for transfer of porambokes to the panchayats certain details such as survey map, extent, the number of trees, their probable value, as per form have to be furnished. The form should be adhered to and made a part of

SPECIAL OFFICERS—WHAT THEY MAY DO?

the resolution recorded by the special officer. Such tank, pond, and other porambokes which were hitherto taluk board property now vest in the Panchayat. The income therefrom may now be garnered by them. By G.O. No 4060 recently passed by the Government, they have directed collectors to credit to the Panchayats concerned the income from fisheries in tanks hitherto being credited to the Taluk Board. This source of income no special officer should lose sight of. We believe this applies to all minor irrigation tanks.

There are yet other ways of making money for the panchayat without imposing direct taxes. License fees allowed in the Local Boards act are a very good source of income. Certain important licenses are indicated in schedule VII to the Local Boards act. Soda shops, coffee hotels, hotels, arrackshops, kerosine stores for sale, stores of inflammable material like hay or grass, straw and fibre, timber, firewood, coal and manufactures of fireworks and gunpowder. Ricehulling plant, groundnut decorticating plant, cotton ginning plant when employing power for which fuel is used, brick and tile works, pottery works, tanning of hides and skins, melting tallow, storing or otherwise dealing with offal, blood, bones, hides, fish all these and many more such offensive and disagreeable or dangerous trades have compulsorily to get a license from the president of the panchayat. Scales of fees can be fixed. Such scales exist already in panchayats which were hitherto known as Union Boards and they are easily ascertainable. The special officers may easily prepare the way for the realisation of these dues. Where there are public markets in panchayat areas they are sources of real income. Fees levied there go to the panchayat if they are panchayat markets; if they are private markets some contribution may be demanded; if they are taluk markets the taluk board has to pay such contribution as the Government may fix. (Sections 168, Sch. V rule 5 sub-rule 8 and section 171). In a like-manner are cart-stands, cattle-stands sources of public income (sections 184—187). In this case the panchayat is the sole claimant. The panchayat may lease places on road sides and other public sites for temporary purposes, may derive income from public choultries within its jurisdiction and places filled up by it (section 161). The lease of roadsides is however subject to certain rules by Government contained in G. O. No. 991 L. & M. of April 15, 1924. In the case of burial and burning grounds for the disposal of the dead—whether private or public—the panchayat has to issue a license. Fees may be charged (Sec. 141). Quarrying within 20 yards of any road or in any public place belonging to the panchayat requires a license and is subject to fees levied by the panchayat (Sec. 151). Stray dogs and pigs require panchayat license (Sec. 154). Articles for sale or animals for sale brought into the panchayat area when exposed for sale either on roads or public places are subject to license and therefore to payment of fees (section 183). There is an enactment

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Places of Public Resorts Act (Act II of 1888). The Local Government may extend it to any area. If a panchayat should get it extended, dramatic halls and cinema halls will have to be licensed by the Panchayat. There is a fixed scale of fees which may easily be a source of income. (Section 198). Temporary pandals wherever put up, verandahs, balconies, sun-shades, weather frames and the like projecting on to public roads require licenses (section 160). In all cases where a license is required and is not taken and in many other cases where the orders of the panchayat are not carried out penalties and fines exist. All of them go to the panchayat. If the village panchayat area is an area to which pilgrims resort the panchayat may apply to the district board for a levy of the pilgrim tax and the district board in consultation with the railway company concerned may act and get the proceeds paid to the Panchayat (section 110).

In the Mysore State every panchayat levies a labor tax. On every Monday each household has to contribute a laborer or pay an annual levy of Rs. 6-12-0. Demand of labor for communal purposes is an ancient institution. It is worthy of being introduced for common-weal. This can be levied by any panchayat after sanction has been received from the Local Government. [Section 75 (2).] This cannot really be considered taxation.

There are other sources of income of a very important nature which have not yet been mentioned. The local Government is generally committed to a half-grant system in regard to road schemes and fresh-water schemes in panchayats and full teaching grants in regard to education. The Village Development Fund which is composed of three pie portion of the land cess, Government contributions, and other receipts can always be drawn upon by panchayats for grants. If proper estimates are prepared in time and application is made, these sources by themselves would be sufficient to help villagers to add to their enthusiasm and complete rural works. The village development fund may easily provide one-fourth grant.

To finish the picture of the panchayat resources we shall have to mention a few direct taxes though there is in most cases no need to levy them. All panchayats which were not Union Boards before the Amended Act came into force may levy House tax after obtaining sanction from the Government. [Section 75 sub-sec. (f), item (ii)]. The District Board may directly impose in all panchayats a Profession tax.

We do not suggest that every panchayat can utilise all the sources we have indicated in this article nor do we consider that very desirable. This is merely an indication of the line of development. Every special officer has to select what best suits his village in consultation with his people. The Chief Honorary Organiser of the Guntur District has drafted model resolutions on very many topics covered by this article. We are sure these will be a sufficient guidance to special officers as well as Inspectors appointed by Joint Committees.

The West Godavari District Village Panchayat Conference.

(Nidadavol 1st March 1932).

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

BY

M. R. Ry. V. VENKATASUBBAYYA GARU, B.A.,
Secretary, Servants of India Society, Madras Branch.

I feel very highly honoured by your kind invitation to me to preside over this Conference of Panchayats in your District. While I appreciate your great kindness, I am however unable to see how I am in any way specially fitted to receive this honour. I have not been intimately connected with the management of either village panchayats, or Taluk or District Boards. I have only been a humble student, and perhaps a helper, from a distance. You may therefore not get much assistance from me in your deliberations. But I am thankful that you have given me this opportunity to acquaint myself further with the working of the panchayats in this district. I may perhaps claim that I am not a complete stranger to you, or to the panchayats in this District. In the year 1928, when your district Board took the commendable step of appointing Rural Reconstruction Supervisors for organising and looking after the village panchayats and when they were sent to Madras for training, I had some little share in helping them by giving them instructions regarding the co-operative movement. I had also the privilege of taking part in the summer school in 1929 organised by the Taluk Board of Tadepalligudem for the training of board school teachers in the programme of Rural Reconstruction. On that occasion I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of such excellent workers in the cause of Panchayats as your worthy president of the District Board, Mr. Peddi Raju Garu and Mr. Kalidindi Gangaraju Garu whose zeal for village panchayats has borne such excellent fruit in the taluk of Tadepalligudem, of Mr. Sanivarapu Subbarao Garu and Mr. Bhamidipaty Satyanarayana Garu who are to be classed among the most earnest workers for the welfare of the district. The kindness of Mr. Gangaraju Garu and Peddi Raju Garu enabled me to see some very good panchayats in this area and their costly undertakings in respect of roads and culverts. In one village I saw that a road of about 1½ mile was being metalled at an expense of nearly 17 thousand rupees.

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illage, I was surprised to see that on either side of the houses were 5 to 6 feet higher than the street level. It some 30 or 40 years ago when the houses were built, the street was on a level with the houses, but that owing to the use of the street by carts, its surface had been powdered into dust and washed away in successive years during the rains and that every year the level of the street had gone down by two or three inches. I then realised, as I could not have otherwise done, the importance of raising the level of village streets in the delta area and of metalling them. But what surprised me most in my visits to the panchayats on that occasion was the keenness of the villagers in getting their works done. That keenness had been roused in them by the good influence of the presidents of District and Taluk Boards and the earnestness of the Rural Reconstruction Supervisors. I am sincerely happy that I now have a further opportunity of knowing about the panchayats in this area.

Gentlemen, it is admitted on all hands that in the matter of panchayats our province is ahead of all the other provinces in this country. This happy result we owe to the far-sightedness of the distinguished and departed statesman, the Rajah of Panagal, and to the arduous labours and sustained enthusiasm of the two Registrar Generals of Panchayats, Messrs. N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar and T. G. Rutherford. The village panchayat act of 1920 was no doubt a necessary piece of legislation for the starting of panchayats. But it would not have carried us far, if the Government had not followed the wise policy of making half-grants from provincial revenues to panchayats through the Registrar General, for roads, water supply, schools and libraries. These grants stimulated local effort, and we may confidently assert that more has been done for the provision of amenities of life in the villages during the last few years with the help of village panchayats, than during all the previous years. It has rightly been claimed for the panchayats that they are the basis for real self-Government in this country. They are certainly the training ground for the understanding and the exercising of the rights and duties of citizenship. Not only are the people trained to exercise the vote, but also to provide the amenities that are necessary for the physical, economic and cultural betterment of the people by husbanding local resources and by also agreeing to tax themselves.

Now that we are rapidly progressing towards the realisation of complete self-Government, the training in political responsibility which the panchayats give, is of the utmost importance. The work of Government is carried on in three spheres; local, provincial and central. Though we are not immediately concerned with the two latter spheres, we have to recognise that it is only by functioning properly in the local sphere that our legislators and other public workers can function

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efficiently in the wider spheres. Some may say that self-Government is no substitute for good Government. It may be admitted that in the transition from autocratic to democratic Government, the efficiency of administration has suffered to some extent. Some such fall in efficiency is inevitable and what we have to do is to shorten the period of transition and at the same time to provide real opportunities for the education of the electorate in the exercise of the vote and in the bearing of political responsibility. But the test of good government is not the mere smoothness of administration. It is the development of capacity in the people to manage all their public affairs. If so called good government killed initiative in the people, if it made them feel helpless in emergencies, it would not be real good Government, however well it might safeguard life and property. The real wealth of a country is said to be its people, and if they are lacking in moral and intellectual energy, their possession of material wealth will prove of little avail. The mere animal existence of a population is no credit to any government that is in charge of that population. It is the virility of the people, their all round efficiency and their capacity to promote their own happiness as a community, that is the real object and the test of good government. To achieve this end the village panchayat is perhaps the most helpful institution that our country has yet been able to devise. In constituting these panchayats, we have only adopted our "ancient republics" so admirably suited to our genius and so naturally evolved in our country, which in former ages were the admiration of the whole world. These republics remained while dynasty after dynasty disappeared, and preserved social life in fact for thousands of years. But during the last 100 years or so, they have suffered a set back owing to a new form of central government being established in the country by British rule and owing to the spread of individualistic ideas that are a feature of the modern world. The consciousness of the people that they form a community and they have to arrange for the satisfaction of all their needs, has been very much weakened, but has not altogether disappeared. To revive that communal consciousness, that sense of responsibility in the community for its own welfare, to provide modern amenities, to rouse the villagers to make the necessary efforts for realising these ideas, that is the aim of the village panchayat, and that is what every village panchayat should strive for. To put the same idea in other words, the object of the village panchayat is no other than village uplift or rural reconstruction, as your District Board recognised several years ago and appointed a trained special staff for organising and promoting the panchayats. For the same reason, in the rural reconstruction schemes of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, the Tamilnad Co-operative Federation, the Servants of India Society and the Y.M.C.A. very great emphasis is laid on the organisation of village panchayats. If

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in the local sphere of government. For the Provincial Government to introduce compulsory education it will take a very long time and we cannot really wait so long. In a district like yours, where most of the villages are provided with schools, the introduction of compulsion is comparatively easy, both on account of the enlightenment of the people and the possession of funds. When the power to introduce compulsion was in the hands of Government, and not in the hands of popular representatives we were loudly demanding it from all platforms. Is it right that we should now grow indifferent to it having the powers in our own hands? Instances are not wanting of panchayats less favourably situated than you having introduced compulsion. It should, therefore make you think seriously of it. What I suggest is that in some panchayats at least, it may be introduced in the next year.

I have purposely abstained from dealing with the new local boards act though its bearing on the welfare of the panchayats is most intimate. I have not felt competent to deal with it having no practical experience of its working. Moreover, it has not yet been in operation for a sufficiently long time to judge of it. But I am sure you, who have better opportunities of knowing how it affects the panchayats, will have suggestions to make in the course of this conference. One good feature of the act is that it has secured a share of the land cess to the village panchayat, though we all wish that share had been larger. I wish the demand that was made by you on a former occasion, and by many others, that one anna in the rupee of the land revenue collected in every village should be handed over to the panchayat, had been conceded. But even under this act it is possible for us to demand that the share of the rural development fund for each village should be handed over to the village panchayat wherever one exists.

Gentlemen, I have already taxed your patience to a greater extent than I ought to do. I now invite you to begin your deliberations and place such help as is in me at your disposal.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE DISTRICT VILLAGE PANCHAYAT CONFERENCE, WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Held at Nidadavol on 1st March 1932.

1. This conference expresses its gratitude to Messrs. (1) T. C. Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S., Esq.; (2) Rao Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Avergal, B.A., B.L.; (3) Penumatcha Peddirajulu Garu, B.A., B.L. who helped for the work done by the Panchayats in the West Godavari District.

2. This conference requests the Inspector of Local Boards, that the works have to be carried out with the help of half the Government grants in panchayats, the deduction on account of shrinkage in respect of metal and rough stone may be dispensed with and that grants may also be given for part bills made for stocking materials on work spot before spreading.

3. This conference is of opinion that it is not justifiable for the revenue department to reject the applications made by the bodies working for the betterment of the panchayats in respect of granting the rite of fishing in the irrigation tanks in view of the factions existing in the panchayat villages, and as such request the Collector to grant such applications made by the several panchayats.

4. This conference requests the panchayats to appoint a supervisor for a group of 4 or 5 panchayats to look after their improvement and develop the Rural Reconstruction Work.

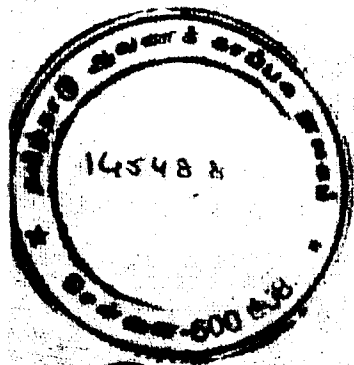
5. This conference requests the Government to insert a column in the concerned revenue accounts of the village to show the local cess collected on each Patta in Government and Non-Government villages.

6. This conference requests the District Board to shift the headquarters of the Rural Reconstruction Supervisor from Peravali to Nidadavol so that it may be convenient to both the taluks (Kovur and Tanuku) until a separate supervisor is appointed to Kovur Taluk.

7. This conference while regretting the suit filed by the Zamindars in the Tanuku District Munsiff's Court for the removal of the existing road in the communal poramboke of the Velivenu village panchayat recently repaired by the Panchayat, though it appears in the 'A' register of the village as a local board road, requests the District Board and its President to give necessary help in this respect.

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8. This conference requests the Panchayats to remove the evil of untouchability.
9. This conference requests the Panchayats to spend their finance, power, and energy in helping the untouchables in their education, sanitation and communications.
10. This conference requests the Government and the District Board to co-opt in the village Development fund committee of the District at least one member from each of the Taluk and District Panchayat Associations.
11. This conference requests the local Self Government to form circles on the basis of local cess, area, and population only without giving room for any mis-apprehensions as there are many rumors that the leaders of the parties are making many trials to divide the circles in their own interest for the ensuing local board elections.
12. This conference requests the Government to give contracts in the upland villages to the Panchayats only for repairing the irrigation tanks.
13. This conference requests the President, District Board, to make arrangements for the publication in the panchayat bulletin and news papers a detailed report prepared by the Rural Reconstruction Supervisors on the work done in their area during the year.
14. This conference requests the Inspector of Local Boards to issue instructions to all the Sub-treasury officers to make payments to either Presidents or their order in respect of monthly bills of teaching grants of panchayat schools.
15. This conference while thinking that the representation of Panchayats is necessary in Taluk and District Boards regarding the village uplift work, suggests that Panchayat Associations may put up their own candidates in the ensuing elections.
16. This conference requests the Madras Government through the Inspector of Local Boards to reconsider the orders passed in G.O. No. 49 L. & M., dated 6th January 1932 and pass orders to issue all Government Orders to the Panchayats in their vernacular language.



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