

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT**204. History of Local Self-Government in the district**

The local self-governing bodies in the district are one Municipality, one Notified Area Council, one Zilla Parishad, 26 Panchayat Samitis and 160 Grama Panchayats.

The history of Local-Self Government in the district can be traced back to 1905 when Mayurbhanj State Regulation I of 1905 (The Mayurbhanj Municipal Regulation) was promulgated by the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj and the Baripada Municipality was established with effect from the 1st June 1905. The area of the town was then about 2 sq. miles and its population according to 1901 Census was 5,617. After merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa on the 1st January 1949, the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act was introduced. This has since been superseded by the Orissa Municipal Act of 1950 which was enforced from the 16th April 1951.

With a view to bringing the people of Mayurbhanj into close touch with the work of administration, 5 Praja Sabhas, one for each of the four subdivisions and another for the Capital town of Baripada were established in the year 1939. These representative bodies were intended to focus local opinion in all matters concerning the welfare of the people and also to serve as the medium for conveying such opinion to the Ruling Chief.

The constitution of the Praja Sabhas provided two-third of the members to be elected on the basis of adult male franchise and the remaining one-third to be nominated. Their term was ordinarily for three years unless sooner dissolved by the Dewan. The Dewan was also empowered to grant extension for a period up to 2 years. An order issued on the 28th January 1938 defined the delimitation of the constituencies of the Praja Sabhas and also the number of members. Rules of business of the Praja Sabhas were promulgated on the 20th May 1939. The rules kept in view the main objective that was to enable the people to take an intelligent interest in the work of administration. This also foreshadowed the establishment of a central legislature. In the Praja Sabhas no attempt was made to form political Blocks and members had always formed and expressed views independently on the merits

of individual matters. The next stage in constitutional progress envisaged in the Maharaja's message to his people issued just after the general elections of the Praja Sabhas in 1944-45 which reads : "It is my desire that the next important step in the direction of administrative development shall be establishment of a Central Legislature for Mayurbhanj and to my people's representatives shall belong the privilege of selecting a reasonable proportion of the members of the legislature".

The establishment of the Mayurbhanj Kendra Parishad was announced by the Maharaja on the 14th March 1945. The Mayurbhanj Kendra Parishad Order, 1945 was promulgated on the 23rd April and the first general election was held on the 7th August. The Praja Sabhas formed the electoral colleges. The Mayurbhanj Kendra Parishad consisted of not more than 27 members of whom not more than 15 were officials. Non-official members nominated by the Maharaja represented interests of industry, commerce, trade and aboriginal population. Provision had been made in the constitution to grant the right of election when suitable constituencies were formed for representation of such interests. The powers and functions of the Parishad were defined as follows :

1. The right of making laws for all persons ;
2. The right of interpellation ;
3. The right of discussion and making recommendation on the statement of the estimated annual receipts and expenditure of the State ;
4. The right of moving and passing resolutions ;
5. The right of being informed of the finally sanctioned budget; and
6. The right of freedom of speech.

In the initial stage of establishment of Praja Sabhas, the extent of popular participation was far from encouraging. But the attendance and the nature of deliberations improved at a later stage. Baripada Praja Sabha consisted of 14 elected and 7 nominated members and the Sadar Praja Sabha consisted of 65 elected and 33 nominated members. Panchpir and Kaptipada Praja Sabhas had 54 elected and 27 nominated and 35 elected and 17 nominated members respectively. Each Praja Sabha was having at least two sittings a year. The recommendations of the Praja Sabhas on matters of development and general well-being of the people were being accepted and implemented. Praja Sabhas and the Kendra Parishad terminated before Mayurbhanj merged with Orissa in 1949.

With the introduction of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948, 160 Grama Panchayats were established in this district. Their number increased to 255 with passing of the Grama Panchayats Act, 1964.

At Rairangpur, a Notified Area Council was set up on the 8th April 1960. The Mayurbhanj Zilla Parishad and 26 Panchayat Samitis in this district were established on the 26th January 1961 in accordance with the provisions of Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1959.

205. Baripada Municipality

(i) Organisation and structure

Baripada Municipality, the only Municipality in Mayurbhanj was constituted on the 1st July 1905 under Mayurbhanj State Regulation I of 1905. The area of the town was then about 2 sq. miles and its population according to the Census of 1901 was 5,617. The Municipal area was divided into 6 wards and the number of Commissioners was 14 excluding the Chairman, 5 of them being official and 9 non-official.

Among the non-official Commissioners there were 4 pleaders, 2 traders, one sardar, one land-holder and one jagirdar. The members of the Municipal Board were all nominated by the Maharaja. The number of official members was increased to 6 during 1906-07 bringing the total number of Commissioners to 15. The total number of rate-payers was 570 and 584 in 1906 and 1907 respectively. During 1912-13 the Municipality was divided into 8 wards with 15 Commissioners. During 1914-15, the Municipal Committee was reappointed with only three changes in the personnel. The administration reports during this period show that the percentage of attendance of members during the period was unsatisfactory. It became so chronic and the matter was deemed so serious that in 1921 the Chief's personal attention was drawn.

The Municipal Commissioners vacated office by resignation on the 27th December 1922 when the new constitution based on election system was brought into effect. The Municipal body under this new set up consisted of 8 elected and 2 nominated Commissioners besides one Chairman to be appointed by the Chief. The Commissioners resigned again in 1924-25, so as to vacate their seats for election of 8 more members and for nominated Commissioners on the basis of new constitution. Their term expired in 1928. The Chairman was being nominated till 1948 when the powers to elect the Chairman was extended to the Municipal Council.

On the merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa on the 1st January 1949, the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act was introduced. This was again superseded by the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 which was enforced with effect from the 16th April 1951. The Municipality was reconstituted and the area was divided into 10 wards with one Councillor for each

ward and one more Councillor to represent the Scheduled Castes from ward No. VIII. In the year 1952 an area of 2 sq. miles was added which has since been divided into five wards. With this the total number of wards was raised to 15 and the number of Councillors were 16 including one from the Scheduled Castes in ward No. VIII. For the election of the 15th March, 1958 the number of Councillors was raised to 17 in place of 16. The area and boundaries of the wards were not changed. Only the reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes was shifted from ward No. VIII to ward No. XIII and a seat for Scheduled Tribes was kept reserved in ward No. XI. After expiry of the term of the Municipal Council, a fresh election was held on the 6th November 1963.

(ii) Powers and Duties

The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Municipal Councillors and the Executive Officer who is usually a Government Officer of the rank of Sub-Deputy or Deputy Collector, exercise powers and perform duties under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950.

(iii) Financial Resources

The Municipality had to depend upon State patronage in its first few years of growth. The State grant was budgetted annually under the Conservancy Department.

The only rates imposed during 1905-06 were the latrine tax and the registration fees on carts. The gross income of the Municipality from all sources during 1905-06 was Rs. 5,584 and the expenditure was Rs. 5,374. During 1906-07, the Municipality got the receipts from the ferries, Baripada pond and the market and this led to corresponding reduction in the State grant. There was a further decrease in the State grant in subsequent years because of the corresponding increase in the revenue from ponds, ferries, markets and houses. From the beginning of the year 1910-11, a house tax was introduced at 6% of the annual value of the holdings and the latrine tax was fixed at Rs. 3. Objections against the revision of valuation of holdings for house rents were duly heard and decided by the Appeal Committee with the help of representatives of the rate-payers by making house to house inquiries. The revision of latrine tax was dropped. New buildings for the Municipal offices were taken up. Government also contributed Rs. 3,000 towards the work as the building when completed was to provide a suitable hall for public meetings. Prior to 1921-22, the latrine tax was fixed on slab system according to the financial status of the rate-payer. In 1921-22 this was revised to one based on the valuation of holdings under Section 1 (22) of Mayurbhanj Municipal Regulation. By 1921 the Municipality owned and maintained a number of assets like the market building, Municipal Town Hall, a small hotel, a tea shop,

one Lower Primary School, one cattle shed, one cattle pound, a block of shops, 8 public latrines, two urinals, all town roads, lands, drains, road side lands, and all the Government tanks located within the Municipal area except the Himsagar tank.

The old procedure of leasing out the slaughter houses to contractors was found unsatisfactory. Three shops were therefore leased out on fixed rentals direct to the butchers.

Now the Municipality derives its resources mainly from house tax latrine tax, tax on vehicles, fees from market and slaughter houses, fees from educational institutions and from sale-proceeds of produce from lands and tanks, etc. It also receives grants from the Government year to year.

The principal items of expenditure of the Municipality are primarily for maintenance of staff for conservancy purpose, for collection of Municipal revenue, and the staff for imparting education in Primary and Secondary Schools. The Municipality has also to maintain the staff for general administration, for maintenance of roads and drainage system, for sanitary measures and public health.

The taxes on houses and latrine tax are levied at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ each of the annual value of the holdings. The rate of tax on vehicles is as follows:—

1. Bicycle	..	Rs. 1.50	per half year
2. Cycle Rickshaw	..	Rs. 4.00	per half year
3. Bullock cart	..	Rs. 3.00	per half year
4. Cycle Rickshaw Driver		Re. 0.50	per half year

The income of the Municipality under each item of taxation and fees for 1964-65 were as follows:—

		Rs.
1. Rates and taxes	..	80,095
2. License and other fees	..	35,317
3. Receipt under special Act	..	200
4. Revenue derived from Municipal property and power, etc.		69,646
5. Grants and contribution by Government	..	1,33,085
6. Miscellaneous	..	7,028
7. Extraordinary and debt	..	6,685
Total	..	3,32,057

(iv) Health and Sanitation

Baripada is so situated as to allow water to easily drain off. Except wells and the tanks which are meant for bathing or rearing of fish, there is no collection of water anywhere. So the necessity of a drainage system was not felt.

A small staff of sweepers was sufficient for cleaning roads and private latrines. In 1925, there were 29 sweepers under one Inspector, one Zamadar and there was a peon. The night soil was being carried in 8 refuge carts to a distance of 4 miles. The position has not much changed even after 42 years.

Baripada is generally a healthy town. There have been few cases of cholera and small-pox. Anti-malarial measures have been undertaken from time to time. Cases of cholera are promptly dealt with. The Municipality staff inspect the hotels, restaurants and other temporary establishment.

(v) Water-Supply

There was no regular protected water-supply system in the town in 1905, when the rivers, wells, two big bundhs at its northern side and a large tank called Jail tank in the centre of the town had been reserved for the supply of drinking water. The southern part of the town was being supplied with water from the Himsagar tank. The protected water-supply and electrification of the town was done simultaneously in the year 1928. The nature of water-supply was by gravity, water being pumped from an artesian tube-well. For the small population of those days, the system of water-supply proved adequate and successful. The reorganisation of the water-supply system has been taken at a cost of Rs. 22.38 lakhs which is to be spent in two phases of Rs. 4.30 lakhs during Third Five-Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) and the rest during Fourth Five-Year Plan period (1966-67 to 1970-71). Water is being supplied to the town through street hydrants. The entire scheme of reorganisation has been taken up by the Public Health Department. During the year 1964, Government sanctioned Rs. 50,000, which was placed under the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department. Besides, the Municipality has also sunk some pucca wells at a cost of approximately Rs. 1,000 each.

(vi) Electricity**STREET LIGHTING**

In 1928, there were 174 street lamps entirely at Government cost. From 1949 the Municipality paid the electric charges to the Electricity Department for which it received a counter-vailing grant from the Local Self-Government Department. From the 30th November 1958 the grant

has stopped. At present there are 304 electric light posts. Besides this, there are still some kerosene oil lamps on some streets. A scheme is now under execution to substitute these kerosene light posts by electric lamps.

(vii) **Market**

The Municipality owns a daily market in the heart of the town since 1910 when it was handed over to the Municipality by the then Government. It has constituted the main source of revenue for the Municipality. The number of stalls increased from 60 to 66 in 1920-21. By 1925 the market had 76 stalls and had some permanent shops. Pucca drains were constructed in 1924-25 at a cost of Rs. 3,104. New construction and repairs cost Rs. 5,230 in 1930-31 and Rs. 7,704 in 1931-32. The market building now forms the nerve centre of retail trade in the town.

(iii) **Schools**

Besides the educational institutions provided by Government, the Municipality started a Lower Primary School in the year 1934. It was named Sriram Chandra Bidyalaya. Primary education is now free. The Municipality has also a Middle English School and a High School of its own started in 1957.

(ix) **Other Amenities**

The Municipality maintains two public gardens, one at the centre of the town on the bank of Badapokhari with a covered shelter and several cemented benches. The other is located near the Stadium with provision for children to play.

(x) **Burial Ground**

The Municipality maintains a burial ground in the town and a cremation ground called Swargadwar near Baruni-spring; the cremation ground is enclosed by a masonry wall. The practice of erecting inscribed memorial stones may in course of time congest the enclosed space.

(xi) **Communication**

The Municipality maintains about 32 miles of road which are motorable throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 27,235 was spent for the improvement and maintenance of these roads in 1964-65.

206. Notified Area Council—Rairangpur

^oThis Notified Area Council was constituted on the 8th April 1960. The area it covers consists of 8 villages including the commercial town of Rairangpur. The population of the N. A. C. is 8,112 and the number of holdings is 1,393. It is divided into 14 wards with one Councillor for each ward besides a reserved seat in ward No. 1. All the members are elected. The Subdivisional Officer, Rairangpur is the *ex officio* Chairman. The office is looked after by a part-time Executive Officer.

The sources of income are taxes and fees derived from holdings, lighting, carts, carriages, dangerous and offensive trade and markets, fisheries, pounds and slaughter houses. The N. A. C. gets grants and loans every year from Government.

The annual income, expenditure and Government grants and loans received during 1960-61 to 1964-65 are given in the table below.

Year	Income (In rupees)	Expendi- ture (In rupees)	Govern- ment grants (In rupees)	Govern- ment loan (In rupees)
1960-61 ..	6,122	3,008	2,088	..
1961-62 ..	25,902	11,073	17,908	..
1962-63 ..	41,722	31,796	25,027	2,000
1963-64 ..	60,759	48,660	30,744	..
1964-65 ..	62,216	35,232	21,962	10,000

207. Grama Panchayats

(i) The Orissa Grama Panchayats Act, 1948 has been repealed by the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act, 1964. In the year 1950-51, 36 Grama Panchayats were formed including 7 Adalati Panchayats. In 1953-54 the entire district excepting Baripada Municipality was covered under Panchayat administration and 158 Grama Panchayats were formed which started functioning from the 1st April 1954. Subsequently, the two Panchayat areas of Pokharia in Baripada subdivision and Kuamara in Kaptipada subdivision were split up and 4 Panchayats were formed, namely Pokharia, Pokharigadia, Kuamara and Sainkula. Thus the district has been divided into 160 Panchayats and all are functioning at present. The maximum area of an existing Grama Panchayat is 50.58 square miles, whereas the minimum area is 6.50 square miles. The maximum population of a Panchayat at present is 15,370, whereas minimum population is 1,813. At present there are 3,155 wards in these 160 Grama Panchayats. Government have now decided to have smaller units with population coverage ranging from 2,500 to 6,000 and limiting area to 20 square miles. Under this principle it has been proposed to divide the district into 255 Grama Panchayats.

(ii) The Present set up

The Panchayat administration is under the overall control of the Collector of the district. Under him there is a District Panchayat

Officer, 4 Assistant District Panchayat Officers and a number of Panchayat Extension Officers in the Community Development Blocks. Every Grama Panchayat maintains a Secretary from its own fund supplemented by subsidy from Government.

(iii) Constitution of Grama Panchayats

The Act envisages that there shall be for every Grama Sasan a Grama Panchayat which shall be the executive authority of the Grama Sasan. For the purpose of constituting a Grama Panchayat the entire area is divided into wards, but the number of wards is limited between 11 and 52. On the basis of electoral rolls of the Assembly constituency elections are held for members representing the ward. Under the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948, the Sarpanch and the Naib-Sarpanch were being elected by the Members of the Grama Panchayat, but the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, envisages that the Sarpanch shall be directly elected. The Grama Panchayat is to be composed of the following members:—

- (1) The Sarpanch directly elected by the electors.
- (2) A Naib-Sarpanch elected from among the members.
- (3) A member is to be elected from each of the wards by the persons on the electoral roll.

Since these provisions of the new Grama Panchayats Act, 1964 have not come into effect, at present the district consists of 160 Grama Panchayats, the members representing different wards and the Sarpanches and Naib-Sarpanches elected by members.

(iv) Powers and Duties

The elected office bearers of the Grama Panchayat exercise their powers and perform their duties in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act. Their functions can be broadly divided into two categories, obligatory and discretionary. The obligatory functions come mainly under the category of village sanitation, water-supply, improvement of public streets, removal of unauthorised obstruction and encroachment in public streets, registration of births, deaths and marriages, maintenance and protection of public properties transferred to the Grama Panchayats, establishment and management of common grazing grounds, regulation and control of movement of cattle, supervision and maintenance of village boundary marks and maintenance of village records, regulation of melas, fairs and festivals and improvement of agriculture. The discretionary functions mainly relate to planting of trees in the public streets, regulation and maintenance

of village forest, regulation and maintenance of slaughter house, development of co-operation and promotion of co-operative stores, relief from famine and other calamity, establishment and maintenance of public reading rooms and libraries, organisation of fire service, maternity and child welfare, opening of education centres, etc.

(v) **Financial Resources**

The main sources of income of the Grama Panchayats are Panchayat tax, Licence fees from cycle, bullock carts, fee from hats, ferries, mela, and cattle pounds, income from public property transferred to Grama Panchayats, grants from collected cess and grants of various nature such as Kendu leaf grant, motor vehicles grant, grant for maintenance of Secretaries and payment to Chaukidars, sanitation staff and loans for execution of remunerative schemes. The Grama Panchayats have also been entrusted by Government to executive works of simple nature within the monetary limit of Rs. 25,000 and the profits accruing from such works are also appropriated by the Panchayats for their benefit. A statement showing the income of Grama Panchayats for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 is given at the end of this chapter.

(vi) **Panchayat Tax**

In this district all the Grama Panchayats assess and collect Panchayat tax. 93 Grama Panchayats out of 160 have adopted the slab of rates prescribed by Government. The annual demand of Panchayat tax for 1963-64 for the district comes to Rs. 1,52,631. The collection of 1963-64 comes to Rs. 2,01,198 as against Rs. 1,21,047 for 1962-63 and Rs. 82,612 for 1961-62. Three Grama Panchayats collected building tax amounting to Rs. 341 for 1963-64.

(vii) **Achievements of Grama Panchayats**

Communication—The Grama Panchayats have tried for betterment of communication facilities in their respective areas by laying out new roads and repairing old ones. Where public lands are not available they have been able to lay out roads on private lands. The Grama Panchayat headquarters have been linked by village roads constructed out of Grama fund or local contribution either in cash or in the shape of labour.

Irrigation—102 five H. P. pumps and 6 ten H. P. pumps have been supplied to 108 Grama Panchayats of this district and these pumps are being utilised by the cultivators for irrigation purpose by taking them on hire from Panchayat headquarters.

(viii) Administration of Public Properties

Public properties mainly hats, ferry ghats, cattle pounds, orchards, waste land, tanks etc. have been transferred to the Panchayats for administration and for utilisation of all these sources on remunerative schemes. The income of Panchayats is shown in the following statement:

	1962-63	1963-64
	Rs.	Rs.
Hats ..	74,213	83,643
Ferry Ghats ..	5,744	6,963
Cattle pounds ..	20,811	18,033
Markets ..	30,024	50,710
Orchards ..	118	315
Waste lands ..	2,112	1,738

(ix) Kothchas land

Sixteen Grama Panchayats have got 888 acres of Kothchas lands. These Kothchas lands which were under the Revenue Department have been transferred to 16 Grama Panchayats from 1st April 1955. These lands are given out on Sanja basis.

(x) Pisciculture

Pisciculture is a good source of income of Grama Panchayats who take up the scheme in the tanks transferred to their control. The income derived by the Grama Panchayats is as follows:

	Rs.
1962-63 ..	82,296
1963-64 ..	67,967

(xi) Execution of Development Works

Grama Panchayats are encouraged to take up small development works within their jurisdiction for supplementing Panchayat income. The works are entrusted to the Ward-members and under rules the profit accrued is to be deposited in the Panchayat fund. Grama Panchayats in this district have taken works worth Rs. 37,06,626. Out of this, work worth Rs. 1,73,437 have been completed. Grama Panchayats themselves invested Rs. 3,65,265 of their internal sources for execution of works during 1964-65.

(xii) Graingola Scheme

242 Graingolas have been sanctioned in this district of which 111 belong to Grama Panchayat Department. 74 belong to Tribal & Rural

Welfare Department and 57 to Community Development Department. In these graingolas paddy collected from loanees are stored and again loaned out during lean months.

(xiii) Village Volunteer Force

2,177 units for men and 827 units for women functioned in this district during 1963-64 with a strength of 1,32,366 and 62,303 members and contributed voluntary labour of 1,97,312 and 60,747 man-days respectively. Half-yearly programme was approved for 2,031 units by the concerned Grama Panchayats.

208. Panchayat Samitis

There are altogether 26 Panchayat Samitis. The Panchayat Samitis constitute the Second Executive tier of Panchayati Raj hierarchy and are responsible for execution of development works in the Block area. They also manage and control the Primary schools which have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. They have the power to sanction the annual budget of the Grama Panchayats under their control.

209. Zilla Parishad

(i) The Zilla Parishad started functioning with effect from the 26th January 1961. It consists of 31 official members and 30 non-official members including one lady member, one Scheduled Caste and 8 Scheduled Tribe members. The Parishad has constituted 6 Standing Committees for the efficient discharge of its functions.

(ii) Powers and Duties of Parishad

The primary function of Zilla Parishad is to advise Government in all matters relating to all development schemes which are under administrative control of Government. The specific functions of Zilla Parishad are as follows:—

- (1) To examine and approve the budgets of the Samitis in the district.
- (2) To distribute funds allotted to the Parishad by Central or State Government among the Samitis.
- (3) To co-ordinate and consolidate the plans prepared in respect of Blocks and to prepare plans for the entire district.
- (4) To advise Government on the allocation of work among Grama Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis.
- (5) To borrow money and grant loans, subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed with the previous approval of Government.

- (6) To manage such trusts and endowments and other institutions as may be entrusted to them under any law in force or under orders of Government.
- (7) To advise Government on all matters relating to all development schemes which are under the administrative control of Government.

(iii) **Financial Resources**

The Zilla Parishad depends upon Government for funds. The amounts allotted are distributed amongst various Panchayat Samitis. Total amount allotted to the Parishad during 1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below:

		Rs.
1961-62	..	11,09,428
1962-63	..	11,36,636
1963-64	..	10,14,926
1964-65	..	11,27,650

Income of Panchayats

Source of Income	1960-61	1961-62
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grants to Grama Panchayats for pay and dearness allowance of Chaukidars.	2,61,162	3,16,125
2. Grants to Panchayats for dearness allowance of Sanitation staff.	7,872	7,632
3. Subsidy to Grama Panchayats for appointment of Panchayat Secretaries.	35,716	41,763
4. Kendu leaf grant. ..	6,537	Nil
5. Grants for construction of Graingolas.	49,464	26,000
6. Grants and loan for Pisciculture.	9,000	43,000

1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
7. Loans for other remunerative schemes.	Nil	1,250
8. Income from cess, taxes, tolls and fees which the Panchayats are authorised to impose—		
(a) Panchayat tax ..	68,439	76,424
(b) Profession taxes and others.	4,263	4,299
(c) Income from fees including cattle and cycle registration licenses.	22,028	16,899
9. Income from other tax sources, such as various properties like market, cattle pound, orchard, village forest, etc.	1,97,239	1,67,570

APPENDIX

List of Grama Panchayats in the district

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
BARIPADA SUBDIVISION		
1	Rasgovindapur Sadar	5,044
2	Deosul	3,416
3	Amarda	4,491
4	Jhatiara	4,260
5	Nakichua	5,436
6	Badampur	3,883
7	Chatna	5,929
8	Totapada	4,376
9	Naljaga	5,117
10	Bangiriposi	5,973
11	Nischinta	3,438
12	Kusumbandh	4,218
13	Samsundarpur	3,380
14	Pathuri	5,966
15	Kumbharmundakanta	4,013
16	Chandanpur	5,358
17	Dhobinisul	2,985
18	Bhuasuni	3,733
19	Budhikhamari	5,242
20	Brahmangaon	5,133
21	Rajaluka	4,054
22	Umadeipur	4,931
23	Joka	5,011
24	Pokharidiha	3,756
25	Pokharia	5,043

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
26	Murunia	5,567
27	Saraskana	4,851
28	Sirsa	5,972
29	Bhurusuni	3,420
30	Jalda	5,318
31	Kuliana	5,042
32	Parulia	5,010
33	Chandua	5,486
34	Nodhana	5,433
35	Patihinja	3,422
36	Kubauda	3,556
37	Ketunimari	3,210
38	Kuchai	5,843
39	Dumurudiha	5,575
40	Deuli	5,487
41	Bad Bhalia	4,648
42	Baghada	4,677
43	Ufalgadia	3,497
44	Kujudihi	4,985
45	Kostha	5,436
46	Kantisahi	5,672
47	Anlakuda	4,660
48	Fania	3,352
49	Chuhat	3,853
50	Sripadganj	4,309
51	Bankisole	4,608
52	Rajabasa	4,834
53	Sankhabhanga	4,106
54	Badjode	5,283

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
55	Hatikot	5,380
56	Suhagpur	4,401
57	Sankerko	4,555
58	Gudialbandha	4,506
59	Jadunathpur	4,524
60	Khanua	4,483
61	Bireswarpur	5,126
62	Pratappur	4,062
63	Sialghati	5,131
64	Kochilakhunta	4,492
65	Badasahi	5,831
66	Madhupur	5,689
67	Durgapur	5,720
68	Patisari	5,161
69	Managovindapur	5,148
70	Chandanpur	5,437
71	Kendudiha	5,188
72	Bansbilla	4,312
73	Paikbasa	5,301
74	Bhaluki	5,365
75	Balidiha	5,973
76	Rangamatia	5,357
77	Samakhunta	5,891
78	Kendua	4,844
79	Chitrada	5,209
80	Muruda	5,609
81	Barkand	4,132
82	Palasmunduli	4,397
83	Gadigaon	5,582

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
84	Dantiamuha	4,691
85	Bhaliadiha	4,647
86	Nuajhalia	3,842
87	Kohi (Gadia)	5,752
88	Gholmuhan	4,253
89	Chadheigaon	2,607
90	Betnoti	4,037
91	Merda	5,413
92	Anla	5,280
93	Sathilo	4,660
94	Patalipura	5,935
95	Purunia	3,298
96	Baisinga	4,587
97	Raghupur	5,680
98	Gad-Deulia	5,622
99	Agiria	5,795
100	Purinda	5,317
101	Dahikoti	4,365
102	Santra	3,914

BAMANGHATY SUBDIVISION

1	Bhalubasa	3,368
2	Purunapani	4,478
3	Sanpakhana	5,782
4	Kulaisila	5,455
5	Badamouda	5,652
6	Guhaldangiri	4,207
7	Sudarsanpur	4,073
8	Gorumahisani	4,213

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
9	Halda	3,264
10	Tiring	5,637
11	Sanbhunnu	5,703
12	Baddalima	5,843
13	Pandupani	5,766
14	Nupung	5,684
15	Gidighaty	4,660
16	Badpalsa	4,665
17	Gambharia	5,331
18	Anlajori	5,921
19	Jharadihi	4,805
20	Bhitaramda	5,177
21	Jashipur	4,057
22	Bahalda	5,531
23	Soso	4,706
24	Kanki	4,982
25	Jamda	5,231
26	Tarana	4,796
27	Pasna	5,698
28	Baddhundu	5,582
29	Jarikai	3,385
30	Matiali	5,799
31	Talagaon	4,600
32	Talapati	5,007
33	Jhipabundh	5,655
34	Dhangdimuta	4,557
35	Jarda	5,691
36	Talakhapokhari	3,718
37	Badra	5,585

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
38	Uperbeda	.. 4,167
39	Jaypur	.. 5,728
40	Mayurdarh	.. 5,732
41	Chuapani	.. 4,309
42	Kusumi	.. 5,317
43	Bada-Manda	.. 5,906
44	Bankikala	.. 5,787
45	Bisai	.. 5,434
46	Khadambeda	.. 3,058
47	Bautibeda	.. 4,187
48	Luhakani	.. 5,397
49	Asana	.. 5,097
50	Sanpurunapani	.. 5,716
51	Sargoda	.. 4,638
52	Bijatata	.. 5,782
53	Raihari	.. 5,455
54	Banakati	.. 5,623
55	Luhasila	.. 5,504
56	Khanta	.. 5,194
57	Badjharan	.. 4,232

PANCHPIR SUBDIVISION

1	Thakurmunda	.. 3,224
2	Digdhar (Nuasahi)	.. 2,870
3	Kishdiha	.. 2,788
4	Champajhar	.. 2,876
5	Javak	.. 3,207
6	Mahuldiha	.. 2,816
7	Satkosia	.. 2,005
8	Salchua	.. 2,171

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
9	Bharandiha	2,670
10	Talpada	2,827
11	Padibeda	2,757
12	Khandbandh	2,885
13	Kenduĵiani	3,391
14	Hatigoda	2,625
15	Sukruli	5,414
16	Teranti	4,939
17	Chaturanjali	4,492
18	Arjunbilla	4,116
19	Jamunti	4,613
20	Haladia	5,041
21	Galusahi	4,717
22	Ghagarbeda	5,059
23	Narsanda	4,401
24	Bhanjakkia	5,852
25	Godapalsa	5,921
26	Budamara	3,857
27	Panpataria	3,463
28	Raruan	4,130
29	Angarpada	2,690
30	Baidyanath	4,322
31	Karanjia	5,840
32	Rasantolla	4,771
33	Batpalsa	5,913
34	Badagan	4,780
35	Patbil	3,756
36	Kuliposi	4,413
37	Bala	5,198

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
38	Dari	4,825
39	Dudhiani	2,067
40	Kerkera	5,068
41	Baddeuli	5,557
42	Bhalughat-Chitraposi	3,995
43	Jashipur	5,839
44	Mudi	4,627
45	Matiagarh	3,539
46	Ektali	3,515
47	Rugudi	4,355
48	Pantha	4,895
49	Podagada	4,157
50	Dhalabani	2,502
51	Baunsanali	4,860
52	Jamkeshar	5,424
53	Chakidi	4,098
54	Astakpuanr	2,422
55	Gudgudia	2,316

KAPTIPADA SUBDIVISION

1	Lakshmansahi	4,580
2	Basipitha	4,037
3	Banagara	4,395
4	Bapfeni	3,760
5	Badpathra	3,198
6	Bahanada	4,547
7	Karkachia	3,797
8	Gadigaon	3,525
9	Brundaban chandrapur	5,585
10	Sankhuntha	5,186

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
11	Ranibandh	5,905
12	Pasuda	5,124
13	Baradihi	2,484
14	Sainkula	4,866
15	Kuamara	5,405
16	Silaghati	3,206
17	Jaypur	4,383
18	Kusalda	5,979
19	Kaptipada	5,164
20	Jambani	3,323
21	Bad-bisole	5,079
22	Nududiha	4,389
23	Jayantipata samil Jamdiha	5,591
24	Kulialam	3,147
25	Badkhaladi	5,047
26	Salchua	3,717
27	Padmapokhari, Headquarters at Dulipada	3,309
28	Sarat	4,006
29	Kalamgadia	2,399
30	Saradiha	2,665
31	Labanyadeipur	3,335
32	Pedagadi	3,306
33	Bahubandh	4,020
34	Udala	4,827
35	Patasanipur	4,978
36	Kundabai	5,590
37	Sridamchandrapur	3,516
38	Khaladi	4,345
39	Kuchiladiha	4,532
40	Badasingaria	4,025
41	Radho	4,280