

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

EARLY HISTORY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT

Before passing of the famous Resolution of Lord Ripon on Local Self-Government on 18th May, 1882 the Municipalities of Kendraparha, Jajpur and Cuttack were established under the Bengal Act VI of 1868. The Municipality of Kendraparha, the oldest urban local body of the district, came into being on 10th March, 1869 followed by the Jajpur Municipality which was established on 1st April of the same year. Due to the great Orissa famine of 1866, the establishment of the Cuttack Municipality at Cuttack, the premier city and the capital of the Orissa Division, was delayed till 4th July, 1876. According to Act of 1876, passed by the Bengal Council, only Cuttack was classified as the first class Municipality of the district in 1889-90. In the beginning all the commissioners of the local bodies were nominated by the Government.

The Resolution of Lord Ripon made the Local Self-Government more systematic and broad-based. With exception of a few municipalities, which were considered backward, this resolution afforded opportunity for election of chairman and vice-chairman and representatives for the first time. The resolution reduced the number of official members to 1/3rd of the total commissioners. According to this Resolution, Cuttack Municipality got the privilege of election. But the Kendraparha and Jajpur local bodies continued to be managed by the nominated commissioners.

Before Ripon's Resolution, local bodies were established in urban areas only. The Resolution extended the benefit also to rural people with a view to training them in the art of self-Government. The Local Self-Government Act III of 1885 of the Bengal Council made provisions for establishment of a three-tier system of local self-government under its jurisdiction, namely a District Board in each district, a Local Board in each division and Union Committees at village level. The Act was extended to the district of Cuttack on 1st April, 1887 by an order of the Government, dated 29th March, 1887 and creation of the District Board for the district was notified on 9th August, 1887.

Three Local Boards were established at Cuttack Sadar, Jajpur and Kendraparha along with the District Board in 1887. Initially the areas of these Local Boards were: Cuttack Sadar- 1,519 sq.km., Jajpur- 1,099 sq.km. and Kendraparha-1,000 sq.km., and number of members fixed for these Local Boards were 15, 12 and 12 respectively. The

Cuttack Sadar Local Board elected 4 members to the District Board whereas Jajpur and Kendraparha each elected 3 members. According to the provisions of the Act III of 1885 of the Bengal Council there was more official control on the constitution and activities of the District Boards and Local Boards. All the members of these Board were nominated including the chairman. After separation of Bihar and Orissa from Bengal, for the first time, the Bihar and Orissa Local Self-Government Act of 1922 provided for elective system to all the self-governing institutions of the districts including Local Boards, Union Boards and Union Committees. The official control over the Boards was curtailed. This epoch-making bill in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council was introduced by a great leader of Orissa, Madhusudan Das who was then the Minister for Local Self-Government.

Another progressive Act of the year 1922, the Bihar and Orissa Village Administration Act III, provided for creation of Union Boards. The boards were placed in between the Local Boards and Union Committees. The area of operation was more than that of the Union Committees. Accordingly, four Union Boards, viz., Banki, Garapur (Kendraparha), Jagatsinghapur and Baruan-Santarapur were formed in the district between July 1925 to November 1925. The Union Committees of Banki and Garapur were merged with the respective Union Boards. The Union Board of Jagatsinghapur was created with some villages of the Jagatsinghapur Union Committee.

No Union Committee, the lowest units of the self-governing institutions in the village level as provided under the Act III of 1885 of the Bengal Council, was established simultaneously with that of the District Board and Local Boards in the district. However, in June 1912 the Jagatsinghapur Union Committee was formed with an area of 8 sq. miles and 13,322 population, followed by the Garapur Union Committee in January 1916 with an area of 2 sq. miles and 5,000 population, the Banki Union Committee in January 1919 with an area of 10.5 sq. miles and 11,542 population and the Rajkanika Union Committee in April 1919 with an area of 7.3 sq. miles and 5,000 population. All Union Committees except Garapur had each 9 members, Garapur Union Committee had 8 members. Out of the four Union Committees, Banki and Garapur were converted into Union Boards during the period 1925-26, Jagatsinghapur Union Committee was replaced by Jagatsinghapur Union Board in January 1930 and the Rajkanika Union Committee was abolished in June 1930 due to poor performance.

Outside Municipal areas, local affairs such as education, sanitation, medical relief, roads, ponds and ferries were managed by the District Board, which had jurisdiction over the whole district, by the subordinate Local Boards, which were constituted for each subdivision, and by the four Union Boards of Banki, Kendraparha, Jagatsinghapur No.I and Jagatsinghapur No.II.

District Board

During early thirties, the District Board of Cuttack consisted of 40 members, 30 being elected and 10 nominated by Government, of whom 3 were officials and 7 non-officials. The term of office of each member was for three years in the beginning, but subsequently increased to five years. The office bearers were Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The principal sources of income of the Board were the local cess and Government grants for specific purposes. Local cess was being levied at the rate of half-an-anna (Re. 0'03) per rupee of rent from each tenant and half-an-anna per rupee on the annual value of his estate from each landlord. A substantial portion of the income of the Board was spent on education. This local body maintained altogether 143 miles (299 km.) of metalled roads and 420 miles (672 km.) of unmetalled roads, besides 416 miles (666 km.) of village roads. There were 2 middle English schools, 1 middle Vernacular school, 65 upper primary schools, 154 lower primary schools under this Board. This apart, the Board also aided 27 middle English schools, 73 upper primary schools and 1,403 lower primary schools. The Board also maintained 20 dispensaries, a number of ponds and ferries.

Local Board

The Local Boards of Cuttack Sadar, Kendraparha and Jajpur were subordinate to the Cuttack District Board. The jurisdiction of each Local Board corresponded to the subdivisinal charge of the same name. The District Board exercised full authority over the Local Boards in the matters of application and expenditure of funds, execution of works and repairs, administration of all matters placed under its control and conduct of proceedings. The Local Boards consisted of the members elected to the District Board by the electorate of the area over which the local board exercised jurisdiction, and such additional members, not exceeding one-third of the elected members as directed by the local Government. These latter were nominated by the District Board. There were Chairman and Vice-Chairman who constituted the chief office bearers. The term of the members was 5 years.

*Local Self-Government in British Orissa, Kartik Chandra Rout, 1989, p. 35.

The Local Boards were receiving allotments from the funds of the District Board and were entrusted with the maintenance of village roads, the administration of primary education and village sanitation, the upkeep of pond and the charges of minor works of water supply.

The Government took over the administration of the District Board and the Local Boards on the 1st January, 1934 after which they ceased to be representative bodies. Special Officers under the administrative control of the District Collector were appointed to manage these local bodies.

Union Boards

The Union Boards were the smallest units of village administration. The four Union Boards of the district, viz., Banki, Garapur (Kendraparha), Jagatsinghapur I and Jagatsinghapur II had jurisdiction over certain villages or groups of villages where urban conditions were beginning to develop. The members were all elected, the basis of the franchise being the payment of Chowkidari tax. They were required to look after sanitation, water supplies, roads and schools within their area. Even though they had powers to local taxation, none had used them. These Union Boards were headed by the Union President. The Presidents were controlling the Chowkidars and played an important role in settling petty village disputes in their respective areas.

MUNICIPALITIES AND NOTIFIED AREA COUNCILS

At present, the district has 4 Municipalities at Cuttack, Kendraparha, Jajpur and Chaudwar, apart from six Notified Area Councils at Jajpur Road, Banki, Jagatsinghapur, Athagarh, Paradeep and Pattamundai. As mentioned earlier, the first three Municipalities were old urban local bodies of the district. The Municipality of Chaudwar and the six Notified Area Councils were constituted under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. The oldest of these urban local bodies is the Kendraparha Municipality and the youngest is the Pattamundai Notified Area Council.

Cuttack Municipality

Cuttack is the third oldest Municipality of British Orissa. Before it became a Municipality in 1876, a Town Committee consisting of 12 native and 7 European members was looking into the affairs of the town. In the beginning, the area of the Municipality was 4.3 sq. miles (11.13 sq. km.) and its population according to 1881 Census was 42,656 souls. During 1885-86, there were 4,275 rate-payers in this local body. Its area gradually increased so as to reach its dimension to 20 sq. miles (51.80 sq. km.) during

the year 1934-35. The cantonment area which was looked after by the military authorities was included within the limit of this Municipality by a notification, dated 17th October, 1906 in the Calcutta Gazette. Initially, 2/3rd of the members were elected and the rest were nominated by the Governor. The District Magistrate, Cuttack was the Chairman of this local body. The total number of commissioners was fixed at 18 when the election for the municipal commissioners was held on 17th December, 1884. The Municipality was divided into 9 wards in the first election, out of which six wards had provision each to elect one commissioner only whereas the rest three elected two commissioners each. Till 1911, the total number of councillors remained 18. When the cantonment area was included there was an increase of population and increase of wards from 18 to 21. Only the rate-payers were eligible to elect the councillors.

During early thirties the municipal board consisted of 30 members of whom 24 were elected, 4 *ex-officio* and two nominated non-official members. The area within municipal limit was approximately 20 sq. miles (51.80 sq. km.) and number of rate-payers was 9,205 or 14.1 per cent of the population. The annual income was about Rs. 1,35,000/- of which in 1930-31, Rs. 52,000/- was derived from the tax on holdings and Rs. 44,000/- from the latrine tax. Miscellaneous taxes brought in Rs. 16, 000/-, taxes on hackney carriages and motor vehicles, Rs. 8,000/- and Rs. 9,000/- was received from Government in shape of grants. This local body took up street lighting, conservancy, public works and medical relief. During that period no pipe water was supplied to the town and the population had to obtain water for drinking from tanks, wells, the Mahanadi and Kathjodi rivers. The Municipality maintained 40 miles (54 km.) of metalled road and 25 miles (40 km.) of unmetalled roads, a municipal dispensary with a leper clinic attached, one veterinary hospital, three upper primary and five lower primary schools and one upper primary and two lower primary schools (aided) and nine *maktabs*. Electric lighting was provided in some street by arrangement with the Cuttack Electric Supply Company.

By 1991-92, the area of the Municipality increased to 81.94 sq. km. and its population according to the provisional figures of 1991 Census was 4,02,390. Presently the Municipality has been divided into 30 wards. The Executive Officer, who generally belongs to the Orissa Administrative Service Class I cadre, is responsible for the general administration of the Municipality and the implementation of the resolutions passed by the municipal council.

The financial resources of this local body are mainly derived from holding tax, lighting tax, water tax, latrine tax, octroi tax, taxes on vehicles and animals, licence fees under section 290 of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 and from cabins, etc., licence fees and fees collected from students of Municipal-managed secondary schools, income from leasing out municipal property, stall rent, sale proceeds of municipal properties by auction, house rent from municipal buildings and market shop rooms, fees from slaughter houses, rent on tools and plants, interest on investment and other fees. Besides, the local body receives loans and grants from the Government. The statement given below shows year-wise income and expenditure of the Municipality from 1989-90 to 1990-91.

Year	Income	Expenditure
1989-90	Rs. 7,49,66,722.00	Rs. 7,60,52,446.00
1990-91	Rs. 7,10,49,660.00	Rs. 6,89,21,007.00

Till 1991-92, this Municipality maintained 321 kilometres of road out of which 241 kilometres are black topped, 27 kilometres metalled, 30 kilometres earthen, 8 kilometres unmetalled and 15 kilometres cement concrete. It spent Rs. 70,00,000/- for the maintenance of these roads. The local body manages 73 schools including 5 high schools, 2 upgraded middle English, 2 middle English and 64 primary schools. It also maintained 23 parks and 6 hospitals and one Kalyan Mandap. It provided 7,882 street lights which included 4,123 bar lights, 295 mercury points, 1,463 sodium vapour, 14 halogene points and 1,987 ordinary light points. About 516 kilometres of drains were being maintained by this local body. It also looks after the conservancy and public health of the city. Since 1st June, 1984 one electric cremator, first of its kind in the state, has been installed at Khannagar crematorium in the city by the Municipality. The total number of persons employed by this urban local body was 2,856 in 1990-91 which included 1,285 conservancy staff.

It has framed two special bye-laws, namely the Octroi Bye-law and the Slaughter House Bye-law which have been approved by the Government.

Kendraparha Municipality

Kendraparha Municipality, the oldest urban local body of the British Orissa, was constituted on 10th March, 1869. Its area in 1903 was 2.5 sq. miles (6.47 sq. km.). It had a population of 15,719 out of which 3,408 were rate-payers in 1885-86. The first election for this municipality was held on 1st July, 1911 to elect 9 commissioners from 9 wards. This

apart 4 commissioners were nominated by the Government. The elective system was given effect from 1st April, 1912. During early thirties, this local body had a board consisting of 10 commissioners of whom 8 were elected and 2 were nominated officials. There were 2,946 rate-payers out of a population of 12,626. The incidence of taxation in 1930-31 was Rs. 1-0-3 (Rs. 1-02) per head of population. The annual income was near about Rs. 13,000/- of which Rs. 6,700/- was derived from tax on persons and Rs. 5,000/- from the latrine tax. It maintained a dispensary and 7 miles (11 km.) of metalled road. At present, the Municipality covers a total area of 10-88 sq. km. and according to the Census of 1991, its population was 35,009 (provisional).

The local body, besides Government grants, collects revenue mainly from holding tax, latrine tax, lighting tax, water tax and octroi. It also earns in the shape of licence fees from vehicles and animals, slaughter houses, markets, cabins, etc. The Executive Officer, who normally belongs to the Orissa Administrative Service, is responsible for the day-to-day administration and execution of the resolutions passed by the municipal council.

The statement given below indicates the income and expenditure of the local body from 1989-90 to 1990-91.

Year	Income	Expenditure
1989-90	Rs. 48,67,798-00	Rs. 38,19,624-00
1990-91	Rs 60,16,092-00	Rs. 51,04,246-00

This Municipality maintains 131 km. of roads which include 11 km. black-topped, 70 km. metal, 30 km. earthen and 4 cement concrete roads. It also provides about 600 light points and 152 street water pipe stands in different parts of the town. Besides, 14 primary schools and 6-03 km. pucca drains are maintained by this local body. Total staff strength is 179 of which the number of conservancy staff is 69. There are six employees engaged to look after public health and sanitation of the town.

Jajpur Municipality

The Jajpur Municipality, the second oldest urban local body of the then Orissa Division, came into being on 1st April, 1869. It was managed by a nominated body of commissioners with the Subdivisional Officer as the Chairman. In 1884, the number of commissioners appointed for this local body was 12. This was a mufassil Municipality and considered to be a backward one. During 1884-85 the population of the Municipality was 11,233 and number of rate-payers

was 1,719. Till 1903, the geographical limit of this local body was 2 sq. miles (5.18 sq. km.). During 1903, the town, as described by the then Chairman of the Municipality and the Subdivisional Officer of Jajpur, was covered with a great deal of wild and rank vegetables almost every part. The population was not thick all over the town. There were blocks of houses and huts at intervals of vast extent of wasteland and paddy fields and also marshes. There were only two short metalled roads, and large number of Kutchra roads and lanes intersecting the town. A large number of extensive bamboo clumps also kept parts of the town dark. The drains were all Kutchra.

The first election of this local body was held on the 24th May, 1913 to elect 2 commissioners each from the 4 wards of the Municipality. The total number of commissioners, as mentioned earlier, was 12 out of which 4 were appointed by the Government.

During early thirties, the Municipality had a Board of 15 members of whom twelve were elected and three nominated, including two officials. The areas within Municipality limit was 4.5 sq. miles (11.65 sq. km.) and the number of rate payers in 1930-31 was 2,234. This urban local body had an income of about Rs. 14,000/- of which Rs. 5,800/- was derived from the tax on persons, and Rs. 3,400/- from the latrine tax. The Municipality maintained one dispensary, and aided one upper primary and 8 lower primary schools. It was also managing 7 miles (11 km.) of metalled and 19 miles (30 km.) of unmetalled road.

At present, this local body has an area of 11.65 sq. km. having a population of 27,310 (provisional) according to 1991 Census. The Municipality has been divided into 15 wards. The Executive Officer manages the day-to-day administration and executes the resolutions passed by the councillors. Its main sources of income are octroi and holding tax, light tax, water tax, latrine tax, tax on vehicles, rent, licence fees, trade licence fees, fees on educational institutions, market and slaughter houses, etc. It also receives Government grants.

The following table shows the year-wise income and expenditure of the Municipality from 1989-90 to 1990-91.

Year	Income	Expenditure
1989-90	.. Rs. 38,19,393.55	Rs. 32,95,195.00
1990-91	.. Rs. 28,21,485.55	Rs. 24,23,904.00

This local body maintains 52 km. of roads which include black-topped road of 13.25 km., morrum road of 23.25 km., water-bound-macadam road of 6.85 km., cement concrete road of 0.40 km. and earthen road of 8.25 km. It also maintains 2 daily markets, 43 rooms in market complex, 2 slaughter houses and 2 ponds given on lease to private parties. The Municipality has provided 1,020 light points including 250 bar lights and 40 sodium vapour lights. It maintains 16 primary schools, 1 high school and one filaria unit, besides a Town Hall for public meetings and a public library. So far as water supply is concerned, it provides 10 masonry wells, 52 Kutcha wells, 115 tube-wells, besides 179 stand points. Number of employees of the Municipality is 78 which include 7 health and sanitation staff.

A set of bye-laws such as the Octroi Bye-law and the Slaughter House Bye-laws have been framed by the Council and approved by the Government.

Chaudwar Municipality

The fourth Municipality of the district started functioning at Chaudwar on the 4th October, 1958. It covers an area of 33.08 square kilometres and its population (provisional) according to the 1991 Census was 36,883. The Municipality has 15 wards and one Executive Officer manages its administration.

It derives income from different sources like holding tax, lighting tax, latrine tax, water tax, profession tax, toll tax, octroi fees on carts and carriages, fees from offensive and dangerous trades, earning from pisciculture, pounds, etc. Besides, it receives Government grants. It has framed its Octroi Bye-laws. It maintains 79.27 km. of all types of roads, 126 numbers of water tap, 699 street light points, 1 library, 4 parks, 35.5 km. of drains and 36 schools of different categories. The Municipality looks after the public health and sanitation of the town. The number of staff engaged by the local body was 236.

The following table shows the year-wise income and expenditure of this Municipality from 1989-90 to 1990-91.

Year	Income	Expenditure
1989-90	Rs. 56,37,000.00	Rs. 41,62,000.00
1990-91	Rs. 73,98,580.00	Rs. 52,44,232.00

Notified Area Councils

As mentioned elsewhere, there are six Notified Area Councils in the district. The Notified Area Council at Jajpur Road was established on the 12th June, 1961 followed by Banki on the 11th July, 1966,

Jagatsinghapur on the 13th February, 1972; Athagarh on the 21st February, 1973; Paradeep on the 27th September, 1979 and Pattamundai on the 8th December, 1986. The area and population (provisional) of these urban local bodies according to 1991 Census are given below :

	Area (in sq. km.)	Population
1. Jajpur Road ..	12.69	25,504
2. Banki ..	6.22	14,348
3. Jagatsinghapur ..	18.25	25,009
4. Athagarh ..	10.36	13,664
5. Paradeep ..	22.65	48,156
6. Pattamundai ..	N.A.	28,908

Like the Municipalities of the district, the main sources of revenue derived by these Notified Area Councils are from holding tax, latrine tax, light tax, profession tax, taxes on carts and carriages and rent from trade and shop rooms, besides Government grants and loans. Three of the Notified Area Councils, viz., Jajpur Road, Jagatsinghapur and Paradeep also earn from octroi and excepting Pattamundai, all other Notified Area Councils levy water tax. These local bodies look to the public health and sanitation of their respective towns, provide street lights and maintain drains and roads. Piped water is supplied in all the local bodies except Pattamundai. Most of these Notified Area Councils maintain schools, frame their own bye-laws like advertisement bye-laws, etc. Income and expenditure of these local bodies for the last two years ending 1990-91 are as follows :

Name of the Notified Area Council	(in Rs.)			
	Income		Expenditure	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Jajpur Road ..	46,25,000	54,61,000	38,47,000	38,69,000
2. Banki ..	15,55,000	18,00,000	11,69,000	12,30,000
3. Jagatsinghapur	12,03,000	N. A.	10,56,000	N. A.
4. Athagarh ..	14,56,000	21,86,000	8,22,000	9,41,000
5. Paradeep ..	70,93,000	81,13,000	28,67,000	18,48,000
6. Pattamundai ..	4,53,000	17,01,000	1,76,000	7,95,000

The day-to-day administration is looked after by the Executive Officer in each of the Notified Area Councils.

ELECTIONS

It is earlier mentioned that election system was first introduced in the Cuttack Municipality in 1884. As Kendraparha and Jajpur Municipalities were considered backward, election for Kendraparha was delayed till 1911 and for Jajpur till 1913. In the beginning only male rate-payers were eligible to vote for the two-third of the Councillors. The rest one-third were nominated by the Government.

The District Magistrate or the Subdivisional Officer (present Sub-Collector) was the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Municipality. But the Vice-Chairman was elected from among the Councillors. The Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922, the brainchild of Utkal Gaurav late Madhu Sudan Das, the then Minister of Local Self-Government of Bihar and Orissa, brought a sea change in the municipal system of the province. When it came into force throughout Bihar and Orissa, the voters' qualification was relaxed and sex disqualification of voters was abolished. The Act decreased the proportion of elected commissioners from 2/3rd to 4/5th. The Act also empowered all Municipalities to elect their own non-official Chairmen. Government officers were debarred to hold the post of Chairman and also prohibited to cast votes on the election of Chairman.

After Independence, the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 was extended to all the urban local bodies of the state. As per the provisions of the Act, elections have been held from time to time in these local bodies on the basis of adult franchise to elect the Councillors. So also either for incompetence in performing the duties or for exceeding or abusing the power these local bodies have been superseded off and on. For example, between 1946 to 1973, Cuttack Municipality was superseded not less than 17 times for a total period of about 18 years. Before the Municipal election of 1979, the Chairman was elected from among the Councillors. In this election provision was made for direct election of Chairman by the voters. But in 1980, the practice of indirect election of Chairman was again restored. The last election for all the local bodies except Paradeep was held on the 20th February, 1992. In this election it was decided to give adequate representation to the weaker section of the society and bring the women to the main stream. In March 1990, Government decided to hold elections amending the provisions of the Municipal law suitably with the above objective. The most important legal changes brought about in the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 were (a) to hold direct election to the post of a Chairman of Municipality or a Notified Area Council on a political party symbol basis against whom no-confidence motion

can be brought within two years from election and even after that period only once, a no-confidence motion can be brought during the tenure of five years, (b) number of seats (wards) reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be in proportion to their population to the total population of the town, (c) one-third of the total seats (wards) has to be reserved for women and (d) there would be two Vice-Chairmen of whom one would be reserved for woman.

In this election Cuttack Municipality was divided into 30 wards out of which 9 were reserved for women, one for Scheduled Caste women and two for Scheduled Caste candidates. Kendraparha Municipality was divided into 20 wards out of which six were reserved for women (general), one for Scheduled Caste women and one for Scheduled Caste candidate. Jajpur Municipality was divided into 15 wards out of which four were reserved for women (general), one for Scheduled Caste woman and one for a Scheduled Caste candidate. Chaudwar Municipality was divided into 16 wards out of which 5 were reserved for women (general) and one for Scheduled Caste candidate.

In the Notified Area Council of Jajpur Road, there were 22 wards out of which 5 were reserved for women (general), one for Scheduled Caste woman, one for Scheduled Tribe woman, two each for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Banki Notified Area Council was divided into 17 wards out of which six were reserved for women (general), and one for Scheduled Caste candidate. There were 14 wards in Athagarh Notified Area Council including 4 reserved for women (general), one for Scheduled Caste woman and one for Scheduled Caste candidate. Jagatsinghapur Notified Area Council was divided into 19 wards which included 5 for women (general), one for Scheduled Caste woman and two for Scheduled Caste candidates and Pattamundai Notified Area Council had 20 wards including 5 for women (general), two for Scheduled Caste women and three for Scheduled Caste candidates.

There was no election for Paradeep Notified Area Council and it continued to be managed by a nominated board of Councillors.

On the whole, out of 173 seats, 49 were reserved for women (general), 8 seats for Scheduled Caste women, one seat for Scheduled Tribe woman, 14 seats for Scheduled Caste candidates and two seats for Scheduled Tribe candidates. No election in one ward of the Jajpur Municipality could be held due to non-filing of nomination. Total number of voters of these local bodies was 4,24,917 out of which

2,41,824 exercised their franchise in this election. For the first time election was held on political party basis. The number of elected Councillors with their party position in different Municipalities and Notified Area Councils in the district was Janata—92, Congress—56, B.J.P.—4, C.P.I.—1, C.P.I. (M)—1 and Independent—18.

Out of 9 elected Chairmen, six belonged to Janata Party, one to Congress and two were Independents.

Again in accordance with the mandatory provision of the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992, some major changes were effected in the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 by the Orissa Municipal Amendment Act 11 of 1994 under which the Chairman and Vice-Chairman (now renamed as Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson respectively) shall be elected by the Councillors of Municipality/Notified Area Council Committee from among the elected Councillors of the Municipality/N. A. C., as the case may be. It has also been provided that the offices of one of the two posts of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson shall be reserved for a woman. Further, seats for Councillors shall be reserved for backward classes of citizens, besides reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to the number of their population in the urban area from wards to be fixed by rotation, and one-third of such seats from among each category shall be reserved for women candidates. The Amendment Act also provides that the Finance Commission constituted by the Governor under Article 243-I of the Constitution (Seventy-third) Amendment Act, 1992, like the Finance Commission of India, shall review the financial position of the Municipalities and make recommendations to the Governor as to

- (a) the principles which should govern
 - (i) the distribution between the State and the Municipalities of the net proceeds of taxes, etc. leviable by the state which may be divided between them and the allocation between the Municipalities of their respective shares in such taxes, etc.
 - (ii) the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to or appropriated by the Municipalities.
 - (iii) the grants-in-aid to the Municipalities from the consolidated Fund of the State
- (b) measures needed to improve their financial position
- (c) any other matter referred to it by the Governor in the interest of sound finance of the Municipality.

This Finance Commission shall also discharge similar functions with regard to financial condition of the Panchayats and other local bodies like Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads.

The Amendment Act also provides for appointment of an Election Commission to be appointed by the Governor under Article 243-K of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 to conduct, control, direct and oversee the election of all local bodies in the State including Municipalities, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats as in the case of Election Commission of the Government of India. So far as Orissa is concerned, no Finance Commission has yet been constituted, but the Governor has already appointed a State Election Commissioner for conducting election to all local bodies in the state.

The powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities have also been expanded under Article 243-W of the Constitution including those in relation to matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution.

TOWN PLANNING

Master plans have been prepared and enforced for the development of towns of Cuttack, Chaudwar, Paradeep, Jajpur Road, Jagat-singhapur, Banki, Jajpur and Athagarh under provisions of the Orissa Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act, 1956. In the beginning the master plan for Cuttack town was prepared by the Cuttack Town Planning Unit vide notification No. 10462-L.S.G., dated the 30th December, 1960. To enforce the provision of master plan the Greater Cuttack Regional Improvement Trust was constituted with effect from the 19th June, 1963. The said Trust published the final master plan of Cuttack town on the 20th June, 1967. The Orissa Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act was extended to Chaudwar master plan area vide notification No. 10462-L.S.G., dated the 30th December, 1960 and No. 9102-U.D., dated the 1st May, 1970. Master plan of Chaudwar was published in notification No. 3576-G.C.I.T., dated the 10th July, 1979.

Consequent upon enforcement of the Orissa Development Authorities Act, 1982 in Cuttack town, Cuttack Development Authority was constituted with effect from the 1st September, 1983. This authority has got jurisdiction over the master plan areas of Cuttack and Chaudwar urban areas including Bidanasi.

Master plan for the town of Paradeep has been prepared by the Town Planning Unit, Cuttack. A planning authority under the style of Special Planning Authority, Paradeep has been constituted for enforcement and execution of master plan proposal in that area. The master plan of this town has been finally published by the Special Planning Authority in its notification No.72-P.S.P.A, dated the 2nd May, 1989.

The Town Planning Unit, Cuttack has also prepared master plan for Jajpur Road town. This unit has been appointed as the Special Planning Authority to look after the planning of this town. The master plan of Jajpur Road has been finally published by the Special Planning Authority in its notification No. 477-C.T.P.O., dated the 6th April, 1979.

A master plan for Jagatsinghapur, town has been prepared by the Town Planning Unit, Cuttack. The Assistant Town Planner, Town Planning Unit, Cuttack has been appointed as the Special Planning Authority. The final master plan of this town has been prepared by the Special Planning Authority in its notification No. 274-J.S.P.A., dated 29th October, 1988.

Master plan for Athagarh town was prepared by the Town Planning Unit, Dhenkanal. To enforce the provision of the master plan, the Special Planning Authority was constituted and the Assistant Town Planner, Town Planning Unit, Dhenkanal was appointed as the Special Planning Authority. The functioning of this Authority was subsequently transferred from Dhenkanal to Cuttack. At present the Assistant Town Planner, Town Planning Unit, Cuttack has been appointed as the Special Planning Authority. The final master plan of Athagarh has been published under the provision of the Orissa Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act by the Special Planning Authority, Athagarh in its notification No. 77-S.P.A.A., dated the 4th November, 1991.

The Town Planning Unit, Cuttack prepared the master plan of Banki when the provision of the Orissa Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act was extended over the said town, vide notification No. 53801-H.U.D, dated the 27th December, 1990. To enforce the master plan a Special Planning Authority has been constituted since 27th December, 1990. The draft master plan of this town has been prepared and approval of the same is awaited.

The municipal area of Jajpur came under the provision of the Orissa Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act, vide notification No. 16842-H.U.D., dated the 10th April, 1992. The preparation of

master plan exercise has been assigned to the Town Planning Unit, Cuttack. The Executive Officer of the Jajpur Municipality has been appointed as the Special Planning Authority for this town. The Orissa Town Planning Improvement Trust Act, 1956 has not been extended to other towns of the district.

Some data about town planning administration find mention in the chapter XIII (Other Departments).

An area comprising 83 villages along Express Highway in between Jajpur Road and Sukinda has been identified for development of steel and other industries. The area will grow into an industrial urban complex and therefore Orissa Development Authorities Act, 1982 has been enforced over these villages and the area has been named as "Kalinga Nagar Development Area" which covers about 300 sq. km. A Development Authority is likely to be constituted soon to take up various urban development activities in this urban complex in a planned manner.

DUDA

An agency called District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) has been created with effect from 11th September, 1990 to act as a focal agency at the district level to co-ordinate the employment, training and skill upgradation activities of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana, provision of physical amenities under the scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) and provision of physical amenities under the scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and low cost sanitation and similar work as will be assigned by State Government from time to time. The District Urban Development Agencies will be affiliated to the apex body, State Urban Development Agency (SUDA). The Collector is the Chairman of the governing body of DUDA and Additional District Magistrate is the Project Director. The other members of the DUDA are M. P.s and M. L. A.s of the district, heads of the Central Co-operative Bank and of U. Co. Bank (the Lead Bank), General Manager, District Industries Centre; Chief District Medical Officer, District Officer, Family Welfare; Regional District Officer for SC/ST Development Finance Corporation, District Welfare Officer, Executive Officers of Municipalities and Notified Area Councils, Chief Executive of Planning Authority and Circle Inspector of Schools.

ZILLA PARISHAD

With the Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, as amended in 1960 and 1961, coming into force, a Zilla Parishad was constituted for the district on the 26th January, 1961. This organization was an advisory body at

the district level to advise the Government on all developmental matters relating to the district. It was also entrusted with the task of approving the programmes and the budget of the Panchayat Samitis in the district and distributing amongst them funds received from the Government for expenditure on various developmental works. This institution, which was also supervising the activities of the Samitis at Community Development Block level, served as the apex of the three-tier system of democratic decentralization.

The Zilla Parishad consisted of both official and non-official members. All district level officers connected with the developmental works of the district were included as official members. The Chairman of the Zilla Parishad was elected by the non-official members to head the organization. The non-official members comprised, apart from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parishad, the Chairman of each Panchayat Samiti, the Chairmen of the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils with a population of more than 20 thousand, and the President of the Central Co-operative Bank. Besides, there was a lady member elected by the non-official members. Members of the Legislative Assembly and the House of People whose constituency covered the whole or part of the district were entitled to participate in the meetings of the Parishad, but had no right to vote.

The Zilla Parishad was abolished in the year 1968 as its working was not considered satisfactory. It was substituted by a District Advisory Council consisting of the members like Chairmen of all the Panchayat Samitis, Chairmen of Municipal Councils of the district, Presidents of the Central Co-operative Bank and Land Mortgage Bank, M. L. A.s and M. P.s (Lok Sabha) whose constituency covered the whole or part of the district and M. P.s (Rajya Sabha) whose place of residence was in the district, members of the District Development Committee and any representative of public as notified by the Government from time to time. The Collector of the district was the Member-Convenor. The District Advisory Council mainly advised the Government on the developmental works and other activities of the district referred to it from time to time.

The District Act styled as the District Co-ordination Department	superseded by a new Board Board in Planning and 16636, dated the 14th November, 1970. The new retained all the members of the superseded council. In addition, all Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker were entitled to nominate any person from their constituencies in the district to represent them in the Board. The
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Collector of the district was the Chairman and the District Development Officer was the Member-Secretary of the Board. Apart from all the functions of the superseded Council, the Board was to help the district authorities in enlisting the participation of the people for implementation of schemes like growing of high yielding varieties of crops, multicropping, use of fertilizers, water resources, manure, etc.

The District Development Advisory Board was replaced by the District Development Board since 9th July, 1974 with the District Collector as its Chairman. The members of the new Board include the Members of the Lok Sabha and Members of the State Legislative Assembly whose constituencies cover a part or whole of the district, Members of the Rajya Sabha whose place of residence is in the district, Chairmen of all the urban local bodies of the district, Chairmen of all the Panchayat Samitis, Presidents of the Central Co-operative Bank and the Land Mortgage Bank in the district, members of the District Development Committee and any representative of the public as may be notified by the Government from time to time. A nominee of the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board is also included as a member, apart from the nominees to represent the Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Members of the Parliament.

The District Development Board was to advise the Government in the formulation of development programmes at the district level, review the progress of the developmental activities and suggest measures for the expeditious implementation of various programmes and assist the district authorities in securing people's participation in the implementation of the local development works.

A District Planning Board was also constituted to prepare plans for development of the District in P. & C. Department Resolution No. 17070, dt. 31.8.1990,

But, both the District Development Board and the District Planning Board were superseded in P. & C. Resolution No. 24336, dt. 21.12.1991 and in its place a District Planning and Development Board was constituted for each district by amalgamating the District Development Board and the District Planning Board. This Board functions as the apex body for advising and guiding the plan formulation and securing the participation of the public in plan formulation and also in execution and monitoring of development programmes. A designated Minister is the Chairman, a nominated M. P., Pro-Chairman, R. D. C. of the division, Vice-Chairman and Collector

Co-Vice Chairman. The Members of the Legislative Assembly, Members of the Rajya Sabha, Chairperson of the Panchayat Samitis, Urban Local Bodies, two experts in the field of Agriculture/Industry/Irrigation/Economic, etc. and one representative of the voluntary organization to be nominated by the Chairman and any representative of the public to be nominated by the Government are the members. Chief Planning and Development Officer of the district is the Member-Secretary.

To revive the Zilla Parishad, the State Legislative Assembly has passed the Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 which has come into force with effect from November 1, 1993. The salient features of the Act are as follows:

(1) Each Panchayat Samiti shall elect two persons on the basis of adult suffrage as members of the Zilla Parishad.

(2) There shall be reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members on the basis of proportion of their population to the total population of the district.

(3) One-third of the seats shall be reserved for women members including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women.

(4) The President and Vice-President of the Zilla Parishad shall be elected from among the members.

(5) All Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis of the district shall be *ex-officio* members of the Zilla Parishad.

(6) All the Members of the Legislative Assembly and Parliament belonging to the district shall be members of the Zilla Parishad.

(7) Chairmen of the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils and Co-operative Banks shall be *ex-officio* members.

(8) District-level Officers of Health, Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Forest, Welfare, Works and Co-operative Departments shall be *ex-officio* members.

(9) Collector of the district shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Parishad.

(10) The tenure of the Parishad shall be five years from its first meeting.

(11) Candidates contesting election to this Parishad are allowed to use their party symbol.

The Zilla Parishad has not yet been formed in any district of the state.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

Panchayat Samitis, the second tier in democratic decentralization, were established throughout the state in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959. In the district of Cuttack the Samitis were constituted on the 26th January, 1961. At present there are 41 such Samitis in the district. Each Panchayat Samiti is divided into a number of Gram Panchayats and is coterminous in area with the Block administration created by the Government in the Community Development (at present Panchayati Raj) Department. Before the amendment of the Orissa Panchayat Samitis Act, 1959 in 1991 and 1992, each Panchayat Samiti constituted of both official and non-official members. The official members were Block Development Officers and other officers of various departments of the State Government, ordinarily stationed at Block level. The non-official members included the Sarpanchs of the Gram Panchayats within the jurisdiction of the concerned Blocks. Women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were given due representation in the Samitis. The Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti was directly elected by the Panchayat Samiti members and Sarpanchs. The non-official members, who were elected for three years, elected Vice-Chairman from among themselves.

After the amendment of the above Act in 1991 and 1992 the element of direct election of Panchayat Samiti members was introduced.

The salient features of the amended Act are as follows :

- (a) Any person qualified to be a member of a Gram Panchayat is eligible to contest to become a member of a Panchayat Samiti.
- (b) Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes proportionate to their population has been made.
- (c) One-third of the total seats has been reserved for women members including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women.
- (d) Sarpanchs of respective Gram Panchayats within the jurisdiction of a Panchayat Samiti are included as *ex-officio* members of Panchayat Samiti.
- (e) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman (of whom one must be a woman) of the Panchayat Samiti are to be elected by the elected members of the Panchayat Samiti from among themselves.

- (f) The tenure of Panchayat Samiti is fixed for five years and in case of supersession or dissolution provision has been made to hold election within six months.
- (g) The financial position of Panchayat Samiti is to be reviewed by a State Finance Commission to be constituted under section 100 (A) of the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964.

Elections to Panchayat Samitis have been held since its inception, except the intervening period during supersession in 1974, 1983, and 1988 to 1991. During this period, the Sub-Collectors remained in charge of the Panchayat Samitis. In June 1992, election for all the 41 Panchayat Samitis was held along with the Gram Panchayats. Each of the Panchayat Samitis is functioning under an elected Chairman now.

The planning, execution and supervision of all developmental programmes in the Community Development Blocks are done by the respective Panchayat Samitis. It also looks after primary education, management of trusts and endowments which the Government may entrust to it and registration of births and deaths. It supervises the work of the Gram Panchayats within its jurisdiction. The Block Development Officer is the executive officer of the Panchayat Samiti with a group of Extension Officers attached to him for effective execution of different developmental programmes. The Panchayat Samitis mostly depend upon grants-in-aid given from Government, share in cess grants, Kendu leaf grants, allotment for salaries, etc.

GRAM PANCHAYATS

The Directive Principles of the State Policy in Article 40 of the Constitution provides that the state shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-Government.

Gram Panchayat, the primary unit in the democratic decentralization, were established on experimental basis in some of the rural areas of the district on introduction of the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1948 to establish and develop local self-Government. The Gram Panchayats were constituted with a group of villages or Grams which were divided into wards. Ward members were directly elected. In the beginning Sarpanch was elected from among the ward members and subsequently directly elected by the people. Naib-Sarpanch was elected from among the ward members. The tenure of the Panchayats was for three years in the beginning but subsequently enhanced to five years. Gram Panchayats were mainly looking after functions relating to local development and management of properties transferred to them. In 1948, there were 248 Gram Panchayats in the district.

The Act of 1948 was replaced by the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964 (Act I of 1965). This was necessitated in order to bring Gram Panchayats into the fold of the Panchayati Raj system and make them an integral part of the three-tier system.

In the year 1991, amendments were made to the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964 to provide proportionate representations to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members from ward level and reservation of one-third seats for women members including one-third Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe women. In the year 1992, the Act was further amended to provide reservation of one of the posts i. e. Sarpanch or Naib-Sarpanch for women. Thus Orissa became the first state in India to make provisions for reservation of seats for elective functionaries in the local institutions at village level in favour of weaker sections of the society (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women) even before enforcement of the Constitution (Seventy-third) Amendment Act, 1992 providing for compulsory statutory provision for such reservation in State laws enacted for Panchayati Raj administration.

There were 66 Gram Panchayats in 1951-52. The last reorganization of Gram Panchayats in the district was done in 1992. The number has increased from time to time, as indicated below.

Year		Number of villages (inhabited)	Number of Gram Panchayats	Number of Wards	Population
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961-62	..	6,036	400	N.A.	2,856,877
1966-67	..	6,036	596	N.A.	..
1983-84	..	6,036	689	12,798	3,522,055
				(Election held for 10,580 Wards)	
April 1992	..	6,036	890	14,786	5,503,307

Election to Gram Panchayats started during fifties of this century. Since sixties, Gram Panchayat elections were held in 1961, 1967, 1970, 1975, 1984 and 1992. In the last two elections, as per the provisions of the Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, the following was the representation of persons belonging to the categories of general, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women ward members. No election was held in two Gram Panchayats of the district in April 1992.

Category		Year	
		1984	1992
General	..	9,693	11,691
Scheduled Castes	..	2,746	2,651
Scheduled Tribes	..	419	422
Women	..	18	4,994

At present, each Gram Panchayat comprising one or more than one villages with a population of 2,000 to 10,000 is divided into a number of wards.

In 1984, there were 658 Sarpanchs elected from general categories whereas number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women Sarpanchs were 22, 8 and 1 respectively. The Sarpanch, who is elected directly by the people, is the executive head of the Gram Panchayat. He presides over the meetings of his Gram Panchayat, represents in Panchayat Samiti meetings and executes developmental works. The Naib-Sarpanch is elected from among the ward members.

The Gram Panchayats continue to function as the representative body for implementation of developmental works through mobilization of man-power in rural areas under the guidance and supervision of the Panchayat Samitis. Such functions of Gram Panchayats include Samiti Hats, maintenance of village roads, providing drinking-water, distribution of grants-in-aid to schools, providing village street lights, management of ferry ghats, cattle pounds and weekly markets and pisciculture in transferred tanks. New dimensions has been added to the functioning of Gram Panchayats by entrusting supervision over feeding programmes, Public Distribution System (PDS), family planning, social forestry, retail centres and pasture development, to better utilise the idle rural labour force and to prove meaningful employment to agricultural labourers in the lean season and execution of works under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Gram Panchayat, being the vital link of developmental administration with the people, has its own sources of income. The funds consist of income from taxes, vehicle registration fees, rent from markets, income from cattle pounds, tanks, orchards, wasteland, forest, ferries and ghats, etc. transferred to it for management.

The table below indicates its income from most of the above sources for 1987-88 and 1988-89.

List of properties	Year	Number	Income (in Rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Markets ..	1987-88	175	16,97,757'00
	1988-89	172	16,35,860'00
2. Tanks ..	1987-88	6,161	12,58,970'00
	1988-89	6,162	11,33,478'00
3. Ferry ghats ..	1987-88	228	4,94,410'00
	1988-89	231	4,28,170'00
4. Wells ..	1987-88	4,386	..
	1988-89	..	..
5. Orchards ..	1987-88	892	2,49,713'00
	1988-89	892	2,20,591'00
6. Wasteland ..	1987-88	Ac. 109'00	28,116'00
	1988-89	Ac. 109'34	6,724'00
7. Forests ..	1987-88	Ac. 3	..
	1988-89	..	..
8. Grain Golla ..	1987-88	113	..
	1988-89	..	..
9. Dwellings ..	1987-88	30	..
	1988-89	..	..
10. Cattle pounds ..	1987-88	571	47,900'00
	1988-89	571	48,852'00
11. Licence fees ..	1987-88	..	3,80,373'00
	1988-89	..	3,62,602'00
12. Street lights ..	1987-88	..	23,483'00
	1988-89	..	12,894'00
13. Slaughter Houses ..	1987-88	..	2,481'00
	1988-89	..	1,397'00

As many of the Gram Panchayats do not possess the sources of income even to pay their own staff or to undertake repairs of roads or drinking-water wells, Government come to their help in providing generous grants-in-aid. This apart, as per the provisions of the Orissa Cess Act, 1962 and Orissa Kendu Leaf (Control of Trade) Act, 1961 the State Government distribute shares in cess and Kendu Leaf grants from year to year to the Gram Panchayats.

The expenditure incurred by the Gram Panchayats include mainly money spent on construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, education, village sanitation, pisciculture, repairs of wells and tanks and other gainful schemes and paying of staff and other contingent expenses.

The annual incomes of Gram Panchayats of the district from 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 were Rs. 35.42 lakhs, Rs. 36.08 lakhs and Rs. 22.54 lakhs respectively.

A list of Panchayat Samiti-wise Gram Panchayats of the district is given in appendix I.

APPENDIX I

Disrriect	Name of the Blocks	Name of the Gram Panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cuttack	Athagarh	Badabhuin, Chhagan, Dhalpur, Dhurusia, Dorado, Gobara, Gurudijhatia, Ichhapur, Jenapada- desh, Joranda, Kandarpur, Katakia- sahi, Khuntakata, Khuntuni, Kondaroi, Kulail, Kumarpur, Mancheswar, Meghna, Moha- kalabasta, Oranda, Radha- Kishorepur, Rajnagar, Samsarpur, Tarding.
		Areikana, Argat, Atla, Badambila, Balakati, Batipada, Bhainpur, Demala, Desahi, Dimiripal, Era- dang, Gobindpur, Juania, Kalaspur, Ketuapal, Koladiha, Manikapatna, Manu, Mendhapur, Narendrapur, Niala, Nuapara, Padinipal, Palimi, Patrapur, Sahira, Sanamanga, Sansindha, Singiri, Tunga.
		Adhanga, Alavar, Alabola, Apandara, Bodagan, Baharana, Balikuda, Baramundali, Borikina, Garama, Ichhapur, Kailo, Khalagan, Krushnadaspur, Kusupur, Mach- hagan, Mulugan, Naharana, Osakana, Rahana, Sangrampur, Tandikula, Thailo, Titira.
		Anuary, Baidyeshwar, Balabhadrapur, Bandalo, Baraput, Berhampura, Gobindpur, Jagannathpur, Kala- pathara, Kalipoi, Kantapahara, Kiapalla, Naragang, Osta, Puincha.
		Badabarisingh (Sanabarisingh), Badakamabiko, Baliapala, Bana- malipur, Bangirisingha, Badamba- garh, Dasarathipur, Gadapikhar (Champeidwar), Gopapur, Gopa- mathura, Gopinathpur, Kankada- jodi, Karadibandha, Kasikiari, Khuntakata, Kohimanpur, Krush- nachandrapur, Mahilia, Mania- bandha, Mugagahira, Parajapada (Ichhapur), Ragadiapada, Ratapat, Sakhamali, Tudumu.

District	Name of the Blocks	Name of the Gram Panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Baranga	Belagachhia, Harianta, Khalarda, Korakara, Kurangapadhan, Kurungasasan, Madhupur, Nagari, Narajmarthapur, Ramdaspur, Sadhapatna, Sainso, Usuma.
	Barachana	Anaka, Arakhapur, Badabalikuda, Badaghumuri, Balichandrapur, Bandalo, Bantala, Barachana, Bharatpur, Bikramtirana, Bairi, Chamapur, Chandital, Chhatia, Darpan, Gopalpur, Tharinangal, Kaimatia, Kalangiri, Kundal, Majhipara, Manduka, Nalipur, Paria, Radhadeipur, Raipur, Salapada, Samia, Saudia, Siha, Sunguda.
	Bari	Alipur, Amathapur, Angalo, Anyspur (Anagesipur), Arangabad, Atira, Bainsiria, Balia, Balibili, Bari, Bhanara, Boudua, Dharapur, Gamu, Golakunda, Isanpur, Kimbhiriapal, Madhusudanpur, Mandari, Mohakalpada, Namp, Rampur, Ratalanga, Ratnagiri, Sahupada, Serapur, Swain, Khanda (Jompar).
	Binjharpur	Arei, Aunri, Bangara, Barapada, Binjharpur, Chandrama, Chikana, Fatepur, Guhali, Haladidiha (Falapur), Jari, Kalyan (Raghunathpur), Kalyanpur, Kapila, Mansara, Oleichandanpur, Pritipur, Ranapur, Singhpur, Tina, Uttangara, Uttarkula.
	Biridi	Adhangagarh, Alando, Arana, Arilo, Badakhandeita, Bagalpur, Barada, Baredia, Basundhara, Batimara, Dharina, Gopinathpur, Hajipur, Jasapada, Kishorenagar, Kulakaijanga, Manguli, Puranga, Sankhapur, Somapur, Tarito, Uttarsasan.
	Cuttack Sadar	Alatpur, Amana, Bentakar, Dadhibabanpur, Fakirpada, Gatiropatna, Gopalpur, Kacharamal, Kandarpur, Kalapada, Khandeita, Kulasarichuan, Nimaisapur, Paramhansa, Pratapnagari, Subhadrapur, Urali.

District	Name of the Blocks	Name of the Gram Panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)
Danagadi	Bangarkota, Baulakana, Chandia, Chitri, Dhuligarh, Gobardhanpur, Jakhapara, Kijhar, Kumbiragadia, Manatiri, Nadiabhanga, Olal, Ostapal, Pankapal, Rachhipur, Rangundi, Ranipada, Salijanga, Trijanga, Uchabali.	
Dasarathpur	Akharapada, Bihari, Bisipada, Champeipal, Ch a s a k h a n d o, Chanchina, Chital, Dasarathpur, Duduranta, Duttapur, Gopalpur, Gramanandipur, Kanikapada, Kasapa, Katikata, Kumardihi, Mallikapur, Mangalapur, Nizam-pur, Palatapur, Taliha, Thakukudi.	
Derabis	Barimula, Basupur, Chandol, Chatra Chakada, Chhoti, Golarhat, Danpur, Endara, Indalo, Janara-barimul, Kaupada, Kurujanga, Kusiapal, Laxminarayanapur, Mangalpur, N a r a s i n g h p u r, Nahanga, Pallei, Raghudeipur, Ratadiakhandasahi.	
Dharmashala	Abhayapur, Arabala, Areikana, Aruna, Chakradharpur, Chor-munan, Dioda, Endaba (Malahat), Hadakaima, Haridaspur, Jaraka, Jenapur, Kabatabandha, Kanti-gadia, Kotapur, Madhupurgarh, Madhusudanpur, M a i n s a r a, Maryadapur, Mirzapur, Neulapur, Patapur, Paturia, P u c u n a b a u l a - m a l a, Ramagarh, Rehadeipur, Sahanidiha, Talajunga, Thanuai, Uttarpratap.	

District	Name of the Blocks	Name of the Gram Panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)
Erasama	..	Ambaki, Baleipur, Balitutha, Bhitorandhari, Chhatua, Dhinkia, Erasama, Gadaharishpur, Gadakujang, Goda, Godabishnupur, Janakadeipur, Japa, Jiralia, Krushnachandrapur, Kunjakotni, Nardia, Nuadihi, Nuagan, Padia, Padmapur, Patikanta, Pokhariapada, Somepur.
Garadpur	..	Badatetera, Bedari, Bangalpur, Bantala, Bhagabanpur, Garadpur, Kalabuda, Nadiabarei, Pakhada, Patkura, Sana Adhanga, Talakusuma, Tendakura, Tikanpur.
Jagatsinghapur	..	Alipingala, Anla, Balarampur, Dhara-dharpur, Jakotia, Jasobantapur, Kaduapara, Kantilo, Madhusudanpur Sasan, Mandasahi, Mudupur, Odiso, Palasol, Palli, Patnigan, Piteipur, Punanga, Rambhadeipur, Sabhamul, Salikanga, Samanga, Sanpur, Singharpur, Taradapada, Tumba Andeisahi.
Jajpur	..	Badasuar, Basudevpur, Berud, Bhubaneswarpur, Bhuinpur, Bichitrapur, Chainipur, Chhatisadebil, Erbanka, Jahanpur, Jhalapada, Kanasa, Khairabad, Maneswarpur, Malandapur, Markandapur, Nathasahi, Rudrapur, Sanaspur, Sanasuar, Sandespur, Simulia, Sujanpur, Uparbaruan.

District	Name of the Blocks	Name of the Gram Panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Kantapara	.. Adaspur, Bagalpur, Badapatsundarpur, Brahmansailo, Gobindpur, Jharpada, Kantapara, Nahalpur, Postal, Uradha, Uttairan.
	Kendraparha	.. Ayaba Bagda, Baro, Bhagabatpur, Bharatpur, Chakroda, Chandanpur, Dhola, Dhumat, Gangapada, Ghagra, Gulunagar Indupur, Jamadhar, Kalapada, Kanasar, Kapileswar, Kora, Kuturanga, Nikirai, Ostapur, Palasingha, Purusottampur, Sanamantia, Shyam-sundarpur.
	Korei	.. Amrutia, Ashanjhar, Baiburuan, Bandalo, Barundei, Dhaneswar, Goleipur, Gourapur, Janara, Kantara, Khamana, Mukundapur, Mulapala, Pachhikota, Panikoili, Ranapur, Sadakpur, Taharpur, Talagada, Tulati.
	Kujang	.. Badabalikoni, Bagadia, Bagoi, Baba, Bhutumundai, Biswali, Gandikipur, Garei, Gopiakuda, Gorada, Hansura, Jilanashi, Katnakota, Kujang, Mallasani, Mangarajpur, Nuagan, Pandua, Pankapal, Paradeepgarh, Patapur, Sailo, Talapada.
	Mahakalparha	.. Alailo, Ameipal, Badukula, Badihi, Baliapal, Bardanga, Barkanda, Batighar, Baulakani, Bijoyanagar, Deulapara, Gogua, Jadupur, Jambu, Karanjua, Kharinasi, Khurusia, Mahakalparha, Mangalpur, Patalipanka, Rajagarh, Ramnagar, Suniti, Teragan, Tikarpanga, Tikhiri.

District	Name of the Blocks	Name of the Gram Panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Mahanga	Basudevpur, Bhadreswar, Bhaunria, Chahapadha, Gopalpur, Gotara, Haladia, Kaitha, Kuhunda, Kundi, Kusupur, Lalitagiri, Mahupur, Mahanga, Mauda, Mulabasanta, Napanga, Nurtanga, Osanga, Padmarai, Paikarapur, Palisahi, Rahanja, Samsarpur, Srikrishnapur, Imar.
	Marshaghai	Akhuadakhini, Altipur, Angulai, Antei, Bacharai, Batira, Dashipur, Dumuka, Garajanga, Jalapok, Jamapara, Karilopatna, Kuhudi, Manikunda, Marshaghai, Mohendinagar, Parakula, Raghabpur, Silipur, Talasanga.
	Narasinghapur	Alara, Badahuin, Balihari, Balisahi, Bandhahuda, Basantapur, Baseliyata, Champeswar, Debbhin, Ekdal, Godibandha, Judumu, Kamaladihi, Kanpur, Kokalaba, Nikhapada, Bimasahi, Nizgarh, Narasinghapur, Nuapatna, Olaba, Paikabarabati, Regeda, Rusipada, Sagar, Sardhapur, Siaria.
	Niali	Anlo, Baharana, Bilasuni, Binishipur, Erancha, Kapasi, Kasarda, Krushnaprasad, Madhab, Niali, Nuagan, Pahanga, Potharigan, Raniola, Sagadeilo, Sansa, Sithalo.

District	Name of the Blocks	Name of the Gram Panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Nischintkoili	Asureswar, Bahalo, Balipada, Khandasahi, Bandhakatia, Fogal, Janardanpur, Jamara, Jignipur, Kalamisri, Kantalo (Kulasukarpada), Kendupatna, Naiguan, Dandapur, Nagespur, Narendrapur, Nemalo, Nischintkoili, Orati, Ramakrishnapur (Natakai), Santapur, Sukarpara, Tarot Sasan.
	Nuagan	Alana, Bachhalo, Doriki, Gajarajpur, Galadari, Ghodansa, Jamugan, Korua, Nuagan, Osakana, Rahia, Sikhar, Tiruna.
	Pattamundai	Andhara, Alipur, Amrutamanohi, Aradapalli, Bachhora, Badamulbasant, Badapara, Balikana, Balipatna, Beluria, Chandan Nagar, Damarpur, Diapara, Dosia, Gangarampur, Khadiana, Khanata, Narsinghpur, Nilakanthapur, Oupada, Penthapal, Sanajharia, Sansarphal, Sasan Shrirampur, Taradipal.
	Raghunathpur	Adheikula, Babujanga, Barasole, Bidyadharpur, Bodhapur, Chhapada, Gualipur, Isenibarhampur, Jaganathpur, Manapur, Manijanga, Praharajpur, Purunabasanta, Radhanga, Raghunathpur, Redhua, Salijanga (Chikinia), Sirlo, Tarikunda, Tarpur, Uttarkul.

District	Name of the Blocks	Name of the Gram Panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rajkanika	Andulpur, Baghabuda, Baradia, Barahdomonda, Baruna, Barunadia, Bharigada, Charpada, Hatasahi, Jagulaipada, Jayanagar, Kantabania, Kantapada, Koilipur, Nahuri, Nantora, Nehuri, Deulatara, Olavara, Padhanpada, Panasaganda, Parinuapada, Siko, Siopada, Taras, Trailokyapur.
	Rajnagar	Balisahipatna, Bāndhapada, Bramhansahi, Chandibaunsamul, Dora, Dengamal, Gupti, Iswarpur, Kandira, Koilipur, Kurunti, Mahulia, Ostia, Rajnagar, Rangani, Sanabada, Gopalpur, Satabhaya, Talachua.
	Rasulpur	Arthanga, Atalpur, Badakinchi, Bahabalpur, Bandadihi, Barabati, Bhotak, Brahmaparada, Gandhana, Jabara, Kahamba, Kalana, Laxminagar, Mangarajpur, Mugapal, Narasinghapur, Nathuabara, Odiso, Pahanga, Prathamakhandi, Rajendrapur, Rasulpur, Routrapur, Santarapur, Singhpur, Sribantapur.
	Salepur	Bahugram, Berigola, Bhimadaspur, Champati (Gopinathpur), Chandra-deipur, Chanipur, Gopinathpur, Madhyakachha, Mahajanpur, Malasasan, Mirjapur, Mutarifa, Naiguan, Nandalo, Mohan, Odasingh, Pikol, Raisunguda, Rameswar, Ramkrishnapur, Sauri, Sisua, Tentul.

District	Name of the Blocks	Name of the Gram Panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Sukinda	Ampalaba (Kharadi), Atala, Bara- gadia, Bartanda, Chingudipal, Duburi, Dudhajori, Gobarghati, Haripur, Hatipari, Kanas, Kanka- dapal, Kausol, Kharadi, Kuhika, Lembo, Pingal, Sansailo, Saranga- pur, Sukindagarh.
	Tangi-Chaudwar	Agarhat, Badasamantarapur, Bhati- munda, Brahmapur, Garudagan, Gobindpur, Harianta, Indrani- patna, Jaripada, Kakhadi, Kanhei- pur, Kayalpada, Kotasahi, Man- garajpur, Nakhara, Napanga, Safa, Salagan, Sankarpur, Ucha- pada.
	Tigiria	Achalkote, Badanauput, Bindhnima, Bhiruda, Gadadharpur, Jemadai- pur, Nizgarh, Nuapatna, Pachagan, Puruna, Tigiria.
	Tirtol	Arilo, Badhei, Birtol, Bisanpur, Dainlo, Garama, Gopalpur, Gopal- pur (Sankaleswar, Badajingal), Gobindpur, Ibirisingh, Jagannath- pur, Kanakput, Kanimula, Katara, Kolar, Krushnanandapur, Malasingh, Manijana, Pandra, Patilo, Porgadei, Samantarapur, Tarjanga, Tirtol, Tulanga.