

ODISHA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



KENDRAPARA

**GOPABANDHU ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATION
[GAZETTEERS UNIT]
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA**

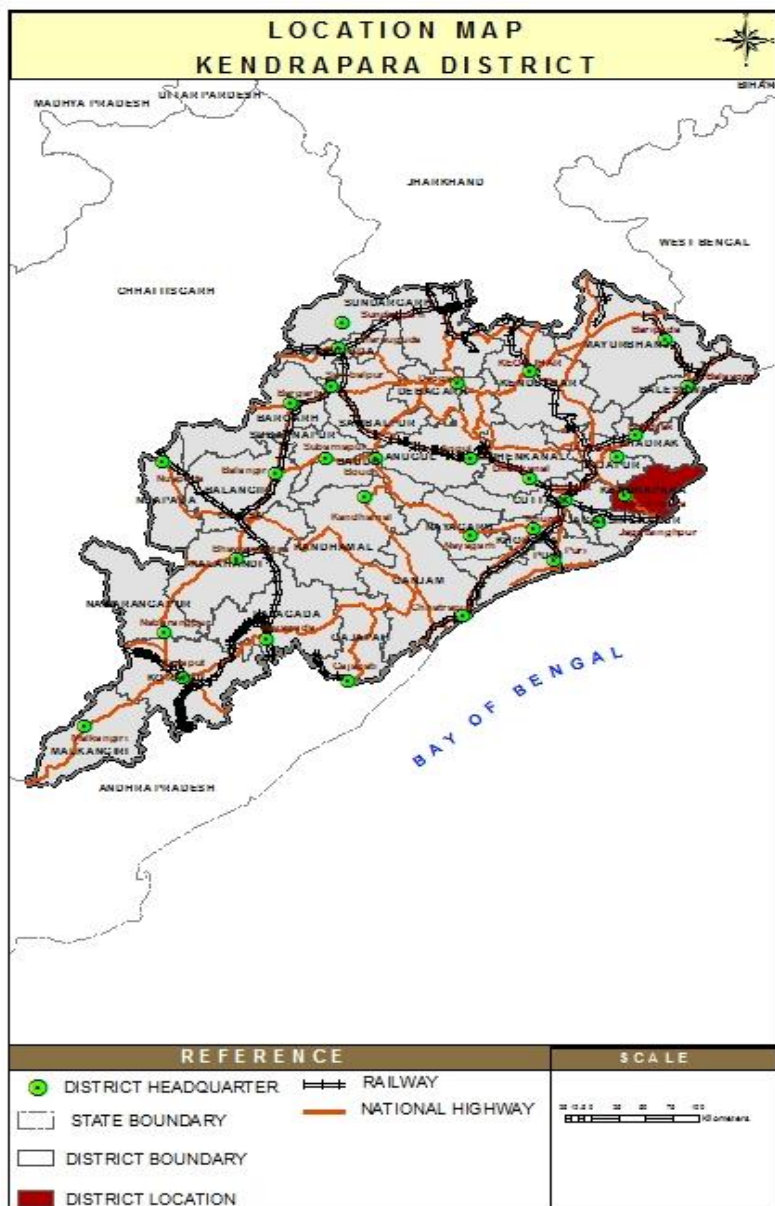
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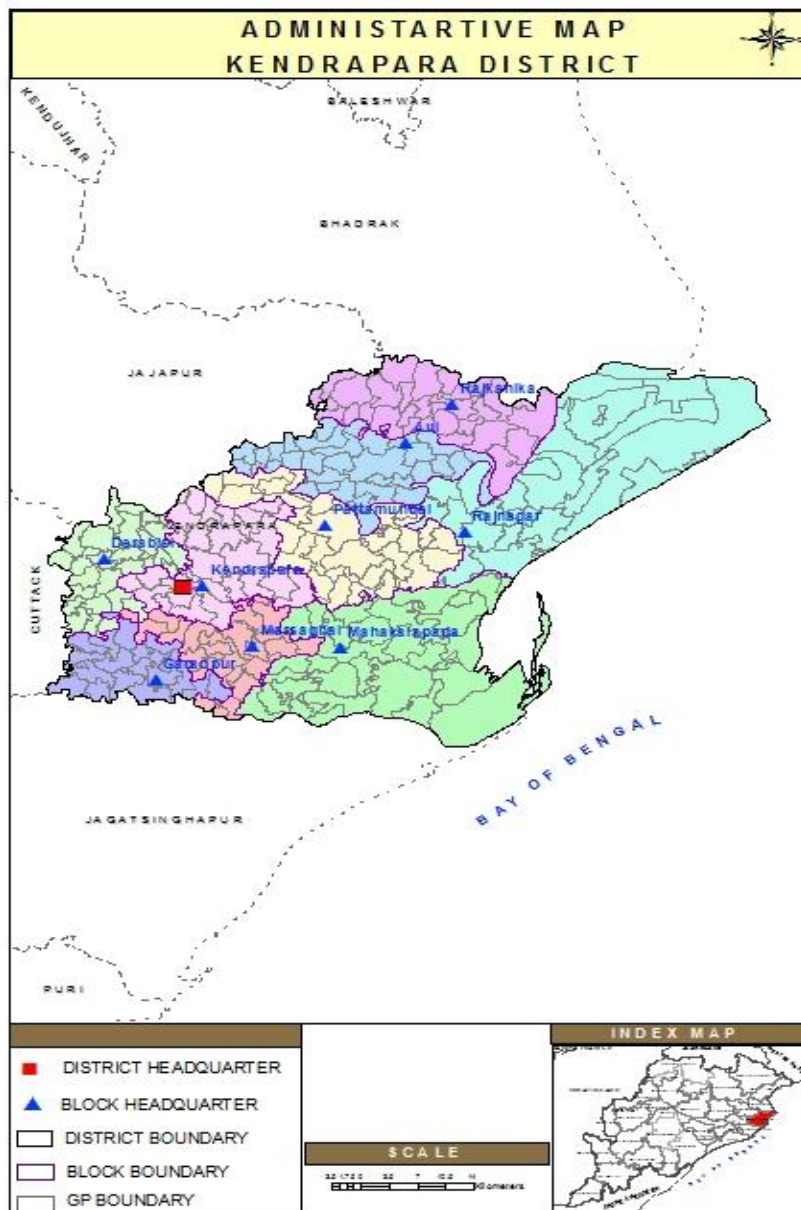


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PREFACE

The Gazetteer is an authoritative document that describes a District in all its hues—the economy, society, political and administrative setup, its history, geography, climate and natural phenomena, biodiversity and natural resource endowments. It highlights key developments over time in all such facets, whilst serving as a placeholder for the timelessness of its unique culture and ethos. It permits viewing a District beyond the prismatic image of a geographical or administrative unit, since the Gazetteer holistically captures its socio-cultural diversity, traditions, and practices, the creative contributions and industriousness of its people and luminaries, and builds on the economic, commercial and social interplay with the rest of the State and the country at large. The document which is a centrepiece of the District, is developed and brought out by the State administration with the cooperation and contributions of all concerned. Its purpose is to generate awareness, public consciousness, spirit of cooperation, pride in contribution to the development of a District, and to serve multifarious interests and address concerns of the people of a District and others in any way concerned.

Historically, the “Imperial Gazetteers” were prepared by Colonial administrators for the six Districts of the then Orissa, namely, Angul, Balasore, Cuttack, Koraput, Puri, and Sambalpur. After Independence, the Scheme for compilation of District Gazetteers devolved from the Central Sector to the State Sector in 1957. Within the State, the responsibility for developing the Gazetteers was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Gopabandhu Academy of Administration (GAA) in 1999. In this process, the “District Gazetteers” of all thirteen Districts were published as follows: Koraput/1966 (Supplement/1984), Mayurbhanj/1967, Bolangir/1968, Sambalpur/1971, Dhenkanal/1972, Sundargarh/ 1975, Puri/1977, Kalahandi/ 1980, Boudh-Khondmal/ 1983, Keonjhar/ 1986, Balasore/ 1994, Ganjam/ 1995 and Cuttack/1992. The Gazetteers of Balasore/1994, Ganjam/1995 and Cuttack/1992, however, could not capture the implications of the reorganisation of these Districts. Though 10 out of 13 Districts had been reorganised into 27 and the total number of Districts in the State had gone up to 30, the reality remained to be captured in the Districts’ Gazetteers.

Be it so, the time is now ripe to build on the rich cache of Gazetteers available across the Districts in Odisha, and to develop updated documents that capture the essence of each District as it exists today. The Districts have evolved over the last couple of decades as a result of various natural phenomena and unforeseen forces, besides a slew of economic and social sector reforms undertaken at the National, State and local levels. The resulting impacts have been more cataclysmic in some Districts than others,

which are reflective of the complex dynamics at work which determine a District's state of preparedness and receptivity to change or its absorptive capacity. This diversity in impacts across Districts is now captured both in measurable parameters and non-measurable underlying trends and perceptions in the updated District Gazetteers.

Besides catching up with the developments in each of the thirty Districts and the environs, it was felt opportune to capture the major shifts in areas and issues of priority and concern across the districts by suitably restructuring the document, to recount the post-Independence events in brief for their historic value and evolutionary impact on the District, and to bridge an important lacuna, viz. incorporating the role played by freedom fighters from each District in India's Independence, which was sparingly mentioned in the Gazetteers initially prepared by colonial administrators. Though the updated Gazetteers draw heavily on the past Gazetteers of thirteen undivided Districts, the documents were also restructured to provide for elimination, modification and insertion of some issues in discussion with the Consulting Editors and District Administration in order to present a comprehensive and contemporaneous picture of the Districts.

The task of developing and updating the Gazetteers for the present 30 Districts was initiated in the first week of May 2015. Procedurally, a series of time-bound initiatives taken since then were bed-rocked on the complete and continuous involvement of the District Collector and heads of concerned line departments at the district level in the coverage of issues and developments over time, coupled with specific participation of a number of scholars and experts, including some senior serving and retired civil servants. A standardised synopsis of the District Gazetteer was prepared by GAA to assist in the development of the initial drafts by each District Administration. For this exercise, a Committee was constituted by GAA under the District Collector to steer the development of the initial draft for the respective District. A number of Sub-Committees comprising officials and experts were also constituted, again at District level, for drafting specific and thematic chapters. The initial drafts prepared by the District Administration were received by GAA starting in August 2015. After in-house scrutiny of these drafts, detailed comments and suggestions for bridging information gaps were sent by GAA to enable suitable revisions by the District Administration. A process of continuous monitoring of the development of the next stage of drafts was followed, and the second drafts were received by Gopabandhu Academy of Administration the end of October 2015. This revised draft Gazetteer of each District was then placed for scrutiny at two levels the first by the public at large by hosting the drafts at the website of

GAA (gopabandhuacademy.gov.in), and the second by a set of 30 Experts, one for each District, designated as Consulting Editor.

Simultaneously, Government in General Administration Department (GAD) with the approval of Hon'ble Chief Minister reconstituted the State Advisory Committee (SAC) and State Working Committee (SWC) on Gazetteers vide Notification No. 23473 dated 26 September, 2015. The SAC continues to be headed by Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha. The SWC hereafter was to be chaired by the Director General, GAA, who had also been notified as the ex-officio Chief Editor of Gazetteers, besides being granted functional freedom to prepare and publish the Gazetteers. A series of meetings were held by DG, GAA with the Consulting Editors appointed for refinement of the drafts prepared at the District level to discuss and to ensure accuracy and coherence, quality and content. The Consulting Editors also visited the respective Districts regularly to interact with senior officials, governmental and non-governmental organisations and persons concerned with the preparation of the initial two drafts. The drafts reviewed by DG, GAA, with the Consulting Editors were forwarded to the District Collectors for authentication of content and further improvements in quality, wherever felt necessary.

The final round of discussions with the Consulting Editors was held in GAA in February through till April 2016, and the draft Gazetteers, finalised at this stage again in consultation with the District Collectors, were placed before the SWC. Drafts recommended by it were placed before the SAC for approval..

Kendrapara became a new district after the reorganisation of erstwhile Cuttack district on 1st April 1993. The district has the distinction, among others, of having Gahirmatha, world's largest known rookery of Olive Ridley sea turtles, Bhitarkanika with its rich bio-diversity in its mangrove forest and the oldest Municipality in the state. After 1993, a lot of changes have taken place in the district.

This gazetteer attempts to capture the district in its entirety. The first draft of this gazetteer was prepared by the District Administration, headed by the Collector, Mr Debaraj Senapati, OAS, who was aided by his team of officers and local experts. My thanks to them all, especially to Mr Senapati.

My thanks are also to Prof. Rabindranath Mishra, Consulting Editor, who went through the draft minutely, ironing out the loose ends and presenting a readable book.

I convey my sincere gratitude to the members of the State Working Committee and State Advisory Committee for their valuable inputs and

advice. I will be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge the contribution of my friends and colleagues in the State Administration and particularly those at GAA, namely Dr. Rabinarayan Patra, Deputy Director (Studies), Sri S.K. Choudhury, Resource Person, Sri Subrat Kuanr, Research Officer and Dr. Rabindra Kumar Swain, Compiler.

Finally, despite optimum efforts to plug the obvious limitations and lacunae in the Gazetteer, factual deficiencies, misspellings and grammatical errors might be found. The responsibility for all its shortcomings doubtless remains mine. With an eye to the future, I urge all readers, including thematic experts, young scholars, and luminaries, to offer their valuable suggestions for improving the quality and contents of the document for the next addition with the passage of time.

I would like to thank the people of the District of Kendrapara for their contributions over time to the making of the District as we now know it, and commend this document to them and to all other stakeholders within the State and beyond.

Dr. Taradatt, IAS
Chief Editor, Gazetteers &
Director General, GAA

NOTE OF CONSULTING EDITOR

At the outset, I express my deep sense of gratitude to the D.G, Gopabandhu Academy of Administration, Bhubaneswar for reposing confidence in me for the task of compiling the Gazetteers of Kendrapara district.

Knowing fully well that no work accomplished by human hands can be fool proof, I have tried to discharge my responsibility with diligence like the Legendary “Squirrel” of the Ramayan who in its own small way joined the workforce in the construction of the “setu” to connect “Lanka”

My duty has been to act as a bridge between the Collector’s office and the Gopabandhu Academy of Administration. The inputs provided to me have been revised, corrected and arranged so that it may serve as a compendium of information regarding the district for the use of scholars, researcher and posterity at large. Only then shall I consider my endeavour worthwhile.

My unreserved thanks are also due to all stake holders of this enterprise.

Dr. R.N. Mishra
Consulting Editor

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ABBREVIATIONS

Sl.No		Subject
1	ACLM	Assistant Controller Legal Metrology
2	ADM	Additional District Magistrate
3	AHVY	Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna
4	AICC	All India Congress Committee
5	AIKS	All India Kisan Sabha
6	ARCS	Assistant Registrar of Co-Operative Societies
7	ARD	Animal Resources Development
8	ARSH	Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health
9	ASCAD	Assistance to State for Control of Animal Diseases
10	ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
11	AY	Average yield in Quintal
12	B.P.H	Benign prostatic hyperplasia
13	B.T.Road	Bitumen Road
14	BDO	Block Development Officer
15	BGJY	Biju Gramya Jyoti Yojana
16	BHQ	Block Head Quarter
17	BOB	Bank of Baroda
18	BOI	Bank of India
19	BPL	Below Poverty Line
20	BVO	Block Veterinary Officer
21	C.C.Case	Consumer Certified Case
22	C.C.Road	Concrete Road
23	C.D	Community Development
24	C.D.M.O	Chief District Medical Officer
25	C.H.C	Community Health Centre
26	CAAI	Coastal Aquaculture Authority of India
27	CAE	Commercial Agriculture Enterprise
28	CBO	Community based organizations
29	CCCB	Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank
30	CDR	Case Detail Record
31	CDVO	Chief District Veterinary Officer
32	CED	Coir Enterprise Development Programme
33	CPI	Consumer Price Index
34	Cr.P.C	Criminal Procedure Code
35	CRRI	Central Rice Research Institute
36	CSC	Common Service Centre
37	CSO	Civil Supply Officer
38	CVP	Craft Village Programme

39	CWC	Child Welfare Committee
40	D.C	Development Commissioner
41	D.H.H	District Head quarter Hospital
42	D.P.M.U	District Project Management Unit
43	D.P.O	District Panchayat Officer
44	D.W	Dry Weight
45	D.W.O	District Welfare Officer
46	DC	District Collector
47	DCPO	District Child Protection Officer
48	DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
49	DHQ	District Head Quarter
50	DIC	District Industries Centre
51	DLSA	District Legal Service Authority
52	DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
53	DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
54	DYFI	Democratic Youth Federation of India
55	E.T.L	Economic Threshold Limit
56	F.S and C.W	Food Supply and Consumer Welfare
57	FFDA	Fish Farmers Development Agency
58	FRU	First Referral Units - FRU
59	G.P	Grama Panchayat
60	G.W	Green Weight
61	GAIS	Group Accident Insurance Scheme
62	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
63	GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
64	H.Y.P	High Yielding Paddy
65	HRPC	Human Rights Protection Cell
66	IDBI	Industrial Development Bank of India
67	IDCO	Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha
68	IMD	Indian Metrological Department
69	IMO	Instant Money Order
70	IOCL	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
71	JJB	Juvenile Justice Board
72	JLG	Joint Liability Groups
73	KCC	Kisan Credit Card
74	L.C.D	Liquid crystal Display
75	L.P.G	Liquid Petroleum Gas
76	LIP	Lift Irrigation Point
77	M.P	Member of Parliament
78	M.T	Metric Ton

79	MCP	Master Crafts- Man Programme
80	MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
81	MSME	Micro Small and Medeum Enterprises
82	MTUHI	Modernisation and Technological Up- gradation of Handicrafts Industries
83	MUY	MastyajibiUnayanYojana
84	MVU	Mobile Vehicle Unit
85	N.F.S.M	National Food Security Mission
86	N.S.C	National seed Corporation
87	N.Y	Normal yield in Quintal
88	NAC	Notified Area Council
89	NAL	National Area Council
90	NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
91	NFIW	The National Federation of Indian Women
92	NLM	National Livestock Mission
93	NMPS	National Mission for Protein Supplementation
94	NMPS	National Mission for Protein Supplement
95	NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
96	NWFF	National Welfare for Fishermen
97	O.E.A.Act	Odisha Estate Abolition Act
98	O.GLS.Act	Odisha Government Land Settlement Act
99	O.L.M	Odisha Livelyhood Mission
100	O.S.C	Odisha Co-Operative Societies
101	O.S.S.C	Odisha State Seeds Corporation
102	OAS	Odisha Administrative Service
103	OBC	Other Backward Caste
104	OCAC	Odisha Computer Application Centre
105	OCH.Act 1972	Odisha Consolidation of Holding Act 1972
106	OGB	Odisha Gramya Bank
107	OLR	Odisha Land Reform
108	OLRDS	Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society
109	ORS	Odisha Revenue Service
110	OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
111	OSFDC	Odisha State Financial Development Corporation
112	P.H.C	Primary Health Centre
113	PACS	Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society
114	PCO	Public Call Office
115	PDES	Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneur Scheme

116	PLIP	Private Lift Irrigation Point
117	PMEGP	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
118	PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
119	PMRY	Pradhan Mantri Rojagar Yojana
120	PNB	Punjab National Bank
121	PPL	Paradeep Phosphates Limited
122	PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
123	RCA	Rehabilitation of Coir Artisans
124	RDC	Revenue Divisional Commission
125	RHA	Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans
126	RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
127	RTA	Regional Transport Authority
128	RWSS	Rural Water Supply Scheme
129	S.C	Schedule Caste
130	S.H.G	Self Help Group
131	S.P	Superintendent of Police
132	S.T	Schedule Tribe
133	S.T.W	Shallow Tube well
134	SBI	State Bank Of India
135	SEBC	Social Economic Backward Caste
136	SGSY	Swornajayanti Gramina Sworaojagara Jojana
137	SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Unit.
138	SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Unit
139	SSA	SurvaSikhyaAbhiyan
140	UBI	United Bank of India
141	ULB	Urban Local Bodies
142	V.L.W	Village Level Worker
143	V.S.S	Vara Samrakhana Samiti
144	VAT	Value Added Tax
145	W.L	Wild Life
146	WSHG	Women Self Help Group

CHAPTER- I

GENERAL

A lush green patch of land crisscrossed by a network of rivers, creeks and rivulets with unique bio-diversity, splendid wildlife, diverse flora and fauna is the district of Kendrapara which came into existence on 1st April 1993, after reorganization of districts. This District was a sub-division under Cuttack District during the British rule. In 1859 Kendrapara became a Sub-Division along with Jajpur and prior to 1859 no such Sub-Division existed in Odisha under the British Rule.

Kendrapara was carved out as a separate District on 1st April 1993 from Cuttack District with its District Headquarters at Kendrapara. The district has a rich political and cultural heritage. It is a coastal district with many rivers crisscrossing the district. The district is located in the delta region of major river systems like the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Baitarani and thus the District has the deposits of sediments which consist of alluvial soil. Cultivable alluvial plains formed from the deposits of great rivers like Brahmani, Baitarani, Kharasrota, Luna, Karandia, Gokhani, Mahanadi, the marshy strips along the coast is a low woodland tract abounding in swamps, morasses and intersected by innumerable winding creeks with a dense mangrove forest growth of reed (grass) and bush-wood on either side. The region is subject to inundation of seawater, which leaves deposits of salt on the surface of the low-lying land and in many parts renders cultivation impossible. The area consists of soil which is arable and alluvium in which sand and clay are intermixed in varying proportions. The low land retains rainwater which predominates the district and comprises 70% of the whole cultivable area. The soil is divided into four categories: Matal or clay land, Dorasa or loamy soil, Balia or sandy soil and Patu or alluvial soil. Chikita is a strong sticky clay, which is almost too stiff to be used for successful cultivation. The staple crop is rice and the varieties of rice grown are numerous, but they fall under three heads according to the season in which they are grown and reaped: viz. Biali, Sarad and Dalua. Jute, Groundnut, Sugar cane, Black-gram and Green-gram (Mung) are the cash crops of the district.

The district is directly in the belt of the cyclonic storm, which frequently cross the district during the monsoon season. Annual average rainfall is about 60 inches.

Kendrapara Canal, became functional in 1869 which is the oldest and most important canal in the entire district, taking off water from the River Birupa, a river branched out from Mahanadi. This canal originates from Birupa barrage at Jagatpur and finally runs into the Luna, a tributary to

Mahanadi at Marshaghai. Upto Marshaghai it is navigable. The Kendrapara Extension canal is a continuation of this canal system which runs between Marsaghai and Jamboo. It was originally constructed with the objective of improving communication between Cuttack and the False Point harbour. Gobari branch canal and its extension canal derive water supply from Pattamundai canal and form the connecting link between the terminus of Gobari canal and Gandakia river and Baitarani at Alava. The canal system is of great value as a security against agricultural loss caused by flood and drought.

False Point harbour and lighthouse are situated on the north Mahanadi estuary. It derives its name from the circumstances in which it was often mistaken by ships for point Palmyras one degree further north. The light house is located on a point, which stands out during the southern monsoon. The northern littoral drift and sand of the Bay of Bengal, working in conjunction with enormous quantity of silt brought down by the rivers silted the harbour rapidly and the false point harbour was abandoned as a Port in 1924. But the lighthouse rebuilt with modern technology in recent times serves the Paradeep Port.

After the implementation of Odisha Estate Abolition Act, ex-estates of Aul, Kanika and a part of Kujanag were vested with the government in 1953. Aul *Qila* comprising the praganas of Derabish, Utihar-Kutubshai, is protected by a circular embankment commonly known as Aul ring bandh constructed during the years 1911-12. *Qila* Kanika has four fiscal divisions locally called Panchamuka, Chhamuka, Kerara and Kaladip. Panchamuka is now in the district of Bhadrak. The formation of the tract is a delta. The lower portion close to the sea-coast consists of dense marshy jungles.

There are wild stretches of jungle along the seacoast. Indigenous quail, hare and black partridge are found in the scrub jungle and migratory quail are found in the scrub jungle of Kalibhanja Dian, Bhitarkanika and Bagapatia forest blocks.

A large variety of fish are found in the rivers. Fish, either fresh or dry is a favourite dish. Hilsa are caught in the rainy season, prawns are famous for their size and delicacy. A fish-landing Jetty exists at Talchua.

The district headquarters is located at Kendrapara, which is the oldest Municipality of Odisha, constituted in 1869. The town is divided into three zones, one between the canal and river Gobari, a second zone towards the north of the river and a third zone towards the south and east of the canal. Lord Baladevjew is the presiding deity of the town. The famous Ratha Yatra and Gajalaxmi Puja attract thousands of people to the town.

Historical Outline

Whatever may be the puranic and mythological reference, the district has been a strategic point for Mughal, Maratha and British rulers. The ancient mosques (now standing in Kendrapara Municipality) was built during the Mughal Rule especially during the reign of Aurangzeb. Maratha style structure is seen in the Bedhas (Campus wall) of present Baldevjew Temple at Ichhapur - all these prove that these rulers had made Kendrapara a centre of their rule. For Britishers, the place had great politico-administrative and commercial importance. The district being blessed with a long seacoast provided opportunities for carrying on commercial activities through the sea routes. The district also had greater potentialities for salt business because of its long coast. The presently standing *Nimaksaheb Bunglow* within the municipality is a silent witness to such salt trading.

The False-point lighthouse in Batighara Gram panchayat and Godown in Hukitola Island near the mouth of the river Mahanadi built during British Rule are some other monuments bearing testimony to such marine and commercial activities. During the British rule, the district was divided into some feudal estates like Kanika Estate, Aul Estate, Kerada Estate, a part of Kujang Estate and Bardhaman Estate. These estates were being ruled by feudal lords or landlords who were being called as Rajas.

But these feudal chiefs or so-called Rajas were only nominal heads. For all practical purposes, they were no better than the agents of British Government and worked as intermediary rulers. They paid revenue to British Government, obeyed Her Majesty's laws, showed their loyalty to Her Majesty and thus, safeguarded their thrones. On the other hand, these Rajas collected heavy taxes from the natives. The king's henchmen exploited people in a number of ways. Because of heavy oppression and suppressions, the antifeudal revolution sprouted from the estates of Kanika and Kujang and gradually spread throughout the district. In course of time, these anti-feudal revolutions merged with the national struggle for freedom.

Location

It lies between $20^{\circ} 20'$ to $20^{\circ} 47'$ North latitude and from $86^{\circ} 14'$ to $87^{\circ} 3'$ East longitude on the East Coast of India. The district constitutes coastal and delta areas in a transitional environment at the interface of terrestrial and unique marine and eco-systems. Because of its geographical location, ecological diversity and environmental importance, this district occupies one of the most promising and prosperous districts of the country. Surrounded by Jajpur and Bhadrak districts in north, Jagatsinghpur district in the south, Bay

of Bengal in east, Cuttack and Jajpur districts in the west, the entire geographical area of 2644 sq.kms of the district extends from Mahanadi Mouth on the south to Dhamara on the north, the area best known for unique bio-diversity and second largest mangrove ecosystem of Asia, rarely seen in any part of the world. In terms of geographical area, the district occupies 24th place in the state and 424th in the country. This geographic unit constitutes combined deltas and flood plains of the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Baitarani river systems and flood plains of the tributaries of these rivers. This district of the coastal plain extends over 9 CD blocks, 1 subdivision, 7 tahasils, 2 towns, 1 municipality, 1 NAC, 7 police stations, 230 GPs, 1540 revenue villages, (1470 inhabited and 133 uninhabited) with 1.70% of the total surface area of the state.

Out of the total geographical area of 2644, 00 hectares of the district, the forest area of 2414 hectares are covered with miscellaneous crops and groves, 9258 hectares are permanent pasture land and other grazing lands, 3,105 hectares are cultivatable waste, 38,518 hectares are for non-agricultural use, 709 hectares lay as barren and uncultivable land. 4681 hectares are current fallows and 4,995 hectares are other fallows and 1,82,184 hectares are agriculture land. According to the 2001 census, the district has a total population of 13,02,005 out of which 6,46,438 are males and 6,55,567 are females.

The district extends to a geographical area of 2644 sq.km with 271475 households and 1540 villages out of which 1407 villages are inhabited and 133 villages are uninhabited. Two urban areas of Kendrapara Municipality and Pattamundai NAC have a geographical area of 10.77 and 2.54 sq. kms with 7208 and 6233 households respectively. Mahakalpada block is the most populous CD block in the district with a total population of 116508 followed by Pattamundai with a total population of 147196. The rural population of the district is 1227728 which is 94.31% of the total population and Urban population is only 74128 which is 5.69% of the total population. Khandayats and Chasas are the dominating castes among the Hindus in the district. A sizeable section of Muslim population is also there in this district, which is 5.6% of the total population.

The entire coastal belt of the district, which extends from Mahanadi Mouth in South to Dhamara in the North, represents unique bio-diversity rarely seen in other parts of the world. A network of rivers and creeks constitute the most conspicuous feature of the district. The district is clearly delineated by 48kms shoreline of Bay of Bengal.

Profile of the District

The design of the district reveals a monotonous plain with a maximum altitude of 50 mtrs. This physiographic unit constitutes the combined deltas of the Mahanadi, the Brahmani and the Baitarani and their floodplains .The saline coastal belt of Mohakalpada, Rajnagar and part of Rajkanika blocks are predominantly occupied by tertiary and recent alluvium brought by the rivers and their distributaries. The saline soil extends along the coast of these blocks with an average width of 10-15 Kms., from the belt coinciding with the belt of estuaries and creeks, ill drained areas and swamps across which saline water intrudes during high tides. The aeolion and sandy soil occur all along the coast in a narrow stretch of about 5 Kms inland associated with ancient beach ridges and sand dunes preceding the belt of estuaries and coast.

This zone is followed by alluvial flood plains and combined deltas with an average altitude of 50 mts. Due to dense net work of deltaic rivers, distributaries and drainage channels in the delta section, accumulated and spilled water of the interfluves, occupy most of the lowest contours and axial zones of the regions with a very low gradient. The topography of the coastal district. is dominated by the fluvial actions of the meandering streams and littoral action of the tides, waves and currents.

Drainage

There are three major river systems in this District. They are: The Mahanadi system, The Bramhani system, The Baitarani system

Cultivable alluvial plains are formed from the deposits of the above river systems and contribute to agricultural prosperity of the district. The district is bisected by rivers like the Mahanadi, the Brahmani and the Baitarini and many other steams and their tributaries like Luna, Chitrotpala, Karandia, Govari, Kharashuan, Dhamara, Meinpura, Kani and Birupa.

The Mahanadi System

The Mahanadi originates from Maikal range in Chhatisgarh popularly known as the Amar Katak Plateau and enters into Odisha through Sambalpur and flows through Sonapur, Boudh, Angul, Nayagarh, Cuttack and Jagatisinghpur districts and enters Kendrapara district in south at Raipur of Mahakalpada Block. Then it passes through Khursia, Kulla and embarges the river Luna at Chaumuhani. Then it makes its passage to Bahukud, Hetamundia and finally meets the Bay of Bengal near the False Point at 20⁰,18' N. and 86⁰, 43' E. longitude.

The Chitrotpala flows from Mahanadi at Bisharpur in Cuttack district and makes its passage to this district at Matanga (Talakusuma) in Garadpur block. The Mahanadi after crossing Cuttack town moves eastward and splits into Chitrotpala, Paika and Mahanadi. Chitrotpala after flowing some distance parallel to Luna joins the Mahanadi at Badapada of Cuttack district. After flowing through Garadpur and Marshaghai blocks it touches the river Luna at Kuanarpala in Marsaghai Block. A vast stretch of area in between Chitrotpala and Mahanadi is a prosperous area and is known as Mahanadi Chitrotpala delta.

The river Luna flows from the river Chitrotpala at Sunaria in Cuttack district and enters Kendrapara district at Girigola of Derabish block. Then it traverses through Danpur (Derabish Block) Baspur, Kalapada (Marsaghai Block) and joins Chitrotpala at Kunarpala. Afterwards, it proceeds in the east direction towards Balikuda in Mahakalapada block. At this point, the river again gets bifurcated and passes through both sides of Dasmouji Gheri to rejoin at Teragan Samantasingharpur in Mahakalapada Block. After that, it proceeds towards Gojabandha, Gokhakhathi and joins Mahanadi at Choumuhani in Mahakalapada Block.

The river Karandia flows from the river LUNA in its right side at Balipada of Kendrapara district and proceeds to Sathilo Basupur, Ayatpur and rejoins Luna at village Karandia, creating an Island known as 'Luna Karandia Island'.

The river Govari flows from Mahanadi-Paika Island at Bahadulpur in Cuttack district, traverses through Jajpur district at Panchu Pandav in north-west direction. The river forms almost a border line between the districts of Jajpur and Kendrapara. After entering into the district, it passes through Paripala (Derabish Block) Rajanga, Raghudeipur, Kurjanga, Kendrapara Municipality, Nagpura (Kendrapara Block), Endara, Madhukula, Bagachhelia, Chandipur (Mahakalapada Block) and finally merges with the Bay of Bengal at Batighara mouth near Jambu of Mahakalapada Block. The river traverses a total distance of 227.20 Kms out of which 149 Kms are in the district of Kendrapara.

The river Birupa flows from Mahanadi in Cuttack district, and enters Kendrapara district in the northwest at Benipur of Derabish block. Then it proceeds to Indupur (Kendrapara Block) and joins river Brahmani at Ghagara.

The River Paika originates from the Mahanadi at Tarapur of Jagatsinghpur district and after flowing in the border of Kendrapara and

Jagatsinghpur district it again joins with Mahanadi at Kujanga at Jagatsinghpur district.

The Bramhani System

The Bramhani originates as a combined stream of two rivers called Sankh and Koel, originated from Chhotnagpur plateau, which meets at Vedavyas near Panposh in Sundergarh district. At Jenapur, the river splits into two major streams, the Brahmani and its distributary, the Kharasuan. Flowing a considerable distance through the delta, the river Kharasua falls into the mother stream and the enlarged river gets released into Bay of Bengal by two mouths, the Dhamara and Mianpora .

The river Kharasrota popularly known as Kharasuan enters the district of Kendrapara from Jajpur district at Boijarudiha in Aul Block in the northwest, flows through Balijori, Giribandha, Ranipokhari, Balakati, Jamudanda and joins the river Brahmani at Dakshina Bedha in Rajnagar block.

The river Kani enters Kendrapara district from Jajpur district. It is near Arlio, Kantipur in Aul Block that the river penetrates into the district, makes its passage through Natara, Thakurpatna, Manpur, Aul and finally joins the river Kharasrota at Baulajori in Aul Block.

The river Hansua, a tributary of Mainpura has originated at Patrapur of Rajnagar block where Brahmani splits into Dhamara and Mainpura. After flowing parallel to the Bay of Bengal, it meets the sea at Praharajpur, 9 Kms. away from Batighara.

The Baitarini System

The river Baitarani originates in the up-lands of Keonjhar district located to the north-west of Kendrapara district. This 3rd longest river of Odisha traverses through the district of Keonjhar and Jajpur and touches the district of Kendrapara at Kanarpur in Rajkanika block. It flows as a border line between the district of Bhadrak and Kendrapara. On its banks, it touches Manapur, Paniki, Langalabandha, Matia, Ostia, Gualigaon, Bangarakua, Baradia, Mantapara, Upulei, Endulapur, Bajarpur and meets the river Brahmani at Nalitapatia (Rajnagar block). Subsequently it bears the name Dhamra River and proceeds towards east to finally merge in to the sea at Dhamara mouth.

The river flows nearly 35 Kms in the district of Kendrapara up to Nalitapatia and then along with the water of river Brahmani, it flows about 16 Kms up to Dhamara mouth. On her way, she throws various creeks in to the

district of Kendrapara such as: Chadheikhia Nala, Bagi Nala, Gopalpur Nala, Taila Nala, Kalikapur Nala, Baradia Jora, Betanasi Jora, Anantapur Jora and Nuagaon Jora.

Other minor rivers of the district which are locally known as Nallas, Joras and Gullias are (1) Gahiramatha Nalla, (2) Baunsagada Nalla, (3) Chitrotpala Nalla, (4) Kharanasi Nalla, (5) Hanumanta Nalla, (6) Papuli Nalla, (7) Bhitarkanika Nalla, (8) Sukhuamuhan Nalla, (9) Budhia Nalla, (10) Kani Nalla, (11) Chhedakani Nalla, (12) Singha Nalla, (13) Kendrapatia Nalla, (14) Jagarjora, (15) Manda Jora, (16) Kutha Jora, (17) Batighar Gallia, (18) Ramchandi Gallia, (19) Babar Gallia etc. Most of these minor rivers of the district are charged with tidal ingression during monsoon season and give rise to floods.

An overall survey of the district reveals that there are 16574 tanks and ponds covering a total geographical area of 2981.59 hectares; out of which 1611 tanks and ponds covering an area of 707.08 hect. are owned by Gram Panchyats, 1128 covering an area of 452.53 hectares are owned by Revenue Department, 13835 number of tanks and ponds covering an area of 1622.08 hectares are privately owned.

Soil

The district is predominantly occupied by the tertiary and recent alluvium brought by the distributaries of the rivers. The soil of the district is arable land and consists of alluvium. The low land retaining rain water predominates in the district and comprises 70% of the whole cultivable area. The soil of the district is divided according to its composition into four major categories (i) Matal or Clay (ii) Dorsa or loamy (iii) Balia or Sandy (iv) Patu or Alluvial soil.

The aeolian and sandy soil predominates along the coastline of the district in the CD blocks of Rajnagar and Mohakalpada and parts of Rajkanika block with a width of 10-15Kms coinciding with the belt of estuaries and creeks. This zone is followed by alluvial soil of the coastal plain.

Vegetation

The vegetation of an area largely depends on the pattern of rainfall, soil and human interface. Prof. B.N Sinha has classified the natural vegetation of Odisha into four major types, out of which the fourth category i.e coastal forest accounts for 9.3% of the total geographical area of the district.

The coastal saline belt gives a completely different picture of natural vegetation. The sandy coast consisting of tidal and littoral swampy forest like Casuarina, Equisetum tiliifolium, Pongamia pennata, Pandanus of ever green species. Cocos nucifera (Coconut) is a common plant species planted along the moist sites all over the district.

The Casuarina is also seen combined with Cashew in some places. In other places, it is present in patches adjoining the Mangrove vegetation in Mahakalpara wildlife ranges. These forests occur in Jamboo, Hetamundia, Sasanpeta, Hukitola and Barunei-Gahirmatha forest blocks.

Besides this, tidal swamp forests are also found in areas flooded by high tide with moderate brackish water representing an evergreen high forest 30m or more in height. These included trees like Heritiera (sterculiaceae) Rhizophora etc. The entire mangrove system is associated with other vegetation on the basis of habit and ecological requirement. Salt-water trees of importance found in the district are Jamu, Kendu, Chakhunda, Bambos and Gambhari are common in the forest.

Mangroves are a group of specified plant communities confined to the inter-tidal regions of the district. Considered as land builders, this type of unique vegetation performs a host of protective as well as productive functions. The mangrove species are mostly common in the wetland all along the coastal belt of the district and play a significant role in building landmass, arresting soil erosion and controlling flood damages. The dominant plant communities in the wetland areas of the district are Avicennia forest (Bani jungle) Exoecaria forest (Guan jungle) , Sonneratia forest (Kerua jungle) phoenix forest (Hental jungle), Rhizophora forest (Raj jungle) Heritiera forest (Sundari jungle) Ceriops forest (Garani jungle), etc.

The flora and fauna diversity is quite rich which prompted the Government to declare 03 protected areas within the Mangrove Forest Division as reserve forest. The documented species of fish are ichthyofauna like Hilsha, Khainga, Bhkati, Kantia, Kokkali, Khasal, Khuranta, Rice Fish, Panchax, Puffer Fish, Actor Fish, Clifimbing Perch, Glass Fish, Pipe Fish and Mudskippers. Amphibians include frogs, toads and reptiles which are represented by Monitor Lizards and other Lizards, Snakes (19 varieties identified), Geckos, Turtles and of course Crocodiles. Dolphins/Tortoises also occur within these Pass. More than 286 species of birds have been recorded among mammals, spotted Deer, Sambhar, Wild pigs, Jackals, different species of Wild Cats, Hyenas, Mongooses, Otters, Civets and Percupines are major species found in these forests.

A-FLORA: The list of mangroves the most diverse in Indian subcontinent is furnished herewith.

Sl. No.	Vernacular Name (Odia)	Species	Family
1	Harakancha	<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>	Acanthaceae
2	Do	<i>Acanthus volubilis</i>	Acanthaceae
3	Kharkhari	<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	Acrostichaceae
4	Banarua	<i>Aegialitis rotundifolia</i>	Plumbaginaceae
5	Kharsi	<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	Myrsinaceae
6	Ooanra	<i>Aglaia cucullata</i>	Meliaceae
7	Khandakoli	<i>Allophylus serratus</i>	Sapindaceae
8	Dhala Bani	<i>Avicennia alba</i>	Avicenniaceae
9	Singala Bani	<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Avicenniaceae
10	Bada Bani	<i>Avicennia officinalis</i>	Avicenniaceae
11	-	<i>Azima tetraacantha</i>	Salvadoraceae
12	Lati Sundari	<i>Brownlowia tersa</i>	Tiliaceae
13	Kaliachua	<i>Bruguiera cylindrica</i>	Rhizophoraceae
14	Bandari	<i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i>	Rhizophoraceae
15	Dot	<i>Bruguiera parviflora</i>	Rhizophoraceae
16	Bandari	<i>Bruguiera sexangula</i>	Rhizophoraceae
17	Gilo	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>	Caesalpinaceae
18	Nentei	<i>Caesalpinia crista</i>	Caesalpinaceae
19	Luni Simba	<i>Canavalia maritima</i>	Fabaceae
20	Paniamba	<i>Cerbera odollam</i>	Apocynaceae
21	Garani	<i>Ceriops decandra</i>	Rhizophoraceae
22	Do	<i>Ceriops tagal</i>	Rhizophoraceae
23	Chiani	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	Verbenaceae
24	Pani Kenduli	<i>Crinum defixum</i>	Amaryllidaceae
25	Singada	<i>Cynometra iripa</i>	Caesalpinaceae
26	Do	<i>Cynometra ramiflora</i>	Caesalpinaceae
27	Luni Mutha	<i>Cyperus arenarius</i>	Cyperaceae
28	Hanshi Ghasa	<i>Cyperus conglomerates</i>	Cyperaceae
29	Keuti Ghasa	<i>Cyperus corymbosus</i>	Cyperaceae
30	Katha Katira Nai	<i>Dalbergia candenatensis</i>	Fabaceae
31	Gohirakanta	<i>Dalbergia spinosa</i>	Fabaceae
32	Malanga	<i>Dendrophthoe falcate</i>	Loranthaceae
33	Dhala Katira Nai	<i>Derris scandens</i>	Fabaceae
34	Kala Katira Nai	<i>Derris trifoliata</i>	Fabaceae
35	Gosinga	<i>Dolichandrone spathacea</i>	Bignoniaceae
36	Guan	<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>	Euphorbiaceae
37	Luni Ghasa	<i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i>	Cyperaceae
38	Khasai Lata	<i>Finlaysonia obovate</i>	Asclepiadaceae
39	Bahumruga	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	Flagellariaceae
40	Luni Hatisundhia	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Boraginaceae

41	Bada Sundari	<i>Heritiera fomes</i>	Sterculiaceae
42	Kanika Sundari	<i>Heritiera kanikensis</i>	Sterculiaceae
43	Dhala Sundari	<i>Heritiera litoralis</i>	Sterculiaceae
44	Bania	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Malvaceae
45	Hoya	<i>Hoya parasitica</i>	Asclepiadaceae
46	-	<i>Hydrophylax maritima</i>	Rubiaceae
47	Maasitha	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
48	Kansarilata	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Convolvulaceae
49	-	<i>Ipomoea tuba</i>	Convolvulaceae
50	Sinduka	<i>Kandelia candel</i>	Rhizophoraceae
51	Mahi	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	Anacardiaceae
52	-	<i>Launaea sarmentosa</i>	Asteraceae
53	Churunda	<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>	Combretaceae
54	Bana Lembu	<i>Merope angulata</i>	Rutaceae
55	Luna Baidanka	<i>Mucuna gigantea</i>	Fabaceae
56	Nalia ghasa	<i>Myriostachya wightiana</i>	Poaceae
57	Nypa	<i>Nypa fruticans</i>	Arecaceae
58	Ketaki Kia	<i>Pandanus fascicularis</i>	Pandanaceae
59	Luni Kia	<i>Pandanus foetidus</i>	Pandanaceae
60	Raigidi	<i>Pentatropis capensis</i>	Asclepiadaceae
61	Hental	<i>Phoenix paludosa</i>	Arecaceae
62	Nala	<i>Phragmites karka</i>	Poaceae
63	Karanja	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae
64	Dhani Dhana	<i>Porteresia coarctata</i>	Poaceae
65	Rai	<i>Rhizophora apiculata</i>	Rhizophoraceae
66	Do	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	Rhizophoraceae
67	Do	<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i>	Rhizophoraceae
68	Batra	<i>Salacia prinoides</i>	Hippocrateaceae
69	Batula	<i>Salicornia brachiata</i>	Chenopodiaceae
70	Miriga	<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Salvadoraceae
71	Ghigidi	<i>Sapium indicum</i>	Euphorbiaceae
72	Lata Rai	<i>Sarcolobus carinatus</i>	Asclepiadaceae
73	Katukula	<i>Sarcolobus globosus</i>	Asclepiadaceae
74	Sipal	<i>Scirpus litoralis</i>	Cyperaceae
75	Goda Bani	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	Aizoaceae
76	Nabhiankuri	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i>	Solanaceae
77	Orua	<i>Sonneratia alba</i>	Sonneratiaceae
78	Keruan	<i>Sonneratia apetala</i>	Sonneratiaceae
79	Orua	<i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i>	Sonneratiaceae
80	Orua	<i>Sonneratia griffithii</i>	Sonneratiaceae
81	Rabana	<i>Spinifex littoreus</i>	Poaceae
82	Giria	<i>Suaeda maritima</i>	Chenopodiaceae
83	Ninia	<i>Suaeda monoica</i>	Chenopodiaceae
84	Giria	<i>Suaeda nudiflora</i>	Chenopodiaceae
85	Jagula	<i>Tamarix dioica</i>	Tamaricaceae

86	Do	<i>Tamarix troupii</i>	Tamaricaceae
87	Pesta Badam	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Combretaceae
88	Habali	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceae
89	Puruni	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	Aizoaceae
90	Anantamula	<i>Tylophora indica</i>	Asclepiadaceae
91	Do	<i>Tylophora tenuissima</i>	Asclepiadaceae
92	Sisumar	<i>Xylocarpus granatum</i>	Meliaceae
93	Pitamari	<i>Xylocarpus mekongensis</i>	Meliaceae
94	Pitakorua	<i>Xylocarpus moluccensis</i>	Meliaceae

It is pertinent to mention that multiple species of some mangrove genus occur only within Bhitarkanika as reported by the Botanical Survey of India and the same is reproduced below

- A) Genus *Avicennia*
 - i. *Avicennia officinalis*
 - ii. *Avicennia alba*
 - iii. *Avicennia marina*
- B) Genus *Bruguiera*
 - i. *Bruguiera cylindrica*
 - ii. *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*
 - iii. *Bruguiera parviflora*
 - iv. *Bruguiera sexangula*
- C) Genus *Ceriops*
 - i. *Ceriops decandra*
 - ii. *Ceriops tagal*
- D) Genus *Heritiera*
 - i. *Heritiera fomes*
 - ii. *Heritiera kanikensis*
 - iii. *Heritiera littoralis*
- E) Genus *Rhizophora*
 - i. *Rhizophora apiculata*
 - ii. *Rhizophora mucronata*
 - iii. *Rhizophora stylosa*
- F) Genus *Sonneratia*
 - i. *Sonnertia alba*
 - ii. *Sonnertia apetala*
 - iii. *Sonnertia caseolaris*
 - iv. *Sonnertia griffithii*
- G) Genus *Xylocarpus*

- i. *Xylocarpus granatum*
- ii. *Xylocarpus mekongensis*
- iii. *Xylocarpus moluccensis*

B-FAUNA: The diversity of faunal wealth is not properly studied due to want of resources and expertise. The marine fauna of Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary off Kendrapada District coast line is one such area. However the documented list of fauna is furnished herewith.

LIST OF BIRDS FOUND IN THE PROTECTED AREA

Sl.No	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
1.	PODICIPEDIDAE	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	LM, Rare
2.	PELECANIDAE	Spot billed Pelican	<i>Pelicanus phillippensis</i>	-do-
3.	PHALACROCORACIDAE	Little cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	Res.
4.		Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Rare
5.		Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Rare, Res.
6.	ARDEIDAE	Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Res.Comm.
7.		Great egret:	<i>(Casmerodius albus</i>	Res.
8.		Intermediate egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Res.
9.		Little egret:	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Res.
10.		Western reef egret	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	W.M.
11.		Black-crowned night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Res.
12.		Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Res.
13.		Purple heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Res.
14.		Indian pond heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Res.
15.		Little Green heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Res.
16.		Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Res.
17.		Yellow bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Res.
18.		Cinnamon bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Res.
19.	CICONIIDAE	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Res.
20.		Asian openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Res.

21.		Painted stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Res.
22.		Black necked stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	W.M.
23.	THRESKIORNITHIDAE	Black headed ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalu</i>	Res.
24.		Eurasian spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	W.M
25.	ANATIDAE	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	W.M.
26.		Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	W.M.
27.		Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	W.M.
28.		Eurasian wigeon:	<i>Anas Penelope</i>	W.M.
29.		Common teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	W.M.
30.		Lesser whistling duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Res.
31.		Fulvous whistling duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Res.
32.		Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	W.M.
33.		Northern Shoveller	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	W.M.
34.		Cotton Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Res.
35.		Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	W.M.
36.		Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	W.M.
37.	ACCIPITRIDAE	Booted hawk eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Res, L.M.
38.		Changeable hawk eagle	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	W.M.
39.		Crested serpent eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Res, L.M.
40.		Short-toed snake eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Res.
41.		White-bellied sea eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Res.
42.		Tawny eagle	<i>(Aquila rapax</i>	L.M.
43.		Black eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	L.M.
44.		Greater spotted eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	L.M.
45.		Lesser spotted eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	L.M.
46.		Pallas's fish	<i>Haliaeetus</i>	W.M.

47.		eagle Eurasian Marsh harrier	<i>leucoryphus</i> <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	W.M.
48.		Pied harrier	<i>Circus</i> <i>melanoleucos</i>	W.M.
49.		Pallid harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	W.M.
50.		Eurasian Sparrow hawk	<i>Accipter nisus</i>	W.M.
51.		Shikra	<i>Accipter badius</i>	Res, Com.
52.		Brahminy kite	<i>Haliastur Indus</i>	L.M, Rare
53.		White backed vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Res.
54.		Osprey:	<i>Pandion haliactus</i>	W.M.
55.		Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Res, L.M.
56.		Black- shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Res
57.		Oriental Honey buzzard:	<i>Pernis Ptilorhyncus</i>	W.M.Rare
58.	FALCONIDAE	Saker falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	L.M, Rare
59.		Red necked falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	LM, Rare
60.		Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinu</i>	L.M, W.M.
61.		Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculu</i>	W.M.
62.	PHASANIDAE	Gray francolin	<i>Francolinus</i> <i>pondicerianus</i>	Rare
63.		Red jungle fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Res.
64.	RALLIDAE	Slaty breasted rail	<i>Rallus striatus</i>	Res.
65.		Common coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	W.M, Rare
66.		Water cock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	Res.
67.		Purple swamp hen	<i>Porphyrio</i> <i>porphyrio</i>	Res.
68.		Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Res.
69.	JACANIDAE	Bronze- winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	Res.
70.		Pheasant- tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus</i> <i>chirurgus</i>	Res.
71.	CHARADRIIDAE	Grey-headed lapwing	<i>(Vanellus cinereus</i>	W.M.
72.		Red wattled lapwing	<i>(Vanellus indicus</i>	Res.

73.	White tailed lapwing	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	W.M, Rare
74.	Yellow wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus malarbaricus</i>	Res.
75.	Common ringed Plover:	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	W.M.
76.	Little ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	W.M.
77.	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	W.M.
78.	Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	W.M.
79.	Greater sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	W.M.
80.	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulv</i>	W.M.
81.	Grey plover:	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	W.M.
82.	Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	W.M.
83.	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Res, W.M.
84.	Red Knot	<i>Calidris cautus</i>	W.M.
85.	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	W.M.
86.	Black tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	W.M.
87.	Bar tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	W.M, Rare
88.	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanu</i>	W.M.
89.	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	W.M, Rare
90.	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	W.M, Com.
91.	Spotted Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	W.M, Rare
92.	Greater painted snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Res.
93.	Jack snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus)</i>	W.M.
94.	Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	W.M.
95.	Pintail snipe:	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	W.M.
96.	Common Sandpiper	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	W.M.
97.	Curllew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris testacea</i>	W.M, Com.
98.	Wood sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	W.M, Com.
99.	Green	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	W.M, Com.

100.		Sandpiper Terek	<i>Tringa terek)</i>	W.M.
101.		Sandpiper Marsh	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	W.M.
102.		Sandpiper Ruddy	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	W.M.
103.		turnstone Spoon billed sandpiper	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	W.M.
104.		Ruff and Reeve	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	W.M.
105.		Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	W.M.
106.		Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	W.M, Com.
107.		Long toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminu</i>	W.M, Rare
108.		Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	W.M, Rare.
109.		Red Necked Phalaropus	<i>Phalaros lobatus</i>	W.M, Rare
110.		Crab plover	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	W.M.
111.	ROSTRATULIDAE	Greater painted snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Rare
112.	RECURVIROSTRIDAE	Black winged stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	L.M.
113.		Pied avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	W.M.
114.	BURHINIDAE	Greater thicknee	Esacus recurvirostris)	W.M, Rare
115.		Eurasian thicknee	Burhinus oedictnemus	W.M.
116.	GLAREOLIDAE	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	W.M.
117.		Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lacteal</i>	Rare
118.	LARIDAE	Black headed gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	W.M.
119.		Brown headed gull	<i>Larus brunnicephalu</i>	W.M.
120.		Heuglin's Gull:	<i>Larus beuglin</i>	W.M.
121.		Pallas's Gull	<i>Larus ichthyaetus)</i>	W.M.
122.		Black bellied terns	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	W.M.
123.		Caspian tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	W.M
124.		Greater crested tern	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	W.M
125.		Lesser crested tern	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	W.M.
126.		Gull billed tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	L.M
127.		River tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	L.M.

128.		Whiskered tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	L.M.
129.		Indian skimmer	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	W.M, Rare
130.	HAEMATOPODIDAE	Eurasian oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	W.M.
131.	COLUMBIDAE	Emerald dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Res.
132.		Spotted dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Res.
133.		Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Res.
134.		Oriental turtle dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	L.M
135.		Blue rock Pigeon:	<i>Columba livia</i>)	Res.
136.		Orange breasted Green Pigeon	<i>Treeron bicincta</i>	Res. ,L.M
137.		Pale capped Pigeon:	<i>Columba punicea</i>)	L.M,Rare
138.		Thick-billed green pigeon:	<i>Treeron curvinostris</i>	L.M, Rare
139.	PSITTACIDAE	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	L.M, Rare
140.		Rose ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Res., Rare
141.		Blossom headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseate</i>	Res., Very rare
142.		Red breasted Parakeet:	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	L.M, Rare
143.	CUCULIDAE	Chestnut-winged cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	L.M.
144.		Pied cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	L.M
145.		Common hawk cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Res.
146.		Eurasian cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canoru</i>	L.M.
147.		Oriental cuckoo:	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Rare
148.		Indian plaintive cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	Rare
149.		Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Res.
150.		Large green billed	<i>Phaenicophaeus viridirostris</i>	Res.

151.		malkoha Greater coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Res.
152.	STRIGIDAE	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Res.
153.		Brown fish owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	Res.
154.		Spotted owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	Res.
155.		Collared scops owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Res.
156.		Pallid scops owl	<i>Otus brucei</i>	Res.
157.		Eurasian scops owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	Res.
158.	CAPRIMULGIDAE	Grey Nightjar:	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	Res.
159.		Large-tailed Nightjar:	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Res.
160.	APODIDAE	Asian palm swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	Res.
161.		House swift:	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Res.
162.	<u>ALCEDINIDAE</u>	Black- capped kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	L.M
163.		Brown winged kingfisher:	<i>(Halcyon amauroptera</i>	Res.
164.		Ruddy Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	W. M, V.Rare.
165.		Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	Res.
166.		Pied Kingfisher:	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Res.
167.		White- throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Res.
168.		Common Kingfisher:	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Res.
169.		Stork-billed Kingfisher:	<i>Halcyon capensis</i>	Res.
170.	MEROPIIDAE-	Blue tailed bee eater	<i>Merops phillipinus</i>	S.M
171.		Green bee eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Res.
172.		Chestnut headed bee eater	<i>(Merops leschenaulti</i>	L.M., Rare
173.	CORACIDAE	Indian roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Res.
174.	UPUPIDAE	Common	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Res.

175.	BUCEROTIDAE-	hoopoe Indian Grey hornbill	<i>Ocyroceros birostris</i>	Res.
176.	CAPITONIDAE	Blue throated barbet	<i>(Megalaima asiatica</i>	L.M.
177.		Brown headed barbet	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>	W.M
178.		Coppersmith barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	Res
179.	PICIDAE	Grey-capped pygmy wood pecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	LM. Rare
180.		Stripe breasted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos atratus</i>	Rare
181.		Fulvous breasted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	Res.
182.		Grey-headed woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>	Res.
183.		Rufous woodpecker	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	Res.
184.		Eurasian wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Res.
185.		Black ramped flame back:	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	Res.
186.		Greater flame back	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	Res.
187.		Speckled Piculate	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	L.M
188.	PITTIDAE	Indian Pita	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	L.M
189.		Mangrove Pita:	<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>	Res.
190.	ALAUDIDAE	Bengal bush lark	<i>Miraфра assamica</i>	W.M
191.		Singing bush lark	<i>Miraфра cantillans</i>	W.M
192.		Indian bush lark	<i>Miraфра erythroptera</i>	Res.
193.		Ashy crowned sparrow lark	<i>Eremopterix grisea)</i>	Res.
194.		Oriental sky lark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Res.
195.		Crested lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Res.
196.		Greater short-toed lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Rare
197.	HIRUNDINIDAE	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica)</i>	W.M
198.		Red rumped	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	W.M

199.		swallow Asian house martin:	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	W.M
200.	DANIIDAE	Grey backed shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	W.M
201.		Brown shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Res.
202.	ORIOOLIDAE	Black hooded oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	Res.
203.		Eurasian golden oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	W.M, Rare.
204.	DICRURIDAE	Black drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	Res.
205.		Ashy drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Res.
206.		White bellied drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	Res.
207.		Sprangled drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Res.
208.	STURNIDAE	Asian pied starling	<i>Sturnus contra</i>	Res.
209.		Brahminy starling	<i>Sturnus Pagodarum</i>	L.M., Rare
210.		Chestnut tailed starling:		Res.
211.		Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Res.
212.		Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	Res.
213.	CURVIDAE	Ruddy breasted crows	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	Res.
214.		Large-billed crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Res.
215.		Rufous treepie	(<i>Dendrocitta bagabunda</i>)	Res.
216.		House crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>)	Res.
217.	CAMPEPHAGIDAE	Black winged cuckoo shrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	Res.
218.		Black headed cuckoo shrike	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	Res.
219.		Large cuckoo shrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	Res.
220.		Small minivet:	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	Res.
221.		Ashy minivet	<i>Perricrocotus divaricatus</i>	W.M, Rare
222.	IRENIDAE	Common iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Res.Common

223.		Blue winged leaf bird	<i>Chloropsis cobbinchinensis</i>	W.M, Rare
224.	PYCNOTIDAE	Red vented bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Res
225.		Red whiskered bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Res.
226.		White throated bulbul	<i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>	L.M, Rare
227.	MUSCICAPIDAE-	Common babbler	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i>	Res.
228.		Jungle babbler	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>	Res.
229.		Striated babbler	<i>Turdoides earlei</i>	Res.
230.		Stripe tit babbler	<i>Macronous gulari</i>	Res.
231.		Chestnut capped babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	Res.
232.		Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	Res.
233.		Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata)</i>	Res.
234.		Yellow bellied Prinia	Prinia	Res.
235.		Common tailor bird	Orthotomus sutorius	Res.
236.		White throated fantail:)	<i>(Rhipidura albicollis</i>	Res.
237.		Red throated fly catcher	<i>(Ficedula parva</i>	Res.
238.		Blue throated flycatcher:	<i>Cyornis rubecoloides</i>	Res.
239.		Paradise flycatcher	<i>Tarpsiphone paradisi</i>	Res.
240.		Verditer flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassila</i>	W.M
241.		Blue throat	<i>Lusinia svecicia</i>	W.M.
242.		Oriental magpie robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Res.
243.		Blyth's reed warbler	Acrocephalus dumetorum	L.M.
244.		Clamorous reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	W.M
245.		Greenish warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	L.M., Common.
246.		Plain leaf warbler	<i>Phylloscopus neglectus</i>	W.M
247.		Paddy field warbler:	Acrocephalus agricola	L.M.

248.		Brownish flanked bush warbler	<i>Cettia fortipes</i>	W.M.
249.		Pale footed bush warbler	<i>Cettia pallidipes</i>	L.M.
250.		Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Res.
251.		Common chiffchaff	<i>(Phylloscopus collybita</i>	W.M
252.		Black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Res., Rare
253.		Black- napped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Res.
254.		Orange headed ground thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	V.rare
255.		Tickle's thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	W.M.
256.		Streaked fantail- warbler	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Common
257.	PARIDAE	Great tit	<i>Parus major)</i>	Res.
258.	MOTACILLIDAE	Olive backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	S. migrant.
259.		Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	S. migrant
260.		Tawny Pipit	<i>(Anthus campestris</i>	S. migrant
261.		Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richard</i>	Res.
262.		Paddy field Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Res.
263.		Citrine wagtail:	<i>Motacilla cireola</i>	W.M
264.		Grey-headed wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	W.M.
265.		Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	W.M., Rare.
266.		Forest wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	W.M.
267.		White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	W.M.
268.	NECTARINIDAE	Loten's sunbird	<i>Nectarina lotenia</i>	W.M., Rare.
269.		Olive backed Sunbird	<i>(Nectarina jugularis)</i>	W.M, Rare.
270.		Purple rumped Sunbird	<i>Nectarina zeylonica</i>	Res.
271.		Purple sunbird	<i>Nectarina asiatica)</i>	Res.

272.	PLOCEIDAE	Indian silver bill:	Lonchura malabarica	Res.
273.		House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Res.
274.		Baya weaver bird	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Res.
275.		Black breasted weaver bird	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	Res., Rare
276.		Black headed Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Res.
277.		Scaly breasted Munia:	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Res.
278.	ZOSTEROPIDAE	Oriental white eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Res.
279.	EMBERIZIDAE	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Rare
280.		Crested bunting	<i>Melophus lathami</i>	

Abbreviation:

L.M. – Local Migrant

S.M – Summer Migrant

V. rare – Very rare

W.M – Winter Migrant

Res. – Resident

LIST OF REPTILES WITH NATIONAL AND LOCAL STATUS

SL.No	English Name	Scientific Name	Status
1.	Salt water Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Sch-1, endangered as per IUCN
2.	Indian Garden Lizard.	<i>Calotes versicolor.</i>	Common
3.	Fan-Throated Lizard	<i>Sitana ponticeriana</i>	Rare
4.	Indian Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleon zeylanicus</i>	Common
5.	Spotted Indian House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus brooki.</i>	Common
6.	Common Indian House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis.</i>	Very common
7.	Skink	<i>Riopa punctata</i>	Rare
8.	Sand Skink	<i>Mabuya bibroni</i>	Common
9.	Common Skink	<i>Mabuya carinata</i>	Common
10.	Indian Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus bengalensis.</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN
11.	Yellow Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus flavescens.</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN
12.	Water Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN

13.	Indian Python	<i>Python molurus.</i>	Sch-I endangered as per IUCN
14.	Common Green whip snake	<i>Ahaetulla nasutus.</i>	Sch-IV
15.	Golden tree snake	<i>Chrysopelea ornata</i>	Sch-IV
16.	Painted Bronze Back	<i>Dendrelaphis pictus</i>	Sch-IV
17.	Common Indian Bronze Back	<i>Dendrelaphis tristis</i>	Sch-IV
18.	Indian rat snake	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Sch-II
19.	Common Kukri Snake	<i>Oligodon amensis</i>	Sch-IV
20.	Common Cat snake	<i>Boiga trigonata</i>	Sch-IV
21.	Dog faced Water Snake	<i>Cerberus rhynchops</i>	Sch-II
22.	Buff striped Keel back	<i>Amphiesma stolata</i>	Sch-IV
23.	Checkered Keel back	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	Sch-II
24.	Common Worm snake	<i>Typhlina bramina.</i>	Sch-IV
25.	Common Indian Krait	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	Sch-IV
26.	Banded Krait	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	Sch-IV
27.	King Cobra	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	Sch-II
28.	Hook nosed Sea Snake	<i>Enhydrina schistosa</i>	Sch-IV
29.	Estuarine Sea Snake	<i>Hydrophis obscurus</i>	Sch-IV
30.	Bamboo pit Viper	<i>Trimeresurus gramineus</i>	Sch-IV
31.	Russell's Viper	<i>Vipera russelli.</i>	Sch-IV
32.	Batagur Turtle	<i>Batagur baska</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN
33.	South Indian Roofed Turtle	<i>Kachuga tentoria.</i>	Common
34.	North Indian Roofed Turtle	<i>Kachuga tecta tecta</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN
35.	Indian Flap shell Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN
36.	Peacock Eye Turtle	<i>Trionyx hurum</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN
37.	Indian or Ganges Soft-Shelled Turtles	<i>Aspideratus gangeticus</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN
38.	Asian Giant soft shelled Turtle	<i>Pelochelys bibroni</i>	Sch-I,
39.	The Leatherback Sea Turtle	<i>Demochelys coriacea</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN
40.	The Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN
41.	The Hawksbill Sea Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN
42.	The Olive Ridley Sea Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Sch-I, endangered as per IUCN

List of Different Species of Fish Found in the Protected Area

SL. No.	Local name	English name	Scientific name
1.	Ilishi	Indian shad	<i>Hilsa ilisha.</i>
2.	Sahala	Mango fish	<i>Polynemus indicus</i>
3.	Khaingna	Grey mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>
4.	Khasuli/Mengi	Mullet	<i>Liza parsia</i>
5.	Bhekti	Sea bass	<i>Lates calcarifer</i>
6.	(a) Chauli	Anchory or white bait	<i>Anchoviella indica</i>
	(b) Oliari	-do-	<i>Coilia dussumeri</i>
	(c) -do-	-do-	<i>Stolepherus indicus</i>
7.	Khanda balia	Silver bar	<i>Chirocentrus dovats</i>
8.	Chaanra	Milk bar	<i>Chanos chanos</i>
9.	Paniakhia	Indian tarpon	<i>Megalops oynnoid</i>
10.		Gizzard shad	<i>Anadontistona chakunda</i>
11.	Borei		
	a) Borei	Croaker	<i>Preduoswana diaconthus</i>
	b) -do-	-do-	<i>Ottolithus bruicus</i>
	c) -do-	-do-	<i>Johaeus dussumeri</i>
12.	Para	Leather skin	<i>Scomberomerus lyseni</i>
13.	Morua	Indian mackerel	<i>Rastreliger khangurta</i>
14.	Khuranta	Long spine sea bream	<i>Arqirops spinfor</i>
15.	Bagada	Black tiger	<i>Penaeus monodon</i>
16.	Kantala	White prawn	<i>Penaeus indicus</i>
17.	Marandi	Brown shrimp	<i>Melapenacus menecerus</i>
18.	Disco cookies	Oil sardine	<i>Sardinella longiceps</i>
19.	Cookies	Short sardine	<i>Sardinella albela</i>
20.	Kokoli	Anchovy	<i>Colia dussumeri.</i>

List of Important Invertebrates with Legal Status

SL. No.	Phylum	Family	Scientific Name
1.	Protozoa		<i>Polystonella spp.</i>
2.			<i>Rotalia beccarii</i>
3.	Coelenterata		<i>Lobophytum spp.</i>
4.			<i>Sclerophytum spp.</i>
5.			<i>Gyrostoma spp.</i>
6.	Annelida	Aphroditidae	<i>Polydontes spp.</i>
7.			<i>Polynoe spp.</i>
8.		Pisionidae	<i>Pisione spp.</i>
9.		Amphinomidae	<i>Pseudoeurythoe spp.</i>
10.			<i>Eurythee spp.</i>
11.		Unicidae	<i>Morophyse spp.</i>
12.			<i>Lumbri conereis spp.</i>
13.		Syllidae	<i>Odontosyllia spp.</i>
14.		Nearidae	<i>Neries chilkausia</i>
15.			<i>Pseudonereis spp.</i>
15.			<i>Perinereis spp.</i>
16.			<i>Lycastis indica</i>
17.			<i>Lycastic meraukensia.</i>
18.			<i>Platyneries spp.</i>
19.		Hesionidae	<i>Leocratides spp.</i>
20.			<i>Podarke spp.</i>
21.		Glyseridae	<i>Glycera spp.</i>
22.			<i>Goniades spp.</i>
23.		Phyllodocida	<i>Phyllodoce spp.</i>
24.		Spionidae	<i>Prinospia spp.</i>
25.			<i>Scolelepis spp.</i>
26.			<i>Nerine spp.</i>
27.			<i>Poludora spp.</i>
28.		Magilonidae	<i>Magilone spp.</i>
29.		Owenidae	<i>Myriochele picta.</i>
30.		Maldanidae	<i>Axitholla spp.</i>

31.		<i>Clymene</i> spp.
32.	Chaetopteri	<i>Mesochaiploptria</i> spp.
33.	Terebellidae	<i>Thelepus</i> spp.
34.	Ophellidae	<i>Ammotrypane</i> spp.
35.	Capitellidae	<i>Capitelluthis</i> spp.
36.		<i>Capitella</i> spp.
37.		<i>Hetromastus</i> spp.
38.		<i>Notomastus</i> spp.
39.	Sabellidae	<i>Darychone</i> spp.
40.	Arthropoda	<i>Leptocheeta</i> spp.
41.		<i>Tanaiss</i> spp.
42.		<i>Psendotanaiias</i> spp.
43.		<i>Cirolenea</i> spp.
44.		<i>Exorphaevoma</i> spp.
45.		<i>Corophium</i> spp.
46.		<i>Ampelisea</i> spp.
47.		<i>Hyale</i> spp.
48.		<i>Elasmopus</i> spp.
49.		<i>Acetes</i> spp.
50.		<i>Emivita</i> spp.
51.		<i>Ocypoda macvour</i>
52.		<i>Ocypoda platytarmis</i>
53.		<i>Ocypoda ceratophthalmus</i> .
54.		<i>Scylla serrata</i> .
55.	Mollusca	<i>Umbonium</i> spp.
56.		<i>Epitonium</i> spp.
57.		<i>Hydrobis</i> spp.
58.		<i>Nasa orisensia</i> .
59.		<i>Tapes</i> spp.
60.		<i>Chandium</i> spp.
61.		<i>Dentallium</i> spp.

C-STATUS SURVEY: Periodic Status Survey of Wildlife is carried out to ascertain the population viability and impact of management inputs. Some of the findings are furnished here.

Status Survey of Estuarine Crocodile

Year	Hatchling	Yearling	Juvenile	Sub-adult	Adult	Total
2010-11	531	377	304	166	276	1654
2011-12	489	320	423	154	260	1646
2012-13	486	356	395	128	284	1649
2013-14	504	387	307	142	304	1644
2014-15	511	380	317	149	308	1665
2015-16	597	342	269	164	299	1671

Birds of Heronry (Bagagahan)

Year	Total No. of Nests Counted	Number of Adults Counted	Number of Chicks	Total
2010-2011	7,026	14,056	28,112	42,168
2011-2012	12,826	25,652	34,321	59,973
2012-2013	15,422	30,844	39,261	70,105
2013-2014	17,547	35,094	44,458	79,548
2014-2015	19,784	39,568	51,977	91,545
2015-2016	20,501	41,014	55,423	96,437

D-VISITORS' PROFILE: Due to rich diversity highlighted above, visitors from far flung areas of state / neighbouring states / foreign countries used to make during winter season. The tourist footfalls for last 06 years reproduced herewith point towards a positive trend and with improvement of connectivity (road) and development of infrastructure, the arrival of tourists will get a boost contributing significantly to the economy of local community engaged in the field of hospitality.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Tourists			Revenue Collected
		Indian	Foreigner	Total	
1	2010-11	48,972	300	49,272	Rs 15, 86,383
2	2011-12	39,295	275	39,570	Rs.13, 86,868
3	2012-13	46,714	203	46,917	Rs.15, 48,989
4	2013-14	48,214	226	48,440	Rs.12, 53,315
5	2014-15	55,405	169	55,574	Rs.14,16,223
6	2015-16	78,239	216	78,455	Rs.22, 13,555



Mangrove Vegetation-Bhitarkanika



Mangrove Vegetation-Mahakalapada



Monitor Lizard-Bhitarkanika



Rare Lesser Adjutant Stork



(F)

Climate

The climate of the district is mostly monsoon type with a little difference because of its close proximity to the sea. As the district is situated on the eastern coast of India, the climate is hot, moist and sub-humid. May is the hottest month, when the maximum temperature is recorded to be 38⁰ C and minimum temperature is 26.70⁰C. December is the coldest month of the year when the daily maximum and minimum temperature goes down to 27.4⁰C and 14.90⁰C respectively. There is little variation in annual temperature because of marine influence and uncertain frequency of south west moonsoon.

The hot season commences from the month of March and continues till the second week of June. The temperature reaches maximum level in the month of May. The south west monsoon which causes maximum rainfall commences from the mid June and prevails till the end of Sept. The cold season commences from the beginning of November and lasts till the end of February. Hot summers, highly humid rainy season, dry winter and low diurnal range of temperature are a common feature. Throughout the year is marked by the above features of the climate at Kendrapara District.

(i) Temperature

Temperature is one of the most fundamental components of climate of any place. Kendrapara has a mean annual temperature of 32.7 ⁰C. The temperature starts rising from March to the end of May. May is the hottest month of the year with a maximum temperature of 38⁰C . The temperature gradually reduces to minimum in December which in the coldest month of the year with 27.4 ⁰C mean maximum and 14.90⁰C mean minimum temperature.

(ii) Rainfall

The district records an annual average rainfall of 1629.8 mm with 71 rainy days. About 72% of rainfall is received during the monsoon season. August is the rainiest month of the year with an average rainfall of 1340 mm. Blcokwise, Derabish block receives the maximum amount of 1676.5 mm actual rainfall followed by Kendrapara block with 1627.0 mm in the district. The following is the rainfall data of this district during the last five years.

Year	Average rainfall (in mm)
2010	1250.22
2011	1534.7
2012	1083.5
2013	1713.61
2014	1390.33

(iii)Humidity

Humidity factor of the climate refers to the amount of moisture content present in the atmosphere. In case of Kendrapara district, it is observed that moisture content in the atmosphere starts rising from the second week of June to the end of August every year amounting to 85% of the total. The humidity remains high of 85% with the prevalence of southwest monsoon and gradually declines from September every year in summer season. The climate of this district is hot and humid in nature. The average annual precipitation of the district is about 1569.4 mms. The maximum average temperature of the area is 39°C and 13°C respectively.

Forest

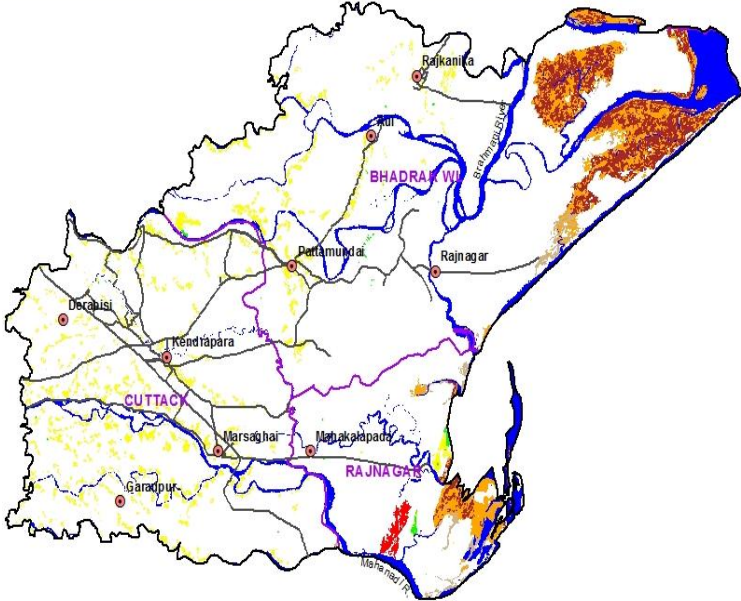
A forest is a large area of land covered with trees or other woody vegetation. Forests are the dominant terrestrial ecosystem of earth and are distributed across the globe. Forests account for 75% of the gross primary productivity of the earth’s biosphere and contain 80% of the earth’s plant biomass. Human society and forests influence each other in both positive and negative ways. Forests provide ecosystem services to humans and serve as tourist attractions. Forests can also impose costs, affect people’s health, and interfere with tourist enjoyment. Human activities, including harvesting forest resources, can negatively affect forest ecosystem.

Use of the word “forest” in English to denote any uninhibited area of non-enclosure is now considered archaic. The word was introduced by Norman rulers of England as a legal term denoting an uncultivated area legally set aside for hunting by feudal nobility.

Forests account for 75% of the Gross primary productivity of the earth’s biosphere, and contain 80% of the earth’s plant bio-mass. Forest ecosystems can be found in all regions capable of sustaining tree growth, at altitudes up to the tree line, except where natural fire frequency or other disturbance is too high, or where the environment has been altered by human activity.

FOREST DENSITY MAP OF KENDRAPARA DISTRICT

0 4 8 Kilometres

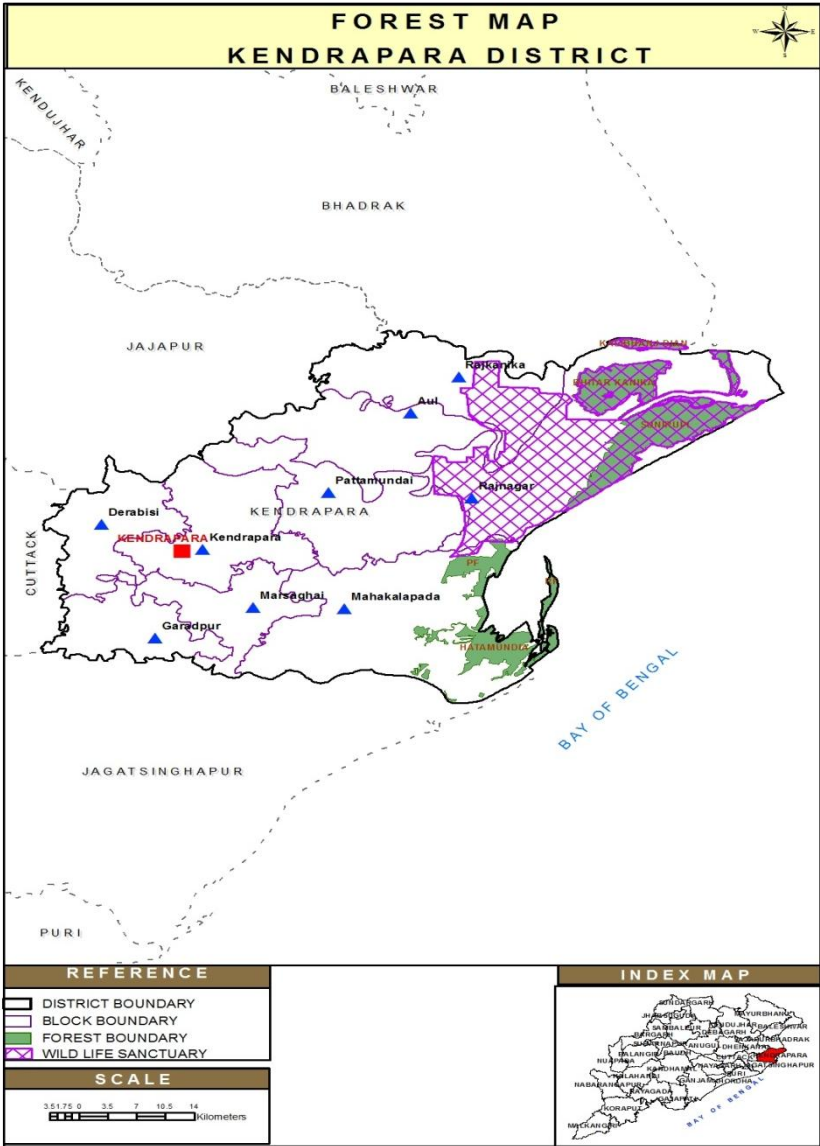


LEGEND

CLASS	AREA (in Sq.Km)	Symbol	Description
VERY DENSE FOREST	82	⊙	MAJOR LOCATION
MOD DENSE FOREST	81	—	MAJOR ROAD
OPEN FOREST	106	□	FOREST DIVISION BOUNDARY
SCRUB	6	□	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
WATER	193		
NON-FOREST	2,176		



ODISHA SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE
 (Deptt. of Science & Tech. Govt. of Odisha)
 45/48 (P) Jayadev Vihar
 Bhubaneswar
 Source FSI ForestType Layer 2013



Component of the Forest

A forest consists of many components that can be broadly divided into two categories that are biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components. The living parts include trees, shrubs, vines, grasses and other herbaceous (non-woody) plants mosses, algae, fungi, insects mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and micro-organisms living on the plants and animals and in the soil. These interact with one another and with the non-living part of the environment including the soil, water and minerals to make up what we know as a forest.

Kendrapara district situated in the East Coast of the state of Odisha is endowed with vast stretches of wet land in the deltaic region of Brahmani Baitarani-Kharshrota and Mahanadi River System. Far from being a waste land, these wetlands are among the most fertile and productive ecosystems in the world. They are essential life-support systems, play a vital role in controlling water cycles and help to clean up our environment.

The environment 'mechanism' of wetlands adds to their productivity. Most wetland soils are alternatively wets and dry. This increases the release of nutrients and speeds the turn-over of organic matter. Water moving past the plants, especially in tidal wetlands, provides a steady or pulsed supply of nutrients, even though the nutrient concentration in the water may be low. This water movement removes dead tissues keeping plant communities healthy and vigorous. Finally and most obviously wetland plants in healthy wetlands rarely suffer from lack of water compared with other major natural forms of landscape, wetlands are young and dynamic. Many are physically unstable changing in a season or even in a single storm. They change as vegetation changes, sediments are laid down or land sinks. Wetlands host a rich and diverse collection of plants and animals. Wetlands have already yielded economically important species like rice, mangrove, cryfish, shrink, oysters, crocodiles, water fowl, fish and other animals.

Forest Flora

Wetlands host a rich and diverse collection of plants and animals. They are vast genetic resources, only a fraction of which has been studied and still a small fraction is tapped for human use. The rich productivity of mangrove forests allows sustaining large population of organisms dependant on one another. Regional varieties and sub-species of plants, insects and other invertebrates are often confined to single eco-system in a given region. These species include littoral forest, Tidal Swamp Forest (Mangrove) and other kinds of vegetation.

Faunal life has been on the decline in the district. The Reserve forests of Kendrapara once abounding in wildlife, moving freely in the wetland, now is on the decline.

No systematic census of all types of wildlife has been attempted so far. With the depletion of forests, wild animals are straying into the human habitation. The increase in human and cattle population has also tremendously increased the pressure on the forests.

Forest Fauna

As per classification adopted by the 'Wildlife Institute of India', the entire forest division falls in the Eastern Plateau. Biotic Province under the Deccan Peninsula Bio-geographic Zone. The division was once rich with a variety of wild animals. The wild lives found were Tiger, Leopard, Wild Sambar, Chital, Bears, Mouse-Deer, etc. Because of different kinds of biotic pressure together with Liberal use of gun License with the name of Crop Protection has resulted in the depletion of Wild Life in many forest areas. Now the density has come down so seriously that sighting of even chital is accidental.

Geology and Mineral Occurences of Kendrapara District

Geology

Geologically the district is covered by soft quaternary sediment overlying Baripada beds of Tertiary age. A total of five Quaternary units are identified within the district, namely (i) Older beach deposit (ii) Upper delta deposit (iv) Younger beach deposit and (v) Present day coastal deposit. Older beach deposit consisting of compact sand and silt of Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene age occurs as small patches (mainly small ridges) within Lower Delta deposit. Lower and Upper delta deposit consist of clay with fine sand and silt and altering layers of sandy silt and silty clay respectively. Both are of Middle to Late Holocene age. Major difference between is that lower Delta is a marine deposit whereas Upper Delta is typically fluvial deposit. Areas near the Bay of Bengal sea shore are mainly occupied by younger beach deposit consisting of very fine sand and silt. This is a marine-Aeolian deposit and occurs as small ridges. Present day coastal deposit occurs within narrow zone and consists of medium grained sand with heavy mineral. Both younger beach deposit and present day coastal deposit are of Late Holocene age.

Stratigraphy

The geological succession in the district is as follows:

Age	Lithounit
Late Holocene	Medium sand with heavy minerals/sand and siltVery fine sand, silt and clay (Older dunes)
Middle to Late Holocene	Sandy silt and silty clayClay with fine sand and silt
Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene	compact sand and silt

Minerals

Heavy minerals

The beach and sand dune deposits along the coast contains heavy minerals like monazite, rutile, illeminite and zircon etc. Such deposit in theses sand bodies has been estimated as 1.8 Million Tonnes with a grade of 33.18% of heavies.

River Sand deposit

The River Sand deposits have been reported around Tulasipur, Tradipal, Penthapal, Pakshata, Artamula, Mangalpur, Bhagabatpur, Basupur, Sathilo, Amrutamonohi, Naladia, Pandia, Gaudagaon, Korua, Akhuadakhini, Ramachandrapur, Talakusuma and Haridaspur area on the river bed of Luna, Brahmani, Chitroptala and Mahanadi.

Clay

Clay of Upper deltaic deposit is used for brick kiln industry.

CHAPTER- II

HISTORY

The place Kendrapara finds description in the mythological texts like 'Mahabharat', 'Tulasi Purana' and 'Tulasi Khestra Mahatmya'. In these scriptures Kendrapara is variously identified as 'Tulasi Kshetra', 'Bramha Kshetra', 'Gupta Kshetra' and 'Kandara Palli". The place has the rare distinction of being acclaimed as one of the sacred Pancha Kshetras of Odisha. It is reckoned as 'Bramha Kshetra', 'Srikshestra', Puri being known as Sankha Kshetra, Sakti Kshetra, Jajpur being entitled as Padma Kshetra and Saiva Kshetra, Bhubaneswar being recognized as Gada Kshetra. The very designation of Kendrapara as 'Bramha Kshetra' speaks of its spiritual importance from mythological perspectives. It is also asserted by Hindu Purans that salvation cannot be full-circled, if a devotee does not visit Tulasi-kshetra to pray for the blessings of Baldevjew before or after he visits Sri Jagannath at Puri.

As per the description contained in the purans, during the age of Dwapara, Lord Baldev while on his pilgrimage (Tirthayatra) came across a tyrant and oppressive demon, Kandarasura near Lalitgiri. Now the place is in a border strip between Kendrapara and Jajpur districts after the reorganization of the districts in 1993. There he fought with the demon, killed him and threw different parts of his body in different directions. The various places where the parts of his body were dropped were named accordingly. The places like Angulei, Madhyakhanda, Khadiana and Katikata. in the district of Kendrapara justify such puranic tales. The daughter of the cruel demon bearing the name Tulasi was a virtuous maiden who could please Lord Baladev by dint of her heavenly qualities. Being pleased with her devotion and prayer, Lord Baldev married her and established his abode at Ichhapur. Thus, the place came to be known as Tulasikshetra.

No primary or secondary source is available to build up the pre-history, proto-history and early historical perspective of the district as desired in this respect. Again a predetermined framework of history cannot be imposed upon a place without thorough research into the matter. However, epigraphic and antiquities are available to reveal the early history of the district.

The land of Kendrapara is sanctified by Lord Baladevjew, the presiding deity, who has enriched and ennobled the fusion and interaction of the divergent religious cults such as Buddhism, Saivism, Saktism, Ganapatya, Soura, Nathism, Vaishnavism and Islam.

Moreover, Kendrapara is flooded with a multitude of magnificent sculptures of divergent divinities together with a spectacular hoard of temples and mosques.

An extensive field survey has brought to light the charismatic icons of Buddha in Bhumisparsha Mudra, Dhyana Mudra, the exceedingly rare images of Manjuvara, Manjusri, in Dharmachakra Pravartana and Vitarka or Vakhyaana Mudras, two armed sculptures of Bodhisattva Padmapani, the stupendous head of Bodhisattava, the monolithic and miniature votive stupas, attached to the temple wall of Binodbiharee - Gopinathjew- temple, at Ganamahal, Kakat. So also, an imposing and gigantic colossus of four armed Jatamukuta Lodesawara is being worshipped at Baniamal across, the left side of the river Gobari as a sylvan Hinduised godling called Narayana. The whirl-wind surface analysis has however yielded the worthy sculptures of 'Buddha', 'Khasarpana' 'Avalokiteswaras' as well as an exceedingly rare image of two armed 'Khadiravani Tara' bearing on the chignon of the effulgent bun, the effigies of the Five Celestial Dhyani Budhas (Pancha Dhyani Buddhas) which now adorn the pristine precincts of Sri Baladevjew and Mausima temples at Ichhapur.

Noteworthy fact is that, all these above cited images of Buddha and other Buddhist Divinities are known to have been imported by Babu Ramagovinda Jagadev the scion of the Zamindar Radhasyama Narendra dynasty and placed at the famous Buddhist establishments of Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri, Udayagiri "and Kolanigiri of great Asia range of hills, now in the border line of the Jajpur and Kendrapara Districts.

Further field survey has brought to light devastated remains of the fulfilled brick built monastic establishments, Stupas and the enchanting and attractive sculptures of Buddha in variegated hand postures (Mudras), the colossal heads of Buddha, chlorite 'Bodhisattvas', 'Vajrasattva', rare images of four armed 'Samvara', terracotta icons of miniature 'Tara', 'Manjusri' together with the ruins of most important and informative pot shreds of typical Gupta and postGupta period at Narua-Derabish Sangati Matha, Dumka, Belarpur, Raghudeipur, Rajnagar, Panchupandav, Vajramula, Jagannathpur, Nilakanthapur, Ramachanditala, Garbheswara temple precinct, Santhapura, the Chandi devi temple precinct, Indupur, and Kapileswara temple complex, on the verge of river Gobari at Barimula, in the newly constituted district of Kendrapara. Amazing sculptures of Buddha in Bhumisparsha Mudra, at Rajagarh, (at present installed and worshipped under the pseudonym of Dandavati Baba), an imposing colossus of Jambhala, the Brahminical Counter part of Kuvera, the bestower of riches, as well as a large standing statue of two armed Padmapani Bodhisattva, at the neighbouring locality, Babakarpur, worshipped as a mysteriously turned Hinduised godling, called Kalidasa, while the Marchiani- Thakurani precinct

at Bagada yields the noteworthy Buddhist ruins in the shape of the brick built Buddhist monastery, stupas as well as a galaxy of votive stupas neatly engraved with Dhyani Buddha Aksobhy in Bhumi Sparsa Mudra.' The very name of the goddess 'Marichiani' has most probably originated from the sacred memory of the rare 'Vajrayani' Buddhist Tantric goddess, 'Marichi'.

Similarly, the recent archaeological survey in and around the sacred compound of "Barahajew temple" at Aul, has yielded an enticing and infatuating image of 'Tara', or otherwise interpreted as 'Tarini', the sole protectress of the Universe whose mystic syllable, Vijamantra i.e."Om Tara tuttare Ture Swaha"

Moreover, the discovery of a spectacular horde of Buddhist monuments in every nook and corner of Kendrapara district, has archaeologically corroborated Kendrapara as an unprecedented sanctuary of Buddhism, and the Buddhist monuments in the Early Medieval period. The newly explored Buddhist sculptures bear the typical brand of Bhauma art idioms. Next to Buddhism, Saivism, Tantrik Saktism and Soura cult gained utmost celebrity throughout the length and breadth of Kendrapara district as per archaeological exploration and extensive field survey. The whirlwind surface analysis however, has yielded the mushroom hordes of the Tantric, Saivite and Sakta sculptures of Uma-Maheswara in Prajnopaya or Yugannadha of Yab – Yum posture. Eight armed Mahisa-sura-Mardini-Durga, four armed Kartikeya, Manasadevi, four armed Narayana Vishnu, Ketuka with Skull-Cap in hands together with a galaxy of five temples enshrining the Sacred Lingas at Panchupandav, an exceedingly rare Lingam engraved with the Ardha-Narisvara posture in ". Umakantesvara shrine at Rajnagar, the attractive icons of ten armed Mahisa Mardini, Trivikrama Vishnu, Siva, Kartikeya, four armed Ganesha Vinayaka, the Matrika image of Indrani, the attractive but miniature icons of indolent damsels (Alasakanyas) embedded to the wall niches of Garbheswar, Umakanteswar, and Kapileswar temple of Santhapura, Rajnagar, Jagannathpur, and Barimula respectively.

It is worth mentioning that the pristine precinct of Chatreswara temple, at Chatra-Chakada of Kendrapara district, has enshrined the remarkable hordes of Trivikrama Vishnu, ten armed Mahisa Mardini, two armed image of Surya Narayana, the Prajnopaya posture of Hara-Parvati respectively, while the imposing temple of typical Rekha order and of Pancharathaplan stands on the heart of the shrine.

Further, an attractive image of Mangala, is being worshipped at Kakat, Kendrapara, while the beautiful image of the goddess Mangala is being worshipped at Satabhaya, located within the abyss of the Bay of Bengal. The most important fact is that the Barahajew temple at Aul, which reveals the triumph of Vaishnavism and the Vaishnavite waves in Kendrapara district has however been a museum of the Brahmical Monuments of classical

Somavamsi and Gangavamsi period of circa 11th century A.D. onwards, especially comprising an imposing colossus of chlorite Varaha Vishnu Narayana killing the imperious and blood thirsty demon, Hiranakshya, flanked on both sides by two miniature icons of eight armed bronze Baraha Vishnu, within the sanctum sanctorum of the temple. The adjacent Jagannath temple sanctum sanctorum yields a galaxy of divinities such as the four armed Nrusingha Narayana Vishnu, killing the malevolent demon of Hiranyakasyapu, the chlorite image of Trivikrama Vishnu, the colossal and imposing footprints of the presiding lord Varahajew, enshrined in front porch of the temple, the chlorite image of Alaskanyas of enticing and provocative Konark prototypes together with the magnificent wooden doors meticulously chiselled with the mythological scenes of Ramayana, Mahabharat, the eight variegated sexual Bandhas (Astabandha) the Devas, Kinnaras, Mother and son, sucking the breasts of the former as well as the effigy of the king Brajasundar Dev, the donor of the said wooden doors. The neighbouring artisans and carpenters of Aul and Lalitgiri designed the said door. The Saptaratha shaped Barahajew temple of about 65' including its presiding deity Varaha-Vishnu lifting the universe at the point of his teeth, and killing the vicious demon Hiranakshya, the four armed Narasimha vishnu killing the malevolent demon Hiranya Kasyapu.

The sacred soil of Tulasi Kshetra has been a meeting ground of diverse cultures and a melting pot of all the divergent religious cults harmoniously synchronizing the Buddhist, Saiva, Sakta, Soura, Ganapatya, Natha Vaishnava and Islamic monuments as an invincible beehive of cultural non-interference and a safe paradise of peaceful coexistence.

Lord Baladevjew, who is known in eighteen variegated names according to Amarakosa of 4th century A. D. is the symbolic representation of such religious cultural syncretism.

Historical Evolution

Whatever may be the puranic and mythological reference, the district has been a strategic point for Mughal, Maratha and British rulers. The ancient mosques (now standing in Kendrapara Municipality) was built during Mughal Rule especially during the reign of Aurangzeb, Maratha style structure in the Bedhas (Campus wall) of present Baldevjew Temple at Ichhapur, prove that these rulers had made Kendrapara a centre of their rule. From 1731 to 1732 Subedar Khan Durrani, it is believed, destroyed the temple at Old Motor Stand and constructed present Juma Masjid. During this time there was a large scale conversion to Islam. People belonging to upper aristocracy were settled by the Muslims in different regions of Kendrapara. After Moghals, Kendrapara came under the rule of Marathas. It is believed

that Raghuji Bhonsale constructed the temple of Sri Baladevjew at Ichhapur and distributed the lands among the mahantas to safeguard the temple.

For Britishers, the place had great politico-administrative and commercial importance. The district being blessed with a long sea coast provided opportunities for carrying out commercial activities through sea routes. The district also had greater potentialities for salt business because of its long Saline sea coast. The present Nimaksaheb Bunglow within the municipality is a silent witness to such salt trading. The False-point Light House in Batighara Gram panchayat and Godown in Hukitola Island near the mouth of the river Mahanadi built during British Rule are some other monuments bearing testimony to such marine commercial activities.

The English occupied Odisha in 1803. During this period the old Zamindars from Mughal, Maratha period of Kendrapara looked after administration and collection of Revenue. The British introduced the sunset laws and the small Zamindari of Kendrapara were auctioned at Calcutta. So many Bengalis became auction holders and their successors are found in Kendrapara town, Indupur, Patkura and Ramnagar etc. The English also tried to capture Rajkanika but they were afraid of the big boats of Kanika. In 1804 a group of English soldiers left Cuttack from Kendrapara but at Antapal ground at Indupur, there was a small fight at Indupur between local people and the English. Hearing this, the raja of Kanika tried to organize a Meli in which the King of Aul and Narendra Kile Chhedara also rendered assistance. But subsequently English occupied the entire coast. From 1805 to 1866 Kendrapara was ruled by various Zamindars and landlords of Aul, Kanika and Kile Chhedara estate. During British Rule, the district was divided into some feudal estates like Kanika Estate, Aul Estate, Kerada Estate, a part of Kujang Estate and Bardhaman Estate. These estates were being ruled by feudal lords or land-lords who were being called as Rajas.

But these feudal chiefs or so-called Rajas were only nominal heads. For all practical purposes, they were no better than the agents of British Government and worked as intermediary rulers. They paid revenue to British Government, obeyed Her Majesty's laws, showed their loyalty to Her Majesty and thus, safeguarded their thrones. On the other side, these Rajas collected heavy taxes from the natives. The king's henchmen exploited people in a number of ways. Because of heavy oppression and suppressions, the antifeudal revolution sprouted from the estates of Kanika and Kujang and gradually spread throughout the district.

The King of Odisha, cajoling the smaller ones and threatening the common men with the show of fire power, they overpowered the province of Odisha in no time as if it was a walkover match. When colonel Harcourt entered the city of Cuttack, the then capital of the Suba, on the 8th October

1803 A.D. he marched through it quite unopposed. Hence it is not surprising that he had incurred the loss of lives of only two Europeans and three Indian soldiers in course of his long march from the banks of Chilika to the heart of Cuttack.

However, it is gathered from historical accounts that although very effortlessly Harcourt occupied Cuttack, he was apprehending troubles from the so-called turbulent Chief of Kanika for his previous record of notoriety. He had also an unfounded suspicion that Raja of Kanika had entered into a secret alliance with Kujang and Khurda. So he was astonished when Balabhadra Bhanja, the Raja of Kanika surrendered without any fight and signed an agreement, after receiving only one threatening letter from the British Colonel. Other Chiefs of Odisha followed suit in quick succession like little lambs. Considering the shameful show of submission and surrender on the part of kings and chiefs, it is certainly a pride and honour for the valiant people of Kendrapara to know that some paiks under the leadership of two Muslim commanders Murad Khan and Saha Beg Khan raised the standard of Revolt against the British occupation. Harcourt and Melvil were much perturbed at the news of that popular uprising. Robert Ker was sent to Kanika to quell the uprising but that was of no avail. The rebellion spread like wild fire and engulfed many villages consuming many a life. More soldiers were sent under the Command of Subedar Siva Prasad and Captain Mearthy, who after a fierce battle on the banks of the river Baitarani defeated the paiks and subdued the uprising on 12th March 1804. Kanika Paik Rising was the first popular Revolt against the British Raj not only in the District of Kendrapara but also in the whole of Odisha, (History of Freedom Movement in Odisha vol.-I).

Though the great Paik Rebellion of Khurda launched in the year 1817 was almost limited to the hilly areas of Puri and Ghumsar district, it spread to the plains after the arrival of tyrant General Martindell in Khurda. Popular discontent was already brewing among the coastal people because of the monopolised salt trade of the East India Company. A large contingent of insurgents moved towards Asureswar and Pattamundai and plundered the salt Chowkies, Killed the Police officers and reinstated the former land holders in their former Estates. By then Kunjang had become a fortress of insurrection under the leadership of Narayan Paramguru and Bamdev Patjoshi. It did not leave Kendrapara unaffected. The Rising in Pattamundai took a violent form and spread even up to Chandbali of the Balasore (now in Bhadrak) district. The situation became normal only after military operation at Kujang and Pattamundai.

The Great Revolt of 1857 euphemized as a mere "Sepoy Mutiny" and confined to the district of Sambalpur and to some extent to Puri, was a movement in Kendrapara as neither the Oriyas were recruited to the Army

nor were the Zamindaries of the district were affected by the doctrine of lapse which was one of the main causes of the Revolt. However, Ram Krushna Samant Sinhar, the Zamindar of Balia along with two tenant leaders Dinabandhu Mohapatra and Upendra Jena raised the banner of Revolt. The Magistrate of Cuttack imprisoned all the three and sentenced Ramakrushna and Dinabandhu for five years confiscating their landed property.

Struggle for Freedom

Before 1930, Jadumani Mangaraj of Kendrapara District had become famous for his skilful oratory. In protest against Jalianawala Bag massacre, he organized a meeting within the premises of Kendrapara Municipality where Dr. Wajid Ali, Raghunath Mohanty of Garapur, Sridhar Sahoo of Ichhapur and Advocate Gokulananda Mohanty were present.

It was in the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress of 1920 that Gandhiji's programme of Non-cooperation was ratified and adopted. Jadumani Mangaraj from Kendrapara attended the Nagapur session along with Harekrushna Mahatab and Gopabandhu Das. Early in 1921 Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee was constituted with Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das as its president. Organisations of the party in different districts were entrusted to some leading Congressmen. Sri Jadumani Mangaraj was given the task of Congress Organization in the Sub-Division of Kendrapara, now the district of Kendrapara. "A rabid non-cooperator" as he was, as described by Mac Pherson, Home Secretary of the then Bihar and Odisha, Mangaraj who was famous for his straight forwardness, exceptional organizational skill and ability and sharp tongue and fiery speeches, gave the district a proud place in the annals of freedom movement. Having given up his studies along with Harekrushna Mahatab and Nabakrushna Chowdhury, Mangaraj plunged head on into the freedom struggle. Gandhi's visit to Cuttack in the month of March 1921 in course of his whirlwind tour of Odisha gave the much needed fillip to the movement. Boycott of foreign goods, schools, colleges and courts, resolving amicably all disputes outside the courts, renouncing government title and award and government jobs, enrolment of Congress Members, collecting subscription for Tilak Swarajya Fund and distributing spinning wheels or Charkhas became the order of the Day.

The Freedom Fighters were lodged in the house of Gopal Mohanty of Mir Patana and leadership was taken over by Jadumani Mangaraj, Raghunath Mohanty, Sridhar Sahoo etc.

The demand of the Khilafat in the Independence Movement though was criticized by some, as mixing of religion with politics, it nevertheless galvanized the age old amity between the Hindus and Muslims into a single and concrete national force. Kendrapara, which has a large concentration of

Muslim population in many places bore entirely a new complexion with large number of this community plunging themselves into the national struggle. Woken up from stupor and superstition, women in Burkhas and clergies of the mosques gathered in large number for the boycott programme. A good number of them courted arrest and contributed their mite to that glorious movement. The students of Kendrapara High School boycotted classes and picketed in the court campus. The students of Kanika High School at Rajkanika declared it as the 'National High School' after which the Raja closed it only to be opened after a lapse of twenty-five years.

By then the oppressed peasants of Kanika were burning with anger and discontent. Imposition of large number of illegal cases ; in fact, they were sixty four in all, arbitrary increase of land rent by a private settlement in 1916, forced labour or "Bethi", beating and thrashing on the slightest pretexts, dishonouring of the womenfolk by the Raja's henchmen had already brought the patience of the tenants to a boiling- point.

In this connection, "The History of Freedom Movement in Odisha" Vol-II states that "On previous occasion, the people would have kept silent but the Non-Cooperation movement had already become an eye opener and they did not like to tolerate it silently."The Congress made Kanika Peasants unrest a rallying point. All the prominent leaders of the Congress such as Jadumani Mangraj, Bhagirathi Mohapatra, Ekram Rasool, Sarala Devi and Ramdas Babaji dashed to Rajkanika to propagate the message of Non-cooperation. Many employees of the Raja and Ananda Chanda Jena, a local board teacher resigned from service. Ananda's 'Dukhini Kanika' instilled in the minds of the people the spirit of defiance. The book was ultimately declared as proscribed and the author was arrested, his property was confiscated and he was driven out of Kanika and he spent the rest of his life at Kendrapara. In all, one hundred and twenty six non-cooperators were taken into custody - the largest contingent from a single place. The agitation, however, resulted in Police Firing on 23rd April, 1922 at village Meghpur and a few fell to the police bullet; Bisuni Madhual and Badu Sethi, the first two martyrs of the Gandhian Movement in Odisha.

The Banar Sena or the teenager fighters of Kendrapara to which almost all the living freedom fighters belonged showed exemplary courage and conviction by offering picketing in front of liquor shops and bore the brunt of police atrocity. Sahadev Das of Aul who was once arrested during the non-cooperation movement, this time courted arrest at Cuttack while he was in Swarajya Ashram. A large number of Salt Law breakers of Aul, Rajnagar Indupur, Patkura and Mahakalapada were also taken into custody during civil disobedience movement.

Harijan Padayatra of Gandhiji was another landmark in the history of Freedom Movement in which Kendrapara played a significant role. Gandhiji's "fast unto death" against the communal award of 1932 stirred the people and injected stimulus in them. While drawing the attention of the Caste Hindus towards the intolerable plight of the untouchables, he argued; "it is simply fanatical obstinacy to persist in persecuting man in the sacred name of religion". Emancipation of untouchables, whom he lovingly called Harijans, or children of God was another mission of his life. In order to convince the caste Hindus of the necessity of the removal of untouchability, he conducted Padayatra in Odisha from 9th May to 14th May and, again from 21st May to 8th June 1934. Kendrapara had the proud privilege and rare honour of hosting Gandhiji and his entourage for five days from 26th to 30th May 1934. He stayed at Kaktia, Salar, Bhagbatpur (Baliala) Garapur, Barimula and Indupur. Jadumani Mangraj and Sahadev Das were included in the entourage of Gandhiji. On the occasion of Gandhiji's Harijan Padyatra many private Hindu temples were thrown open to the Harijans and Public tanks as well as wells were allowed to be used by them. In 1936 Pandit Nehuru came to Cuttack and held meetings at Chandol and Kendrapara. When Subash Chandra Bose formed the forward bloc, many people from Kendrapara supported him.

During the Quit India Movement, Kendrapara played a very vital role. During the Quit India Movement, on 26th August, 1942 there was a meeting at Kaipada under the leadership of Annapurna Moharana. The Police fired at the meeting and freedom fighter Saunti Mallik, Hadibandhu Panda, Mayadhar Bhuyan fell victim to the police firing. The movement spread like wild fire in the district. The famous leaders of Quit India Movement in the district are Jadumani Mangaraj, Surendra Nath Dwivedy, Purusottam Rout, Panchanan Nayak, Duryodhan Panda etc.

Peasant Movements: The Peasant Movement in Kanika Estate and abolition of Kanika Estate are land marks in the history of Kendrapara. Kanika and Aul came under the first category, namely those subject to British rules and regulations. Their tribute was fixed in perpetuity. Of the three estates, Aul estate fully and part of Kanika and Kujang were in the Kendrapara Subdivision. The Zamidars or the so called Rajas had no authority whatsoever to pass any law. They had to manage their own estates. The Government simply did not bother about the way the estates were managed. The Rajas of these estates in practice had their own machinery for revenue collection.

The British Government did not interfere in the internal administration of the Estates. So the welfare of the tenants mainly depended on the mercy of the Zamindars. In most cases there were disputes between the Zamindars and the tenants relating to establishment of rights of tenants on land,

enhancement of land rent, illegal exactions, Bethi and Begari. Of the three permanently settled estates of Kendrapara District, there were several times peasant resistance in Kanika estate alone during the British rule against the arbitrary rule of the Rajas. But the peasant resistance in 1921 in Kanika stirred the nation while the non-cooperation movement against the British was in full swing. The movement in Kanika was so vigorous because there was a close identity of the Raja of Kanika with that of the British Government.

The Peasant Movement was strengthened, when Chakradhar Behera, an educated youth resigned from his service of the estate and organised the discontented peasants. In Chhamuka area Ananda Chandra Jena and Jayaram Rai led the movement who were ex-teachers and were dismissed from their jobs around this time. The Congress workers sympathised with the discontented peasants. In such circumstances, the peasant movement in Kanika naturally got interwoven into anti-British Movement. The Raja succeeded in convincing the British authorities that the peasant movement was engineered by Non-co-operators, although the peasants of Kanika had their own grounds for agitation and the leadership of the agitation emerged from within the Kanika estate instead of being superimposed by the outside Congress leaders. The local leaders were Dinabandhu Khandait Ray, Aswin Kumar Pallai, Ananda Chandra Jena, Damodar Mohapatra and Purnananda Bal.

By 1922 these people worked actively among the peasants and formed Gram Sabhas and Circle Sabhas. By February, 1922 the movement had gathered momentum. Very soon a meli, embracing 100 villages was formed. Failing to seek redress from the Raja, the peasants submitted a petition to the Collector, signed by as many as 5,000 people. Although enquiry was conducted, the then Collector was transferred under the Raja's influence. In fact, the tenants did not get any relief.

On 12th February 1922, the Non-cooperation movement was called off. By 19th February, the Congress workers of Kendrapara Sub-division were instructed by the State Congress Organisation not to involve themselves with Kanika affairs. In spite of withdrawal of the Congress workers from Kanika, the peasants of Kanika continued their agitation with their own leaders.

While this was happening, the Raja was seeking an opportunity to take the help of British Government to suppress the movement. This opportunity came on 18th April when the peasants assaulted four peons who had been to Patrapur to serve notice. When the Inspector of Police attempted to arrest the accused, about 2000 militant peasants rescued them. After this, the Police Superintendent Sri Krishna Mohapatra advanced to Kanika. On 23rd

April, at about 11 A.M. about 1,000 people arrived at this place. Anticipating an attack, the police opened fire. Bisuni Madhual died on the spot. Basu Sethi was chased by the Police and shot dead in village Jiral. Many were injured.

The aftermath of the firing was even more horrible. There were police atrocities of different kinds, such as the looting of properties, setting houses on fire and molestation of women. Houses were robbed. Cash and ornaments were not spared either. Housewives were insulted. The outrage committed by the police went to the extent of molesting a housewife in the presence of her husband tied to a pole. The activists of the meli were arrested and tried. A good many tenants of substance were forced to flee from Kanika. They became wandering paupers.

While all these were happening in the Chhamuka area of Kanika, the other areas were naturally not immune to the influence of the movement. But the movement was not on the same footing in Kerara and Kaladwip because of natural barriers. Panchamuka was practically calm due to intelligent handling of the situation by the then S. P. of Balasore, Mr. Hudson. He could be able to get assurance from Mahatab, that the local Congress leaders will not be involved in the agitation at Panchamuka. But Chakradhar Behera, a veteran peasant leader in Panchamuka organised the peasants and was arrested and imprisoned.

Episodes of oppression in Kanika created a stir among the Congress leaders in Odisha. Gopabandhu wrote articles in the 'Samaja' denouncing peasant oppression in Kanika. Congress leaders were prohibited from entering Kanika. Atal Behari Acharya and Santha Behera however managed to visit Kanika and collect information about the loot and oppression. In the meantime, Gopabandhu Das and Bhagirathi Mohapatra were arrested and sent to Hazaribag jail.

The demand for an enquiry into the atrocities in Kanika was raised by different organisations. Choudhury Bhagabat Prasad Mohapatra moved a resolution in the Bihar and Odisha Legislative Council on 25th August 1922 to enquire into Kanika affairs. The Kanika affairs produced revulsion of feelings in the Council. Mr. McPherson, the official member of the Council described the Kanika affairs as most extraordinary one, but he justified the action of the Raja and put the entire blame on the Non-co-operators. The resolution was lost without a division and no enquiry was made into Kanika affairs. But the policy of Government began to change. The Government announced to carry out a Government settlement, which was the main demand of the tenants.

The movement in Kanika was not an abrupt development. It was century old development. It was an offshoot of the dispute between the Raja and his tenants with regard to the rights on land. The movement was directed primarily against the landlord. So it was primarily anti-feudal in character. The agitation could have been resolved by a policy of compromise, but the Government took it as a part of the Non-cooperation movement and adopted repressive measures to put it down. No proper enquiry was made into the state of affairs. The movement became so vigorous because there was a close identity of the Kanika Raja with the British Government. For all practical purposes, the Raj Sarkar in Kanika was the British Government itself.

Feudal landlords like Raja of Kanika who desired to preserve the British rule as a necessary aid for their economic exploitation, were the natural allies of imperialism. The anti-feudal struggle of the peasantry all over India made an important contribution to the final overthrow of imperialism in so far as it weakened the native allies of imperialism. The Kanika struggle too is an integral part of this movement. Quite naturally therefore, the peasant movement was, in essence, a movement for national liberation. Thus, the Kanika peasant movement could in a wider sense be considered a part of India's national liberation movement.

Post-Independence History

A part of Mughlbandi Odisha, later a sub-division of Cuttack district, and then a full-ledged district since 1st April 1993, Kendrapara is on the coastal belt of the State irrespective of the Puranic, mythological and historic antiquity. It has been a strategic point in medieval as well as colonial Odisha. The progress, growth and happenings of Post-independence era of Kendrapara is marked within the conceptual, administrative, cultural and modernized frame work.

As a single sub-division district with 9 Tahasils, 32 Zilla Parishad Constituencies, it includes 9 Panchayat Samities and 3624 wards. The Police, Sub-Division consists of 9 Police Stations, 4 outposts, 1 Beat-house and 2 Aid-post along with one marine Police Station. The Kendrapara Regional Improvement Trust of 1998 is an addition to the process of developmental growth of the region.

Many parts of Kendrapara Sub-Division used to be inaccessible during the rainy season. The entire district looked like an island with no communication worth the name. Thanks to the vision and dynamisms of late Mr. Biju Pattnaik, two-time Chief Minister and architect of modern Kendrapara, the Express Highway which linked the iron-ore rich Sukinda with the port City Paradeep was constructed in early 1960s. This Highway become the life-line of the district as it passed through a large part of the

district. Commissioning singlehandedly Port at Paradeep radically improved the physical infrastructure in the district.

Because of these two important and landmark projects, the standard of living of the people of Kendrapara registered a marked improvement, though the district intermittently suffered due to natural calamities like flood, cyclone, and Tornado from time to time. The severe cyclone of 1971 resulted in loss of life in thousands, submergence of a few villages permanently in the Bay of Bengal and loss of huge permanent assets in homogenous population. Supercyclone of 1999 and Phailin in 2013 compounded the problem in addition to regular floods. Yet the district has moved on primarily due to public resilience.

Due to the deltaic region, flood and cyclone constituted the permanent feature of Kendrapara and its economy. The cyclone of 1967, 1971, 1982 super cyclone of 1999, Tornado of 2009 are some of the major disasters that befell the district including the heat-wave of 1998. To face these natural calamities, construction of flood / cyclone shelters, supply of clean drinking water with relief materials as post-disaster measures were undertaken both by the Government and non-Government agencies, Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority, State Relief Commission, Army Assistance and District Control Room within served round the clock, played a dominant role to tackle the catastrophe.

Bhitarkanika was declared a National Park under the relevant provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 with its core area of the sanctuary in Kendrapada district. The areas of the National Park is 145 sq.km. Bhitarkanika is a wetland of international importance which presents a unique biodiversity and attracts a large number of birds particularly during winter. Bhitarkanika has been declared a "Ramsar Site" since 2002. This protected area is significant because of its ecological, faunal, flora, geomorphological and biological association and importance.

The Gahirmatha (Marine) wildlife sanctuary encompasses world's largest rookery of Olive Redley sea turtle. The area of the sanctuary spreads over 1435 sq.kms which comprises water body of 1408 sq.kms and landmass of 27 sq.kms. The landmass within the sanctuary includes Reserve forests, mud flats, and accreted sand bars. This is the only marine protected area in Odisha and one of the most important amongst six other marine sanctuaries in India. The largest rookery for nesting of Olive Rideley Sea Turtles in global scale is located in the outer wheeler island which is within this sanctuary. Historical monuments like Hukitola Heritage Building and Light House at Batighar highlight the colonial glory of this district.

Located between Paradeep and Kaling Nagar Industrial Complex, the thrust of industrialisation revolves round agro-marine food industries, with the establishment of Craft Village Programme and master Crafts-man

Training Programme, the handicrafts tradition of the district has gathered momentum. The preservation of historical monuments of the region have placed the district brilliantly in the heritage map of the country.

On the whole, due to its geographical location, proximity to mines and minerals and Pradeep Port, high political consciousness of people, natural habitat of birds and animals, flora and fauna, Kendrapara is on its way to prosperity and growth. The district has found a place in the world Tourist Map because of the Bhitarkanika National Park and the Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary.

The geographical area that forms Kendrapara district after reorganisation of parent district of Cuttack has suffered due to devastating natural calamities which have been visiting vulnerable areas of this district at regular intervals. Apart from floods which had been unsettling the agricultural economy, frequently, the cyclone in 1971 created the worst havoc leading to loss of lives in thousands and submergence of thickly populated three villages in Satabhaya area forever. The Super Cyclone, 1999 and Phailin, 2013 also resulted in miseries beyond words. Yet the inherent strength of the district in terms of resilience of its people kept the district marching ahead. Every calamity created opportunities for improvement and for developing disaster resilient infrastructure.

The political landscape of Kendrapara in the post -Independence period reveals an interesting spectacle. In the aftermath of independence, it was all congress party the political firmament of the district followed by Swatantra – Jana Congress party, which ruled the State for a period of fifty years. In due course of time people were disenchanted with the congress and Jan Congress and people of the area elected Utkal Congress candidates and finally the Biju Janata Dal which is at the helm continuously sweeping the polls just leaving one or two Assembly seats to the main opposition, Congress in the general election since 2000.

CHAPTER-III

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY

Demography is defined as a science of study of population and the statistical representation or interpretation of population with its socio-cultural status.

As per 2001 census, Kendrapara ranked 14th in the state with a total population of 1302005. The district occupies 336th position among 593 districts in the country so far as population size is concerned. As per 2011 Census the total population of Kendrapara is 14, 40,361 having a total household of 3, 21,934. The population of this district is 3.43% of the total population of the State. It was ranked 14th in the state as far as total population is concerned.

Density of Population

The density of population is one of the important aspects of demographic study. The District has an area of 2644 sq km. The District accounts for 1.70 percent of the state's territory and shares 3.43 percent of the state population. The density of population of this district is 545 per Sq. kms. as against 492 in 2001. It is against the state average of 270 and 236 in 2011 and 2001 respectively.

Looking at the population of 1981 to 1991, 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011 it is found that the population growth of the district from 1981 to 1991 was 17.51%. Between 1991 to 2001 the population growth was 13.27%. Between 2001 to 2011 the rate of growth of population is 10.59%. The growth of population in the district in the last 10 years is 10.06%.

The above statistics revealed that the rate of growth of population of this district is gradually decreasing over the years due to the spread of education, literacy, birth control measures and migration to towns and cities for better living. The following tables show the total populations of this district during 1991, 2001 and 2011

Table -1

Year	Male	Female	Total
1991	5,72730	5,76798	11,49501
2001	646438	655567	1302005
2011	717814	722547	1440361

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Kendrapara, 2001,2007,2011

The spatial distribution of population largely depends upon factors like physical, socio-economic and cultural framework of surroundings with which man interacts. The following table shows the distribution of population Block and Municipality wise as per 2001 Census.

Table – 2

SI No	Year/ Block/ULB	Total Population		
		Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	2001	646438	655567	1302005
	2001 BLOCK			
1	Aul	65116	71181	136297
2	Derabish	65635	63897	129532
3	Garadpur	48916	49381	98297
4	Kendrapara	68747	68765	137512
5	Mahakalpada	97750	93995	191745
6	Marsaghai	57802	57301	115103
7	Pattamundai	71125	76069	147194
8	Rajkanika	60230	66657	126887
9	Rajnagar	73059	72242	145301
	URBAN			
1	Kendrapara Municipality	21524	19883	41407
2	Pattamundai Municipality	16534	16196	32730

In 2011 Census: the population of Mahakalpara Block was highest in the District followed by Pattamundai.

Table - 3**Population of Kendrapara District as per Census 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ULBs	Persons	Males	Females
1	Aul	1,39,628	65,371	74,257
2	Derabish	1,44,588	73,866	70,722
3	Garadpur	1,10,616	55,910	54,706
4	Kendrapara	1,51,136	75,827	75,309
5	Marshaghai	1,26,959	64,606	62,353
6	Mohakalpara	2,12,463	1,07,889	1,04,574
7	Pattamundai	1,62,348	79,064	83,284
8	Rajnagar	1,70,110	85,941	84,169
9	Rajkanika	1,38,979	66,579	72,400
10	Kendrapara Municipality	47,006	24,212	22,794
11	Pattamundai Municipality	36,528	18,549	17,979
	TOTAL	14,40,361	7,17,814	7,22,547

Source: Statistical data Census -2011

Rural / Urban area population distribution

The following tables show the rural-urban population of this district during the last 25 years as per the following tables.

Table - 4

Year	Rural population	Urban population	Proportion of rural and urban population	
			Rural	Urban
1991	1086266	63235	94.50	5.50
2001	1227868	74137	94.30	5.70
2011	1356827	83534	94.20	5.80

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Kendrapara, 2001, 2007, 2011

The above table shows that the percentage of growth of urban population is marginal. This is due to the fact that there is no large factory or industry or other urban infrastructure in two urban centres of this district. Many people prefer to settle in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack which are around a distance of 100 k.ms from Kendrapara.

Kendrapara and Pattamundai are two Municipalities in this district. Kendrapara is an old town. The population of Kendrapara Town from 1901 Census and Population of Pattamundai from 1991 is indicated in the following table.

Population of towns in Kendrapara District

Town	Year / Population				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Kendrapara	15245	15113	14664	12620	11880
Patamundai	-	-	-	-	-
Town	Year / Population				
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Kendrapara	12553	15830	20079	27564	35015
Patamundai					28220
Town	Year / Population				
	2001	2011			
Kendrapara	41407	47006			
Patamundai	32730	37527			

Thus the above table shows that the urban population in Kendrapara is not increasing in comparison to other centres in the state. There is no urban agglomerate in the district. Besides, a close look at the rate of urbanization / Urban growth in Kendrapara Town seems to be at snail's speed because only four-fold increase in growth of population has taken place in Kendrapara District over the last one hundred years.

Rural Population

As per 2011 Census, Kendrapara District Consist of 1540 villages out of which 1407 are inhabited and 133 are uninhabited. In the 1407 villages,

1356827 rural people live. There are 2,71,475 households in the district out of which 13,441 households are urban and rest 2,58,034 are rural households. The following table indicates the households and number. of Census villages in different Blocks and Urban areas of Kendrapara District.

Table - 5

Sl. No.	Year / Block / ULB	Geographical area in Sq.Km.	Number of House holds	Number of villages		Total
				Inhabited	Un-inhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2001, Total of Kendrapara District	2644.0	271475	1407	133	1540
			Block/ULB			
1	Aul	224.45	27274	123	9	132
2	Derabish	171.40	27938	172	5	177
3	Garadpur	141.54	22666	134	3	137
4	Kendrapara	239.86	27913	129	7	136
5	Mahakalpara	490.57	40995	189	34	223
6	Marsaghai	159.65	27221	107	2	109
7	Pattamundai	258.66	31330	142	6	148
8	Rajkanika	263.49	24523	156	12	168
9	Rajnagar	346.25	28174	255	55	310
	URBAN					
1	Kendrapara(M)	10.77	7208	--	--	--
2	Pattamundai (NAC)	2.54	6233	--	--	--

The district total is not additive Source: Census of India 2001

Table - 6

Rural Population of Kendrapara District as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ULBs	Persons	Males	Females
1	Aul	1,39,628	65,371	74,257
2	Derabish	1,44,588	73,866	70,722
3	Garadpur	1,10,616	55,910	54,706
4	Kendrapara	1,51,136	75,827	75,309
5	Marshaghai	1,26,959	64,606	62,353
6	Mohakalpara	2,12,463	1,07,889	1,04,574
7	Pattamundai	1,62,348	79,064	83,284
8	Rajnagar	1,70,110	85,941	84,169
9	Rajkanika	1,38,979	66,579	72,400
	Total population	13,56,827	6,75,053	6,81,774

Age, Sex and Occupation

Sex ratio is an important social indicator to study differential in a society. Sex ratio refers to the number. of females as compared to 1000 males. In 2001, 1014 females lived in Kendrapara against 1000 males where as in 2011 it is 1007. Thus this sex ratio of Kendrapara district is higher than state average of 979 against 1000 males in 2011 and 972 against 1000 in 2001.

The male female sex ratio is 1000 to 1006 which is higher than all India average which is below 1000. In urban area the sex ratio is not in

favour at female population. Here it is 954, and in rural population it is 1010. The sex ratio amongst Scheduled Caste is 993 whereas it is 1003 in case of Scheduled Tribe.

In the sex ratio composition, the district occupies 49th rank among the districts of India and 3rd in the state. The sex ratio in rural area is 1010 and in urban area, 954. This sex ratio i.e no of females per 1000 male as per census 2011 is 1014.

The total child population in the age group of 0 to 6 years is 1, 61,159 in the district out of which 83,654 are boys and 77,505 are girls. Out of these 78,899 boys and 73,239 girls belong to the rural areas where as 17,774 and 16,688 girls belong to urban areas respectively. This figure is as per the census of 2011

The distribution of population by age and sex in 2006 and 2011 which is as follows :

Table - 7

Age Group	2006			2011		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
0 (<1 Yr)	23539	12301	11238	22003	11410	10594
1	22966	11983	10983	21843	11358	10485
2	22739	11848	10892	21788	11356	10433
3	22816	11872	10944	21835	11399	10436
4	23151	12031	11120	21977	11485	10492
5	23701	12300	11400	22212	11610	10601
6	24421	12654	11766	22533	11771	10762
7	25267	13069	12198	22936	11965	10971
8	26196	13520	12676	23417	12187	11230
9	27163	13982	13181	23971	12435	11535
10	28146	14453	13693	24534	12684	11849
11	29120	14928	14192	25043	12911	12132
12	29938	15277	14661	25786	13215	12571
13	30511	15432	15079	26876	13636	13240
14	30861	15433	15428	28132	14108	14024
15-19	153145	74629	78515	152401	74643	77758
20-24	126116	60780	65336	141618	69024	72594
25-29	100409	47364	53045	112030	53435	58595
30-34	93397	44719	48678	98192	47235	50957
35-39	88060	41498	46562	92870	43148	49721
40-44	82999	40677	42322	87700	41531	46169
45-49	70753	35743	35010	81657	40046	41612
50-54	55566	28054	27512	66514	33223	33292
55-59	48921	24514	24407	55371	28094	27277
60-64	40358	20202	20155	45441	23345	22096
65-69	41955	21005	20949	40308	20391	19917
70-74	31779	15335	16445	34968	16685	18283
75+	36691	18064	18627	45903	21439	24464
TOTAL	1360684	673669	687014	1409860	695770	714088

Source: District level population projections in eight selected states of India 2006-2011

Table No. 8

Age Category and Eligible Women	Person	2006		Person	2011	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
0 -14	390535	201083	189451	354886	183530	171355
6-14	251623	128748	122874	223228	114912	108314
15-59	819366	397980	421387	888353	430379	457974
60+	150783	74607	76176	166620	81861	84759
Estimated Eligible Women			241171			259407

Source: District level population projections in eight selected states of India 2006-2011

Nearly 21% of population are within the age group of 0-14. Nearly 10% of population are within the age group above of 60 + thus the 30 % of population of Kendrapara district are dependent on other people of the age group of 15 -59 for their livelihood.

Occupation

As per 2011 Census, the following are the figures of classification of workers in Kendrapara district.

Table- 9

Year	Total Workers	Main workers	Marginal workers		Classification of workers			
			(3 to 6 months)	Less than 6 months	Cultivators	Agriculture labourers	Worker in house hold industry	Other Workers
2001	388296	---			163250	98833	9372	116841
2011	466890	322265	118177	26508	149264	143864	16544	157218

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Kendrapara, 2009 and 2011

In Kendrapara, as per 2011 Census, the total workers are 4,66,890 out of which 3,22,265 are main and others are marginal workers. Out of these workers 1,49,264 are cultivators, 1,43,864 are agricultural labourers, 16,544 are workers in house-hold industries and 1,57,218 are other workers. The rural workers are 4,39,698, whereas the urban workers are 27,192. Thus the total workers of this district are 32.4%. The rural workers is 32.4% and urban 32.6%. Thus the work participation rate of this district is 32.4 %.

From the 2011 Census, the engagement aspect of the people came into light. Out of the total rural population of the district, males are 6,75,053 and 6,81,674 are females. Out of the male population 3,63,357 (53.83%) are some now engaged in works and 46.17% of the males are non-workers. However, 26.34% of such non-workers may be within the age of 15 years. Hence nearly 1/5 of the able adult males have absolutely no works. The fact of non-workers in rural females are worse than that of males. Out of the

female population of 76,341 (i.e. 11.20%) are engaged in different works for their livelihood. But 6,05,433 women i.e. 88.80% are non-workers. However, female children within the age group of 1-15 may be 24%. Hence 65% of women of this costal district (Rural) are mainly homemakers. Urban areas tell no different story. Kendrapara district is an industryless district and except traditional agricultral works no such employment avenue is created so far.

Literacy rate and work participation rate

The literacy rate of Kendrapara is 85.2% out of which 91.5% are males and 79% are females. In urban areas 92.6% of literacy is prevalent among male whereas the urban female literacy is 83.7%.

The following table shows the literacy rate of this district as per census 2011.

Table No. 10

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ULBs	Persons	Males	Females
1	Aul	1,06,072	52,765	53,307
2	Derabish	1,12,042	60,794	51,248
3	Garadpur	85,924	46,300	39,624
4	Kendrapara	1,14,468	61,058	53,410
5	Marshaghai	99,252	54,113	45,139
6	Mohakalpara	1,52,853	84,434	68,419
7	Pattamundai	1,22,452	63,771	58,681
8	Rajnagar	1,24,691	67,959	56,732
9	Rajkanika	1,05,731	53,565	52,166
10	Kendrapara Municipality	37,524	19,979	17,545
11	Pattamundai Municipality	28,256	15,232	13,024
	TOTAL	10,89,265	5,79,970	5,09,295

Source: Statistical data Census -2011

Literacy Rate by Sex in different Blocks and Urban areas of Kendrapara

Table No. 11

1	2	3	4	5
	2001BLOCK	76.81	87.11	66.76
1	Aul	78.01	88.24	68.86
2	Derabis	78.98	88.69	69.04
3	Garadpur	80.20	90.07	70.54
4	Kendrapara	77.67	87.24	68.15
5	Mahakalpada	71.90	83.42	59.97
6	Marsaghai	79.08	89.54	68.63
7	Pattamundai	76.57	87.22	66.84
8	Rajkanika	77.12	86.83	68.55
9	Rajnagar	71.88	84.19	59.51
	URBAN			
1	Kendrapara Municipality	83.88	89.78	77.47
2	Pattamundai Municipality	80.99	89.28	72.69

Source: District Statistical Hand Book Kendrapara,2011

Thus literacy percentage of this district is 79.81% as against 63.08% of the state in 2011.

In Rural area the gap in male and female literacy rate is 12.71 whereas in Urban area that gap is 8.92. As per literacy aspect the scheduled caste and Tribe people of Kendrapara district are not so far behind of the General Caste people. The Scheduled Caste males literacy rate is 84.2 whereas the female literacy rate is 65.88. Hence the gap in their literacy rate is 18.32. Similarly, amongst the scheduled tribe the male literacy rate is 71.63 and female literacy rate is 54.66. The gap in their literacy rate is 16.97.

Languages

Odia is the major language of this district. Besides, Urdu is spoken language among the Muslims of Kendrapara district. Some Bengalis of Mohakalpara and Rajnagar speak Bengali language. The educated people of this district can read, write and speak Hindi and English. There is no exact figure available on this score. The Odia spoken by Kendrapara people is chest odia. There are Sanskrit high schools and some colleges in this district where the medium of instruction is Sanskrit. The Brahmins use Sanskrit while performing the traditional pujas and rituals.

The tribals of the district also speak in their own languages. But the figures on this score has not been compiled.

Composition of SC and ST Population

Kendrapara being a coastal district, caste composition in terms of scheduled tribe reveals a complete opposite picture in comparison to the caste composition of other parts of the state. According to 2011 Census, the percentage of ST population to total population of the district was only 0.5%. In case of SC population the percentage was 20.5% to the total population of the district. Pattamundai block and NAC leads in SC population with 26.9 percent and 29.0 percent to their total population respectively, followed by Kendrapara block with 24.1 percent. Mahakalpada and Rajnagar blocks had the highest ST population with 1.54 and 1.33 percent respectively.

As per 2011 Census, the district has 3,09,780 SC population out of which 155531 are males and 1,54,249 are females. The SC population of this district is 21.5% of the total population of the district. Similarly, there is only 9448 ST in the district out of 4,748 are male and 4,736 are females which constitute 0.7% of the total population of the district.

The following table shows the population of SC in respect of Kendrapara district as per census 2011:

Table - 12
Schedule Castes

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ULBs	Persons	Males	Females
1	Aul	35,754	17,326	18,428
2	Derabish	36,415	18,674	17,741
3	Garadpur	23,906	12,105	11,801
4	Kendrapara	37,591	19,042	18,549
5	Marshaghai	23,205	11,974	11,231
6	Mohakalpara	37,409	19,038	18,371
7	Pattamundai	45,976	22,753	23,223
8	Rajnagar	21,576	10,812	10,764
9	Rajkanika	31,859	15,629	16,230
10	Kendrapara Municipality	4,890	2,482	2,408
11	Pattamundai Municipality	11,199	5,696	5,503
	TOTAL	3,09,780	1,55,531	1,54,249

Source: Stastical data, Census -2011

The following table shows the population of ST in respect of kendrapara district as per census 2011

Table -13
Schedule Tribes

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ULBs	Persons	Males	Females
1	Aul	459	243	216
2	Derabish	730	362	368
3	Garadpur	121	67	54
4	Kendrapara	775	304	471
5	Marshaghai	648	326	322
6	Mohakalpara	3,577	1,860	1,717
7	Pattamundai	280	144	136
8	Rajnagar	2,221	1,095	1,126
9	Rajkanika	51	23	28
10	Kendrapara Municipality	605	315	290
11	Pattamundai Municipality	17	9	8
	TOTAL	9,484	4,748	4,736

Source: Stastical data, Census -2011

The following subcastes constitute SC population in the district:

Bauri, Bhoi, Chamar, Dhoba, Dhibar, Keuta, Kaibarta, Dombo, ghusiria, Gokha, Hadi, Kandara, Kela, Malha, Pana etc.Sabar, Kolha, Santal, Munda, Kandha etc. constitute the ST population of the district.

Like any other society of coastal Odisha social structure of Kendrapada is based on caste system although the caste rigidity is gradually decreasing.The caste system is based on varna system based on four

castes.i.e. Brahmin, Kshyatriya, Vaishya and Sudra. There are many sub-castes like karanas and Jyotissas between Brahmins and Khandaits. There are many sub-castes in vaishyas and prominent among them living in Kendrapada are as follows:

- (a) Gudia, (b) kansari, (c) Bhandari, (d) Gouda, (e) Bania, (f) khumbhar, (g) Teli, (h) Tanti, (i) Patara, (j) Mali , (k) Jogi, (l) Badhei, (m) Darji etc.
- These sub-castes had specific roles assigned to their sub-castes.

Goudas were dealing with domesticated cattle and dealing with dairy products. The dorjis were stitching dresses. Some keutas were/are catching fish and some kaibarts were rowing boats at ghats in the river.

The Kansaris were making and selling the kansa and brass utensils. The Pataras were selling clothes. The Kacharas were selling bangles and stationeries. The potters were making earthen pots.

With the growth of education, horizontal mobility, migration to other industrial towns in search of jobs, availability of other job opportunities, the traditional occupation associated with sub-castes has lost its importance. Caste-based society has turned into class-based society. In some pockets, the castes with traditional occupation still subsists. The potters of Manokarpur in Kendrapada Municipality, the potters of Bharatpur at Aul, Thakurpatna under Derabish, Jalapok village under Marshaghai and many other villages still cling to their traditional occupation along with cultivation.

The weavers of Kusiapal under Derabish, kalabuda and Dihasahi under Garadpur also follow their traditional occupation along with cultivation.

Inter-caste relations:

Due to modernization, westernization, urbanization, migration, mobility of social groups and above all due to forces of industrialization and modern education, the caste barrier is diminishing. The untouchability has been constitutionally prohibited. At the same time, at the societal level, there has been awareness regarding evil effects of untouchability. There has been increasing trend of inter-caste marriages in the district. During the last five years there has been 417 cases of inter-caste marriage in the district. There has been no major caste conflict in the district. Of course, various pressure groups exist for protection of the interest of Dalits.

The traditional division of the Hindus into castes are still intact but has lost much of its social rigidity due to the impact of western education and civilization. The drive of Mahatma Gandhi against the social disabilities of the lower castes who were treated as untouchables has broken the barriers between the high caste and the low caste whom he called harijans.

Untouchability is punishable under the law. People of various castes do not hesitate in recent times to dine in common restaurants, enjoy film in cinema houses, offer prayer in temples; though in some places Harijans are still not allowed entry into the temples. They also travel together in public conveyances. On festive occasions and in social functions, free mixing and dining is seen which some years ago could not be conceived. The change of traditional occupation, spread of education and appointment of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public and private sectors have shrunk the traditional differences between various castes. Inter-caste marriage, though in a limited scale, now tolerated. Under these circumstances the traditional structure of the Hindu society based on caste system is undergoing a rapid change.

The caste system still exists in our society, but it is not as rigid or irrational as once it was. A number of factors are responsible for bringing about changes in the system. Industrialization and Urbanization, right to equality, horizontal and social mobility, equality and non-discrimination in educational institutions / public transport and communication, westernization and frequent mixing in social functions, election of people of various castes as MLAs and Public representatives in local bodies have diminished the caste rigidity in society of the district.

Religion and Religious Beliefs:

Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Sikhism, Buddhism, Christianity and some people of Nath Sampradaya live in the district peacefully. The people follow the practice and belief as per their religion. As per 2001 census, 96.05% of population of this district are Hindus; 43,394 are Muslims which constitute 3.33% of the population of the district. There are 966 Christians in the district which constitutes 07% of total population of the district. Besides there are Sikhs, Jains and Buddhist in the district. In Census 2011, no enumeration on principal religious groups of this district has been done. The Christians, the Sikhs, the Jains etc. are mainly found in Kendrapara town, although their number is quite limited. The Christians are found in Arunnagar and Tangibelari under Mahakalapara Block. These Christians are Roman Catholics and there is a church at Tangibelari.

As per 1981 Census and 2001 Census, the Hindus consist of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Baisaya and Sudras, the four castes under the traditional Varnashrama Dharma. Besides, the Harijans who are called Scheduled Castes, as described above, are also called Hindus, although they are sub-divided into a number of sub-castes. The Scheduled Tribes who can not be categorized with these castes also constitute an integral part of Hindu Society. The Saivas, the Baishnavas, the followers of Mahima cult,

the followers of Abhiram paramahansa, Thakur Anukula Chandra, Thakur Nigamananda and other minor sects also inhabit in Kendrapara. Kendrapara is also famous for many Babas and self styled gods. There are many Mathas and Temples in the District. Within the main fold of Hinduism, the people also believed in different gods and goddesses like -Mangala, Kali, Tarini, Hanuman, Shiva, Radhakrishna, Durga and other family gods etc. Hindus are mainly polytheists. The people congregate near these temples on different festive occasions like Ratha Jatra, Durga Puja, Sivaratri and Dola Jatra, etc. Usually in a Hindu household when a child is seriously ill, the parents make religious vows to offer special Puja before some deity for the recovery of the child and perform Puja in the prescribed manner. In case it is not done, a fresh danger of a more serious magnitude is apprehended. Women also offer special Puja to the deities in the hope of having male issue.

The famous Car Festival of the Baladevjew at Kendrapara, the Car Festival at Keradagarh, Aul, Rajkanika, Garadpur, Mahal are famous. During famous Gajalaxmi Puja, almost every village has its own tutelary (Protector) deity known as Grama Devati who presides over the welfare of the community. The Grama Devati is usually represented by a piece of stone smeared with vermilion. Carved images are also worshipped in some villages. The Grama Devati is worshipped on the occasion of every religious ceremony and also on special occasions like the marriage, etc. A special characteristic of Panchabarahi Temple at Satabhaya is that only women worship the goddess.

The Hindu read various books like- The Ramayan, Mahabharat, Bhagabat Geeta, the Odia Bhagabat and other religious books. The Hindus worship cows and visit various places of pilgrimage. The Hindus of the district also worship the pipal tree, the Bela tree, the Anla tree, the Tulasi tree. They use and worship these trees and plants on festive occasions. In almost every Hindu household there is a chaura or a sacred place where Tulasi is planted and worshipped. Every evening lighted wicks are offered by the housewife before the chaura.

Ratnagiri, Udayagiri and Lalitagiri were famous Budhist Centres. The Centres are adjacent to Kendrapara District. So most probably Kendrapara was a center of Budhism. The archaeologists have found the remains of Budh at Rajagarh, Rajnagar, Derabish, Benipur, Bazar Matha and River Brahmani. Radhashyam Gajendra has collected many Budhist images which have been shifted to archaeological sections of the Indian Museum at Calcutta.

The Natha Yogis also inhabit the District. There is a stone image of Mastyendra Nath at Rajnagar. Many epigraphist opined that Kendrapara was the centre of Nath cult. Presently, many families belonging to Nath Sampradaya live in Ichhapur, Taradipal, Chandiapalli, Nikirai, Kasoti, Rajnagar, Chandol and Derabish etc. Some ancient relics of Natha cult are found in Kendrapara District. The inscriptions (i) On the left of Govari river, opposite the Kendrapara bus stand, and (ii) at Rajnagar under Kendrapara subdivision bear testimony to the influence of Natha-yoga cult in Cuttack district since 9th Century. The inscriptions are in Kutila-lipi, i.e., the previous form of the present Odia script, which came into the present form towards the middle of the 11th century. The Keyarbanka Matha under Mahakalpara and Aul Matha belong to Natha cult.

The Muslims believe in the existence of one God that is Allah. According to Islamic faith, Mohammed is the last prophet and there will be no other prophet after him and they accept Quran as their holy book. Muslims are enjoined (prescribed) to offer prayer five times a day. They have to pay 'Zakat', that is, alms to the poor and needy annually and offer 'Sadqua' and 'Fitra', i.e., charity according to their capacity. They observe fasting for one month in a year in the month of 'Ramjan' and perform Haj at least once in a lifetime if their financial condition permits. After the holy Quran they follow the 'Hadish' which contains the sayings of the prophet.

Muslims are divided into mainly 2 sects, Sunni and Shias. The muslims of Kendrapara are mainly Sunnis. In 1992 Kendrapara had 42 mosques in the District. The Juma Masjid at Old Bus Stand at Kendrapara is an old mosque. There is also Idgah at the Banks of River Gobari and another near the Balababa Temple which are two important sites where the muslims offer mass prayer during Idul Fitre and Idul Zuha.

Kendrapara was the centre of many Mathas and Pithas. Due to the advent of Chaitanya in Odisha, many Mathas have been set up. The old matha in the village Upeipur, Ramdas Matha in village Palasingha, Mora matha in village Ghagara, Matha in Dhumat, Bharatpur, Kapaleswar, Radharaman Matha at Pattamundai, Bholi Baba matha at Pattamundai, the matha of Bayababa at Keradagarh, Balababa matha at Kendrapara, Fagudas Matha at Naupal, the Hanuman Temple at Garapur, the Sibananda Ashram at Garapur, the Chaitanya matha at Nikirai, Ghanashyam baba matha at Korua, the Sahada Sundari at Chhualia, the Nigamananda Matha at Matia etc., the mathas of Abhiram paramhansa at different places etc. speak of the religious importance of Kendrapara in the history of Odisha.

The district has diversity in religion, culture, languages, dresses and religious practices. But beneath this diversity there is peace and harmony among different communities. There is no instance of communal riot or caste

conflict in the district. With horizontal and vertical mobility of various groups and individuals, the practice of untouchability is on the decline.

Property and Inheritance

Inheritance in Hindu and Mohammedan families are governed according to the Hindu and Mohammedan Law respectively. There is no codified law for the tribals and they are generally guided by the Hindu Law of inheritance. Inheritance among Christians is governed by the Indian Succession Act' 1925.

The Joint family system as defined in the Hindu Law is gradually disappearing in the district due to the changes in land legislation, law of inheritance and the socio-economic conditions of the people.

The transfer of property through individual will sometimes affects the old joint family system because after probate of will, the beneficiary under the will gets property and the others are debarred.

The joint family system originated in India when the society was agricultural in its character and acted as a stabilizing factor as long as the societal processes and personality traits remained operative in the agriculture based society. But with the industrialization and urbanization that followed it and with the modernizing forces of contemporary society, the need for joint family living was felt less and less. Gradually the joint family showed the signs of decay. In the process, it lost some of its usefulness and in the whirlpool of change; the traditional joint family failed to maintain its original form and began to disintegrate.

Disintegration of joint family does not necessarily mean its elimination or disappearance. It still subsists in the villages of Kendrapara.

Marriage and Morals

Monogamy is common among all the communities except Muslims who follow polygamy.

In Hindu society though outlook of the people has changed substantially, the practice of horoscope matching, consideration of gotra and the ceremony of nirbandha are still observed as in the past in most families. The custom of forced weeping aloud immediately before the marriage by singing in plaintive tunes for which the young girls had been carefully trained beforehand by their mother / grand mothers, other close female relatives have more or less vanished from the rural scene. The practice of child marriage has disappeared and the age of marriage has also increased in all castes. But still a few cases of child marriages in the remote rural areas of the district occur in spite of the prohibition of such marriages under the Child

Marriage Restraint Act. Inter-Caste marriages are not tolerated. Now marriages are being held in Kalyan Mandaps and in some cases, Temples and Hotels. The Love marriages between grownup boys and girls are not also uncommon. Many of the marriages are also registered. Widow marriages are not also frowned upon.

Dowry system is invogue among the various castes and tribes. In certain communities, the ruthlessness of this practice has become a nightmare to parents who have marriageable daughters. The demand for dowry from employed grooms of upper and even lower middle class families is increasing day by day in arranged marriages. Whenever any new electrical / electronic or other gadget or home appliance is introduced in the market that is immediately added as a new item in the dowry list without omitting any of the old items. In addition to the traditional items of dowry, like gold and silver ornaments, utensils and crockeries, bed and furniture, trunks and almirah, clothes and dresses for the bride, bridegroom and all the family members of the groom, the helpless father has to arrange costly items like refrigerator, washing machine, television, two wheelers, four wheelers, plots in town and also the amount of cash known as Rasta Kharcha (Travel Expenses). The expenses on feast are increasing day by day.

Divorce is not also uncommon. However, after marriage, deserting of wives by husbands is also not uncommon. In the process, a lot of destitutes and deserted women are found in Kendrapara District.

Position of Women

Women in Kendrapara District occupy a high position. Smt. Archana Nayak was M.P. Lok Sabha from Kendrapara Constituency. Smt. Sushree Debi was also Hon'ble MLA, Aul and Hon'ble MP, Rajya Sabha Ms Tara Kinkari Das was the Chairman of Kendrapara Zilla Parisad and Smt. Roshna Sahoo was the Chairman of Kendrapara Municipality. Smt. Sipra Mallik was MLA, Kendrapara from 2009 to 2014.

A look at sex ratio of the district revealed that there are 1007 females against 1000 males as against the figure of 979 females against 1000 males in India. Similarly 79% of Kendrapara females are literate i.e. 509295 as per 2011 Census. The following figure also shows the percentage of female workers against male workers in the district.

Table- 14

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ULBs	Female Population	Female Workers	%
1	Aul	74,257	5,613	7.55
2	Derabish	70,722	7,884	11.14
3	Garadpur	54,706	5,858	10.70
4	Kendrapara	75,309	6,460	8.57
5	Marshaghai	62,353	6,265	10.04
6	Mohakalpara	1,04,574	14,813	14.16
7	Pattamundai	83,284	12,547	15.06
8	Rajnagar	84,169	12,133	14.41
9	Rajkanika	72,400	4,768	6.58
10	Kendrapara Municipality	22,794	2,030	8.90
11	Pattamundai Municipality	17,979	2,137	11.88
	TOTAL	7,22,547	80,508	

Source: Statistical data, Census -2011

Thus from the above figures, it is ample clear that in Kendrapara, the male, female discrimination is gradually diminishing.

For the advancement and social security, the Government is taking several steps, legal and administrative. As a result, women have developed interest in business and service. They are also taking active part in various social and political activities. Recently Government have made statutory provisions for reservation of 30 percent of seats for women in all local bodies (Municipal Councils, Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats) to enable them to actively participate in public affairs. Women are now competing with men and coming out with flying colours too in almost each and every sphere of work, but discrimination between the sexes is still very much a part of the social scene.

Except in upper castes, women generally, in addition to their domestic work, also help the male members in agricultural operations. They also earn independently by working as labourers. Rope making, basket making, pottery, laundry work, cloth weaving, sal leaf stitching, tooth pick and firewood selling etc. provide employment to some women. In the urban areas, stress and strain of modern life have forced the educated women to seek employment in various kinds of jobs. There are others who out of their individual conviction seek employment. Many of them are now serving as tailors, clerks, typists, school teachers and telephone operators, etc. Learned professions like teaching, legal, medical and engineering have also attracted some women. The young females of Kendrapara can be found in many other modern professions like acting in album, cinema, yatra, acting, sales executives in various companies etc. A lot of women self help groups exist in

the district, through which they (OLM / SGSY / SGSRY / DSWO) are acquiring various skills to increase their employability. The women through SHGs are taking loans from them and are involved in various economic activities like – preparation of badi, chhatua, pampad, goatery, diary, pisciculture, dress making etc. The poor and destitute ladies are also inhabited in shortstay homes named as “Shradha Houses”.

Use of Alcohol

Drinking alcohol is not uncommon in the district. On ceremonial occasions, there is a tendency to celebrate the occasion with alcoholic drinks. The sale of liquor increases during the time of elections. Till 2015 the following excise shops exist in the district.

Table- 15

Category of Shops	Number
IMF Off Shops	33
IMF On Shops	10
Beer Parlour	5
C/S	13

The monthly consideration money of all these shops per month is Rs.52,60,023/-

Types of dwelling

In rural areas, houses with mud walls and thatched roofs were common. During the last two decades, with assistance under IAY, Mokudia and Biju Pucca gruha the pucca houses in rural area have become a rural scenario. Besides, due to the rise of the standard of living, the people have also constructed pucca houses. Roofs in general are of gabled type. Atu houses are also seen in rural areas. These are strong, durable and requires more investment. Only affluent persons of the locality construct this type of house. The layout of most of the villages shows that the houses are of row-type of houses and inflammable roof, fires are common during dry season when the whole village is gutted demanding immediate relief operation. The danda in most of the villages is utilised for khani (under ground storage for storing paddy). In each house two or three rooms are generally found. These are small and badly ventilated. The verandah outside is used as a place for the visitors and friends and in the summer forms a convenient place to sleep with the simple provision of a mat and a pillow. In the sea shore, houses with

low roofs are seen. Such types of houses are constructed to resist cyclones which are not infrequent in the district. Timber and bamboo are used for framework of the roof. Straw is used for thatching. Floors are plastered with mud and cowdung. Each house is provided with wooden doors and windows. In some houses windows are absent or small openings are left in the walls which serve as ventilators. A number of houses are seen with roofs made of tiles, tin or asbestos. Pucca houses with slab casted roof are also found. To overcome congestion and in-sanitary condition, people in the rural areas are constructing pucca houses by the road sides by shifting themselves from the inside of the village. Thus in many of the block headquarters and in some of the important bazar areas, we can find a good number of buildings which were rarely found 20 years back. These areas have a streak of sub-urban growth.

Under IAY, Mokudia, BPGY, MLA Lad and due to voluntary assistance during the natural calamities from outside agencies, many poor people in rural areas have also constructed pucca houses. With the construction of C.C. roads and pucca buildings, the Rural areas are also going in the way of concrete jungles.

Furniture, Utensils and Decoration

People use furniture for convenience and comfort. The possession of furniture are according to the needs, taste, status and capacity of the people. In higher income group families, sofa sets in drawing room, dining table and chairs in dining rooms, T.V., Refrigerator, Washing Machine, Grinder, Cooking Gas Cylinders, Aquaguards, , wall clocks, fans, telephone, pressure cooker, mobiles, water filter, laptop, almirah, tables, chairs, dressing table and carpets are now seen in urban areas as well as the rich people of the rural areas. They also possess motor cars, expensive cars, two wheelers, LCD T.V. and other items for their status symbol and their necessity and comfort. People belonging to the middle and lower income groups are now able to afford many of the above items. The creation of rural contractors, the dumping of money for rural development, the setting up of banks in rural areas etc. have also created rural property along with rural poverty.

Under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyut Karan Yojana, BGJY and other rural electrification schemes, the rural areas of the district including hamlets have been electrified. The RWSS have also supplied pipe water in rural areas. So the rural urban gap is on the decline.

So far as the decoration is concerned, some Hindus use alpana or chita in front of their houses. The walls of the Kutcha dwelling houses are smeared with cowdung and sometimes with coloured earth. Well to-do persons use distemper, plastic emulsion and oil painting to decorate their

pucca rooms in urban areas. Besides, houses are also decorated with door and window screens, table cloths, mirrors and flower pots and door mats. Some of the house walls are also decorated with photographs, calendars and paintings bearing pictures of deities, eminent leaders of the nation and film stars.

Dress

In rural area, men wear dhoti, lungi, ganji and shirts. But due to westernization, western dresses are also worn by the young men and women. Dhoti and lungi worn with Kachha is the customary style. The poor males and peasants usually wear lungi or gamchha (Napkin). But the young ones have adopted European dress. These dresses are not only found in the urban as well as in rural areas. Trousers and shirts, T-shirts, Banians and Jeans are usually used by the young men while the young females use salwars and kamijs. The students of various colleges are now wearing uniforms as per the dress code. A few persons belonging to the older generation wear dhoti and Punjabi. The petty politicians use trouser and punjabi.

Married women, irrespective of caste and social condition, usually wear sari after marriage. But wearing salwar in urban areas by married ladies is also a common fashion. The Muslim girls and women in the district usually wear Burkha. But the poor muslim women usually do not use Burkha. Now jeans and T-shirts have become common among the college students, office goers, officials and also educated middle class women.

Children wear frocks, small shirts and shorts. A smart close-fitting outfit of Salwar, Pyjama, Kurta and Urhni (a light cover for the upper part of the body) has become the favourite dress of young girls, particularly in schools and colleges. Fashions are changing day by day due to the impact of modern civilization. The rate of change in fashion during the last decade was much higher than in the previous century prior to the eighties.

People of rural and urban areas have started wearing shoes and slippers. The Muslims also use fez cap or fur cap or a skull cap. Few Sikhs are residing at Kendrapara. They also wear dress as per their custom.

Burial System

The belief of life after death is found among the people of all communities. They practice burial of the dead body. Some people also burn the dead body. The Muslim, Christians invariably follow burial practices. The Hindus of the district follow both practices.

In Kendrapara, a Muslims and Christians follow the practice of Burial i.e. Burial of Dead Body. The Hindus of Kendrapara adopt Burial and

practice of burning the dead body. The Hindu burnt the dead body in Smasan (the cremation ground). But the people of Rajkanika and Rajnagar Tahasil bury the dead body where as the people of other areas of the district burn the dead bodies. The Hindus follow the funeral irrespective of both practices. They don't eat non veg and don't shave till ten days. After the 10th day, they perform dasaha and on the 11 day they offer pinda and make a common pankti bhojan. The Muslims and chirstians use coffin to bury the dead. The Muslims observe 40 days in the process of funeral rites.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Communal life of an area is always associated with its culture. The district of Kendrapara rich has a culture that includes folk dance, music, theatre, sports and games, art and crafts. life.

Communal dance

Folk dances were generally patronised by the rulers, zamindars as well as by the affluent sections of the society. The Dance Gurus often move from place to place to train the persons for the performances. Efficient Gurus are felicitated usually with *dhati* and *chadar*, Some of the dances of the district are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

Gauda Nacha

The Gauda Nacha or Laudi Khela is performed by the Gauda of Gopal (cow-herd) caste people of the district. During the Dola festival they perform this dance. Young Gopal boys dance on the occasion striking each other's sticks in a rhythmical manner. They also wear *ghagudl* or small bells as girdles which produce a musical effect. Blowing of *Singha* (buffalo's horn) and playing on flute usually accompany the dance. While dancing, they sing songs relating to Lord Krishna and His consort Radha with the movement of a bunch of peacock feathers.

Ghantapatua Nacha

Ghantapatua is a class of devotees, especially of Goddess Sarala (Jhankada of Cuttack district) and Mangala (Kakatapur of Puri district), who dance usually in the month of Chaitra (April-May), They put on colourful garments, the dominating colour being red and black. While dancing they carry on their heads water jars that represent these goddesses. The dance is accompanied by the beating of brass bell which is known as Ghanta. The participants are male devotees. They do not sing songs. At the end of the dance they collect food grains and cash for the deity.

Ghoda Nacha

This is a colourful dance which is performed especially by the fishermen community during the fullnoon day of the month of Chaitra (March-April). It is also performed on other occasions. It is said that Lord Rama rewarded the ferryman who ferried Him across the river Saraju with a horse. Since that time they worship the horse. This dance is usually performed by three characters, the horseman, the Raut and the Routani. An image of horse except the head is built up with bamboo strips and is decorated with coloured cloth pieces. The painted head is fixed thereafter. The horse dancer enters the cock-pit of the horse frame and the frame is hung in a manner which gives an illusion of a man riding on the horse. The Raut is the main singer-commentator while the Routani in the role of his wife plays the role of co-singer and dancer. The dance is made lively with improvised dialogues and humorous episodes. The tempo of the dance of the Routani and the horse dancer increases to the tune of the Dhol and Mohuri.

Jhamu Nacha

The dance over a burning charcoal pit is called Jhamu Nacha, The dancer in coloured costume enters into the fire-pit with rhythmic feat and exalted mood. Usually the dancer fasts in honour of his principal deity and performs the dance as a ritual of worship. A number of dancers perform the dance one after another.

Kandhei Nacha

The Kandhei Nacha or puppet dance is prevalent in many parts of the district and is popular among the children. The peculiarity of this dance is that the dancers are puppets. The puppeteer remains in the background and narrates mythological stories simultaneously by moving the puppets in a fine string. He does it with such skill that the puppets appear to be moving and dancing naturally like normal human beings. This form of dance is acclaimed even outside the country.

Kela-Keluni Nacha

This duet dance is popular in rural and urban areas of the district. The participants are a male and a female. They sing and dance. Drums and Mohuri generally accompany the dance, The theme is interesting and keeps the audience absorbed for hours.

Odissi

The Odissi dance with its characteristic technique and lyrical grace has established itself as one of the major dance forms in India. In the

words of Dr. Charles Fabri, the famous Indologist and art critic, Odissi is "one of the most perfect classical systems of Indian dance surviving." He also observed that "Odissi is a more pristine, a more carefully preserved primitive form of *natya* and is nearer to the ancient Indian classical temple dancing as it was known 700 or more years ago." In fact, Odissi is the traditional dance of Odisha practised for centuries by the Debadasis in the temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri. Many of the technical poses and attitudes of Odissi are faithfully preserved in the innumerable sculptures that adorn the Odishan temples. The poses, steps and movements of Odissi dance have been classified and codified. Though essentially a *lasya* dance, it also includes elements of *tandava* in its technique. *Pakhawaj*; *gini* and a flute are the usual musical accompaniments of the Odissi dance. Sometimes violin is added. In Odissi, different items, viz., Mangala Charan, Batu Nrutya, Pallavi, Abhinaya and Mokshyanata are observed chronologically. The dancer does not sing. The songs sung are mostly the compositions of the medieval Vaishnava poets of Orissa depicting the love of Radha and Krishna. This is one of the most important items of Odissi in which the performer interprets the song in movements which transcend into a poem-in-action. Abhinaya Chandrika, a treatise on Odissi dance, written in the 15th Century A.D. carries detailed instructions on the costume, ornaments and make-up of the dance.

Paika Nacha

The folk dance of the standing army (Paikas) of bygone days in tune with war drums is a common scene in many parts of ex-feudatory states of Cuttack. The dance survives in the shape of Badinacha (stick) or Khanda Nacha (sword). The paikas who participate in such dances hold stick and display several feats of mock fighting.

Tribal Dance

The social customs and beliefs of the tribals are distinct. These are reflected in their dances. These dances relieve, relax and refresh their dull and dreary life. In most of the tribal dances both men and women participate. There are also special varieties performed either by men or by women. However, all those are performed during harvest, marriage and on different festive occasions. Folk dances by Bhumij, Ho, Juang, Kandha, Kol, Munda and Santal also need mention.

Folk Music

Apart from classical dance and folk dances, folk music is also important. The Odia songs are colourful and rich in their rhythmic

patterns and linguistic accentuations. Modern Odia songs are full of jest and sentiments. The tribal folk music is similarly rich and entertaining. Its varieties and rhythms have attracted many experts. The simplicity of its style and tuning is the most coveted feature of the tribal folk music. It is necessary to codify the rules of the tribal music to determine its scientific value and place in the system of Indian music. However, people of Kendrapara district get pleasure in singing and performing Janana, Kirtan, Bhajan, Khanjani-Bhajan, Kendara-Geeta, Dhuduki Geeta, Chaiti Ghoda Nacha Geeta, Kumar Punei Geeta, Raja Doli Geeta, Halia Geeia, Patua Jatra Geeta, Maipi Kandana and Pala, A brief account of these are given below.

Janana

Janana is one of the appealing types of devotional songs giving expression to extreme pain and suffering and seeking the blessings of Gods and Goddesses. It is highly personal with emphasis on thematic patterns of composition. It also creates exquisite music even in prosaic pieces.

Bhajan

Bhajan is a devotional songs. It is recited in praise of Gods or Goddesses. Each village is echoed with Bhajan in morning and evening.

Kirtan

Kirtan is prevalent in Odisha since Shri Chaitanya Dev's time. The usual theme of Kirtan is Radha-Krushna Leela. Kirtan is a part of festival and community worship like Sivaratri, Makar Jatra, Chandan Jatra, Dola Jatra, Ratha Jatra, Kartika Purnima, Ashtaprabara (one day), Chabis-prahara (three continuous days), etc. In all Bhagabata Gharas the Khola, Jhanja and Gini are worshipped along with the sacred scriptures. The Kirtan party which moves in the streets of villages and towns is known as Nagar Kirtan.

Khanjani Bhajan

It is a devotional song named after the accompanying musical instrument called Khanjani. It has peculiar tunes which could be recited by every participant joining the Bhajan. Besides common people, followers of Mahima Dharma sing Bhima Bhoi Bhajana with Khanjani in the evening in the Alekha Mahima Tungis.

Kendara Geeta

The minstrels (especially Yogi beggars) wander from village to village to collect alms singing Kendara Geetas. It is named after the

instrument called Kendara, a one-stringed bowling instrument of indigenous type.

Dhuduki Geeta

The song named after the percussive instrument Dhuduki is called Dhuduki Geeta. In Kela-Keluni dance this instrument is used. The wandering mendicants also use it.

Kumar Punei Geeta

The girls sing songs in Kumar Punei Purnami and enjoy the evening. It has rhythms which are suitable to dance and set to music.

Raja Doli Geeta

During Raja Parva the children sing songs While swinging in the Doli. It is a very popular music without any accompanying instrument.

Pala

Pala is a popular institution. It helps to propagate ancient Odia Literature. Pala is different from Gotipua, Chhau Nacha, Danda Nacha, Dasakathia, Moghul Tamsa, Gitinatya, Suang, Opera, etc. and is regarded as the best art. The main singer (Gayak) recites and the followers (Palias) take up the refrain and repeat the recitations. The narrative performance of the Gayak covers the theme from the famous works of Upendra Bhanja, Dinakrushna Das, Abhimanyu Samanta Singhar, Kavisurya Baladev Rath, Jadumani Mohapatra, Radhanath Ray, Gangadhar Meher, Gopalkrushna, etc. The Gayak describes an incident of the theme by reciting parallel couplets from the works of many famous writers including those from the Sanskrit literature simultaneously. The Palawalas have made these gems of literature a treasure of Odisha. The Gayak (with Chamar and Gini), the Bayak (Mrudanga player), the Dahan Palia (right side supporting singer with Jhanja), the Pachha Palia (two rear singers with Jhanja) constitute the group. The music and narrations which they use are enchanting and educative. Pala is also popular among the Muslims.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Fairs and festivals are important not only because of the religious bias attached to their observance but the happy diversions and variety they bring into the monotony of daily routine life. These are the occasions of mirth in the community. Many of the festivals usually mean a holiday when all appear in their best. Apart from traditional worship of the deities and ancestors, good food, drinking of wine (in some tribal sects) singing and dancing are the highlights of almost all the festivals. In Hindu

society some festivals are observed jointly and others individually in the households as prescribed in the Oriya almanac. Like Hindus, other religious communities have their own festivals. Members of one community greet their neighbours and friends belonging to other communities on such occasions. Some important festivals of the district are described below alphabetically.

Ananta Vrata

This ritual is observed on the fourteenth lunar day of the bright fortnight of Bhadrav (August-September) by married women. The presiding deity of this ritual is the Ananta Naga (cobra) or Basuki, the king of snakes. A tiny brass statue of a cobra is propitiated in the households of each devotee on this day. It is obligatory for the devotees to observe complete fasting throughout the ritual day. The ritual is generally performed late in the evening either by the devotees themselves or through the Brahmin priest. The devotees break their fast on the following morning after immersing flowers and such other oblation articles of the ritual in a pond or river. Every devotee is supposed to wear a cotton string round her arm from this day which symbolises the deity Basuki. The aim of this ritual is to pray for good health and long life for the husband and children. It is ritually obligatory for a devotee to observe this vow at least for seven consecutive years. Then it is given a ritual farewell.

Ashokastami

This festival is observed on the 8th day of bright fortnight in the month of Chaitra (March-April) and continues for a period of 3 days in the village Sidheswar, 6 km, away from Jajpur town. The river Baitarani is passing near the temple of Sidheswar, This is a sacred place. Here Asthi Kshepan (immersion ceremony of ashes of cremated person) is also observed.

Bada Osha

This Jatra is observed on the 13th and 14th day of bright fortnight in the month of Kartika (October-November) at Dhableswar temple situated in the middle of the river Mahanadi near the village Mancheswar under Athagarh police-station. People from distant places assemble and pray the Lord Dhableswar. A special type of Gaja (in the form of Linga and Naga) and Manda are offered to the Lord as Prasad on Bada Osha or Pitha Jatra. This is made from powdered rice (Chuna), cocoanuts and black grams, etc.

Bata Osha

This ritual fast is observed by mothers on the second lunar day of

the dark fortnight of Pousha (December-January) in honour of Yama, the presiding deity of death. This is observed with a view to obtaining long life for the children. The devotees keep fast on the ritual day from very early morning till the ritual is over.

Biswakarma Puja

Biswakarma, the maker of Universe and the present form of Lord Jagannath out of sacred 'Daru' (Neem tree). is worshipped on the Kanya Sankranti day in the month of Bhadrav (August-September). On this day people worship their vocational implements and stop work in the workshop. This worship is no longer confined to the artisan castes only. The Puja is also observed in establishments with great pomp and splendour. All important establishments using tools and materials observe it by collecting subscription from the public of the neighbourhood and by contribution from the employees/ workers.

Chandan Jatra

The Chandan Jatra is observed at many places in the district. It starts from Akhaya Trutiya, the third day of the bright fortnight in the month of Baisakha (April-May) when the ceremonial first broadcasting of the paddy seeds in the field takes place. It lasts for 21 days but in some places it is celebrated for 3 to 5 days. On this occasion the mobile images of Radha and Krushna are taken in a Biman (dais) on a procession to a tank or river for boating. For the entertainment of the people, organisers arrange opera shows at night.

Chitau Amabasya

This is observed in the month of Sravana (July-August). The cultivators prepare cakes called Chitau and throw it in their paddy fields with a belief that a good harvest will come to their granary.

Dola Jatra

This festival is usually celebrated the day of Phalguna to Phalguna Purnima. It is called Raj Dola some place it is observed from the next day of Phalguna Purnima to Chaitra Krushna Panchami, It is known as Panchu Dola. There are also places where Naba Dola and Dasa Dola are observed. On this auspicious occasion the images of Radha and Krushna are carried on in a decorated *Biman*, People offer prayer and *Bhoga* to the deities. This is the main festival of the people belonging to Gauda caste. They worship the cow and play *Naudi* (a play with sticks by singing songs relating to Radha and Krushna), Holi (sprinkling of coloured water) is also observed on the day following Purnima. Dola Jatra is observed almost in all subdivisions on a grand scale. During Dola Utsab

people assemble in the *melan* ground. Deities are taken to the *melan* ground in procession. Big *melans* are organised at many places.

Ganesh Chaturthi

This is celebrated on the fourth day of the bright fortnight in the month of Bhadrav (August-September). Lord Ganesh, the elephant-headed god of wisdom, dispeller of evil omens and remover of obstacles is invoked on this day. The deity is also known as Vinayak or Vighneswara. In educational and commercial establishments the deity is worshipped with elaborate ritualistic paraphernalia and observance of fast. A Brahman priest is engaged to perform the ritual. Nowadays the young people of almost every locality, whether they are students or not, put up Ganesh Medhas collecting sometimes by coercion, *chandras* from all and sundry which affords them an occasion for merry making, and playing cinema songs in record player/sterios with loud speakers to the great annoyance and discomfort of other inhabitants of the locality. The clay idol of Lord Ganesh is kept for a day or two or more according to the will of the worshippers. Whatever may be the period the idol is worshipped in the morning and evening until it is ceremoniously immersed in river, canal or tank in a precession accompanied by beating of drums.

Jhulan Jatta, Gamba Purnima Or Rakhi Pumima

The Sravana Purnima (full moon day) in the month of July-August is known as Gamha Purnima. It is observed as the birth day of Balaram, the elder brother of Lord Srikrishna. On this day not only cultivators but also others worship cow and ox. They also worship tie agricultural implements and bullock carts. Special attraction Gamha Punei.

Kali Puja and Dewali

Kali Puja is observed at many places in the district on the 14th day of the dark fortnight of the month of Kartika (October-November) when clay and straw images of Goddess Kali are set up and worshipped. Ceremonial worships are also performed on this occasion at various Shakti shrines in the district.

The newmoon day of Kartika is known as Dipabali Amabasya or Paya Amabasya, On this day the Hindu householders in remembrance of their ancestors perform Paya Sraddha and bid farewell to them Every home is decorated with twinkling Dipas (clay lamps) in the evening. Display of fireworks has formed an indispensable part of Dipabali celebrations and lakhs of rupees are spent on such fireworks by parents for enjoyment of their children, a practice Followed throughout India. On

this day the new commercial year begins for the business community and other North Indian business organisations. They open new account books and enjoy the festival with feasting and merry making.

Kartika Purnima or Ras Purnima

Kartika is a sacred month. Many Hindu devotees, especially older women and widows, take one vegetarian meal a day. They take their bath early in the morning, go to the temples for Darshan of the deities and return home to listen Kartika Mahatmya, a religious book. Every evening a lighted lamp called Akashdipa is suspended on a high pole. This is done in order to show light to the ancestors who are invited home in this month. The last five days of the month, which is called *Panchuka*, is considered most holy. Many people observe it in austerity and subsist on Habisanna or one strictly vegetarian meal a day. The distinctive feature of the celebration of the festival on the full moon day is that in the early morning people after taking their holy dip in the rivers, canals or tanks, float tiny boats made of the under-layer of banana trees or Sola-pith with lighted lamps fixed to them. Flowers, betel leaf, arecanut are placed on that boat. While floating the boats the people sing "Aa, Ka, Ma, Bai, Pana Gua Thoi" "Pana Gua Tora Masaka Dharama Mora". The sailing of the boats is in memory of the past maritime activities of the Odisha who sailed to Java, Sumatra, Borneo Bali Ceylone :(Sri Lanka):and Burma (renamed Myanmar) for trade. Kartika Purnima is also known as Ras Purnima. On this day Rasleelas are performed. People, specially followers of Vaishnavism, take part in Sankirtana.

Khudurukuni Osha

This fast is observed only by the unmarried girls. It commences on the Shravana Purnima and is completed on the Bhadrav Purnima. The girls worship the Goddess Mangala (Bhalukuni or Khudurkuni) on all Sundays during the month. A clay image of the deity, Khudur-kuni is installed and worshipped generally on the house of one of fasters. A number of fasting girls, belonging to a cluster of neighbouring households irrespective of their status, together worship the image and perform the ritual. When girls of diverse caste-groups join together for Osha, one of the girls belonging to the higher caste group among them performs the ritual. In the evening the elaborate ritual is performed and the sacred text dealing with the significance of the Osha is read out. After this, the girls break their fast. The participants take only vegetarian diet and fruits. The image is immersed after the last ritual in the evening of the last Sunday before Bhadrav Purnima

Kumar Purnima

The fullmoon day of the month of Aswina is called Kumar Purnima or festival of the youth. "This festival" writes Dr. Mayadhar Mansing, "appears to be the remnant of a youth cult in ancient Orissa. Kumar is Kartikeya, Lord Siva's son, symbolising beauty, youth, bravery and military leadership. It is fascinating to think that the ancient Oriya had taken up this supreme symbol of youth for an annual poetisation, highlighting the excellence of youth cult in the nation's consciousness." On this day the unmarried girls do fasting. They worship the rising sun and moon before the *tulasi chaura*. Bhoga offered to the full moon is called *chanda* (a sweet mixture of Khai, cocoanut, molasses, banana, kornel of the palm and cheese), unmarried girls establish friendship by offering *chanda* to each other and call each other by that name. The *tulasi chaura* is decorated by the girls with various floral designs particularly of Jahni flower and in different coloured powders (Muruja) on the occasion. The girls sing songs typical to the occasion and play *puchi*, which is a kind of frolicking game. The whole night is relieved with song, dance and merrymaking. They sing the most popular song "Kumar Punei Jahna 10 Phula Baula Beni", In Cuttack, Kendraparha district this Purnima is observed as Gajalakshmi Puja. Many images of Goddess Lakshmi are worshipped with pomp and pageantry. Nowadays varieties of performances and other cultural programmes are being organised on this occasion mostly in the urban areas.

Makar Sankranti

This festival commences in the month of Magha (January-February) and marks the entrance of the sun into the house of Capricorn. Makar Sankranti as harvest festival is celebrated joyously as it takes place at the end of the harvesting season. People gather in the Siva temple and worship. They also exchange Makar Chaula (a mixture of *tila*, molasses, *arua chaula*, pieces of cocoanut and peanuts) on this occasion. The significance of this exchange is that sweetness would prevail in all our dealings.

Mana Basa

This is observed usually on the last Thursday in the month of Margashira (November-December) by the housewives seeking material prosperity. Goddess Lakshmi, the presiding deity of wealth and prosperity is propitiated on this day. The deity is represented by the newly harvested grains kept in a measuring basket. The term Mana connotes measuring basket. Usually the eldest woman in the family observes this Osha as long as she is able and when she is unable to continue, she

relinquishes the observance of the Osha in favour of her eldest son's wife or any other woman in the family. The Woman who observes the ritual reads the *Lakshmi Purana*.

The outsiders are not allowed to see the Mana. The wall and the floor of the house are decorated with *Alpana* or *Jhuti*. All the Thursdays of the month are sanctified to Lakshmi with observation of Puja. On the last Thursday the Puja is culminated with rice, cakes, Khichri and Payas. If for any unavoidable reason the Puja cannot be performed in Margashira, it is postponed to be held in similar manner in the month of Magha,

Pana Sankranti

The Maha Bishuba Sankranti is held on the first day of Baisakha (April-May) this occasion people offer Chhatua made of crushed wheat or gram and Pana (drink made of milk products, etc) to the deities. Pana is an important item of this day. It is relished by all. Hence the other name of Maha Bishuba Sankranti is Pana Sankranti.

From 23rd March the sun moves northwards from equator. As a result, the heat of the sun-ray begins to increase. This helps to dry the sources of water. Hence offering of water during this part of the year is treated as noble work. To quench the thirst of the passengers, from this day for a period of one month upto Brusha Sankranti, religious persons offer water on the road side. Hindus on this day construct temporary sheds under the Chaura in which Tulasi (holy basil) plants are worshipped. They hang an earthen pot having a small hole at the bottom. After bath they pour water in the pot every day. Waterfalls drop by drop on the plants for the Whole month. Hence the other name of this Sankranti is Jala Sankranti. From this Sankranti, the speed of the wind begins to increase. To get relief from wind and fire people worship Hanuman, the son of wind god. People observe Hanuman Jayanti in honour of this great devotee of Sri Rama.

Raja

This is a very important agricultural festival in the district observed for three days, i.e., from the last day of the month of Jyestha called 'Pahili Raja' upto the 2nd day of the month of Asadh, known as Bhuindahan or Bhumidahan. All the three days are called "Raja Kamei" i.e., full leisure and rest without any work to earn livelihood. The first day of the month of Asadh is called 'Raja Sankranti,' Mother Earth is supposed to be *rajaswala* or under menstruation for these three days and all agri-cultural operations like ploughing, digging, sowing, etc. are suspended for the period. In Hindu households, cooking is stopped on the first and the 3rd day of the festival and girls are forbidden to

walk on earth with bare feet for the three days. The day preceding 'Pahili Raja' is observed as the day of preparation for the festival. Various kinds of dishes, *pithas* or rice cakes and sweets are prepared. Raja is chiefly a festival of eating and merrymaking of the Odiyas,

Ratha Jatra

The Ratha Jatra or Car Festival of Lord Jagannath is held on the second day of the bright fortnight in the month of Asadh (June-July). Jagannath, Balabhadra, Subhadra and Sudarsan are brought in procession from the main temple and placed in the Ratha. After *chherapahanra* ceremony, the chariots are pulled by hundreds of devotees accompanied by bawdy songs. The spectacular procession starts from the Singhadwara of the temple to Gundicha Ghara. After a stay for a period of seven days at Gundicha Ghara the deities are carried back to the temple. The return car festival is known as Bahuda Jatra. This festival is observed in all the Tahasils of the district. At many places three deities are taken in one Ratha. But at a few places three Rathas are used to carry three deities. Generally *Kirtan* parties take part in the procession.

Ram Navami

Sri Ram Navami is observed on the ninth day of Chaitra (March-April) in memory of the birth day of Sri Rama, the celebrated hero of the Ramayana. Rama and Krishna are universally regarded as divine incarnations of Vishnu and are the most popular Gods of the Hindus. Temples dedicated to these deities are centres of congregation and worship in the district. On this occasion devotees read The Ramayan, all the seven Kandas of Tulsi Ramayan, the holy book and arrange religious discussions on Sri Rama at several places in the district.

Saraswati puja

Goddess Saraswati, the presiding deity of learning, is invoked on the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Magha (January-February) by the young generation to achieve success in learning at schools and colleges as well as for acquiring general proficiency.

Savitri Vrata

This is observed by the Hindu married women (excepting widows) on the fourteenth day of dark fortnight in the month of Jyestha (May-June) in honour of Savitri who is believed to have brought her husband back to life by dint of her devotion, loyalty and love for him. Married women observe this for long life of their husbands.

Siva Ratri

This is observed both by men and women in all the Siva temples on the 14th day of the dark fortnight in the month of Phalgun (February-March). Like Janmastami, this Vrata is considered most sacred and its observance confers ritual merit on a devotee and expiates sin. Its proper observance also helps in the fulfilment of cherished desires during lifetime. The devotees are required to observe complete fasting during the whole day and to keep vigil during the night for worshipping Siva and getting a Darshan (glimpse) of the holy Mahadipa (lamp) being taken aloft to be crest of the temple.

Samba Dasami

This festival takes place on the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Paush (December-January) and is devoted to worship of the Sun God. Regarding the origin of this festival the legend has it, that Shamba, son of Lord Shri Krishna and Jambawati, who suffered from leprosy for his folly, could get rid of it by propitiating the Sun God.

Sudasha Vrata

This is observed by housewives in honour of goddess Lakshmi, the presiding deity of wealth. The ritual is observed on the Dasami (10th day) of a bright fortnight that coincides with a Thursday in the month of Margashira (November -December). A devotee is required to observe the ritual vow at least for six consecutive years. The three essential observances for a devotee are (1) complete fasting during the ritual day, (2) scrupulous avoidance of non-vegetarian diet on all Thursdays and (3) wearing of a cotton string around the arm as a symbol of the ritual.

Sunia

Sunia is celebrated on the 12th day of the bright fortnight in the month of Bhadrav (August-September). Traditionally this marks the beginning of the Odia new year as the regnal year of the Gajapati Maharaja of Puri is counted from this day. In the past Sunia was being observed with much eclat by the Rajas and the zamindars who used to receive Bhetis (presentation) from the tenants and the artisans in their Zamindari, With the abolition of feudal system the importance of Sunia has gone.

Trinatha Mela

There is no specified date in the calendar for the observance of this ritual. It is observed on any suitable day for the fulfilment of a

desire or in satisfaction of a desire for which a vow had been made. It is generally performed at home in the evening. The presiding deities of this ritual are Brahma, Vishnu and Maheswar, The deities are represented symbolically by three areca nuts, each placed on a separate betel leaf at the ritual. The devotee engages a Brahmin priest to perform the ritual who recites the text from the booklet called "Trinath Mela.

Christian Festivals

The Christians of the district observe Christmas, New year's Day, Good Friday and Easter. They also participate in the Hindu festivals like Dasahara, Dipavali and Holi.

Muslim Festivals

The important Muslim festivals are Bakrid, Id-UI-Fiter, Ramzan, Sheb-e-barat, Bara Wafat and Muharram. On festive occasions they visit mosque and offer prayer. They also co-operate with Hindus in celebrating their festivals and participate in some of their festivals like Durga Puja.

Migration, Displacement and Rehabilitation

This district of Kendrapara is created in the year 1993 and a large population of the district are relying on Agriculture without any industrial belt for proper employment opportunity. Further, due to search of job, major part of population prefers migration to other districts / states / country having different skills as well as unskilled labourers directly or, through some illegal dadan contractors without knowing the provisions and safety extended through various labour laws.

This District Labour Office with limited numbers of field functionaries is instrumental in repatriating the migrant workers from their workplace with the help of the District Administration as well as Labour Directorate by redressing the grievances / complaints as and when received from the parents / family members of the concerned migrant workers. In time , some of the workers who have proceeded outside the country, are also rescued and safely repatriated by the District Labour Office with the help of Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi . 30 nos. of Dadan Contractors have obtained Licence from the District Labour Office, Kendrapara since 1993 for drafting and recruiting migrant workers of Kendrapara District to other states. Apart from this, a measure part of workers are migrated suo motto to other places / states in search of better jobs without informing anything to the District Administration as well as to the Labour Office. To overcome the situation, during the year 2014-15 , lots of IEC activities have been undertaken by the District Labour Office i.e. through wall paintings in all the Block headquartes /CHC/ PHC/

Municipality /DHH for creating awareness among the public towards safe migration. Besides, hoardings are displayed in six places at the Block level, where labourers are gathered and leaflets are also distributed at block level meetings. A Toll Free Help Line Number 155368 has been operational for migrant workers which are working in all the six days of the week between 10 AM to 06 PM, which was also disseminated among the public.

As per the State Action Plan for Migrant Workers, District Level Monitoring Committee headed by the Collector has already been constituted and is functional since the month of January 2015 to create awareness / keep track / redress the grievances of the migrant workers at Panchayat Level. Monitoring-Cum-Implementation Committee at Gram Panchayat Level, Block Level and Urban Level Committees have also been constituted for successful implementation of the State Action Plan for Migrant Workers.

Regarding displacement and rehabilitation, there has been no large scale displacement in Kendrapara district warranting rehabilitation. No major commercial or industrial undertaking has been setup in Kendrapara district, causing any displacement. Presently two projects are in progress in Kendrapara district, i.e. construction of Haridaspur-Paradeep Railway link and Widening of Cuttack-Chandabali Road is in the progress. Only Government Land and Agricultural lands have been acquired or are being acquired. But no displacement of population has taken place.

But another incident of displacement which is worth mentioning is the rehabilitation of Satabhaya people at Bagapatia. Due to devastating Cyclone of 1971 the villages like Govindpur, Moulipur and Kanpur were submerged in the sea. The people were rehabilitated at Bagapatia under Rajnagar Block. The remaining population of satabhaya village are always living in the constant threat of approaching fear of the Bay of Bengal for the last 30 years Government has been planning to shift the people of Satabhaya and rehabilitate them at Bagapatia which is an unsurveyed village within Bhitarkanika Sanctuary. The Government in the Ministry of Forest and Environment Department have been moved for denotification of the village of Bagapatia from Bhitarkanika National Park area. Survey and settlement operation has been started after enumeration of 571 families of Satabhaya who have been identified and they have been provided with Biju Pucca Gruha for their resettlement at Bagapatia. Funds have been also placed for infrastructural development of Bagapatia for rehabilitated people. The construction of roads, filling of earth, construction of cyclone shelter and construction of school, G.P. Building etc., electrification and sinking of tube wells by RWSS at Bagapatia have been taken up.

CHAPTER-IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Introduction

Kendrapara district lies between $20^{\circ} 20'$ to $20^{\circ} 47'$ North latitude and from $86^{\circ} 14'$ to $87^{\circ} 3'$ East longitude on the East Coast of India. District constitutes coastal and delta areas in a transitional environment at the interface of terrestrial and unique marine and eco-systems. This geographical unit constitutes basically combined deltas and flood plains of the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Baitarani river systems and flood plains of the tributaries of these rivers. Entire coastal belt of the district, which extends from Mahanadi Mouth in South to Dhamara in North, represents unique bio-diversity rarely seen in other parts of the world. A network of rivers and creeks constitutes the most conspicuous feature of the district. The district is clearly delineated by 48 kms coastline of Bay of Bengal.

Relief of the district reveals a monotonous plain with a maximum altitude of 50 mtrs. This physiographic unit constitutes the combined deltas of the Rivers Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani and their floodplains. Saline coastal belt of Mohakalpada, Rajnagar and part of Rajkanika blocks are predominantly occupied by tertiary and recent alluvium brought by the rivers and their tributaries. Saline soil extends along the coast of these blocks with an average width of 10-15 Kms., from the belt coinciding with the belt of estuaries and creeks, ill drained areas and swamps across which saline water intrudes during high tides. The aeolion and sandy soil occur all along the coast in a narrow stretch of about 5 Kms inland associated with ancient beach ridges and sand dunes preceding the belt of estuaries and coast.

This zone is followed by alluvial flood plains and combined deltas with an average altitude of 50 mts. Due to dense network of deltaic rivers, distributaries and drainage channels in the delta section, accumulated and spilled water of the interfluves, occupy most of the lowest contours and axial zones of the region with a very low gradient. Topography of this coastal district. is dominated by the fluvial actions of the meandering streams and littoral action of the tides, waves and currents.

Kendrapara is predominantly an agricultural district. In the past, due to lack of irrigation facility, scanty and erratic rainfall, a frequent phenomenon, and saline inundation of coastal areas, the district was subject to recurring droughts, famines and scarcity in the colonial days. Advent of canal irrigation brought big chunks of barren and parched lands under cultivation.

The district has three tracts. First is a marshy strip forming the sea face of the Bay of Bengal covered with low forest and wild growth of canes, reeds and brush-wood and intersected by innumerable creeks which are sluggish

and salty. This low land is impregnated with salt and unfit for cultivation. Rivers Mahanadi, Bramhani and Baitarani, where an extensive system of irrigation produces crops from failure in seasons of drought and enables land to be cultivated that would otherwise remain to the west of the sea. Composition of soil according to a relative proportion of the sand and silt of which they are formed.

Nature and types of soil

The soil type here is sandy loam to alluvial in nature. Coastal part of this district comprises saline soils mostly in Mahakalpara and Rajanagar Blocks and parts of Pattamundai, Rajkanika, Marshaghai and Aul Blocks. It has 65 Kms of coast line and Brahmani, Luna, Chitrotpala and Gobari are the rivers passing through the district providing potential water resources.

Occurrence of different soils in the district are closely related to broad physiographic divisions and their genesis is dependent on micro-topographical situation and geomorphology of different land types. Taking the differences in nature and characteristics into consideration, the soils of the district are as follows:

(i) Coastal Alluvium and Saline Innudated Soil

The soluble salts of this soil are due to presence of saline rivers which are being submerged by the tidal waves. The character of soluble salts are generally neutral and the elements of sodium, magnesium, chloride and sulphates are found in it. Besides, some chlorides and sulphates of calcium and potassium are also present. Sometimes, bicarbonates and carbonates are also found in the soil. The salinity of the upper level as well as in the lower level of the soil changes from time to time during the year. In rainy season the salinity deteriorate as is being washed away by gravitational flow and percolation of rain water. As a result, the soil becomes suitable to some extent for the production of crops in rainy season, but when the rain ceases, the salinity of lower level comes up by capillary rise which makes the soil unsuitable for cropping during December to June. So only paddy cultivation is possible in this soil in any season and in the rest of the year, it remains fallow.

Barely, sunflower, linseed, cotton, chilly, bitter gourd and pumpkin. can be grown in this type of soil.

(ii) Deltaic Alluvial Soil

This kind of soil is found in Mahakalpada, Pattamundai. The entire Marsaghai, Garadpur, Kendrapara, Derabish, Aul and Rajkanika Blocks also come under this class of soil.

Texture of this soil is generally sandy, sandy loam, silty loam, clay loam to heavy clay. On the whole, this alluvial soil is fertile. The soil is slightly

acidic to neutral. Paddy, wheat, jute, sugarcane, pulses, groundnut and other oilseed crops are grown in this soil.

It gets irrigation from Kendrapara and Pattamundai Canal system as the major irrigation source along with 1154 nos of LIPs, 3063 private lift irrigation projects (STW) as well as some other natural sources like Creeks etc totalling to 86132 Ha. as potentiality of irrigation system ..

According to the Topography of Kendrapara Agril District, it comprises of the problematic lands that need special cares in respect of its managements which are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| a) Flood prone | 34952 Ha. |
| b) Saline affected | 32350 Ha. |
| c) Water-logged | 15850 Ha. |
| d) Drought prone | 84910 Ha. |

Deputy Director of Agriculture is the head of Agriculture administration of Kendrapara district. It is ably supported by three District Agriculture officers namely District Agriculture Officer Kendrapara, Marshaghai and Pattamundai. Before 2010, District Agriculture Officer, Kendrapara was monitoring all the agricultural operations in Kendrapara District which was established in the year 1960. Subsequently District Agriculture Officer Marshaghai and Pattamundai were established during the year 2010. Deputy Director of Agriculture office was newly created in the year 2011. Deputy Director of Agriculture also acts as the Project Director ATMA Kendrapara.

District agriculture officer, Kendrapara supervises the Agricultural activities of the two Blocks namely Kendrapara and Derabish. Each Block has two assistant Agriculture Officers and sanctioned strength of Village Level workers of both the Block is 23 (regular-8 nos and Contrctual-15 Nos.). Similarly District Agriculture Officer Pattamundai supervises the agriculture activities of four Blocks namely Pattamundai, Aul, Rajakanika, and Rajanagar. Each Block has two assistant Agriculture Officers and the sanctioned strength of Village Level workers of four Blocks are 47 (Regular-18 nos and Contrctual-29 Nos.). District Agriculture Officer, Marshaghai supervises the agriculture activities of these Blocks namely Marshaghai, Mahakalapara, and Garadapur. Each Block has two assistant Agriculture Officers and the sanctioned strength of Village Level workers of four Blocks are 33 (Regular-12 nos and Contrctual-21 Nos.).

There is a sanctioned strength of one Agriculture Overseer in each Block who looks after the input distribution.

Land Use Pattern

1) Geographical Area	2, 29762 Ha.
2)Area under Forest	2946 Ha.
3) Misc.tree crops and groves not included in the net area shown	1787 ha.
4) Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	11818 Ha
5) Cultivable Waste	2565 Ha
6) Land put to non-agricultural uses	45546 Ha.
7) Current fallow	12224 Ha.
9) Other fallows	8832 Ha.
10) Net area Shown	143912 Ha.
11) Total Cultivated Area	152000 ha
12.Gross cropped Area.	231849 Ha.
2) Cultivated Area	
a) High land	31,081 Ha.
b) Medium land	71890 Ha.
c) Low land	49029 Ha.
Total	1,52,000 Ha.
3) A. Paddy Area	
a) High land	10,562 Ha.
b) Medium land	64,381 Ha.
c) Low land	49,029 Ha.
Total	1,23,972 Ha.
B. Non- paddy Area	28,028 Ha

Irrigation System

The irrigation systems of Kendrapara District are mainly: 1.Canal irrigation, 2.GovernmentLift.irrigation points,3. Private lift irrigation points (PLIP) and 4.Other sources (Ponds, Nala, Jora etc.)The canal system belongs to Delta Stage-1 i.e .Mahanadi-Chitrotpala doab, Luna- Birupa Doab and Birupa-Brahmani Doab. Two canals are irrigating the Kendrapara District.

1.Kendrapara Canal System

2.Pattamundai canal System.

Both canals are irrigating the area of Luna- Birupa Doab. The following Blocks of Kendrapara district is irrigated by both the Canals.

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the Block</i>	<i>Area covered in Ha.</i>
1.	Kendrapara	16357
2.	Derabish	10801
3.	Marshaghai	4463
4.	Mahakalapara	3007
5.	Garadapur	1049
6.	Pattamundai	11048
	Total	46725

There are 1612 Nos of existing Lift irrigation points are in Kendrapara district. Out of them 1154 Nos of LIP are in operable condition .The rest 458 Nos. are in defunct stage. Block wise details are given below.

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Existing LIP		Defunct LIP		Operable LIP	
		Nos.	Area inHa	Nos.	Area inHa	Nos.	Area in Ha
1.	Kendrapara	113	2664	31	944	82	1720
2.	Derabish	61	1316	25	636	36	680
3.	Marshaghai	167	4486	71	2506	96	1980
4.	Mahakalapara	178	4708	48	1644	130	3064
5.	Garadapur	175	3162	75	1567	100	1595
6.	Pattamundai	215	5557	77	2464	138	3093
7.	Au	347	9567	90	3667	257	5900
8.	Rajakanika	221	6050	22	1250	199	4800
9.	Rajanagar	135	3116	19	723	116	2393
	Total	1612	40626	458	15401	1154	25225

Out of that 3063 private lift irrigation projects (STW) are functioning in the District covering 3512 ha. Some other natural sources like Creeks, Ponds, Nala, Zore etc covering 10670 ha totalling to 86132 ha. as potentiality of irrigation system.

Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation:

Erosion of coast line and embankment of creeks and rivers within Mangrove Forests Division (WL) is common. Accretion is also noticed at certain stretches. Erosion has become menace at Pentha and Satbhaya coasts. Vegetative clothing of the tract is a simple solution to arrest erosion and plantation activities are undertaken to mitigate the problem.

Crops

The Staple crops of the district are Paddy, Jute, vegetable and Spices in Kharif and Paddy, Moong, Biri, Ground nut, Til, Mustard, Sun flower and Sugar cane in Rabi Season. The important horticultural crops are coconut, Mango, Banana which are grown in the district.

Paddy

Paddy which is the principal Crop grown in 121623ha. in 2014 Kharif season and the break up is as follows:

	Area in ha.	Production in M.T	Productivity in Qtls./ ha
1. Hy.Paddy	108663	218966	20.15
2. L.Paddy	12960	29753	22.96
3. Total Paddy	121623	248719	20.45
4. Summer Rice	7448	29472	39.57
Grand Total	129071	278191	21.55

The Productivity of High yielding Paddy is less than that of Local Paddy due to BPH attack in the district from the month of November and December. Generally high yielding varieties of Paddy (H.Y.V) are grown both in Kharif and Rabi Seasons. The entire Rabi paddy was covered in high yielding varieties.

The crop cutting experiments were conducted by the staff of DPMU and Agriculture jointly.

The detailed Crop cutting experiment results of Kharif-2014 is as follows

Sl.No	Name of the Block	No.of Crop Cutting	Autumn Paddy		Normal Yield
			Average Yield (Green Weight)	Average Yield (Dry Weight)	
1	Kendrapara	0	0	0.00	26.12
2	Derabish	4	40.72	34.61	22.45
3	Pattamundai	0	0	0.00	20.79
4	Aul	0	0	0.00	0.58
5	Rajakanika	0	0	0.00	0
6	Rajanagar	0	0	0.00	16.16
7	Marshaghai	18	18.34	15.59	15.22
8	M.Kalapada	10	13.32	11.32	15.29
9	Garadapur	24	26.83	22.81	16.56
	Average	56	22.68	19.28	16.42

Sl.No	Name of the Block	No.of Crop Cutting	Winter Paddy		Normal Yield
			Average Yield (Green Weight)	Average Yield (Dry Weight)	
1	Kendrapara	40	26.01	22.63	34.61
2	Derabish	50	28.46	24.76	37.44
3	Pattamundai	24	18.82	16.37	26.19
4	Aul	40	17.92	15.59	13.38
5	Rajakanika	16	18.53	16.12	16.84
6	Rajanagar	18	33.31	28.98	17.34
7	Marshaghai	21	23.79	20.70	19.22
8	M.Kalapada	54	30.15	26.23	22.52
9	Garadapur	34	33.95	29.54	21.80
	Average	297	26.30	22.88	22.86

Sl.No	Name of the Block	No.of Crop Cutting	Total Paddy		Normal Yield
			Average Yield (Green Weight)	Average Yield (Dry Weight)	
1	Kendrapara	40	26.01	22.63	34.56
2	Derabish	54	29.37	25.49	37.31
3	Pattamundai	24	18.82	16.37	26.15
4	Aul	54	17.92	15.59	13.34
5	Rajakanika	34	18.53	16.12	16.00
6	Rajanagar	18	33.31	28.98	17.34
7	Marshaghai	39	21.27	18.34	18.67
8	M.Kalapada	64	27.52	23.90	22.36
9	Garadapur	58	31.00	26.75	16.84
	Average	385	23.58	20.45	22.72

Wheat

The coverage of wheat crop is miserable. Only 210 ha. of wheat was covered in the up lands after paddy during Rabi-2014-15. The production was 172 MT and yield was 8.20 Qtls/ ha. The high yielding varieties like Sonalika are cultivated by the farmers of the district.

Pulses

Mainly Green gram (Mung), Black Gram (Biri) are cultivated in the district. Horse Gram (Kulthi) Gram, field Pea and Cow pea are cultivated. The total area of pulses was 78544 ha. in 2014-15. Production was to the tune of 30160 MT with an average yield of 3.84 Qtls / ha.

Among the Pulses, Mung and Biri are the most important crops covering 36275 ha and 38831 ha. respectively during 2014-15. The local varieties are very popular in the district. Otherwise the high yielding Mung varieties SML-668, TARM-1, PDM-54 has been introduced in the district. The high yielding varieties of Biri i.e PU-35, T-9, TU 94-2, PU-30 has been introduced in the district and popular among the farmers of the district.

Oil Seeds

Ground nut is the major oil seed crop in the district. But Til, Castor, Lin seed, Mustard and Sun flower are also cultivated in the district as minor crop. During 2014-15, the total area under oil seed crop was 12513 ha and the production was 22335 MT. The yield rate was 17.85 Qtls/ha. Ground nut was the most important oil seed crop which covered 10090ha. Other oil seed crops were covered in the following manner during 2014-15.

1. Til-	241 Ha
2. Castor	18 Ha
3. Lin seed	43 Ha
4. Mustard	1860 Ha
5. Sun flower	261 Ha

Among the improved varieties of Ground nut Smruti, Tag-24, GPBD4, ICGV91114 are cultivated and short duration mustard varieties M-27, Parbati, Anuradha, P. Agrani are also cultivated in the district.

Commercial Crop

Sugarcane and jute are grown as commercial crops in the district, Sugarcane was grown over an area of 563 ha in 2014-15, the production being 23513 M.T with an yield rate of 480 Qtls/ha. The improved varieties are Co-997 and Co-975.

Jute was Cultivated in 1964 ha in kharif-2014 and 758 MT were produced with an yield of 3.86 Qtls./ha. Some improved varieties of jute like Sonali, Sabuja sona, Syamali, Baladev, Reshma and Padma etc. have been introduced in the District.

Condiments and Spices

Chilli, Coriander, Garlic, Ginger, Turmeric and Onion constitute the main condiments and the spices grown in the district. Chilli is the most important .This crop covers an area of 1780 hectares in Kharif and 3538 Ha in Rabi and the production was 2128 MT in Kharif and 2777 MT in Rabi- with an average of 11.96 and 7.85 Qtls./ ha respectively. Onion was grown over an area of 1185 ha during this year and the production was 7541 MT with an average yield of 63.64 Qtls per hectare. Coriander covered an area of 1810 hectare followed by Garlic 490 hectare ginger 930 hectare and Turmeric 498 hectare. During 2014-15 there were 9046 hectares of land under cultivation of different condiments and spices and the production was 8449 MT with an average of 9.34 quintals per hectare.

Vegetables

Main vegetables cultivated in the district are potato, sweet potato, brinjal, cow pea, lady's finger, pompkinn, spine gourd, kundru, cauliflower, cabbage and arum. Area under cultivation of total vegetables in the district was 23735 hectare in kharif and 24312 hectare in Rabi season 2014-15 and the production of 322212 MT in kharif and 225895 MT in Rabi. The yield rate were 1357 quintals in kharif and 93 quintals in Rabi. During 2014-15 ,Potato was cultivated in 2800 Hectare with an average yield of 127 quintals per hectare. Sweet Potato was grown over an area of 500ha both kharif and Rabi during 2014-15 and the production was 3463 MT with an average 69.26 quintals per hectare. Much importance has been given for cultivation of Potato in a large scale. For production of improved variety of seed, potatoes, breeder, foundation and certified variety are grown in the cultivators fields.

Agricultural Implements

Use of improved farm implements is a pre-requisite for improvement in agriculture. At present, the traditional implements commonly used by the cultivators are: plough, ladder, lever, spade, sickle, etc. Improved implements of various sizes and types are popularised by the government through different subsidised schemes. Gradually, cultivators are using modern agricultural implements and Farm Machineries for saving much time, labour, energy and capital. During 2014-15, the following agricultural implements and Farm machinery are purchased by the cultivators:

Sl.No	Name of the Implements	Nos. Purchased	Remarks
1.	Tractor	69	
2.	Power Tiller	655	
3.	Special Power operated implements	14	
4.	Power operated implements	74	
5.	Hydraulic Trailer	0	
6.	Rotavator	324	
7.	Reaper	2	
8.	Paddy Thresher	421	
9.	Manual Bullock Drawn implements	2649	
10	Diesel Pump sets	1205	

Rotation of Crops

Keeping in view the suitability of land, irrigation sources, restoration of soil fertility and socio/economic status of the farming community, suitable cropping patterns are advocated for better utilisation of land, labour, water and capital. In irrigated condition, three to four cropping pattern and non-irrigated lands two or rarely three cropping pattern have been adopted. The farmers have been advised to grow short and medium duration high yielding varieties of paddy and other medium as well as light duty crops as second and third crops.

The cropping patterns in general use are as follows:

In irrigated conditions

1. Paddy-pulses-vegetables,
2. Jute-paddy-vegetables
3. Paddy-oil seeds-pulses

In non-irrigated conditions

1. Paddy-Pulses (Paira)
2. Paddy-Mustard

Short duration, high yielding varieties like early paddy-pulses-wheat, early paddy-groundnut-pulses, Jute-paddy-groundnut, Jute-paddy-pulses, cropping patterns are being followed through improved method of cultivation. In command area of the district, multiple cropping patterns are being adopted. Among the cropping pattern, the cultivators mostly adopt Jute-paddy-groundnut, Jute-paddy-pulses, paddy-groundnut-pulses, paddy-mustard-pulses rotation.

Seeds

Good seeds considerably enhance the agricultural production. Much publicity and efforts are made by the Agriculture Department to popularise the use of improved seeds among the farmers. The department also undertakes the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds to the farmers.

Previously farmers followed different practices for preservation of quality seeds. The cultivators after harvesting, dry the crop thoroughly. Then the crop is thrashed and cleaned, it is further dried in the sun for a few days and then stored. Some farmers keep the seeds in earthen vessels (mathia) after sealing the mouth of the vessel. Some farmers also preserve the seeds in earthen containers (Ghuma) or in straw beans (Olia) after proper sealing. Leaves of some indigenous plants and ashes are mixed with the seeds as a precaution against pest attack. At present, the farmers are also being advised to use metal storage bins for preservation of seeds.

At present, the department of Agriculture is supplying foundation seeds from the Agriculture University, Central Rice Research Institute (C.R.R.I) and Odisha State Seeds Corporation (O.S.S.C) for multiplication in the departmental farms under proper supervision of technical personnel and the Seed Certification Officer to produce quality seeds. Quality seeds are also supplied to the cultivators directly by the Odisha State Seeds Corporation (O.S.S.C), National Seed Corporation (N.S.C) and the Central Rice Research Institute (C.R.R.I) Cuttack. More than 70% of the area of the district is covered under high yielding seeds. During 2014-15, 8379.20 quintals of paddy seeds and 825.90 quintals of ground nut seeds were supplied to the cultivators, besides small quantities of other seeds, as per demand.

Manures and fertilisers

The use of Manures and fertilisers has considerably increased. With the change of social and economic attitudes, the farmers are using not only compost of cowdung and other wastes but also chemical fertilisers. Green manuring has been found to be quite cheap and the chemical fertilisers applied with it, give better results. Rural compost is prepared from the cowdung and other waste materials. Farmers are guided in the preparation of the compost by the extension workers. Several steps have been taken for large scale production of compost and organic manures. Every year, the compost production week (1st week of October and last week of February) is being observed in villages by the extension agencies and farmers are imparted training in preparation of organic manure.

Green manuring

Green manuring is very useful for raising the fertility of the soil as it directly adds nitrogen to the soil. It also improves the texture of the soil by addition of organic matter. Addition of organic matter improves both heavy and sandy soils for it has a binding effect on the loose particles of sandy soil and makes the tough and heavy soil friable. It creates better conditions for increase of useful bacteria in the soil.

Chemical Fertilisers

Among the chemical fertilisers, generally nitrogen, Phosphate and Potassium fertiliser are used. During the year 2012-13 the fertiliser consumption of the district was 24.61 kg/ha. During the year 2013-14 and 2014-15, the fertiliser consumption increased to 26.02 and 24.65kg per hectare .The popular brand chemical fertiliser used in the district are Gromor 28:28:0, Gromor 20:20:0 , D.A.P 18:46:0, Syamala 15:15:15, IFFICO 10:26:26, NPK,CAN,A/S, S.S.P.

The quantity of various chemical fertilisers consumed in the district during the year 2011-12, to 2013-14 is given below:

Year	N	P	K	Total	Fertiliser consumption/ha
2011-12	4883	223	516	7622	27.26
2012-13	4206	2081	623	6910	24.61
2013-14	4758	2057	500	7315	26.02

Plant Protection

Chemical control is awidely adopted method to combat pest and diseases. Cultivators seldom take plant protection measures because of their lack of awareness of occurrences of various pests causing damage to the crops. In the past, farmers were using gamaxene, D.D.T., Bordeaux mixture, lime sulphur and tobacco decoction etc. in greater proportions, which has been restricted now and has been replaced by other selective modern insecticides and fungicides, developed scientifically to avoid environmental pollution. Well-to-do farmers use plant protection equipments whereas the poor farmers use broom stick for spraying operations. The cultivators are being advised for need based application of pesticides through extension agencies for which they are also given training in identification of pest and disease surveillance work is being done by agricultural field staff and monitored by district and state level officers to know the pest situation of the district and take necessary control measures at Government level if the situation arises.

Insecticides and fungicides are supplied to cultivators through blocks as an incentive to the farmers on emergent pest situation. The cultivators get pesticides and sprayers at subsidised rates under various schemes through sale centres opened by the various agencies. Some farmers have their own equipments also. The sprayers are being supplied to the blocks under different schemes to meet the emergency for mass spraying operations. There is provision of free spraying of pesticides in epidemic areas by the Agriculture department, if the area is declared epidemic prone by the Collector.

e-PestSurveillance

there are 46 of Krushak Sathis engaged for doing pest surveillance in 46 nos. of Grampanchayats during Rabi-2014-15.They were provided training for two days on the subject by the specialists of the department

Seed Treatment Campaign

45 (Pulse -27+G.Nut-18) Nos of seed treatment campaigns field functionariers of Agricultrue Department conducted in Pulse relating to. and Groundnut crops during Rabi-2014-15.Under this campaign seeds required for 1800ha. of Groundnut crop and 2700 ha. of Pulses crop were treated involving NGOs/Pani Panchayats /SHG .

Insect and Pest Disease of Crops

For this District, Paddy is a major crop during Kharif season and summer paddy Pulses like Mung, Biri and Ground Nut are the major crops during Rabi season. The Paddy crop is mainly affected by insect pests like stem borer ,Leaf folder ,case worm,Milly bug, B.P.H and diseases like sheet Blight, Bacterial Leaf Blight(BLB) and Blast during Kharif season. During Rabi season; the summer paddy is mainly affected by stem borer, case worm, Leaf folder, BPH and Pulse and Oil seed crops are affected by Leaf eating Caterpillar, Swarming Caterpillar etc. The cultivators used to take up Plant Protection major when the intensity of infestation exceeds Economic threshold Limit (ETL) level as per theadvise of the technocrats of Agricultural Department. Further report reveals that, there is no endemic area for any insect pest or disease for any crop infestation during both the seasons i.e Kharif and Rabi in Kendrapara district.

Intensive Agriculture Extension Campaign

i) Krushi Rath

To create awareness about Agriculture Programmes among the farmers, 9 (Nine) Nos. of Krishi Rath have already moved in all the 9 blocks and created awareness among farmers regarding various benefits available under different schemes of Agriculture Department.

ii) Agribased Folk Culture Programme

The Folk Culture Programme plays a vital role in the dissemination of information and technology in an effective manner among the local people. For this purpose, it has been entangled with the Krishi Rath to propagate the basic intensive on-going programmes on Agricultural activities involving local Artists in the form of Pala with the participation of the concerned PRI Members. These programmes were broadly accepted by the Farmers. The Programmes were conducted in all the 230 Gram Panchayats.

Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)

'Health is wealth'. To have good health of the Farmer and his family BKKY Programme is continuing in the district. A kiosk has started functioning in the Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kendrapara from 19.11.13, which is rectifying defects in the BKKY cards. Enrolment has been done in two phases. As on 24.04.2015, 223364 cards have been issued to the farmers of the district in two phases as against the target 246600.

Quality Control

To ensure better quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides use by farmers, it has been programmed for collection of samples and testing in Laboratories. To issue Soil health card in a revised way, it has been proposed to collect @ one sample for every 10 Ha non-irrigated areas and 2.5 ha in irrigated area on GPS mode.

Agricultural Credit

In Co-operative sector, a programme has been drawn up for Rs 434.50 crore as agriculture credit to farmers during Kharif'2015. The Annual Credit Plans for 2015-16 is given below:

(Rs.in '000')

Agriculture Credit to Farmers

Agency	Crop Loan	Agri-Term Loan	Allied	Total
Nationalized Banks	1574895	624767	692932	2892594
Regional Rural Banks	550501	245261	234809	1030571
Private Bank	62607	43982	32909	139498
Cooperative Banks (ST and LT)	4012607	200995	131433	4345035
Total	6200610	1115005	1092083	8407698

Besides these, there are a number of crop specific development schemes in operation and the schemes in operation are likely to be there during Kharif'14. The details of schemes are as follows:

Special Schemes

Mini Mission-II of Jute Technology Mission 2014-15

Sl. No.	Item	N	Component		Finance (Lakhs)
			SCP	Total	
1	FLD	50	10	60	
2	Katchha netting Tank	12	2	14	

4) JALANIDHI

Financial assistance is being provided to all the farmers under JALANIDHI programme for establishment of Private Lift Irrigation Points namely Jalanidhi-1 and Jalanidhi-II. Installation of individual Lift Irrigation Point is included in Jalanidhi-1 but Cluster Lift irrigation Point in Jalanidhi-II. The details of the programme is as follows:

Jalanidhi-1			Jalanidhi-II		
STW	DW	Total	Custer -STW	Cluster-RLP	
300	10	310	30	20	50

5) National Food Security Mission

Kendrapara District has been included under NFSM (Pulse). Action Plan has been prepared for demonstration under the following component.

- a) Cropping System based demonstration- 1000 Ha.
- b) Cluster Demonstration- 2000 Ha.
- c) Rice Fallows- 1000 Ha.

Total 4000 Ha

6) Rashtriya Krushi Bikash Yojana

BGREI

Kendrapara District has been included under BGREI. Action Plan has been prepared for demonstration under the following component during Kharif-2015

- a) Line Transplanting- 400 Ha.
- b) Stress tolerant varieties- 800 Ha.
- c) Cropping System based Demonstration- 1000 Ha.

Total- 2200 Ha.

Fisheries and its Growth

All the Blocks in the District are having ample potential for development of Pisciculture and allied activities in Fresh water, Brackish water and Sea water. There are also scope for development of capture

fisheries as the major rivers like Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Kharasruta, Gobari, Hansua, Luna, Chitrotpala, Karandia and Paika are flowing in the district. The main occupation of the people is Agriculture and Fisheries.

Fresh water Fisheries Development

Culture of fish is an old practice of the district which is expected to be in vogue before the dynasty of Chanakya. Now a days the practice has been changed and science has proved the probability of maximum sustainable production through advanced technology. The only thing is that a common farmer has not adopted it, for which the average production of fish is just around 2.5 MT/ha. So our first aim is to boost the fish production and we will have to achieve at least 5.0 MT/ ha. Apart from this, we will have to bring maximum possible resources area available in the district into active Pisciculture programme by increasing the productivity of the water area. At present, out of the total available resources of 4081ha culture has been taken up in 2648ha in fresh water sector. In addition to it, steps are being taken for creation of new water bodies like tanks, ponds through motivation of unemployed youths by extending support of assistance through bank finance as well as own source investment and utilizing these water bodies by modern method of Pisciculture. For this Government is providing subsidy at different rates to different categories of farmers under different schemes. Some people are also motivated for construction of fish seed hatcheries through Government assistance to overcome the fish seed demand of the district.

For promotion of fisheries activities in fresh water sector, the Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) is functioning in the district under the Chairmanship of the Collector and District Magistrate whose main aim is to assist the fish farmers of the district for creating new water bodies and reclaiming the old water bodies for optimum fish production and also extending training support to the fish farmer to undertake intensive fish culture. Apart from the above, the scheme like NFDB, NMPS and WLD are also functioning in the district for promotion of fresh water Aquaculture as per the stipulated norms of FFDA except in NMPS scheme where unit cost is slightly higher and so also the rate of subsidy is 50% irrespective of categories of beneficiary.

Presently the fish production in fresh water sector of the district has reached 7455MT per annum including the capture sources and steps are being taken to produce 15000MT per annum in coming 5 years through increasing productivity of the available and new resources to be created.

Brackish Water Fisheries Development

The district has ample scope for development of brackish water fisheries. The Brackish water resources are available under 3 coastal blocks of Kendrapara district namely Mohakalpada, Rajnagar and Rajkanika block.

The total brackish water resources of the district is 4522.29ha. Out of which 3246.74ha. is available in Government sector and 1530.25ha. in private sector. Now the brackish water Aquaculture has been a best economic activity in fisheries sector and the same is being accepted by the fish farmers to increase the shrimp production using modern technology so as to develop their economic status. Since the shrimp production of the district is in increasing trend, it provides ample employment opportunities to the unemployed youths directly and indirectly in culture management, production and marketing system. To augment shrimp production in the district, Government is providing financial support through Brackish water Fish farmers Development Agency (BFDA) for development of ponds and its culture as well as creation of infrastructural facility like machineries, aerators and equipments etc. for smooth function of their culture activities.

Presently 1360.17ha. of area has been brought under shrimp culture i.e, on private sector only and the rest resources covering an area of 3246.74ha. is available for development of shrimp culture in Government sector. For utilization of Government sector resources, the leasing policy of the Government has been communicated and steps are being taken to lease out the Government sector resources to the unemployed Youths/Shrimp farmers / SHG / PFCS / Entrepreneurs and Corporations for massive development of brackish water Aquaculture to augment shrimp production in the district.

At present 575 shrimp farms covering an area of 574.03ha. has been registered under Coastal Aquaculture Authority of India (CAAI), Chennai and 50 nos. of farms of an area of 35.42ha are under the process for registration under CAAI. Further steps are being taken to register all the unregistered culture farms under CAAI as per norms of Coastal Aquaculture.

Presently the shrimp production of the district has reached 2780 MT per annum and steps are being taken to increase the shrimp production to 6000MT per annum in coming 5 years with the change of socio-economic status of the farmers / unemployed youths.

For smooth running of shrimp culture activities in the district, special effort is being taken by the Government for construction of dedicated electricity feeder line covering all the Brackish water area for smooth supply of power for operation of required number of aerators in the culture ponds to avoid mortality in intensive culture.

Marine Fisheries Development

The district has 68Kms of coastal line which provides ample scope for capture fisheries in the coastal water of the sea. There are 8 nos. of fish landing bases located in the coast line namely Kajalpatia, Kandarapatia, Jamboo, Kharinasi, Tantiapal, Talachua, Gopalpur and Barunei where the capture fishes from the coastal water use to land and disposed by the

fishermen concerned. For exploitation of coastal water, 1158 nos. of motorized boats and 1191 nos. of traditional boats are operating in the area.

Out of the capture sources 7009.62MT of fishes are being harvested annually and the same are disposed off in the respective landing bases towards internal consumptions and export purposes through exporter / traders.

Role of Cooperative Societies in Fisheries Development

The District has vast resources of rivers and canals, bheels and swamps covering WSA of 10059ha and 248.20 ha. Respectively this provides ample scope for development of capture fisheries in the district. In order to capture fishes from rivers and canals a total 35 nos. of Cooperative Societies have been organized and registered covering 9120nos. of members (fishermen and fisherwomen). The fish production in capture sources i.e, from rivers, canals and swamps have reached 2010MT per annum and the expected fish production will be 4000MT in the coming 5 years. For development of capture fisheries, Nets and Boats are being provided to the fishermen through Mastyajibi Unayan Yojana (MUJY), and so also the infrastructural facilities like Cycle with Ice box, Motorcycle with Ice box and Auto Rickshaw with Ice box for smooth marketing of fishes. .

Welfare Programmes for Fishermen

For providing social security, safe shelter and educational facilities to the fishermen's families, Government is providing assistance under the following programmes which are as follows.

- i. For social security of fishermen's family, the Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) is functioning in the district for coverage of all the fishermen's family members starting from 18 year to 70 year old with funding of annual premium by central and state Government on 50:50 basis. Presently 54437 nos. of fishermen of the district have been covered under GAIS. In case of death insurance claim of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and in partial damage of limbs of Rs. 1.00 lakh will be provided to the deceased/affected fishermen's family by the concerned insurance company.
- ii. For shelter security, Fisheries Department is providing pucca dwelling houses to the fishermen's families under NWFF and Mastyajibi Basagraha Yojana through assistance of Rs.50000/- and Rs.75000/- respectively.
- iii. For improvement of the education of fishermen's children the department of Fisheries is providing Scholarship to the Meritorious children of the fishermen community (One time after 10th pass) @ 3000/- for securing marks 50% to 59%, Rs.5000/- for securing marks 60% to 69% and Rs.7500/- for securing marks 70% and above.

- iv. For treatment of various fatal diseases, Government is providing assistance to the tune of Rs.5000/- to 50000/- to the affected BPL category fishermen through District Medical Treatment Fund to save the lives of poor fishermen.
- v. For construction of dwelling houses, Government is providing home-stead land to the landless fishermen family @ AC 0.10 for each family for smooth leading of life.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Activities in the District

The inhabitants of Kendrapara district have relied more on Animal Husbandry and Poultry than agriculture. This AH and Poultry activities have provided livelihood support to the farmers of the district. Many of them have also started commercial venture in dairy and poultry sector, thus creating income and employment opportunity. Every family of the district is having either kind of livestock starting from Crossbred cows to sheep, goat, poultry or even pig for their livelihood. ARD department of the district shoulders all the responsibility related to production, reproduction, marketing and income generation from milk and milk products, meat and egg etc. always being a friend, philosopher and guide to the dairy and poultry farmers. The ARD sector of the district being headed by the Chief District Veterinary Officer under Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department, with guidance from the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Odisha, Cuttack comprises of the following institutions and staffs catering to animal health care services to the poor farmers of the 09 blocks covering 230 grampanchayats and 1647 villages in the district. The endeavour of ARD department in the district has enabled us to produce 62.34 TMT Milk, 2.09 TMT Meat, 47.4 Million no. of eggs per annum.

ARD Departmental Infrastructure

Sl No	Name of the Block	No of VH	No of VD	No of LAC	No of LAC having A.I. facility	No of GP	No of Villages	Total livestock population (2012)	Breedable cattle and buffalo population
1	Kendrapara	01	01	14	13	27	164	56202	21650
2	Aul	00	01	07	05	32	135	54916	23562
3	Derabis	00	02	10	10	26	187	63452	22923
4	Garadapur	00	02	09	09	18	142	53081	36424
5	Mahakalpara	00	02	09	09	27	239	110804	37961
6	Marshaghai	00	01	10	09	23	107	51211	21232
7	Pattamundai	00	02	10	07	30	158	65363	28558
8	Rajakanika	00	01	04	04	29	194	72219	15897
9	Rajanagar	00	01	10	08	18	323	92904	10925
	Total	01	13	83	74	230	1647	620152	219132

RIDF has provided allotment for construction of 38 no. of LAC besides two Veterinary Dispensaries in Kendrapara District. The construction work of these buildings is going to be completed. Excluding the above, 83 no. of LACs, another 28 no. of New LACs have been sanctioned by the Government

Livestock Statistics of Kendrapara District (Livestock Census 2012)

Livestock Population of Kendrapara District

Sl. No	Block	VD	Cattle	Buffalo	Total Bovine (Large Animal)
1	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	23236	138	23374
2		Indupur	11941	0	11941
3	Derabish	Derabish	25521	89	25610
4		Chandol	10418	258	10676
5	Mahakalpada	Mahakalpda	39229	2269	41498
6		Naladiasasan	18861	2589	21450
7	Marshaghai	Marshaghai	32272	606	32878
8	Garadpur	Garadpur	22573	2045	24618
9		Tyendakuda	5865	349	6214
10	Pattamundai	Pattamundai	32923	352	33275
11		Badapada	13493	95	13588
12	Aul	Aul	35813	1356	37169
13	Rajanagar	Rajanagar	47310	2135	49445
14	Rajkanika	Rajkanika	32123	1731	33854
		Grand Total	351578	14012	365590

Sl No	Block	VD	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Small Animal	Poultry
1	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	84	6055	116	6255	6383
2		Indupur	104	3522	114	3740	4509
3	Derabish	Derabish	855	8278	0	9133	11383
4		Chandol	623	4606	14	5243	1407
5	Mahakalpada	Mahakalpda	2518	7661	22	10201	29134
6		Naladiasasan	998	4326	116	5440	3081
7	Marshaghai	Marshaghai	3318	9599	70	12987	5346
8	Garadpur	Garadpur	1193	11787	92	13072	3815
9		Tyendakuda	178	2558	0	2736	2626
10	Pattamundai	Pattamundai	1072	6855	74	8001	5837
11		Badapada	500	1894	68	2462	2200
12	Aul	Aul	1021	7324	84	8429	9318
13	Rajanagar	Rajanagar	1848	16404	0	18252	25207
14	Rajkanika	Rajkanika	246	16960	430	17636	20729
		Grand Total	14558	107829	1200	123587	130975

Animal Breeding Services:-

1. Artificial Insemination (A.I.) by the use of superior quality of semen of high yielding breeds is used to upgrade low yielding indigenous cows/ buffaloes at H.Q. and at farmers door step.

2. Natural Service: Bulls through Utkal Gomangal Samiti and NPCBB, a scheme by Central Government, are supplied to inaccessible areas for buffalo/cow herds.

3. Castration: Castration of male bull/ buffalo, bull calf is done so that undesirable breeding can be avoided to get the desired breed.

4. Fertility Camp: Most of the cows/ buffaloes found infertile after first or second calving are specially examined with provisions of suitable treatment to revive the fertility capacity to keep up production.

5. Intensive GP Health camp: In some selected GPs having good no. of CB cows / buffaloes, special camps are conducted to identify and follow up animals with problems regarding production and reproduction.

6. Calf-rearing Scheme: This scheme provides calf feed at subsidized rate (50%) to selected CB calves born through artificial insemination with insurance coverage without any premium cost from the owner. The ultimate aim is to produce good quality CB Cows/ buffaloes with increase in milk production through better feeding.

Animal Health Services

1. Treatment

Outpatient treatments are provided at H.Q. institutions and at muffsil besides attending to emergency cases.

2. Animal Health Camps

Camps are organized at village level to improve production and reproduction status of the animals thereby improving the economic condition of the farmers.

3. Deworming Camps

Camps are organized at the village level to keep the animals healthy which are usually prone to worm infestations.

4. Preventive vaccination

It is a routine preventive control measure against Diseases like Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS), Black Quarter (BQ), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Anthrax, Goat Pox, PPR, Enterotoxaemia, Ranikhet Disease(RD) of the Livestock and Poultry. It is done routinely round the year.

5. Pathological (Laboratory) Examination

Different diagnostic tests are conducted at the field institutions where Vety Dispensaries are situated and some are sent to District Diagnostic Laboratory at Kendrapara.

6. Mobile Vehicle Unit

There are 09 Mobile Vety. Units (MVU) functioning in this district, one in every block with the motto to reach the Vety services in inaccessible areas. It provides Vety. Services like treatment of sick animals, deworming of animals, castration, surgery and vaccination at the village level for 20 days in a month on a prefixed date chalked out by the Block Vety Officer, (BVO) of the concerned block. Each unit consists of one Vety Doctor, one Paravet, and one attendant.

Assistance to State for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

Further support to animal health services is provided under this scheme with organization of Animal Heath Camp and training for awareness of farmers regarding control of Animal diseases.

Small Animal Development

1. Treatment

Treatments are done at H.Q. institutions as well as at muffsil through animal health camps.

2. Small Animal Deworming Camps

Deworming Camps are organized at village level for deworming of Sheep and Goats and thereby the small animals are maintained in healthy condition.

3. National Mission for Protein Supplement (NMPS) :-A scheme under RKVY aims at production and provision of protein supplementation to the society. This provides 50% assistance to a beneficiary for setting up Goat units sized 50+3 with a total project cost of Rs. 1.06 Lakh.

Poultry Development

1. Treatment

Treatments are provided at H.Q. institutions and at muffsils besides attending to emergency cases as and when the situation arises.

2. Rural Backyard Poultry Development Scheme:-

This programme has been introduced in the district since 2013-14. All the blocks have been included in this programme. During the year 2013-14 the target of 200 BPL families are enrolled in this programme with the provision of night shelter of birds, drinker, feeder and 45 no. of 4wk birds were supplied in two phases to each family. During 2014-15, this scheme has benefitted 47 B.P.L. beneficiaries.

3. Vaccination

It is a preventive control measure against deadly diseases of the poultry birds. It is done routinely round the year.

Extension and Schematic works

1. Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneur Scheme(PDES):-

It is a State Government sponsored Dairy Development scheme to support dairy farmers with subsidy of 25% for General and 33.3% for SC/ST beneficiaries.

2. Dairy Entrepreneur Development Scheme (DEDS)

It is a Central Government sponsored Dairy Development scheme to support dairy farmers with a subsidy 25% for General and 33.3% for SC/ST beneficiaries.

3. Interest Subvention on Long term credit support.

It is a State Government sponsored Dairy Development scheme to support dairy farmers. This scheme provides 5% interest subvention to the farmers who have already benefited in PDE and DEDS scheme.

4. Interest subvention on Short term credit support

It is a State Government sponsored Dairy Development scheme to support dairy farmers. This scheme provides 8% interest subvention.

5. Commercial Agri Enterprises (CAE) / KSK

These are schemes being implemented in A.H. sector since 2013-14 with subsidy of 40% and 50% for the entrepreneur of General Category and SC/ST/Women respectively.

1. **Animal Nutrition Programme-** Fodder development through supply of roots, slips, seeds (Minikits). The cluster approach is also done with the involvement of lead farmers for better acceptance among other dairy owners.

2. Training and demonstration are given to all farmers in different levels for capacity building of dairy owners.

3. RKVY Fodder:-

This special programme aims at assisting farmers to get involved in integrated fodder production under RKVY so as to create interest among Dairy farmers to continue the practice of “Fodder based feeding practices and nutritional management” in their existing farming system for decreasing the production cost.

Risk Management (Livestock Insurance Scheme)

This popular scheme was started in this district for Milch cows/ buffaloes since 2009-10 and fortunately this year it provides insurance coverage for bullock, horse, donkey, mule, sheep, goat, pig, and rabbit besides that for cow/ buffalo at a marginal rate of premium under the support of National Livestock Mission(NLM) and Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society (OLRDS).

Forestry Importance, Management, Rights and Concessions

Three PAs are managed for exclusive conservation of nature and natural resources and no rights and concessions are granted to the community. However, the livelihood options are augmented with suitable ecodevelopment inputs. In forest areas outside these 03 PAs the rights are yet to be finalised by the Forest Settlement Officer. However, usufructs from the forests are equitably distributed through Vana Samrakshana Samities (VSS).

CHAPTER - V

INDUSTRIES

Kendrapara is ideally located in the middle of Pradeep and Kalinganagar Industrial complex. NH-5A runs through 45 Kms in the district from Panchupandab to Bhutumundai. The ongoing Railway line alongside NH-5A from Haridaspur to Paradip covers about 50 Kms in the district. The district has ample scope for industrialization with creation and development of industrial corridors in both sides of NH-5A from Panchupandab to Bhutumundai on setting up Ancillary and Downstream industries like ESSAR STEEL, PPL, IOCL of Paradip zone and mega Steel Plants such as TATA, ZINDAL, VISA, and MAITHAN etc. of Kalinganagar Steel Complex. Basically Kendrapara is an Agricultural district and having thrust for development of Agro and Food based Industries. It has 68 Kms of sea coast in the Bay of Bengal .The district has ample scope for development of marine based industries like freezing plant, Ice plant, Cold storage, moderate fish canning on hygienic packed dry fish, fish oil, fish meal, fish pickles for export to gulf countries.

The district has a rich tradition of handicraft and cottage Industries. The main crafts of the districts are Golden grass, Nalia grass, Terracotta, Cane and Bamboo craft and Coir crafts. Special attention is being given to this sector for exploring the growth of traditional handicrafts.

Old Time Industries

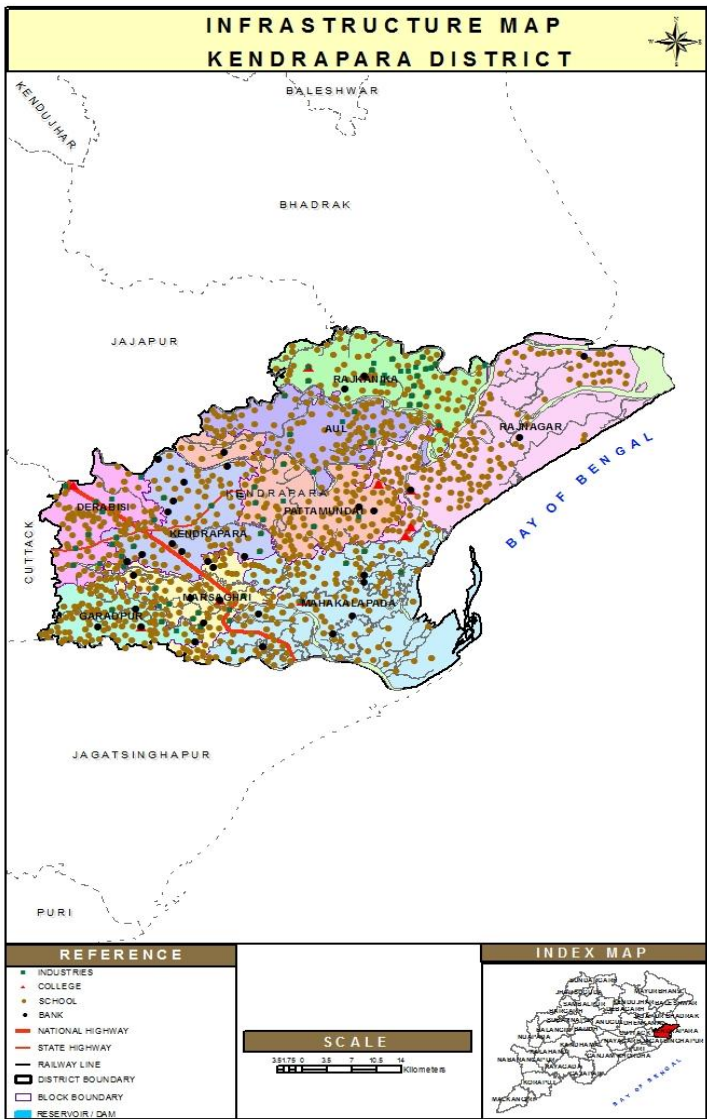
Formerly weaving of cotton, earthen pots, bamboo baskets, carpentry, and black smithy etc. through traditional processes were carried out in different parts of the district. Weaving of cotton was carried in Gulnagar and other interior pockets of the villages of this district .In course of time, these old time industries suffered from competition with penetration and acceptance by people of mechanised goods, which are imported.

Though the exact timing of modern industry is presently not available, such industries were set up in the early seventies in rural areas for paddy milling service after electrification in the area. During these years, basically paddy milling and wheat grinding units were being set up in the district till 1st ever Industrial Policy Resolution was drafted by the State Government in the year 1979 in which provisions for various incentives for establishment of industrial units were made. Massive energisation of rural areas and subsequent IPRs encouraged the local entrepreneurs to set up industrial units in MSME sector.

Power production and sources

There has been power production in the district like Hydro, thermal or solar during the last 2 decades a no of bio-gas plants have been set up which only fulfilled the domestic needs. The district is being supplied with electricity by three Electrical Divisions; namely Marshaghai, Kendrapara-I and Kendrapara-II. Almost 91% of the District has been covered under electrification. But the district does not have any source of power production: Hydro or Thermal.





Mines and minerals

There has been no mines or quarries in the district except 36 sand sairat. The sand sairat sources are mainly located in river beds.

Infrastructure

The basic infrastructure for setting up MSMEs is available in the district as briefed below

Land

IDCO has developed one Industrial Estate at Tinimuhani, Kendrapara and another at Balabhadrapur under Derabish Block. Out of Ac 7.660 Dec land, 12 Units have been allotted Ac 4.027 Dec of land at Tinimuhani Industrial Estate. Only 6 Units are out of the above 12 are working at present. Similarly, the IDCO land at Balabhadrapur is solely meant for rehabilitation of displaced Saw Mills of the District. Out of 20 such Units, 9 have been established so far and others are in the process of implementation.

Road Connectivity

The National Highway

The National Highway 5 passes through this District. The National Highway 5 (A) previously a portion of the Daitari Paradeep Express highway starts from the National Highway No-5 at Chandikhol and proceeds up to Paradeep through Kendrapara District. This road is an all-weather and black topped road and is entirely within the District. It passes through Kendrapara District. The road was constructed during 1960 in the most inaccessible parts of the district as an express highway mainly to carry iron-ore from Daitari mines to Paradeep Port for shipment aboard. The N.H 5(A) from Panchupandab to Nilanchal Bazar comes under the jurisdiction of Kendrapara district.

The Cuttack- Chandbali State Highway runs over 65 Kms through the district connecting Cuttack and Bhadrak districts. All the 9 C.D.Block headquarters and Panchayat Headquarters are connected to the District Headquarters through pucca roads.

A new Railway Line connecting Paradeep to Haridaspur is under implementation stage and expected to be completed within the next one to two years that will add immense opportunity for industries in the field of surface transport.

Market

The products of MSMEs are basically intended for the local consumption. The coastal districts surrounding Kendrapara including itself constitute above 20% of the State's population and opens a high potential market for MSME Sector.

Water

Kendrapara is the only district in the state to accommodate the highest number of rivers or Branch Rivers of Mahanadi on its bed. Almost all the rivers are perennial in nature and abundant water is available for use by industries.

Source of Raw Material

The district is not blessed with mines that form the primary platform for industrialisation. However, the adjoining districts of Jajpur and nearby Keonjhar districts are main reservoirs of Chrome and Iron Ores respectively in the country. The District however produces plenty of agricultural products like Paddy, Grams, Vegetables and Oil seeds etc. that constitute the principal raw material for Agro Based and Food Processing Industries. Large Industries of the State are not remotely located for procurement of raw materials for metal based industries in the MSME Sector.

MSMEs of the District

Although Kendrapara and Pattamundai Towns are places of commercial importance of the district, these towns have not impacted significantly in the industrial development of the district so far. MSMEs of the district depend on the rural buyers for marketing of their products. This is because the products of local MSMEs lack competitiveness due to use of economy class technology and truncated investment. Now the paradigm shift is sensed gradually and some new generation entrepreneurs of the district have come forward to accept the challenge of competition and are engaged in manufacture of competitive products in MSME Sector.

Registered MSMEs of the District (As on 31.3.2014)

Food and allied Industries

Processing of paddy, chuda, wheat, oil seeds, manufacturing of bakery products, pickles, chunks, papad and snacks/ confectioneries etc. fall under this category. The number of such products/ activities working in the district is 249 with an investment of Rs 872.78 lakhs and employment of 1318 persons.

Chemical based Industries

Various items like homoeopathic dilution, Ayurvedic preparations, acids, phenyl, candles, detergent liquid and cakes etc. are manufactured under this category. The number of such enterprises working in the district is 17 with an investment of Rs 7.65 lakhs and employment of 136 persons.

Electrical and Electronics Industries

Manufacture of electrical bulbs, voltage stabilisers, storage battery, assembling of computers, radio, televisions etc. come under this category. The number of such enterprises in the district is only 4 with an investment of Rs 25.87 lakhs and employment of 15 persons.

Engineering and Metal based Industries

Articles like fabricated gates, grills, agricultural implements, aluminium utensils, MS rods, rolled materials; metal casting, light engineering works etc fall under this category. The number of such enterprise in the district is 118 with an investment of Rs 126.22 lakhs and employment of 592 persons.

Forest and Wood based Industries

Though the district is not rich in forest, the timbers coming from the nearby districts and fire-wood available in rural areas of the district has prompted a number of saw mills and wooden furniture manufacturing enterprises in the district. The number is 20 with an investment of 15.49 lakhs and employment of 163 persons.

Glass and ceramics Industries

Refractory bricks, Fly Ash bricks, earthen articles, cement products etc are coming under this category. 66 Such enterprises have been working in the district with an investment of Rs 120.55 lakhs and employment of 522. More such enterprises and Fly Ash Brick manufacturing enterprises in particular, are in the pipe line.

Paper and Paper products

Paper and articles manufactured out of paper are coming under this category. The number of these enterprises in the district are 21 with an investment of 32.45 lakhs and employment of 94 persons.

Rubber and Plastics Industries

Tyre-re-treading, resoling, manufacturing of various rubber and plastic products fall under this category. The number of such enterprises is 15 with an investment of 169.9 lakhs and employment of 108 persons.

Textile based Industries

Manufacturing of handloom products, readymade garments, woollen products etc fall under the category of textile based enterprises etc. The number of such enterprise are 119 with an investment of Rs 79.48 lakhs and employment of 893 persons.

Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries

Coal briquettes, stone crushing, block printing, Agarbati manufacturing etc come under this category. A total 23 No.s of such enterprise with an investment of Rs 18.45 lakhs and employment of 92 are working in the district.

Repair and Service

All types of repairing works, laundry and dry cleaning, tailoring, automobile garages, internet café etc. fall under this category. The district houses 231 such units with an investment of Rs 242.92 lakhs and employment of 721 persons.

Till now the status of MSMEs, a Census of MSMEs is generally conducted in the interval of 4 years throughout the country by Development Commissioner, MSME, Government of India. The last Census was conducted in the year 2008.

Types of Industries, its Investment and Provision for Employment in Kendrapara District

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Nos. of Industries	Investment in lakhs	Employment (No. of Persons)
1.	Rice Mills	26	526.87	325
2.	Flour Mills	3	181.00	56
3.	Ice Factory	6	107.00	49
4.	Bread and Biscuits	1	200.00	80
5.	Fly Ash Brick Manufacturing	14	73.00	83

Salient Enterprises in the District:

Rice Mills: There are 27 rice mills operating in the district with an investment of Rs 810.57 lakhs in Plant and machinery, installed milling capacity of 120648 Mt of paddy per annum and employment of 347 persons.

Flour Mills: There are 3 flour mills with an investment of Rs 181.00 lakhs in plant and machinery, installed capacity of 25800 MT of wheat per annum and employment of 56 persons.

Ice Factory: Six ice factories have been established in the district with an investment of Rs 107.00 lakhs in plant and machinery, installed capacity of 19200 MT of ice blocks and employment of 49 persons.

Bread and Biscuits: Two confectionary enterprises have been established in the district with an investment of Rs 250.00 lakhs in plant and machinery with installed capacity of 12000 MT of confectionary products per annum and employment of 96 persons.

Hotels:

1. Hotel Gourisankar, College Road, Tinimuhani, Kendrapara
2. Hotel Golden Palace, New Bus Stand, Kendrapara
3. Hotel Mayuree Palace, Garapur, Kendrapara
4. Hotel New Roxy, Tinimuyhani, Kendrapara

Fly Ash Bricks manufacturing:

There are sixteen fly ash bricks manufacturing enterprises have been established in the district with an investment of about Rs 180.00 lakhs in plant and machinery and employment of 182 persons.

The real India resides in Rural India. Large portion of the rural population of India acting as one of the major sources of its economy is supported by Handicrafts and Cottage Industries which is responsible for hugely preserving the Cultural heritage of India. Handicrafts and Cottage Industries are usually terms used for small business carried out at home involving less number of people as labourers who may or may not be the members of one family and sometimes, such a production or manufacturing of goods involves the traditional artisans and craftsmen who have inherited their work as an art from their ancestors. Especially Handicrafts can be defined as products which are produced either completely by hand or with the help of tools. Mechanical tools may be used as long as the direct manual contribution of artisan remains the most substantial product. Handicrafts and Cottage Industries not only maintains a distinct identity of its own but also provides it with a unique platform to display its speciality when there is a tough competition faced in the international markets

Since 1947, after Indian independence, there was a much needed change that was introduced in the country for the improvement of economic condition of India. As a consequence of which the Cottage Industries were

neglected again but latter they became an integral part of India's Five year plans.

Cottage Industries have proved to be a panacea for those who were selfemployed or unemployed by providing them with the means to earn their livelihood. Government of India on 2nd October 1993 launched the Prime Minister's Rojagar Yojana (PMRY) for the educated unemployed youths and for providing them with selfemployment ventures in Industries, Services, Business etc. These Industries are being patronized by the State Government and the Odisha Khadi and Village Industries Board for their improvement. At present, the programmes of Odisha Khadi and Village Industries Board and PMRY Scheme has been merged to a new scheme i.e. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from the year 2008-09. The artisans are also being assisted under the Rehabilitation of Handicrafts Artisans (RHA), Rehabilitation of Coir Artisans (RCA), Coir Enterprise Development Programme (CED), Modernisation and Technological Upgradation of Handicrafts industries (MTUHI), Craft Village Programmes (CVP) , Master Craftsman Programmes (MCP), both Individually and on group basis i.e. through SHGs and Co-operative Societies.

KENDRAPARA district enjoys a pride of place in the state for its rich traditional Handicrafts. The popular crafts on Golden grass, Nalia grass, Cane and Bamboo, Artistic Pottery, Clay toys and Terracotta are widely appreciated. The clay modeling crafts has gained popularity due the matchless skill of the clay modelers in giving lively forms and shapes to various gods and goddesses during cultural and religious fairs and festivals like Laxmi Puja, Durga Puja, Kali Puja, Biswakarma Puja, Manasha Puja etc. The other important handicrafts of this districts are the Palmleaf products, Stone and wood carving, Keora leaf products, Hental leaf products, Soft toys, Appliqué, and Coir crafts.

The village industries i.e. carpentry, blacksmithy, pottery, cane and bamboo, coir, tailoring, brick making exist in almost all parts of the district. The artisans engaged in the industries are using the raw-materials which are locally available and they depend solely on the local markets for marketing of their products. They use traditional tools and equipment.

Golden Grass

A grass that shines like Gold is called as Golden grass. This natural grass usually grown in water logging and swampy areas of Jajang, Kapaleswar, Baro, Samalpur, Poipata, Tarando, Trilochanpur, and Koro, Shyamasundarpur, Gopa, Anlabank, Pallasingha and Maradpur villages in

Kendrapara block, Chhata, Balabhadrapur, Laxminarayanpur villages in Derabish block, Tulasipur, Bhiranga, Palashapur, Chhagharia and Angulai villages in Marshaghai block and Balavadrapur, Oupada, Osamara and Damarpur villages in Pattamundai block areas. It is used to make different utility and decorative products which are excellent looking and light weight. Locally it is known as “**Kaincha**”. Various colours can also be used to make the products more attractive. As this is a natural grass, the processing involves no machinery, there is a great demand for such products in Odisha as well as in national markets. This grass is required to be cut while young and wet in view of availability i.e during winter season. It is collected and stored for use during the entire year. Use of golden grass is to make different products mostly done by women artisans in rural areas of this district. The craft therefore has huge potential for providing self-employment particularly for woman artisans. There are 468 nos. of families who are being engaged in this craft at present. Besides the above, Skill Up-Gradation training have been imparted to 224 nos. of women artisans of 15 nos. of SHGs under the Craft Village Programme. The members of these SHGs have been rehabilitated through Bank finance. The same is given below in details:

Year	Name of the CLUSTER/CRAFT	Name of the SHGs	No of Artisans Trained
2006-07	JAJANGA/ GOLDEN GRASS	1-Uttareswar (New) SHG	16
		2. Maa Santoshi (New)SHG	11
		3.Bharati (New)SHG	16
		4. Radharani (New)SHG	11
		5. Omm (New)SHG	14
		6.Kalyani SHG	15
		7. Maa Mangala SHG	18
		8. Budhi Jagulai SHG	18
		9. Mahavir SHG	15
		Total	134 Nos.
2009-10	PALASINGHA/ GOLDEN GRASS	1. Ram Abhisek SHG	15
		2. Mukteswar SHG	15
		3. Sidheswari SHG	15
		4. Maa Budhi Jagulai SHG	15
		Total	60 Nos.
2012-13	JAGANNATHPUR / GOLDEN GRASS	1. Mukteswar SHG	15
		2. Krupasindhu SHG	15
		Total	30Nos.
Grand Total			224Nos.

Keeping in view the potentiality for the development of Golden grass Craft in this district, a Craft School has been established at Village-TARANDO from the year 2002 with an intake capacity of 20 nos. of trainees per year to impart Skill up-gradation training. A total 217 nos. of trainees have successfully completed training up to the year 2014-15. For the session 2015-16 a total twenty (20) nos. of trainees are under-going training from

date 01.06.2015. The following units are being engaged in production of Golden Grass Products.

1. M/s. Bharatmata SHG, At/PO:Baro
Secretary;Janaki Parida
2. M/s. Maa BHagabati SHG, At/PO:Baro
Secretary:Hemalata Parida
3. M/s. Maa Pathakani SHG, At/PO:Baro
Secretary:Pramila Parida
4. M/s. Mahavir SHG, At:Jajanga, Po:Kapaleswar
Secretary:MaguniCh. Swain
5. M/s. Jajanga Silpi Grama C.S. Ltd, At:Jajanga,
Secretary:SwarnapravaPO: Kapaleswar Swain
6. M/s. Hiramoti Handicrafts C.S. Ltd, At:Jagannathpur
C/O:Jenamani Nayak
7. M/s. Kamini Handicrafts C.S. Ltd., At;Samalpur
C/O:Judhistir Swain

Nalia Grass

This natural fibre usually grown in water logged ,swampy,and muddy areas and in river beds of Batighar, Kharinasi, Ramanagar, Barakandha, Jambu and Sunity Grama Panchayats of Mahakalapara Block, Gupti, Satabhaya, Dangamal ,Iswarapur, Mahulia and Dera Grama Panchayatas of Rajanagar Block with small parts of Rajakanika Block areas known as NALIA GRASS. It is a rare species of grass that is grown in the nearby tropical sea coasts. This grass is available plentifully in Bhitarkanika mangroove forest area. This grass is hard and durable in natural state. Over the years, practicing communities have also developed their skill to cope with the market demand and volume of demand. The flexible tough texture of the grass increases the durable strength of the product. There are 1700 families of this Districts belonging to Scheduled Caste communities who depend upon this trade for their livelihood. Products of this grass are looking excellent and light weight.

Keeping in view the potential of craft and looking at their skill and interest, the District Industries Centre, Kendrapara developed clusters to provide sustained livelihood to Women artisans in these areas. To strengthen this effort, Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Government of Odisha supported and developed a few clusters for natural fibre (Nalia Grass) artisans in Nantar and Paripangara Clusters of Kendrapara District under the scheme "Establishment of Craft Village".The information is given below in details.

Year	Name of the CLUSTER/CRAFT	Name of the SHGs	No of Artisans Trained
2009-10	Paripangara / Nalia Grass	1.Kalainga KalyanSHG, Madhyapada.	15
		2.Haragouri SHG, Rajgarh	15
		3.Matrushakti SHG, Baghataila	15
		4.Ma Barunei SHG, Bhitargarh	15
		Total	60
2008-09	Nantara / Nalia Grass	1.Maa Mangala Women SHG, Nantar	15
		2.Chandrasekhar SHG, Nantar	15
		Total	30
Grand Total			90

Pottery and Teracotta

Like other handicrafts and crafts, the tradition of pottery making in India is very old. The ancient pottery of a country speaks volumes about its civilization. Pottery is one of these mediums through which men have expressed their emotions. For thousands of years, pottery, art as a form has been one of the most beautiful forms of expression. A piece of pottery has a visual message in its shape and colour. The potter occupies a unique position in the craft traditions of India. The potters are wonderful masters of their trade.

Similarly Terracotta is the term normally used for sculpture made in earthen ware, and also for various utilitarian uses including vessels (notably flower pots), water and waste water pipes, bricks and surface embellishment in building construction. In archaeology and art history, "terracotta" is often used to describe objects such as figurines made in a potter wheel. Vessels and other objects that are or might be made on wheel from the same material are called artware pottery; the choice of the term depends on the type of object rather than the material or firing technique. Unglazed pieces and those made for building construction and industries are also more likely to be referred as terracotta, whereas table ware and other vessels are called earthenware or by more precise term such as faience.

In Kendrapara district it is a traditional occupation of a specific sub caste "Kumbhar" who have inherited this skill within this particular sub caste. Keeping in view the potential of craft and looking at their skill and interest, the District Industries Centre, Kendrapara developed clusters to provide sustained livelihood to women artisans in these areas. To strengthen this effort, Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Government of Odisha and Dev. Commissioner (D.C. Handicrafts), Government of India, has supported the venture to develop cluster for natural terracotta artisans in Pikiirali, Teragan, Badakul, and Parakula Clusters of Kendrapara District under the scheme Establishment of Craft Village, Master Craftsman Training and AHVY. The details of these programmes are given below.

Year	Name of the CLUSTER/CRAFT	Name of the SHGs/Scheme	No of Artisans Trained
2001-02	Teraganpatana/Pottery	Individual Artisans(AHVY)	77
2001-02	Badakul/ Pottery	Individual Artisans(AHVY)	25
2001-02	Garajanga/ Pottery	Individual Artisans(AHVY)	15
2001-02	Parakula /Pottery	Individual Artisans(AHVY)	129
2010-11	Teragan/ Terracotta	Individual Artisans(MCM)	15
2013-14	Pikirali / Terracotta	1.Subhalaxmi SHG 2.Matrubhumi SHG (CraftVillage Programme)	15 15
		Total	30 Nos.

The following Terracotta units are producing Terracotta products in Kendrapara District.

1. M/s. Nirtap Technocrafts, At/PO:Teragan
Prop:Niranjan Behera,Block:Mahakalpara
2. M/s. Tapan Handicrafts, At/PO:Teragan
Prop:Tapan Behera, Block:Mahakalpara
3. M/s. Ketan Art and Craft, At/PO:Parakula
Prop:Makar Ketan SahooBlock:Marsaghai
4. M/s. Marsaghai Pottery ICS Ltd
Secretary:Prakash Ch. SahooBlock:Marsaghai
5. M/s. Saroj Handicrafts, At:Badakul, PO:Asrambalikuda
Prop:Saroj Kumar Rout
6. M/s. G.B. Art and Craft, At/PO:Pikirali
Prop:Gangadhar Behera

Bamboo Products

Bamboo products have always occupied an important position in the handicrafts sector. Bamboo is renewable resource which grows widely. The products also have great demand in the local and National market. Over the years, rural artisans have imbibed wide range of skills in the manufacture of various items and the skills have been passed from generations to generation. The bamboo articles are meant mostly for domestic purposes. The traditional cane and bamboo artisans are widespread in the district. The

weaker sections of the society usually take up this craft for their livelihood. The artisans of Tikhiri, Jadupur, Bijaynagar, Badihi, Sikhar, Mangalpur, Belarnuagan, Pareswarpur and Nantar villages of Mahakalpara Block, Kalabuda, Berhampur, Tikanpur, Pakhada and Sana Adhanga villages of Garadpur Block, Ganmarsaghai, Darabachha, Pentha, Tulasipur, Jamapada, Goudagan and Silipur villages of Marsaghai Block, Nagada, Bhtaragada, Keradagada, Bandhapada, Rajagada, Paripangara and Madhyapada villages of Rajnagar Block, Baktarpur and Darnapur villages of Pattamundai Block, Adhanga, Harianka, Balisahi and Danpur villages of Derabish Block areas produce bamboo products. To strengthen the efforts of artisans. The Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Government of Odisha and Dev. Commissioner (D.C. Handicrafts), Government of India have supported the development of cluster for bamboo artisans in Tikhiri, Keradagada and Haladia Clusters of Kendrapara District under the scheme Master Craftsman Training, Odisha Bamboo Development Agency and AHVY. The details of these programmes are given below:

Year	Name of the CLUSTER/CRAFT	Name of the SHGs/ Scheme	No of Artisans Trained
2001-02	Tikhiri/ Bamboo Craft Belarnuagan/ Bamboo Craft Koratapanga/ Bamboo Craft Darabachha/ Bamboo Product	1. Maa Brundabati SHG	10
		2. Jagannath SHG	18
		3. Individual Artisans	14
		4. Bata Mahapurush SHG.	14
		5. Mahalaxmi SHG	13
		6. Maa Kharakhai SHG. (AHVY)	16
2009-10	Haladia/ Artistic Bamboo	Individual Artisans (MCM Training)	15
2015-16	Keradagada/Artistic Bamboo Nagada / Artistic Bamboo	1. Maa Tarini SHG	14
		2. Maa Mangala SHG	15
		3. Thakura Keshaba SHG	15
		4. Nagadeswari SHG (OBDA)	15
Grand Total			159Nos.

The following units are engaged in the production of Cane and Bamboo Products.

1. M/s. Bharat Mata Furnitures, At:Chhagharia, PO:BagadaProp:Anuradha Nayak
2. M/s. S.M. Enterprise, At/PO:Tikhiri Prop:Maguni Ch. Swain
3. M/s. Nayak and Sons, At:Samagudia, Po;Kalapada Prop:Babaji Charan Nayak

Keora Leaf

The keora Leaf is usually grown in water logging areas, sea shore, riverbed, unused land and swampy areas and used to make different utility and decorative products which are excellent looking and light weight. Locally, it is used for various products like carry bags, mats etc. Various colours can also be used to make the products more attractive. Keora is of two types; like Keora and Screw pine. People used to consider it as a weed and use its fiber and leaf for fire wood. Over the years, some sections of people have found it particularly as a valuable raw material for weaving different kinds of decorative and utility value items. Some initiatives were also taken to extract scent out of its flower. The product out of keora leaf is durable, washable and can be used for decorative and utility purpose.

This keora leaf is required to be cut while young and wet. In view of the availability of keora leaf available throughout the year, it is collected, boiled and dried in sunrays for preparation of products. Use of keora leaf is used to make different products mostly done by women in rural areas. The craft therefore has huge potential for providing self employment particularly for rural women. The artisans of Barajabahakuda, Pitapata, Ramnagar, Petchhella, Subala, Gadaromita, Barkandha villages of Mahakalpara Block areas produce keora leaf products. To strengthen the effort of artisans, the Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Government of Odisha has supported the development of cluster for keora leaf artisans in Ramnagar Cluster of Kendrapara District under the scheme Establishment of Craft Village Programme. The details of these programme are given below.

Year	Name of the CLUSTER/CRAFT	Name of the SHGs/ Scheme	No of Artisans Trained
2010-11	Ramnagar/ Keora Leaf	1. Maa Manasha SHG	17
		2. Ram Chandi SHG	15
		3. Sailabala SHG	13
		4. Janmabhumi SHG (CVP)	15
		Total	60 Nos.

Applique and Embroidery

Applique', which is a French term, is a technique by which the decorative effect is obtained by superimposing patches of coloured fabrics on a basic fabric, the edges of the patches being sewn in some form of stitching. It is a distinct form what is known as patch work in which small pieces of cut fabrics are usually joined side by side to make a large piece of fabric or for repairing a damaged fabric. Though the form is not unknown in other parts of India, it is in Odisha and especially in Pipli that the craft has a living and active tradition which is continuing over the centuries. The art of decoration of fabric or other material with threads, wires or leather using a

needle may be defined as embroidery. With the advent of sophisticated machines, embroidery is possible by machines also, especially for repetitive volume work. But, it is the hand embroidery that continues to fascinate mankind for thousands of years. Traditionally, women have been practicing this art from time immemorial. But in the last few decades, men have picked up this craft in a big way. There are scores of embroidery stitches practiced by various communities globally. Embroidery fabrics are not only used for apparel but it is also widely used in furnishing and to create unique decorative pieces of art. In Kendrapara District, the artisans of Tribal Communities of Kharinashi, Baranamber, Hariabanka, Boulakani, Baghuamedi, Goudabadpur villages of Mahakalpara Block areas produce appliqué and embroidery products. These artisans were not getting sufficient wage, employment during non-harvesting periods i.e. from the middle of January to July. The female members of these families are being engaged in manufacturing of appliqué and embroidery types of handicraft products during these periods.

To create sustainable employment, to rise to the level of higher production, development of Craft design with the skill of artisans and promotion of handicraft activities the DIC-Kendrapara had taken steps to implement a craft village programme with the support of DH and CI, Odisha, Bhubaneswar. The detail of the Programme is given below.

To strengthen the efforts of artisans, the Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Government of Odisha has supported the development of cluster for appliqué and embroidery for the artisans in Kharinashi and Chhapali Cluster of Kendrapara District under the scheme Establishment of Craft Village Programme and Master Craftsman Training Programme. The details of these programme is given below:

Year	Name of the CLUSTER/CRAFT	Name of the SHGs/ Scheme	No of Artisans Trained
2008-09	Gopalpur/ Applique	Individual Artisans (SC Women) (MCM Trg. Programme)	15 Nos.
2009-10	Kharinashi/ Applique	1. Maa Sitadevi SHG 2. Dharty Aya SHG 3. Dulababa SHG 4. Maa Laxmi Saraswati SHG (ST Women under CVP)	15 15 15 15
Total			60 Nos.
2012-13	Chhapali/ Applique and Patch work	Individual artisans (ST Women)	15 Nos.
Grand Total			90 nos.

Wood Carving

Even though the Orissan style of wood carving is widely practised in Kendrapara district, its products have a special attraction for their modern design and lively touch. The artisans working in this craft live in Ramnagar, ostar, and Dhaniapada villages in Mahakalpara Block, Golarahat, Mulnapatna, Bishoka, Dumukahat villages in Derabish Block, Kuhudi, Karilopatana and Raghunathapur villages in Marshaghai Block. The following units are being engaged in production of wood carving products and assisted under the Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans (R.H.A.), Promotion of Handicraft Enterprise (P.H.E) and Modernization and Technological Up-gradation of Handicraft Industries (MTUHI).

1. M/s. Farhan Wood Carving, At- Golarahat, Prop:Md. Soleman Khan
2. M/s. Bholasankar Enterprise, Ramanagar Prop:Arjun Maity
3. M/s. Biswakarma Enterprise, Ramnagar Prop:Prabhas Kumar Haldar
4. M/s. Majumdar Enterprise, Ramnagar Prop:Sanjay Majumdar
5. M/s. Susen Handicrafts, Ramnagar Prop:Susen Mirdha
6. M/s. S.M. Enterprise, Ramnagar Prop:Samir Mandal
7. M/s. Ramchandi Wood Crafts, Ramnagar Prop:Madhusudan Mandal
8. M/s. Jaganmnath Art and Craft, Ramnagar Prop:Basudeba Kullu
9. M/s. Sarkar Industry, Ramnagar Prop:Anjan Sarkar
10. M/s. Sarala Enterprise, Dhaniapada Prop:Bidyadhar Ojha

Palm Leaf

Palm leaf was considered so sacred that even after printing presses began operating in Orissa, important texts continued to be printed on the leaves instead of paper. The printing of New Year cards and wedding invitations on palm leaf is still popular in Orissa. Palm leaf craft of Orissa has a long traditional history and the women of rural area are in the habit of using palm leaves for the production of household articles. Palm leaves have been considered as sacred container for offering Prasad in temples and other places of worship. After thousands of years, even today the Prasad of world famous Lord Jagannath temple at Puri is being distributed to the devotees in palm leaf containers. The artisans working in this craft live in Tikhiri, Ameipal, Badaghai, Jadupur, Badakula, Sikhar, Mahakalpara and Naladiapalanda villages in Mahakalpara Block, Garadpur, Nuapada and Bangari villages in Garadpur Block and some parts of Kendrapara and Derabish Blocks.

To strengthen the efforts of artisans. The Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Government of Odisha have supported the development of cluster for Palm Leaf Products in Tikhiri Cluster of Kendrapara District under the scheme **AHVY** during the year 2002-03. The details of these programmes are given below:

Year	Name of the CLUSTER/CRAFT	Name of the SHGs/ Scheme	No of Artisans Trained
2002-03	Tikhiri/ Palm Leaf Craft	1. Gateswari SHG 2. Tara Tarini SHG 3. Maa Subhadra SHG (AHVY) Total	20 Nos.

The following Handicraft / Artisan units are functioning in this district.

1. Niranjan Swain, At/PO;Gopei
Craft-Costume JewelleryBlock: Mahakalpara
2. Naresh Kumar Nayak, At:Jagannathpur, PO:Naindipur
Craft:Pattachitra
3. Gopinath Hansda, At/PO:Barimula
Craft: Wood Carving
4. Sasmita Behera, At:Ichhapur, PO; Sribaladevjew
Craft: Soft Toy
5. Subodha Paital, At:Baratunga, PO:BachharaiCraft:Cane and Bamboo Products

Coir Industry

The fibrous husk surrounding the seed of coconut, is used commercially for the manufacture of a range of products with important end uses. The coir industry is a labour intensive industry. About half a million people are employed in this industry in India and 80% of workers engaged in spinning of coir yarn are women. The coir artisans live in Patalipanka, Tankibelari, Nantar, Arunnagar, Boulakani, Petchhela, Ramnagarand Koratapangan villages in Mahakalpara Block, Bangari, Talakusuma and Nadiabarei villages in Garadpur Block, Pimpudi, Rajkanika and Akulipada villages in Rajkanika Block, Sasan, Balabhadrapur, Nimpur and Damarpur villages in Pattamundai Blocks of Kendrapara District. To strengthen the effort of artisans. The Directorate of Industries, Government of Odisha has

supported the development of cluster for coir Products in Kendrapara District under the scheme Coir Cluster Development Programme and Field Coir Training Programme. The details of these programmes are given below:

Year	Name of the CLUSTER/CRAFT	Name of the SHGs/ Scheme	No of Artisans Trained
2010-11	Ichhapur/ Coir Craft	Individual Artisans	20 Nos.
2008-09	Kalabuda/ Coir Craft	1. Sikharachandi SHG 2. Maa Durga SHG 3. Uttareswar SHG 4. Sai SHG	15 Nos. 15 Nos. 15 Nos. 15 Nos.
2009-10	Rajagada/ Coir Craft	1. Bajra Suna SHG 2. Maa Tarini SHG 3. Maa Mangala SHG 4. Purnima SHG	15 Nos. 15 Nos. 15 Nos. 15 Nos.
2010-11	Sasan/ Coir Craft	1. Maa Tarini SHG 2. Sibasankar mahila SHG 3. Maa Budhi Jagulai SHG	15 Nos. 15 Nos. 15 Nos.
2011-12	Balipatna/ Coir Craft	1. Baba Siddheswar SHG 2. Basudeba SHG	15 Nos. 15 Nos.
2015-16	Talasanga/ Coir Craft	1. Baladevjew SHG 2. Maa Magala SHG 3. Maa Sarala SHG Total	15 Nos. 15 Nos. 15 Nos. 240 Nos.

The following coir ICS are working in the district for development of the coir artisans.

1. M/s. Bayababa Mahila Coir ICS Ltd
At:Akulipada, PO:Pimpudi
2. M/s. Gopabandhu Mahila Vikas Coir ICS Ltd
At:Bangari, PO:Talakusuma
3. M/s. Lutheran Coir ICS Ltd.
At/PO:Patalipanka
4. M/s. Marsaghai Mahila Coir ICS
At/PO:Marsaghai
5. M/s. Sri Jagannath Nadiakata ICS Ltd
At:Jaganathpur, PO:Kantia
6. M/s. Mangala Coir ICS
At/PO:Nadiabarei

Besides the above, the artisans are being self employed through bank finance under Rehabilitation of Coir Artisans (R.C.A.), Coir Enterprise Development Programme (C.E.D.) and Coir Cluster Development Programme supported by The Director of Industries, Odisha,

Labour and Relation

Matters related to labour laws are covered under the List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. All the labour laws have legal sanctity which sets out a framework and principles that define the nature and extent of Government. Harmonious relations in every sphere of human activity are essential for the socio economic progress. But increasing complexity of the modern industrial system has tended constantly to widen the gap between those who own and manage the industry and those who work for it. This gap gives rise to conflict of interest in labour-management relations, resulting in the fall in production and hardship to the community. The conflict of interest between the working class and the management is always with us. Worker's effort to achieve higher wages and other economic benefits, security of employment, greater freedom and dignity at the workplace and on the other hand the employer / management always intend to achieve more output by giving less input by using the labour component in the cheapest and easiest manner. All the Labour Enactments are the creations of the Constitution to safeguard the fundamental rights of the labour class irrespective of caste, creed, class and colour in their day to day life.

To protect the interest of the labour class, an Assistant Labour Office was started in the year 16.04.1980 for the Kendrapara Sub-Division of the undivided Cuttack District. Later on, after the creation of the District in the Year 1993, the District Labour Office has been created and functioning with the following Staff Pattern. The District Labour Office, Kendrapara have the field functionaries designated / declared as "Inspectors" under different labour laws to ensure successful implementation of various labour laws in the revenue district of Kendrapara consisting of 09 blocks and 02 Municipalities. The general function of the office is to extend legal support and benefits under different labour legislation by redressing their grievances pertaining to their employment, wages and fundamental rights etc.

Presently, the District Labour Office is functioning with the following staff structure:

1. District Labour Officer -01 (Vacant since 2014)
2. Assistant Labour Officer -01 (In-Charge of District Labour Officer w.e.f. 17.10.2014)

3. Rural Labour Inspector -01
4. Junior Clerk -01
5. Peon -02

Supported with two nos. of Data Entry Operators and 01 Welfare Coordinator outsourced through the Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.

Industrial Disputes Act,1947-All the complaints / grievances towards non payment of salary, termination from service etc. received from the organized / unorganized workers working in different private / Government (casual contingencies) are being redressed after making joint enquiry . Those disputes arising in course and out of employment between the workmen and Management are being handled by the Conciliation Officer. When the complaint is not settled by and between the parties i.e., worker and management , then report under Sec. 12(4) of the Industrial Disputes Act ,1947 has been submitted to the higher quarters for further adjudication. This office has also taken steps towards implementation of the Award / Orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha, Industrial Tribunal / Labour Court as per the provisions of the Act. In case the erring employer / management failed to implement the award / order, then Prosecution has been filed against the employer for violation of the provisions of the Act.

Minimum Wages Act,1948 - The Government of Odisha in Labour and ESI Department has revised the minimum rates of wages from time to time basing upon the rise of 50 points in consumer price index or in every two years . Presently, the Government of Odisha has revised the minimum wages vide gazette notification no.- 6502 dtd. 24.07.2015 and fixed the minimum rate of wages for different category of workers i.e. Unskilled, Semiskilled,Skilled and Highly Skilled @ Rs. 200/-,Rs.220/-,Rs.240/- ,Rs.260/- per day respectively w.e.f 24.07.2015 in respect of 88 nos. of scheduled employments. The Inspectors under the Act of this office will make inspections in different scheduled establishments regarding payment of minimum wages to the workmen under the minimum wages Act, 1948. The inspector of this office will file claim case under Sec.20 (2) of the Act against the employers who have failed to make payment under the minimum rates of wages as fixed by the Government from time to time to the workmen.

Contract Labour (RandA) Act,1970- The District Labour Officer being the Licensing Officer and Registering Officer under the Act have ensured issuing licence to the Contractors / Registration to Principal Employers

Establishments executing any work by engaging 20 or more workers in any day of preceding 12 months. Further, all other provisions such as maintenance of records / registers, issuing of Employment cards to the contract labourers .The Inspectors under the Act are filing prosecutions against the defaulting employers / contractors for violation of the provisions of the Act.

Interstate Migrant Workmen(REandCS) Act,1979- As per the provisions of the Act, if any Dadan Contractor / Agent/Khatadar drafted 05 or more nos. of migrant labourers to outside the state for recruitment she/he is required to obtain Licence under the Act. If any violation is noticed, then prosecution shall be filed against the dadan contractor for such violation. In the district of Kendrapara, 30 nos. of Contractors have obtained licence under the Act from this office. At present Monitoring-Cum-Implementing Committee at Panchayat /Block/ Urban /District Level has been constituted as per the State Action Plan for Migrant Labour to monitor and take stock of the migrant workman. Different IEC activities has been undertaken for creating awareness among the people for safe migration.

Child Labour (PandR) Act,1986- As per the provisions of the Act, any child below the age of 14 years is not permitted to work in any hazardous establishments/ 18 occupations and 68 processes. District Level Monitoring Committee has already been constituted to work as District Level Task Force on Child Labour. Meetings have already been convened and Special Task Force has been constituted headed by the Block Development Officers at Block Level to undertake special raid in the establishments where child below 14 years were found to be engaged by the employers. District Labour Office is vigilant in the matter while conducting normal inspections in different establishments ensuring nonengagement of children below 14 years and display of abstract of the Act as required.

Hotels

Some major hotels in Kendrapara town are like,Hotel Gourisankar, College Road, Tinimuhani, Hotel Golden Palace, New Bus Stand, Kendrapara and Hotel Mayuree Palace, Garapur, Kendrapara.

CHAPTER-VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

The district has been carved out from erstwhile Cuttack district in the year 1993. Prior to the formation of the districts the lead bank of the district was UCO bank. Now the SBI is the lead bank of this district. Now there are 22 Banks with a network of 123 branches spread across all the 09 blocks of the district providing banking services to 3,21934 household of 230 GPs. Out of these, there are 55 branches in GP headquarters of the district. The major area where banks provide credit are Agriculture and Allied activities like Dairy, Fishery, Poultry, Farm mechanizations and Non-farm sector activities. Banks also provide assistance through government sponsored programmes to the poor beneficiaries through products like SHG, JLG, SCC and DRI loans, PMEGP and OSFDC etc. The details of banking data are mentioned below:

The district has a reasonable banking network. Twenty two banks are operating in the district with 123 branches as per the details given below: (The list of bank branches is enclosed)

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of branches		
		Rural	Semi - urban	Total
1	Nationalised Banks	50	28	78
2	Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank	07	02	09
3	Private Sector Banks	00	07	07
4	Odisha Gramya Bank	27	02	29
	Total	84	39	123

In addition to the above, there are 121 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies affiliated to the Cuttack Central Cooperative Banks which are mainly engaged in crop loan financing. There are 31 mini banks run by PACSs. There are 07 Ultra Small Branches, 47 BCAs (active) and 115 ATMs which are also providing banking services.

The average growth of total deposits of the banks, during the last 03 years has been 29.49%. As on 31 March 2015, the Commercial Banks had the largest share in the deposits at 82.81% followed by Regional Rural Bank at 10.14% and Cooperative Banks at 7.05%. Similarly, the average growth of total advances of the banks, during the last 03 years has been 11.33%. As on 31 March 2015, the Commercial Banks had the largest share in the advances at 61.49% followed by Regional Rural Bank at 12.93% and Cooperative Banks at 25.58%. The CD ratio was showing a declining trend and was 35%.

In Kendrapara, there are 230 GPs and 1407 inhabited villages. Average population per branch in the district is around 13800 (Odisha – 12100 and India – 12390). Subsequently, the service area of the bank branches have been sub-divided into Sub-Service Area (SSA) having 1000 to 1500 households. One GP having large number of households has been split in to two SSAs and two small GPs have been clubbed to form one SSA. Now, the state government has planned to open brick and mortar branch in all the GP head quarter by 2019. Accordingly, in Kendrapara, 175 unbanked GPs have been allocated to different banks (including private sector banks) by the SLBC.

For review of the banking services, there are 02 committees functioning in the district. One is District Consultative Committee (DCC) and District Level Review Committee (DLRC). The Collector is the chairman of both the committees and Lead District Manager (LDM) is the convener. The PD, DRDA of the district is the District Coordinators of the banks, the head of the line departments, DDM, NABARD, LDO, RBI are the members. Special invitee members for the DCC are the BDOs, Controllers of the bank, Director RSETI. Similarly the local public representative (MPs, MLAs). are the special invitee members to DLRC. The banking operations in the district is reviewed quarterly to follow up the Annual Credit Plan, Government sponsored schemes and other banking related matters through the conduct of quarterly meetings. Similarly there is a committee in each block i.e. BLBC where one of the CBs is the convener and local banks and local line departments are members. ADM is the coordinators of the district administration for all the banking related matters.

Under Sampoon Vitteya Samavesan, it is envisaged to provide affordable financial services to all citizens within 5 kms by March 2019 in a mission mode. It comprises 06 pillars, viz., Universal access to banking facilities, Financial Literacy Programmes, Providing Basic Banking Accounts, Micro Credit availability and Creation of Credit Guarantee Fund for coverage of defaulters in such accounts, under PMJDY this district has opened 321934 accounts which covered of total household of district. Micro Insurance and Unorganised sector Pension schemes under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was launched in the district on 28. 08. 2014 alongwith the launching of the same by the Honourable Prime Minister in New Delhi. In line with the above, two micro insurance social security scheme i.e. Pradhan Mantri Jiban Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY, Age-18-50 years) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY, Age 18-70 years) with annual premium as low as Rs.330/- and Rs.12/- respectively has been launched in the district. The scheme was also launched nationwide on

9 May 2015. The Government of India has also launched one pension scheme named Atal Pension Yojna (APY) with starting premium of Rs.42/- per month (Age-18-40 years) to get pension of Rs.1000/- per month after the age of 60 years.

Tentative figures for Kendrapara district, since final figures for March 2016 are awaited.

(Amount in Lakh)

Name of Bank	PMJDY		PMSBY	PMJJY
	No.s	Amount	No.s	No.s
Allahabad Bank	4552	66.08	1890	622
Andhra Bank	2145	20.93	1612	185
Axis Bank	408	11.27	298	156
Bank Of India	7850	56.37	5096	463
Bank Of Baroda	21583	201.89	2052	1756
Canara Bank	5783	12.5	1721	695
Central Bank Of India	1447	14.23	1198	713
Ctc Central Co Op Bank	0	0	212	0
Dena Bank	106	0.12	53	6
Federal Bank	425	4.03	58	39
Hdfc Bank	802	12.53	0	0
Icici Bank	468	11.25	125	145
Indian Bank	8695	45.23	2924	1153
Idbi Bank	1795	14.73	1218	378
Indian Overseas Bank	1122	0	455	460
Odisha Gramya Bank	36985	796.21	7369	1658
Oriental Bank Of Commerce	1703	7.14	1586	216
Punjab National Bank	9977	151	7521	554
State Bank Of India	35674	23.56	27251	4003
Sundicate Bank	8895	136.81	3637	605
Uco Bank	9235	128.19	12853	11924
Union Bank Of India	1935	9.49	287	41
United Bank Of India	4862	29.57	1023	765
	166447	1753.13	80439	26537

In Kendrapara, one Financial Literacy Councilor (FLC) is functioning under SBI lead bank to provide Financial Literacy and credit counselling and awareness creation for the various strata of people in the district.

In every Block there are PSU Bank, Private Bank and Cooperative Banks operating for the financial transaction of the people.

The detail Block wise Branches are as follows

Aul Block-Total 8 No.s of Branches of different Bank are operating in Aul Block area, out of which 4 No.s are from public sector bank, 3 No.s are from Odisha Gramya Bank and 1 No. of branch from Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank .

Derabish Block- Total 10 No.s of Branches of different Bank are operating in Derabish Block area, out of which 6 No.s are from public sector bank, 3 No.s are from Odisha Gramya Bank and 1 No. of branch from Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank .

Garadpur Block- Total 8 No.s of Branches of different Bank are operating in Garadpur Block area, out of which 6 No.s are from public sector bank, 1 No. is from Odisha Gramya Bank and 1 No. of branch from Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank .

Kendrapara Block- Total 35 No.s of Branches of different Bank are operating in Kendrapara Block area, out of which 26 No.s are from public sector bank, 8 No.s are from Odisha Gramya Bank and 1 No. of branch from Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank .

Mahakalpada Block- Total 12 No.s of Branches of different Bank are operating in Mahakalpada Block area, out of which 5 No.s are from public sector bank, 6 No.s are from Odisha Gramya Bank and 1 No. of branch from Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank .

Marshaghai Block- Total 9 No.s of Branches of different Bank are operating in Marshaghai Block area, out of which 6 No.s are from public sector bank, 2 No.s are from Odisha Gramya Bank and 1 No. of branch from Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank .

Pattamundai Block- Total 22 No.s of Branches of different Bank are operating in Pattamundai Block area, out of which 19 No.s are from public sector bank, 2 No.s are from Odisha Gramya Bank and 1 No. of branch from Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank .

Rajkanika Block- Total 10 No.s of Branches of different Bank are operating in Rajkanika Block area, out of which 8 No.s are from public sector bank, 1 No.is from Odisha Gramya Bank and 1 No. of branch from Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank .

Rajnagar Block- Total 9 No.s of Branches of different Bank are operating in Rajnagar Block area, out of which 6 No.s are from public sector bank, 2 No.s are from Odisha Gramya Bank and 1 No. of branch from Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank .

Co-operative Credit and Cooperation Banks

There are 173 numbers of Cooperative Societies existing all over 09 Blocks as detailed below.

Sl. No	Name of the Block	NO. OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES FUNCTIONING									Total
		No. of PACS	UCB	CARD Bank	HBCS	RCMS	KCCS	C.C Store (including Student CS)	Others		
1	Kendrapara	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	32	
2	Derabish	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	17	
3	Marshaghai	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	15	
4	Mahakalapar a	24	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	28	
5	Garadpur	09	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	19	
6	Pattamundai	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	20	
7	Rajnagar	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
8	Aul	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	
9	Rajkanika	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
	TOTAL	121	1	1	2	2	1	20	25	173	

Court of the ARCS. There is the court of the ARCS running in the premises of the Estt. For hearing and disposal of loan disputes of the societies registered under the provisions of the O.C.S. Act 1962. After obtaining the award/decreed the plaintiff societies filed EP before the Principal Officer for execution.

Kissan Credit Cards

With a view to simplifying the credit dispensation process, Kissan Credit Card Schemes have been introduced since Rabi-1998-99 PACS have achieved major strides in Credit cards. As on 31.03.2015, 2,23,688 nos of Kissan credit cards have been issued by the Cooperative sector in the district. Target is also being fixed to issue the KCC to all members of the Cooperatives Societies.

Paddy Procurement

The State Government has entrusted the responsibility of procurement of Paddy in the State to the Cooperation Department, Odisha is often characterized by distress sale of Paddy. Procurement of Paddy by Cooperation Department has provided benefit to the member farmers of Cooperative Societies. Achievement in 2014-15 in the Kendrapara District in this regard by Cooperation sector is furnished below.

Achievement in 2014-15(KMS Khariff Paddy)

Total nos of PACS: - 121

Nos of PACS Procured Paddy:-101

No of farmers benefited:-13019

Quantity of Paddy Procured: 345688.88 quintal.

KMS Rabi in 2014-15

No of PACS Procured paddy -13nos

No of farmers benefited -499

Quantity of Paddy Procured -19634.64 quintal.

Long Term Credit / Medium Term and ST Loans

Long term Credit structure is a three tier structure consisting of Cooperative agriculture and rural Banks at primary level. Finance to the members of Cooperative has to be made through the central Cooperative Bank Ltd. And in our district there are nine Branches of CCCB Ltd. functioning at Block headquarters. And finance for minor irrigation, farm mechanization, inland fisheries ,animal husbandry and SGSY and nonfarm purposes have been provided by the long term loans, by this sector since-2005-06 due to refinance by NABARD .

The short term Cooperative Credit structure is comprising 121 PACS at the grass root level. Nine Branches of the Cuttack Central Coop. Bank Ltd. at the middle level have been rendering service to the farming community.

Consumer

In consumer sector, we have got Odisha Cooperative Consumers federation at the apex and wholesale consumer Cooperative stores at the middle tier and PACS along with 20 primary consumer stores at the bottom. These Societies provide essential commodities and other consumer durables in the interior pockets and urban areas and one students consumer store is also functioning in the district.

Employees Cooperative Societies

There is One employees Cooperative Society functioning in the district with the aim and objective to strengthen the socio economic upliftment of members to provide loan to members by borrowing funds in reasonable rate of interest.

1. Name of the Society:- Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank cadre Employees Cooperative Society Ltd. Kendrapara.

2.Area of operation:- The area of operation of the Society is extended to the entire area covered by the Cuttack Central Coop. Bank Ltd. i.e. Cuttack, Kendrapara, Jagasinghpur and Jajpur.

3. Membership as 31.03.15 - 416

4. Share capital: - Rs.8,29,337.00

Cost of management: - Total loss side -1687516.00

(-) prox 1026471.00

(-) Int .paid 614677.00

Cost of management Rs. 46368.00

6.Working Capital :-

Total liabilities- Rs.83,82,194.20

(-) less Accumulated loss - Rs.11,78,583.00

7203611.20

8.Loan payable to CCB - 4892527.00

9. Loan outstanding against members :- 5639699.00

Investment Position

Infrastructure position of PACS

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Total No. of PACS	Total No. of existing office building	Total No. of existing fertiliser Godown	Total No. of existing 300MT Godown	Applied for alienation of Government land by PACS
1	Kendrapara	11	11	4	2	3
2	Derabish	10	10	7	-	7
3	Marshaghai	10	10	7	-	8
4	Mahakalapara	24	13	7	-	19
5	Garadpur	09	5	4	-	8
6	Pattamundai	16	5	3	-	16
7	Rajnagar	14	9	7	1	10
8	Aul	11	3	3	-	7
9	Rajkanika	16	6	2	-	8
	TOTAL	121	72	44	3	86

Self-Help Group (SHG) and Micro Finance

Mission Shakti has been working holistically to encompass different aspects of women empowerment through SHG moments. These include expansion of credit linkage to as many SHGs as possible, so that SHGs

have paid up capital to start economic activities. This also requires capacity building of SHGs in accounting, livelihood activities, skill upgradation, in employment generation activities. Products made by WSHGs require standardization, quality control and good marketing. Mission Shakti activities focuses on capacity building, livelihood promotion, consolidation through strengthening federation, Micro Credit support, convergence with other Departments and Government Programmes, marketing, communication and advocacy.

The Mission has been launched by Women and Child Development Department in 2001 and now 10910 no of WSHGs have been formed in this district and those have been linked with various Nationalized Banks for credit purpose and to boost their economic activities. Besides, Government have provided them with Micro Credit support since the year 2009-10, as detailed below.

Year	No of WSHGs provided with Micro Credit support	Amount
1	2	3
2009-10	2665	@ Rs.5000/- each group
2010-11	1136	-do-
2011-12	2364	-do-
2012-13	1774	@ Rs.10000/- each group
2013-14	Not financed	
2014-15	Not financed	

Mission Shakti has grown into a mass movement, economically empowering women, by enhancing their earning capacity. This in turn has led to upward mobility of women in the social sphere. To give further Philip to this campaign, the Government of Odisha has decided to launch a novel scheme to give financial assistance to WSHGs, so as to enable them to reduce drudgery. The scheme envisages assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- to each SHG covered under the scheme. It is to be spent for procuring implements / equipments that can reduce drudgery faced by women and also to make a positive impact on the health of Women folk by reducing their physical exertion.

As required, a District Level Committee has been formed, headed by the Collector to ensure transparent selection and finalization of SHGs, smooth distribution of funds and overall supervision of procurement process. A Block Level Committee has also been formed headed by the BDO concerned to select suitable SHGs on the basis of criteria laid down by Government

So far, 2858 no of WSHGs of this District have been provided with the above assistance.

Regulated Market Committee

Agricultural Marketing plays an important part in the present Agriculture system in Odisha. Agricultural producer is a victim of unfair practice of middlemen because he has to depend for marketing his surplus produces. Unless the agricultural producer is assured for his legitimate price for his produce, it will not be possible for improving the standard of living of the cultivators and also sustain the progress achieved in expanding the agricultural production.

A Bill has been drawn up to bring about regulation for the markets. It is proposed to constitute a market committee for selected areas and for selected commodities to be notified by the Government. In the area of operation, the market committee exercises strict supervision over the operation of agricultural marketing and also fixes market charges namely market fees. The market committee appoints staff for ensuring that the traders act according to the condition of their licence and correct weight is done with the standard weight and measures to the agricultural producers. Regulated market is a place/market yard where consumers and producers meet for transaction of agricultural products under the regulation of the market committee. Market committee establishes market yards for the benefit of the agriculturists and for transaction of their produces under its strict regulation.

The market committee is a democratic body consisting of elected representatives from agriculturists, traders, local bodies and officials nominated by the Government.

Date of Establishment

The Regulated Market Committee, Kendrapara has been established in the year 1979 under the provision of Orissa Agricultural Produce Market Act-1956 vide Government of Odisha in Agriculture and Cooperation Department Notification No.18584/AC(C)/ dt:26-07-1979. It has been functioning in full swing during the year 1984 with the aim to regulate the purchase and sale of notified agricultural commodities within the market area.

Name and address of the R.M.C.

Regulated Market Committee, Kendrapara

At/P.o.-Jamadhar, Dist- Kendrapara.

Area of Operation

The area of operation of R.M.C.Kendrapara includes entire Kendrapara Revenue District except Rajkanika Block vide Government of Odisha in Agriculture and Co-operation Department Notification No.23421/AC (C) /dt:22-12-1987. The following Blocks are now under the area of operation of R.M.C.Kendrapara.

- | | | | |
|------|------------|-------|-------------|
| i. | Kendrapara | ii. | Derabish |
| iii. | Marshaghai | iv. | Mahakalpada |
| v. | Garadpur | vi. | Pattamundai |
| vii. | Aul | viii. | Rajnagar |

However, the Director of Agricultural Marketing, Odisha, Bhubaneswar has been requested to include Rajkanika Block under the area of operation of R.M.C.Kendrapara vide this office Letter No.309/dt:09-05-2011 and Letter No.85/dt:20-12-2011.

Declaration of Main Market Yard

The R.M.C. Kendrapara have purchased Ac.5.07 dec. of Private land at Jamadhar near Cuttack – Chandabali Road at a cost of Rs.1,56,645/- for establishment of Main Market Yard. As per Notification No.3891/dt:23-08-1989, the same area has been declared as Main Market Yard, Jamadhar. The R.M.C. has also purchased Government land measuring Ac.2.00dec.adjacent to this land during the year 1992-93. The office of the R.M.C. Kendrapara is functioning at this Main Market Yard, Jamadhar since 1996.

The Construction of (1) Approach road, (2) Internal road, (3) Secretary's Qrs.,(4) Staff Qrs.,(5) Office Building, (6) R.C.C. covered pindi, (7) Compound wall, and (8) Small Godowns have been completed.

The R.M.C. Kendrapara is selected for Construction of New Cold Storage at Main Market Yard, Jamadhar for the benefit of farmers.

Notification of Agricultural Commodities

i. Notification No.4740/AC C)/dt:23-02-1981

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|---------------------------|
| a. | Cereals | : | Paddy and Rice. |
| b. | Pulses | : | Black gram and Green gram |
| c. | Oil Seeds | : | Groundnuts |
| d. | Fibre | : | Jute |

ii. Notification No.11424/Ac (C)/dt:12-07-1989

- a. Vegetables : Potato and Onion.
- b. Fruits : Bannana, Mango and Coconut.
- c. Oil Seeds : Mustard.
- d. Pulses : Kolthi
- e. Animals : Cattle, Sheep and Goats.
- f. Gurand Sugarcane : Gurand Sugarcane.
- g. Fish andDryfish. : Fish andDryfish.

From the above Notification of (ii), (a) Vegetable (Potato and Onion) and (b) Fruits (Bannana, Mango and Coconuts) have been excluded from Agricultural Produce vide Notification No.1373/dt:16-02-2015 in Coop. Department, Government of Odisha, and communicated to the R.M.C.s vide No.755(66)/dt:27-02-2015 of OSAMBoard, Bhubaneswar.

Management of rural markets

So far, the Regulated Market Committee, Kendrapara has already taken over the control and management of 6 rural bi-weekly markets out of 26 rural markets, from concerned G.P.and N.A.C. within the area of operation of the market committee as per Order of the Collector and District Magistrate, Cuttack. The rural G.P. Markets are Pattamundai Hat, Chandol Hat, Chhata Hat, Marshaghai Hat, Indupur Hat and Rajnagar Hat.

Further Chhatahat has been declared as the Krushak Bazar. The Government in Revenue Department has alienated government land measuring Ac.3.00dec. Adjacent to Chhatahat, in favour of the Director of Agricultural Marketing, Odisha, Bhubaneswar for extension of the same KrushakBazar at Chhata.

Besides this, the market committee has already started functioning its own bi-weekly market at Gopa, near the Express Highway during the year 1994-95.

The R.M.C.Kendrapara has taken steps for the establishment of new market yards in the uncovered area under Mahakalpada, Aul, Garadpur and Rajkanika Blocks.

The following is the figure in respect of Whole-sale and Retail trade in the District.

Total Dealers as on 21.08.2015:- TIN- 3373

SRIN -359 Total -3732

Dealers Categorywise -Works Contractor-1430, Manufacturer-249, Trading-1878, Whole Sale Distribution -56 and Other -119

Legal Metrology

Legal Metrology is the regulatory requirements of measurements and measuring instruments for the protection of health, public safety, the environment, protection of consumers and fair trade.

In 1956 uniform standards of weight and measures based on metric systems were introduced which were revised in 1976 with a view to give effect to the international system of units. In 1985 the standards of weights and measures (enforcement) Act was enacted for enforcement of standards weights and measures. In the year 2009 the act was amended as the legal metrology act 2009 and the legal metrology (General) Rules, 2011 came into existence.

Background

Accordingly, with much hardships and hurdles, on 28th December 1956, the system of Weighing and Measuring in Metric System was introduced throughout the country. But actually the Act came into force from the year 1958, viz. Weights and Measures Act 1958.

On 8th April 1976 the Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1976 was introduced, which included and regulated inter state trade, commodities in packaged form.

The important Act and Rules like Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977, Standard of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1986 and Orissa Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules 1993 were introduced.

During 2011, The Legal Metrology Act 2009, The Orissa Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules 2011 thereunder and The Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules 2011 came into force from 1st April 2011, as a result the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1985 became inoperative.

Under the new Legal Metrology Act 2009, the following provisions provides protections to the Consumers. All the penal Sections under the new Act are divided into two parts like Compoundable and Non-compoundable.

The Consumer gets protections under certain compoundable sections like 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 36(1), 36(2), 33, 34, 35, 53(3).

Aim and Objectives

The main thrust of the assignment entrusted to the Assistant Controllers of Legal Metrology is to look after the aspect of the consumer welfare of the people wherein weights and measures play an important role. Accordingly, the office of the A.C.L.M. was created and the ACLM joined in the newly created post of the District on 22.05.2015 F.N. and functioning in the office in a portion of the O/O the Inspector of Legal Metrology, Kendrapara due to want of infrastructure etc.

Mandate of Legal Metrology

The organisation's mandate includes among other things, checking the bullion trade, packaged drinking water, imported liquor, cigarettes, and most importantly food grains, edible oils and petroleum products including LPG. When stopping illegal conduct of businesses, the organization targets trading behaviours that possess the greatest threat to consumer welfare such as short-weighting, and manipulation.

Achievement

Revenue Collected

Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Target :	9,13,000	9,29,000	10,59,000	12,50,000	13,37,000	14,50,000
VerificationFees :	3,36,060	2,78,090	3,18,585	2,93,290	3,39,810	-
Re-verificationFees :	4,78,846	8,09,081	5,92,797	9,26,272	8,28,905	-
CompoundingFees :	76,850	88,300	99,400	79,400	1,62,300	-
Other Fees :	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Total :	8,91,756	11,75,471	10,10,782	12,98,962	13,41,015	-

Enforcement Activities

Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No. of Cases Detected :	90	87	86	91	86	-
No. of Cases Compounded :	90	87	86	91	86	-
No. of Traders Verified :	5241	5428	1577	5343	2159	-

Camp offices are arranged by this establishment for covering the verification and stamping of weights and measures used by the traders in their business premises in local Markets or in weekly and bi-weekly hats once in a year or once in every two years as provided in Legal Metrology Act and Rules.

List of rural marketing centres (Hats) with categories and days of sitting as in August, 2015.

Name of the Block	Name of the Market	Days of sitting	Periodicity
1.Kendrapara :	Indupur	Wednesday and Saturday	Bi-weekly
	Mugbari	Monday and Friday	Bi-weekly
	Simalda	Monday and Thursday	Bi-weekly
2.Derabis :	Chhot	Monday and Friday	Bi-weekly
	Dumuka	Tuesday and Friday	Bi-weekly
	Chandol	Wednesday and Saturday	Bi-weekly
3.Marshaghai :	Karilopatna	Tuesday and Saturday	Bi-weekly
	Karandiapatna	Wednesday and Friday	Bi-weekly
	Pikarali	Tuesday and Saturday	Bi-weekly
4.Mahakalaparha :	Suniti	Wednesday and Saturday	Bi-weekly
	Kirabana	Tuesday and Saturday	Bi-weekly
	Jambu	Monday and Thursday	Bi-weekly
5.Garadpur :	Patkura	Wednesday and Sunday	Bi-weekly
	Garadpur	Tuesday and Friday	Bi-weekly
	Palasudha	Monday and Thursday	Bi-weekly
6.Rajakanika	Charpada	Friday	Bi-weekly
	Dhamara	Monday	Weekly
	Kantabania	Monday	Weekly
7.Pattamundai	Batipada	Tuesday and Saturday	Bi-weekly
	Pattamundai	Wednesday and Sunday	Bi-weekly
	Chandan Nagar	Thursday and Saturday	Bi-weekly
8.Rajanagar :	Talchua	Monday and Friday	Bi-weekly
	Kerargarh	Sunday and Wednesday	
	Rajanagar	Monday and Friday	
	Niala	Tuesday and Friday	Bi-weekly

CHAPTER-VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

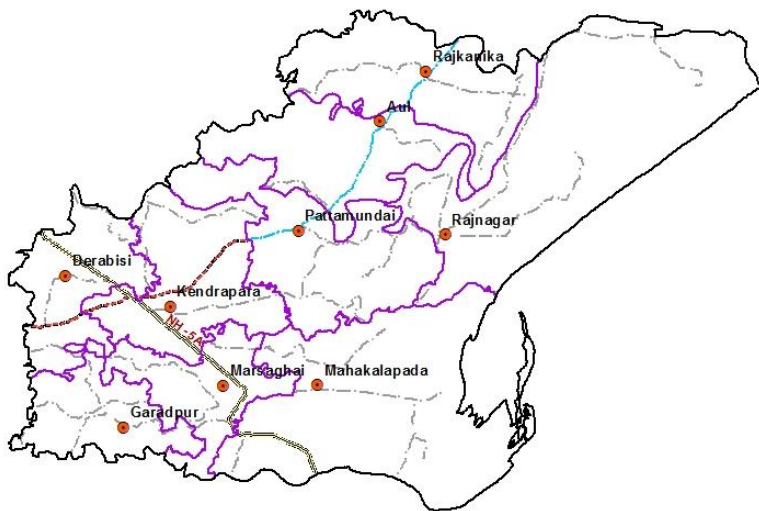
Evolution of Transport and Communication in this District

Transport and communication is the basic infrastructural requirement for achieving rapid economic development. Adequacy of infrastructure in transport and communication sector is crucial for attracting investment. A country cannot develop so fast without a developed transport system. Development of road facilitates, utilisation of natural resources lying unutilized in different hills, mountains, forests and mines. Transport system helps to send raw materials, fuel and machineries to different industries at the right time and runs the industry. This also helps to raise the production of raw materials, fuels and machineries etc. by providing market to it. Transport system widens the size of the market. Due to selling of commodities in an extensive manner in large areas, it leads to large-scale production. As a result, industry or firm gets the advantages of large-scale production. This system also helps to solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas by sending surplus labourers to the industries and it also solves the needs of industries. Development of transport system also leads to development of industries because transport system utilizes the product of industries. Different machineries and raw materials are supplied through roads, ships, motors, buses, trains, aeroplanes to industries. It shows that transport system of a country affects economic development of a country in different manner.





Transport system is regarded as a strong pillar to protect the people from the difficulties of natural calamities and other problems. A developed transport system is necessary to send necessary help to the affected people during the period of natural calamities. Except this, transport system helps to establish relationship among different parts of the people and strengthens the feeling of unity and brotherhood among the people. Lastly, it makes India one and undivided. Similarly, communication is the medium of sending information and news. Communication system helps industrialists and business communities to take right decisions at right time by providing them with information and news related to business and financial matter. It is possible to know the price of a commodity prevailing at any part of the world in no time and also it helps to operate their business according to that through communication system. So, communication system facilitates economic development by sending information. It is possible to change the outlook and style of living of the people according to the changing conditions of the world.




TRANSPORTATION MAP OF KENDRAPARA DISTRICT

0 3.25 6.5 13 19.5 26 Kilometers



LEGEND

-  National Highway
-  State Highway
-  Major District Road
-  Other District Road

-  Block Headquarter
-  Block Boundary
-  District Boundary

During British Rule, the roads were not constructed in Kendrapara district which was intersected by rivers, creeks and Patanalas and Nalas. Besides, large chunk of land was marshy .In the interior regions of the district, there were no roads or bridges for intraconnectivity. So, habitations, Bazars, Hats were setup near river banks and rivers, canals and seas were the main means of transport and communication in the district. The Kendrapara canal was opened on 29th May 1869 for irrigation, navigation and transport. Besides, Govari canal was connected to river Brahmani. Jambu canal was connected to Kendrapara canal for transport and movement of goods from Cuttack to false paint and Pattamundai canal provided a means of transport and communication of the district during the British period. The Boats, lanches etc. were the medium of transport. These were functioning as early as 1930-31.

Old Trade Routes

Jamboo-Marshaghai canal embankment, Marshaghai-Patakura River Chitrotpala embankment, Jagatpur-Pattamundai canal embankment extending into Rajnagar, Jagatpur-Kendrapara canal Embankment etc. were the main means of transport and old time trade routes of the district. Among the roads, the Aul ring road, Cuttack-Chandabali road which touched Kendrapara, Pattamundai, Aul and Rajkanika were also important roads from pre-British days. Movement between Chandabli and Cuttack was performed via Kendrapara in steamer 3 times a week. By 1929-30, a private bus between Pattamundai and Jagatpur was operating by Ghan Bal of Chaoudakulat. But by 1940, some private people tried to ply some small and undeveloped passenger carriers between Jagatpur and Pattamundai. In1960-61, the Odisha Rajya Paribahan Sanstha plied a bus. In 1964, the bridge over Mahanadi connected Jagatpur with Cuttack and thus Cuttack could be connected with Kendrapara by a fairweather road. By 1970, the canals were not used for transport. Subsequently, this road has been converted to N.H.-9(A) which is in the process of widening. Similarly, construction of Express Highway between Daitary and Paradip became the life line of Kendrapara, now known as National Highway 5 (A). After 1970, specifically after 2000 this district has been interconnected with R.D roads, P.W.D roads, G.P. roads, cement concrete roads etc.

The Regional Transport Office, Kendrapara is functioning since 01-06-2009 at Kendrapara since the bifurcation from the Regional Transport Office, Chandikhole as per Commerce and Transport Department Notification vide No.3858/T Dated 27.05.2009. It covers the entire Kendrapara Revenue District. This office is functioning at a private rented building near

Gopachhaka adjacent to National Highway 5-A since the opening of this office. The Regional Transport Office building is now under construction at Juidaspur.

After the creation of this District, the road conditions gradually developed. After development of district roads, the people of this district are using vehicles to travel from one place to another place smoothly. Since then, the length of all categories of roads have further increased. The District at present is served by National Highway and State Highway, Major District Roads, other District roads and classified village roads, apart from municipal and village roads.

The National Highway 5 (A) is considered as the main life line of the nation which connects the state capital with places of national importance. The National Highway is constructed and maintained by the National Highway Authority of India from the funds provided by Government of India. These are generally constructed as black-topped.

The National Highway 5 passes through this District. National Highway 5 (A) previously a portion of the Daitari Paradeep Express highway starts from the National Highway No-5 at Chandikhola and proceeds up to Paradeep through Kendrapara District. This road is an all-weather and black topped road and is entirely within the District. It passes through Kendrapara District. The road was constructed during 1960 in the most inaccessible parts of the district as an express highway mainly to carry iron-ore from Daitari mines to Paradeep Port for shipment aboard. N.H 5 (A) from Panchupandab to Nilanchal Bazar comes under the jurisdiction of Kendrapara district.

The State Highway 9 (A) passes through this district. State Highways is the arterial road of a state which connects the national highway 16, within the District headquarters and important cities of the state. This road is maintained by the works (R and B) Department and is in most cases bridged wherever needed.

State Highway No.9 (A) is known as the Cuttack Chandbali road. It starts from Jagatpur near Cuttack and passes through Kendrapara District, i.e. Kendrapara, Derabis, Pattamundai, Aul and Rajkanika, Leaves for Chandabali of Bhadrak District after crossing the river Baitarani. The entire road in this district is now under construction. The S.H 9 (A) from Kusunpur to Rajkanika comes under the jurisdiction of Kendrapara District.

The major district roads usually connect important places of trade and commerce with S.H 9 (A). These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Government.

**Length of different categories of Roads in Kendrapara District
(in Km.)**

Sl. No.	Categories of Road	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	National Highway	45	45	45
2	State Highway	65	70	70
3	Major District roads	44	56	56
4	Other District Roads	292	294	280
5	Forest Roads	20	20	20
6	Gramapanchayat Roads	NA	3105	3105
7	Classified village Roads	NA	NA	NA
8	P.S Road	NA	392	392
9	Village Roads	753	746	761
10	Urban Roads	NA	NA	NA

Vehicle and Conveyances

The people of this district move from one place to another place by using vehicles smoothly and also transport of food grains, building materials and other goods in the transport vehicles. The transport vehicles carrying passengers and goods are common both in urban and rural areas of this district. Due to development of road system, motor vehicles are plying to the remotest parts of the district now-a-days.

The following chart shows the number and type of vehicle plying in the district.

Sl. No.	Vehicle	Number Registered during							
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Motor Cycles, Scooters and Mopeds	18712	29228	4273	4795	6246	6556	7597	
2	Three wheelers and Auto Rickshaws	753	1007	250	359	446	483	545	
3	Jeeps and Station Wagons	83	0	2	29	38	12	3	
4	Private Cars	2015	2353	69	223	184	111	114	
5	Taxies	494	792	200	367	297	168	85	
6	Buses(State Carriage + Contact Carriage	96	101	6	35	24	27	2	
7	Trucks and Lories	1949	2116	315	1049	475	205	87	
8	Tractors and Trailors	736	1283	680	508	442	405	442	
9	Miscellaneous Vehicles	451	713	61	5	32	91	146	
10	Total	25289	37593	5856	7370	8184	8058	9021	

Sl. No.	Vehicle	Motor vehicles on Road						
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Motor Cycles, Scooters and Mopeds	29228	29228	4273	4795	6246	6556	7597
2	Three wheelers and Auto Rickshaws	1007	1007	250	359	446	483	545
3	Jeeps and Station Wagons	0	0	2	29	38	12	3
4	Private Cars	2353	2353	69	223	184	111	114
5	Taxis	792	792	200	367	297	168	85
6	Buses(State Carriage + Contact Carriage	101	101	6	35	24	27	2
7	Trucks and Lorries	2116	2116	356	1049	475	205	87
8	Tractors and Trailers	1283	1283	680	501	427	382	419
9	Miscellaneous Vehicles	713	713	20	5	32	91	146
10	Total	37593	37593	5856	7363	8169	8035	8998

Name of Motor Vehicles	Number of registered Motor Vehicles
Motor cycle, Scooter and Moped	25194
Truck	1816
Taxi	917
Bus	88
Car	632
Auto-rickshaw	1833
Tractor, Trailer	1797
Pickup	112
Other Motor Vehicles	244
Total	32633

Public Transport

Presently transport plays a vital role in the economic development activities of the state. In the state, the administration of motor vehicle Act-1988, the central motor vehicle rule 1989, the Orissa motor vehicles Rules 1993, the Orissa motor vehicles taxation Act, 1975 and rules framed there under, collection of taxes on motor vehicles for development of roads are under the purview of the Commerce and Transport (Transport) Department of the State Government

Apart from this, 06 no of buses owned by the private parties and also ply in the district. These buses are plying in this district by R.T.A permit. A list of bus routes within the district with their length in Kilometers is given in Appendix I. Besides, a large number of vehicles carry passengers as contract carriages throughout the district.

APPENDIX-I

A list of Bus Routes of private companies with length in Kilometers in the district.

Sl.No.	Name of the route	Condition of road	Length(in Km.)
1	Rangani to Duhuria Via Pattamundai	All Weather	210
2	Tantiapal to Nilanchal Bazar Via-Gandakia	Ditto	130
3	Jamboo to Nilanchal Bazar Via-Gandakia	Ditto	150
4	Kendrapara to Nilanchal Bazar Via-duhuria	Ditto	140
	Jamboo to Rangani via-duhuria		
5	Gupti to Canal Bridge via Pattamundai.	Ditto	280
6		Ditto	170

Railways, Water ways, ferry system, Air strips and Aerodromes

Previously, Kendrapara district was deprived of railway line. Now the construction of Paradeep-Haridaspur railway link is under progress. Similarly, the people of Batighar GP, Ramnagar GP and some other pockets of this district also use inland water ways for transport and communication by motor launches and motor boats and country boats. There is no aerodrome in this district.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Kendrapara District

Pradhan Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a key component of Rural Development Department was launched on 25th December, 2000 to provide all weather connectivity to eligible un-connected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 and above. The Population, as recorded in Census 2001, was the basis for determining the population size of the habitation.

Since inception of PMGSY from the year 200-01 till 2013-14 Kendrapara district has received sanction for 304 roads. The total length road is 1186.84 Km. With total value of work being Rs. 617.91 Crore. The total unconnected habitation targeted to be benefited under the scheme till 2013-14 is 620. Out of the above sanction till end of financial year 2015-16, 246 roads have been completed covering a length of 959 .02 Km. And the value of work being Rs. 503.48 Croce. The total No. of unconnected habitation benefited is 495.

Further, for the year 2016-17 the district has obtained sanction for up - gradation of R.D. Roads affected by Phailin 2013 for 26 No.s of road or length 144.62 Km. amounting to Rs. 95.75 Crore.

Postal services in the district

The East India Company had setup a Post office in 1766 at Marshaghai. There was also a Sub-Post office at Kendrapara which was converted into a Head Post office in 1956. By 2011, Kendrapara had sub-post offices and branch post offices which are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year/Block/ULB	No. of Post Offices				No. of Post Offices having	
		Head Post Office	Sub Post Office	Branch Post Office	Total	Speed Post Services	Instant Money order Service (IMO)
1	2009 -10	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2010 -11	1	57	221	279	14	10
1	Aul	-	8	27	35	1	1
2	Derabish	-	7	28	35	1	1
3	Garadpur	-	5	19	24	1	1
4	Kendrapara	-	5	27	32	1	1
5	Mahakalpara	-	5	36	41	1	1
6	Marshaghai	-	6	19	25	1	1
7	Pattamundai	-	8	29	37	1	1
8	Rajkanika	-	4	16	20	1	1
9	Rajnagar	-	4	18	22	1	1
	URBAN						
1	Kendrapara(M)	1	4	1	6	3	1
2	Pattamundai(NAC)	-	1	1	2	2	1

Telecommunication Services in different Blocks and Urban areas of Kendrapara district:

The following figure shows facts about Telephone and Cell phone services in the district.

Sl. No.	Year/Block/ULB	No. of fixed land line	No. of PCOs	No. of Mobile Users	No. of Broad band connections
	2009 -10	7623	1331	1925	894
	2010 -11	7909	1465	2081	943
1	Aul	589	49	227	54
2	Derabish	236	202	188	38
3	Garadpur	153	173	131	36
4	Kendrapara	3903	243	437	402
5	Mahakalpara	154	146	143	24
6	Marshaghai	193	158	136	58
7	Pattamundai	1836	201	346	121
8	Rajkanika	154	97	149	46
9	Rajnagar	173	106	134	62
	URBAN				
1	Kendrapara(M)	317	49	134	53
2	Pattamundai(NAC)	201	41	56	49

CHAPTER-VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

District Domestic Product, its Composition and Trends

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the single most important tool to measure the economic growth rate of a state. As per the Advance estimates, the anticipated growth rate of the State is 8.78% at market prices in real terms at 2004-05 base. The anticipated growth rate is 8.08% as per factor cost (9.02%) at current market rate.

The GDP consists of three sectors, primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector consists of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries, mining and quarries etc. The secondary sector consists of manufacturing industries. The tertiary sector consists of various services like hotels, restaurants, transport, storage, communication, finance, insurance, real estate, business, social and personal services including public administration. In terms of gross district domestic products to state gross domestic products, the share of Kendrapara district comes to 2.16% and its rank is 21st in the district.

Due to Phailin followed by flash floods in 2013 and Hud Hud in 2014, the agricultural production and procurement along with yield rate fell down in 2013-14. The major composition of district domestic products comes from agriculture. The mining activity of this district is limited to sand quarry. After primary sector, the contribution of tertiary factor is more important in the district than domestic products. The gross domestic products at current price (Rs. In lacs) for Kendrapara district is as follows:

2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
177602	192118	215619	265518	295931	336249	407080

Source: Odisha Economic Survey 2014-15

Similarly, the Gross domestic products at 2004-05 to 2010-11 prices of Kendrapara district are as follows:

2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
177602	188519	199514	217152	228237	243592	270318

Percentage of Distribution of GDP of Kendrapara district to State GDP is as follows:

2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
2.28	2.26	2.12	2.05	1.9	2.06	2.06

Thus, it is found that the contribution of district to the GDP of the State shows a declining trend due to various natural calamities during the last decade which adversely affected the agriculture of the district, which is the main constituent of district domestic product.

General Level of Prices

The average of current prices across the entire spectrum of goods and services produced in the economy is called general level of price. In a more general sense, price level refers to any static picture of the price of a given good, service or tradable security. Price levels may be given in small ranges, such as with securities prices or presented as a discrete value.

Most common price level index is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The price level is usually examined through a "basket of goods" approach, in which a collection of consumer-based goods and services are examined in aggregate; changes in the aggregate price over time will push the index measuring the basket of goods higher. Weighted averages are typically used rather than geometric means.

Price levels provide a snapshot of prices at a given time, making it possible to review changes in the broad price level over time. As prices rise (inflation), or fall (deflation), consumer demand for goods is also affected, which leads to broad production measures like gross domestic product (GDP) higher or lower.

Price levels are one of the most watched economic indicators in the world; it is widely believed that prices should stay relatively stable from year to year so as not to cause undue inflation (rising prices). If price levels begin to rise too quickly, central bankers or governments will look to decrease the money supply or otherwise decrease the aggregate demand for goods and services.

The retail prices of various commodities for the following years are as follows: per Kg/Ltr.

Comm.	2000	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2011
Rice	9.68	8.22	6.70	8.40	8.15	10.38	11.73	14.96
Atta	9.62	9.25	10.04	11.07	13.41	15.21	16.50	17.79
Mung Dal	27.79	26.35	28.58	29.78	35.06	47.54	70.79	70.75
Arhar	31.36	26.91	28.23	32.09	32.29	52.54	81.04	67.58
M.Oil	49.48	35.27	50.98	57.26	61.13	74.92	68.88	74.75
Ground Nut Oil	29.31	27.20	52.26	57.03	58.75	79.75	77.75	78.11
Patato	4.92	4.15	5.67	6.15	6.89	7.48	11.35	7.81
Onion	7.57	7.10	7.26	7.78	8.44	13.35	15.17	19.08
Sugar	16.45	16.86	15.51	19.50	22.00	22.58	35.63	33.46
Salt	2.00	2.00	2.47	4.03	7.00	8.25	8.67	8.88

Source : District Statistical Handbook of Kendrapara-2001, 2007, 2009, 2011 etc.

Thus, from the general price level It is found that the retail price during the last 10 years has almost increased by 2/3 times in respect of all the commodities like Rice, Dal, Atta, Salt and Sugar. During the last 15 years, starting from Super Cyclone via Major Floods in the 1st Decade followed by Philin in 2013 there has been rise of price level in agriculture commodities.

In respect of wholesale prices, it has almost doubled in respect of paddy although the data in respect of other commodities are not available.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

The Government of Odisha in Labour and ESI Department have revised the minimum rates of wages from time to time basing upon the rise of 50 points in consumer price index or in every two years. Presently the Government of Odisha has revised the minimum wages vide gazette Notification No. 6502 dtd. 24.07.2015 and fixed the minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers i.e. Unskilled, Semiskilled, Skilled and Highly Skilled @ Rs. 200/- Rs. 220/- Rs. 240/- Rs. 260/- per day respectively w.e.f. 24.07.2015 in respect of 88 nos. of scheduled employments.

The average wages for different category of workers during last decade per man day is as follows:

Year	Skilled labourers			Agriculture field labourers			Other Agriculture labourers		
	Carpenter	Masson	Tractor Driver	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
2000	80	81.25	75	44.78	33.64	43.76	45.49	37.36	43.07
2000	104.17	106.67	93.33	53.75	43.33	48.33	53.96	44.06	48.65
2004	110	110	100	55	45.65	44.95	55.85	44.42	50
2006	134.75	104.4	124.44	63.39	58.17	--	67.56	60.68	--
2009	140	122.5	122.67	67.28	60.61	--	68.16	61.86	--
2011	153.75	150	165	103.12	95	--	108.38	91.03	--

Thus, there has been an increase of wage of different categories of workers during the last decades.

In the un-organised sector, the payment of direct cash payment is prevalent in the system. But in the government sector, payment through cheques and payment through e-fms system in NREGS in Kendrapara district has become the mode of payment to different categories of workers to save them from the exploitation of middle men.

Standard of Living

Per capita income is an important indicator of standard of living of the people. So far as per capita income is concerned, Kendrapara district is 26th in the index of per capita income as per Orissa Economic Survey 2014-15. That obviously means that the standard of living is poor. But the statistics may not tell the truth categorically. Normally the standard of living of the people in Kendrapara is better in comparison with many districts.

Kendrapara is primarily an agricultural district. However, the following table shows the category of workers in the district, both in Rural and Urban areas.

Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in CD blocks, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of CD Block	Persons/ Male/ Female	Total population	Total workers (main + marginal workers)	Category of Workers Cultivators	
					Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rajkanika	Person	138979	39247	13118	33.42
		Male	66579	34479	12262	35.56
		Female	72400	4768	856	17.95
2	Rajnagar	Person	170110	58522	18640	31.85
		Male	85941	46389	16692	35.98
		Female	84169	12133	1948	16.06
3	Aul	Person	139628	37498	11080	29.55
		Male	65371	31885	10659	33.43
		Female	74257	5613	421	7.50
4	Pattamundai	Person	162348	54772	21657	39.54
		Male	79064	42225	17306	40.99
		Female	83284	12547	4351	34.68
5	Kendrapara	Person	151136	48278	14693	30.43
		Male	75827	41818	14183	33.92
		Female	75309	6460	510	7.89
6	Derabish	Person	144588	49269	11325	22.99
		Male	73866	41385	10503	25.38
		Female	70722	7884	822	10.43
7	Garadpur	Person	110616	35927	10761	29.95
		Male	55910	30069	10137	33.71
		Female	54706	5858	624	10.65
8	Marsaghai	Person	126959	41997	14297	34.04
		Males	64606	35732	13637	38.16
		Female	62353	6265	660	10.53
9	Mahakalapada	Person	212463	74188	31182	42.03
		Male	107889	59375	27964	47.10
		Female	104574	14813	3218	21.72
	Total	Person	1356827	439698	146753	33.38
		Male	675053	363357	133343	36.70
		Female	681774	76341	13410	17.57

Sr. No.	Name of CD Block	Category of Workers						
		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers		
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Rajkanika	M	13169	33.55	1271	3.24	11689	29.78
		P	11829	34.31	977	2.83	9411	27.29
		F	1340	28.10	294	6.17	2278	47.78
2	Rajnagar	M	23380	39.95	1626	2.78	14876	25.42
		P	17596	37.93	1009	2.18	11092	23.91
		F	5784	47.67	617	5.09	3784	31.19
3	Aul	M	10565	28.17	1097	2.93	14756	39.35
		P	8582	26.92	800	2.51	11844	37.15
		F	1983	35.33	297	5.29	2912	51.88
4	Pattamundai	M	16000	29.21	1513	2.76	15602	28.49
		P	11942	28.28	1052	2.49	11925	28.24
		F	4058	32.34	461	3.67	3677	29.31
5	Kendrapara	M	15921	32.98	1535	3.18	16129	33.41
		P	13481	32.24	1152	2.75	13002	31.09
		F	2440	37.77	383	5.93	3127	48.41
6	Derabish	M	20499	41.61	1980	4.02	15465	31.39
		P	17195	41.55	1528	3.69	12159	29.38
		F	3304	41.91	452	5.73	3306	41.93
7	Garadpur	M	11113	30.93	2684	7.47	11369	31.64
		P	9716	32.31	1539	5.12	8677	28.86
		F	1397	23.85	1145	19.55	2692	45.95
8	Marsaghai	M	11450	27.26	1636	3.90	14614	34.80
		P	9601	26.87	1182	3.31	11312	31.66
		F	1849	29.51	454	7.25	3302	52.71
9	Mahakalapada	M	18885	25.46	2380	3.21	21741	29.31
		P	13227	22.28	1591	2.68	16593	27.95
		F	5658	38.20	789	5.33	5148	34.75
Total		M	140982	32.06	15722	3.58	136241	30.99
		P	113169	31.15	10830	2.98	106015	29.18
		F	27813	36.43	4892	6.41	30226	39.59

Source: Census-2011

Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Towns, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total workers (main + marginal workers)		Cultivators	
				Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Pattamundai (M)	Persons	36528	12312	2072	16.83	
		Males	18549	10175	1606	15.78	
		Females	17979	2137	466	21.81	
2	Kendrapara (M)	Persons	47006	14880	439	2.95	
		Males	24212	12850	424	3.30	
		Females	22794	2030	15	0.74	
	District (Urban): Kendrapara	Persons	83534	27192	2511	9.23	
		Males	42761	23025	2030	8.82	
		Females	40773	4167	481	11.54	

Sr. No.	Name of town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Category of workers						
			Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers		
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Pattamundai (M)	Persons	2213	17.97	155	1.26	7872	63.94	
		Males	1410	13.86	82	0.81	7077	69.55	
		Females	803	37.58	73	3.42	795	37.20	
2	Kendrapara (M)	Persons	669	4.50	667	4.48	13105	88.07	
		Males	554	4.31	479	3.73	11393	88.66	
		Females	115	5.67	188	9.26	1712	84.33	
	District (Urban): Kendrapara	Persons	2882	10.60	822	3.02	20977	77.14	
		Males	1964	8.53	561	2.44	18470	80.22	
		Females	918	22.03	261	6.26	2507	60.16	

In Kendrapara district the literacy percentage is quite high. The educated people of Kendrapara are serving in different parts of Odisha. Besides, after 1971 Cyclone a lot of people have migrated to Bhubaneswar and Cuttack and earning their livelihood by making shops and following other trades. Many from Kendrapara have found jobs in private and Government sectors. As a result in the overall, the general standard of living in Kendrapara district is more than average.

DRDA, Kendrapara is functioning since 1993. The various antipoverty and employment generating schemes like - EAS, SGRY, NREGS, GGY, 12th FC, 13th FC, IAY, Mokudia and Biju Pucca Ghara Yojana, MLA Lad, MP Lad, Devolution of funds, CC Roads etc. have been undertaken. In the process, a lot of money has been pumped to rural areas for creation of Massive

infrastructure and employment opportunity. In the process, the purchasing power of the people has also increased day by day. The roads constructed under PMGSY by RD Deptt., the additional Class rooms, Toilets, New Schools, Model Schools etc. constructed under DPC, SSA, Kendrapara and RAMSA, Kendrapara, the drinking water and rural water supply system constructed by RWSS, rural electrification under BGJY etc. are also indirectly creating job opportunities in rural areas.

The economic activities of SHGs, financing under SGSY and under OLM, organization of Job Mela and training for skill development by RESTI and many other schemes for development of SC/STs by OSFDC, the loans and subsidy provided by Agriculture department, Horticulture department, Animal Husbandry deptt. and Fishery Deptt. and various loans sanctioned by DIC, Kendrapara during the last two decades has gone a long way in raising the standard of living of the people of Kendrapara district.

A special mention may be made about a lot of people migrating to middleeast from Pattamundail and Aul area for working in the pipe water sector. As a result, a lot of money is also being pumped into the district which is increasing the purchasing power of the people.

Employment

Higher growth is required for expanding income and employment opportunity. Gainful employment is required for food security, economic security and sustainable livelihood. The Census 2011 is a rich source of employment data of this district. Census has classified workers who have participated in economic activities to not less than six months during the year of enumeration. The marginal workers are thus those who participated for any economic productivity, activity for less than six months.

As per 2011 Census, the total workers were 4,66,890 out of which 3,22,265 are main workers and the balance are marginal workers. Out of the balance workers, 1,18,117 are getting works for 3-6 months in a year. Less than three months of work given to 26,508 workers.

Out of the main workers of Kendrapara district, 299189 belong to rural areas and 23,076 belong to urban areas. Similarly, out of marginal workers, 140509 belong to rural areas and 4116 belong to urban areas. Thus, 69.2% of the main workers belong to the rural area among the total workers and 30.98% are marginal workers among the total workers. The work participation rate is 32.6%.

In the district during last three years, a lot of additional gainful employment has been created under MGNREGS/ SGSRY Schemes, the employment mission of the district NLRM, PMEGP etc. Under MGNREGS the following table speaks of rural employment of this district during the last three years.

Employment Generated During The financial Year 2012-2013

1	Block		Aul	Derabish	Gardpur	Kendrapara			
1	a	Cumulative No. of	SC	4257	4485	2323	7449		
	b	HH issued jobcards	ST	31	70	79	168		
	c	(Till the reporting	Other	13040	16194	13630	16780		
	d	month)	Total	17328	20749	16032	24397		
3		Cumulative No. of HH demanded		2401	6782	2864	4094		
		employment (Till the reporting							
		month)							
4		Cumulative No. of HH provided		2067	6149	2700	3265		
		employment (Till the reporting							
		month)							
5		No. of HH working under NREGA		312	856	423	1079		
		during the reporting month							
6	a	Cumulative Person	SC	10330	53541	9138	20246		
	b	days generate(Till	ST	195	640	503	99		
	c	the reporting	Other	27693	106848	36578	35835		
	d	month)	Total	38218	161029	46219	56180		
	e		Women	7110	13696	4327	8230		
7		Cumulative No. of HH completed 100		14	97	1	24		
		days (Till the reporting month							
8		No. of HH which are beneficiary of		2	8	0	2		
		land reform/IAY							
9		No. of Disabled beneficiary		3	31	2	0		
		individuals							
1	Block		Mahakalapara	Marshaghai	Pattamundai	Rankanika	Rajnagar	Total	
2	a	Cumulative	SC	6241	3708	6045	3647	1892	40047
	b	No. of HH	ST	591	88	41	189	237	1494
	c	issued	Other	26190	20078	15301	14541	16500	152254
	d	jobcards	Total	33022	23874	21387	18377	18629	193795
		(Till the							
		reporting							
		month)							
3		Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment		7412	4807	5986	2799	4000	41145
		(Till the reporting							
		month)							
4		Cumulative No. of HH provided employment		6742	4069	5250	1859	3764	35865
		(Till the reporting							
		month)							
5		No. of HH working		840	1036	1272	315	893	7026
		under NREGA during							
		the reporting month							
6	a	Cumulative	SC	19343	11136	32531	8455	10359	175079
	b	Person	ST	2734	97	125	132	663	5188
	c	days	Other	117062	60895	42819	22929	75055	525714
	d	generate(Till	Total	139139	72128	75475	31516	86077	705981
	e	the	Women	41899	6856	14111	5242	9592	111063
		reporting							
		month)							
7		Cumulative No. of HH		77	15	5	0	53	286
		completed 100 days							
		(Till the reporting month							
8		No. of HH which are		20	184	4	7	1	228
		beneficiary of land							
		reform/IAY							
9		No. of Disabled		19	30	141	2	47	275
		beneficiary individuals							

Employment Generated During The financial Year 2013-2014

1	Block		Marshaghai	Pattamundai	Rankanika	Rajnagar	Total
2	a	Cumulative	3775	6178	3672	1908	40745
	b	No. of HH	87	44	189	241	1547
	c	issued	20323	17190	14675	16817	158627
	d	jobcards (Till the reporting month)	24185	23412	18536	18966	200919
3		Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)	4613	6450	2870	4383	45807
4		Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (Till the reporting month)	4001	6055	2230	4000	40758
5		No. of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month	902	1763	229	687	7906
6	a	Cumulative	12879	41777	11882	12176	227126
	b	Person days	137	125	439	1037	9590
	c	generate(Till	66251	71490	49881	134492	802029
	d	the reporting	79267	113392	62202	147705	1038745
	e	month) Women	9287	19160	10468	27595	171637
7		Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)	87	54	123	78	881
8		No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/IAY	172	2	12	1	228
9		No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals	37	142	1	46	292

1	Block		Aul	Derabish	Gardpur	Kendrapara	Mahakalapara
2	a	Cumulative No. of HH issued	4373	4572	2330	7507	6430
	b	jobcards (Till the reporting month)	35	72	79	179	621
	c	Other	13909	16514	13995	17240	27964
	d	Total	18317	21158	16404	24926	35015
3		Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)	3874	6396	3596	4643	8982
4		Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (Till the reporting month)	3577	5788	3319	3798	7990
5		No. of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month	979	406	305	79	2556
6	a	Cumulative	26426	50837	15088	26981	29080
	b	Person days	521	1114	220	62	5935
	c	generate(Till	77331	105218	59699	44900	192767
	d	the reporting	104278	157169	75007	71943	227782
	e	month) Women	16711	16808	7067	12032	52509
7		Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)	77	72	39	23	328
8		No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/IAY	3	4	0	5	29
9		No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals	3	48	2	0	13

Employment Generated During The financial Year 2014-2015

Block			Aul	Derabish	Gardpur	Kendrapara
a	Cumulative No. of HH issued	SC	4452	4620	2404	7545
b		ST	35	73	80	181
c	jobcards (Till the reporting month)	Other	14226	16800	14680	17573
d		Total	18713	21493	17164	25299
3	Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)		1795	4233	3286	3486
4	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (Till the reporting month)		1569	3503	2832	2200
5	No. of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month		81	427	519	164
a	Cumulative	SC	9033	17778	11515	11799
b	Person days	ST	215	326	170	108
c	generate(Till the reporting month)	Other	29142	54369	80943	29462
d		Total	38390	72473	92628	41369
e		Women	7863	8471	8629	5239
7	Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)		9	7	99	3
8	No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/IAY		0	2	0	2
9	No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals		9	31	1	0

Block			Mahakalapara	Marshaghai	Pattamundai	Rankanika	Rajnagar	Total
a	Cumulative	SC	6463	3835	6210	3714	1942	41185
b	No. of HH issued	ST	627	87	45	189	244	1561
c	jobcards (Till the reporting month)	Other	28492	20709	17614	14841	16967	161902
d		Total	35582	24631	23869	18744	19153	204648
3	Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)		5675	2772	5044	2497	2819	31607
4	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (Till the reporting month)		5066	2466	4395	1915	2504	26450
5	No. of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month		534	283	97	198	269	2572
a	Cumulative	SC	14024	8705	26836	13014	5845	118549
b	Person days	ST	2837	26	71	336	209	4298
c	generate(Till the reporting month)	Other	104304	56562	61543	37634	61741	515700
d		Total	121165	65293	88450	50984	67795	638547
e		Women	28363	7275	17778	8486	12502	104606
7	Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)		74	109	17	8	13	339
8	No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/IAY		29	82	4	3	0	122
9	No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals		27	15	73	1	31	188

Source: www.nregs.nic.in

Employment and unemployment situation in the district

The District Employment Exchange, Kendrapara has started functioning with effect from 06.04.1993 as per Government Notification No.4043/LE, Dated 06.04.1993 of the Labour and Employment Department, Government of Odisha due to reorganization of Districts in the State of Odisha. Prior to that, it was a Sub-Employment Office under the administrative control of the District Employment Exchange, Cuttack. The operational jurisdiction of District Employment Exchange, Kendrapara covers the entire Revenue District of Kendrapara.

As regards the employment seekers, generally graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce, Undergraduates, matriculates, unskilled workers and skilled workers like Staff Nurse, CT, Pharmacist, Driver, Typists, Stenographers, CPED ,I.T.I Electrician, Fitter, Welder, Plumber, Wiremen, etc and Diploma in Electrical, Civil, Mechanical, Electronics and Telecommunication, Chemical etc. have registered their names in the Employment Exchange.

The following table shows the number of registration, Placement and the Live Register for the year 2010 to 2015 (up to June)

Year	Registration	Placement	Live Register
2010	9856	28	34094
2011	11429	67	39484
2012	10921	72	40380
2013	8112	67	38469
2014	9374	01	38925
2015 (up to June)	3175	54	37511

Additional Information Regarding Live Register Position for the Month of June, 2015

Live Register

CATEGORY	MALE			TOTAL
	SC	ST	GEN	
Below M.E	13	5	40	58
Below Matric	251	15	426	692
TOTAL	264	20	466	750
Matric	2010	50	4683	6743
Inter Arts	312	41	2826	3179
Inter Science	301	4	1473	1778
Inter Commerce	227	0	1448	1675
Inter Total	840	45	5747	6632
Graduate Arts	520	13	2297	2830
Graduate Science	85	1	1050	1136
Graduate Commerce	97	0	1009	1106
Graduate Total	702	14	4356	5072
Diploma Engg.	156	0	940	1096
Pharmacist	11	0	164	175
Lib. Science	0	0	0	0
ITI Pass	358	4	1963	2325
C.T.Pass	8	0	132	140
Staff Nurse	3	0	10	13
Stenographer	4	0	18	22
Typist English	2	0	20	22
Typist Oriya	0	0	0	0
Others Tech.	1041	0	1569	2610
Tech. Total	1583	4	4816	6403
Grand TOTAL	5399	133	20068	25600

CATEGORY	FEMALE			TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
	SC	ST	GEN		
Below M.E	1	0	16	17	75
Below Matric	30	12	246	288	980
TOTAL	31	12	262	305	1055
Matric	700	36	1782	2518	9261
Inter Arts	740	32	1747	2519	5698
Inter Science	178	1	913	1092	2870
Inter Commerce	80	0	379	459	2134
Inter Total	998	33	3039	4070	10702
Graduate Arts	281	8	1207	1496	4326
Graduate Science	5	0	520	525	1661
Graduate Commerce	9	0	45	54	1160
Graduate Total	295	8	1772	2075	7147
Diploma Engg.	29	0	100	129	1225
Pharmacist	0	0	31	31	206
Lib. Science	0	0	0	0	0
ITI Pass	0	0	3	3	2328
C.T.Pass	19	0	118	137	277
Staff Nurse	39	2	363	404	417
Stenographer	6	0	4	10	32
Typist English	5	0	15	20	42
Typist Oriya	0	0	0	0	0
Others Tech.	241	0	2008	2249	4859
Tech. Total	339	2	2602	2943	9346
Grand TOTAL	2363	91	9457	11911	37511

Employment Mission

Due to dearth of employment in the organized sector, be it of Public or Private, the huge pool of Employment seeking youths are there in the live register. To mitigate the growing problem of unemployment in the State, State Employment Mission has been launched in 2005. This is headed by the Chief Minister and includes all members of the council of Ministers, 5 MLAs, 5 MPs and 10 members from among Bankers, Professional Civil Society Organization. The employment situation in the district is given below:

Placement Linked Training Programme under State Employment Mission

Year	Name of the PIAs conducted training	Name of the trade	No. of candidates trained	No. of candidates placed
2012-13	Empower Bhubaneswar	Pragati, Hospitality/ Retail and Sales	68	29
	Sky Lark	Computer Astt.	40	-
	Britti Prosikhyan Kendra, Rasulgarh, Bhubaneswar	Retail and Sales/ BPO	37	32
	CIDC, Phulnakhara, Bhubaneswar	General Work Supervisor/ Mission	25	12
	Gram Taranga, Jatni, Khurda	Retail and Sales/ Fitter/Welder/CNC Operator	14	13
	LandT, Cuttack	Gopalpur, Messon/Bar Bending/ Carpentry	15	15
TOTAL			199	101
2013-14	Empower Bhubaneswar	Pragati, Retail and Sales	07	07
	Britti Prosikhyan	Hospitality/ Retail and Sales/ BFSI (multi skills)	260	60
	Gram Taranga	Fitter/Welder	19	14
	Grass Academy	Tally/ Retail	51	29
	Basix Academy	Retail and sales	39	35
	LandT (CSTI)	Mission/ Bar Bending/Carpentry	16	16
	CIDC	Mission/ Bar Bending/Carpentry	14	10
	Shahi Exports	SMO	37	37
	ILandFS	SMO/ Retail	20	18
TOTAL			463	226

2014-15	Sky Lark Info waves Pvt. Ltd.	BPO (Non Voice)	77	Placement is provided by the PIA after assessment test.
	Empower Pragati and Vocational Staffing Pvt. Ltd.	DTP and Printing Publication.	19	Placement is provided by the PIA after assessment test.
	Britti Proshikhan Kendra Pvt. Ltd.	BPO (Non-voice)	152	Placement is provided by the PIA after assessment test.
	AFC India Pvt. Ltd.	Tally/ Hand Embroider/ BPO (Non Voice)	199	Placement is provided by the PIA after assessment test.
	Anudip Foundation	BPO (Non Voice)	60	Placement is provided by the PIA after assessment test.
	Nexzen Pvt. Ltd.	Retail and Sales/ Travel and Tourism	40	Placement will be provided by the PIA after assessment test.
		TOTAL	547	

CHAPTER-IX

GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The concept of district administration is a legacy of the British Raj. During the Mughal, Afgan and Maratha Rule, there was no District as Unit. For the first time, British introduced District Administration as a unit for collection of land revenue and disposal of criminal cases for strengthening colonial rule in Odisha, Cuttack, Puri and Balasore were created as three districts. Cuttack became an independent district in the year 1829 with Kendrapara as a subdivision of in 1859. Kendrapara became a district on the 1st April,1993. The Head of the District is the Collector and District Magistrate. Either an officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service or an officer of OAS of Superior Administrative Grade is vested with the powers of the Collector for managing the general administration and law and order situation of the district. The District Office is located at district headquarters at Kendrapara town which is at Old Sub-Collector's Office near old Bus stand. It is a single sub-division district. At the district level, the collector is assisted by one Additional District Magistrate (ADM) and five Deputy Collectors and Asst Collectors in managing the district administration. Collector is also assisted by Project Director, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and other officials of DRDA in monitoring the anti-poverty schemes and developmental schemes of Government in Panchayati Raj Department.

The Sub-Collector and SDM have been vested with statutory powers including powers under Cr.PC to help the Collector in maintaining law and order. There is no separate machinery for administration at the Sub-Divisional level after its merger with the district administration.

At the district level, there are other District Level Officers of other Departments who work under the Collector in managing the administration in respect of their respective Departments which are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Office	Department to Which It Relates
1	Project Director, DRDA	Panchayatraj
2	Superintendent of Police	Home
3	D.F.O(W.L), Rajnagar	Forest and Environment
4	D.P.O, Kendrapara	Panchayatraj
5	C.D.M.O, Kendrapara	Health and Family Welfare
6	C.D.V.O, Kendrapara	Animal and Husbandry
7	D.W.O, Kendrapara	ST and SC Development
8	D.S.W.O, Kendrapara	W and CD
9	C.S.O, Kendrapara	Food and Civil Supply and Consumer Welfare
10	R.T.O, Kendrapara	Transport

11	Dist. Education Officer, Kendrapara	School and Mass Education
13	Dist. Employment Officer, Kendrapara	ET ET
14	E.E. RWD-I and II, Kendrapara	R.D
15	E.E RWSandS, Kendrapara	R.D
16	E.E. RandB, Kendrapara	Works
17	E.E. Irrigation, Kendrapara	Water Resources
18	E.E. Lift Irrigation, Kendrapara	Minor Irrigation
19	E.E. CESU- I, Kendrapara	Energy
20	E.E. CESU- II, Marshaghai	Energy
21	E.E PHD, Kendrapara	R.D.
22	E.E. Mohanadi North Division, Jagatpur	Water Resource
23	E.E. Drainage Division, Cuttak	Water Resource
24	Dy. Director, Agriculture, Kendrapara	Agriculture
25	Horticulturist, Kendrapara	Agriculture
26	Dist. Fishey Officer, Kendrapara	F and ARD
27	G.M, DIC, Kendrapara	Industry
28	ACCT , Kendrapara	Finance
29	Dist. Labour Officer, Kendrapara	Labour
30	A.R.C.S, Kendrapara	Co-operation
31	E.E. Aul Embankment Div., Aul	Water Resource
32	Dist. Sport Officer, Kendrapara	Sports and Youth Services
33	Dist. Small Saving Officer, Kendrapara	Finance
34	D.I.andP.R.O, Kendrapara	I and PR
35	Dist. Culture Officer, Kendrapara	Culture
36	District Treasury Officer	Finance
37	Deputy Director, Consolidation	Revenue
38	Dy Director, Planning and Statistics	Planning and Coordination

Collector: The Collector is the supervising officer of all these District Level Officers. He is the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parisad. He is the Chairperson of DRDA, and he is the Chairman of SSA, Kendrapara. He is also the Chairman of ZSS, Kendrapara, RTA Kendrapara, Chairman of FFDA, Chairman of ATMA, and President of many other Committees. He is also the President of Kendrapara Autonomous College and Chairman of Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya of Kendrapara.

In a nut-shell, Collector and District Magistrate is the district head of all the Departments of Government of Odisha at district level. He presides over almost all the district level meetings of various departments of Government represented by both officials and non-officials in the district. The Collector remains in-charge of the control and supervision of emergency, civil supplies, elections, census, District Treasury, Excise and also works as the Chairperson of SSA and RAMSA.

The Collector is also responsible for the management of the government land including lease and prevention of encroachments, for maintenance of land records, etc. In addition to his responsibility of collecting land revenue, cesses, irrigation charges and miscellaneous dues of the Revenue Department, Government dues of other Departments are also collected by him by virtue of the powers under the OPDR Act and the Central Revenue Recovery Act. He is also responsible for relief, rehabilitation and restoration works in case of all kinds of natural calamities like flood, drought, cyclone, sun-stroke, snake-bite fire and tornado etc. Many other miscellaneous businesses relating to almost every sphere of district administration keep him constantly pre-occupied.

With regard to the Superintendence and control of the administrative functions, he is under the RDC Central Division, Cuttack. So far as the administration of the Tenancy Acts, Stamps, Registration, Excise, Land Records and Survey and Settlement are concerned, the Collector works under the Member, Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack.

Additional District Magistrate (ADM): For General and Revenue Administration of the district, the Collector is assisted presently by one ADM. ADM exercises powers of a Collector under various revenue laws and a team of other officers of the Collectorate belonging to OAS and ORS Cadres help him. ADM is also ex-officio Deputy Director, Consolidation Range. The ADM who works as the ex-officio Registrar of the district is vested with necessary powers under the Registration Act.

Various Sections of Collectorate: The office of the Collector consists of various Sections like Revenue, Touzi, General and Misc., Judicial, Establishment, Welfare, Emergency, Land Acquisition, Development, Election, Nizarat, Land Records and Record Room, Public Relations, Civil Supplies, Gram Panchayat, Excise, Small Savings, Planning, Treasury, Sports, Culture, Relief and Rehabilitation, Library, Social Welfare etc. Most of the Sections are kept in charge of the officers of the Odisha Administrative Service.

Establishment Section:

This section looks after Bill, Budget, Establishment matter of Collectorate. It is manned by the Deputy Collector, Establishment. This section also deals with the departmental proceedings of the employees of the Revenue Department of this District. It also look after the pension matter, Recruitment, Examination and transfer-positing of Ministerial and Revenue field staff.

Revenue and Touzi Section:

The two sections are look after by the Deputy Collector, Revenue. The sections deals with Revenue matter like :- DCB of the district, Submission of Revenue Returns, Proceesing of lease and alignation, OEA, OLR matters and Distribution of house sites and Agriculture leases. For the year 2015-16 Kendrapara District has distributed 178 Pattas / house sites to homesteadless persons. In the Kendrapara District there were 23688 nos. of Khatas for an area 14351.778 Bebandabasta land till March' 2016. 4387 Cases for an area of 5174.760 has been settled to range till 2016. In the District 94 Nos. of confirm statement has been final published for implementation of ceiling provision under OLR Act' 1960, involving an area of 316.389 Acre. 10 Cases involving area 81.945 Acre is involved in various Court Cases.

Land Acquisition Section:

This section is managed by Deputy Collector known as Land Acquisition Officer. This Section looks after acquisition of land for public purpose, Awarding compansasation to land losers and other related matters. Presently the Land Acqusition section of Kendrapara District is dealing with Acqusition of land and compensation to land losers for the widening of Cuttack-Chandabali National High Way.

Judicial Section:

This Section is managed by the Asst. Collector of ORS rank. Issue of Licenses for Gun, Fire works, Law and Order, Court Cases, Conducting of Police Magistrate Coordination Meetings, Renewing the Cinemal Hall Licenses, Conducting Peace Committee Meetings etc. are done by Judicial Section. It also deals with the appointment of Law Officers and their payment.

Gen and Misc Section:

This section deals with General Grievance and Public Hearings and other General and Misc. matters, Registration of Societies under Registration of Societies Act' 1860.

District Welfare Section:

The Section is looking after by District Welfare Officer. This Section deals with Scholarship of SC/ST Students and Minority Students. The DWO looks after the recruitment of teachers for SC/ST Sevashram Schools. The DWO also looks after the welfare of the SC/ST Sevashram Schools and Residential School Hostels. It also deals with recomondation of financial assistance for SC/ST victims in atrocity Cases. It also deals with awarding financial incentives for inter caste marriages.

DSWO Section:

This section deals with Social Welfare Measures like: IGNOAP, IGNWP, IGNDP, NFBS and Mamata under ICDS Schemes. This Section is under the control of District Social Welfare Officer. This section also deals with SNP and ICDS matter. They also deal with other NGOs and self help groups.

Civil Supply Section:

The Civil Supply Officer is also the General Manager Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation of Kendrapara. This section deals with supply of Consumer Commodity for poor peoples under National Food Security Act appointment of storage Agents, Renewal of Retailer License for supply of Articles etc. The section also deals with procurement of peddy under custom milling.

Record Room:

District Record Room is under the charge of Dy. Collector/Asst. Collector designated as Superintendent of Land Records. In the District record room, Kendrapara the Hal ROR of 1591 villages is available. In all sabaka ROR is not available. Thereon process of transfer of records from District Record Room, Cuttack. Estimates have been prepared for creating of Modern Record Room of District level. At Tahasil level there are Modern Record Room with all facilities under modernisation of records. Till 31st March 2016 5,30,826 No.s of Records have been scanned for preservation.

District Election Section:

Dy. Collector, election is in charge of this Section. He assists the Collector-Cum-District Election Officer, ADM and Sub-Collector. This Section deals with all matters of summery revision, Preparation and Printing of Electroll Roll, Issue of Photo Identity Card and conducting the General Election to Assembly Constituencies and Kendrapara Parliament Constituency.

Emergency Section:

One Dy. Collector / Asst. Collector is in charge of this Section. This Section holds the Natural Calamaties meeting under the Chairmanship of the Collector. It also prepares the Disaster Management Plan, all Contingency Plan and deals all Natural Calamaties like Flood, Cyclone, Drought, Tsunami, Heat waves and Snake bites. This Section is also monitor the relief and rescue operation, sanction of Ex-gratia, CMRF and Red Cross. This Section is functioning under the direct control of ADM and Collector.

Panchayat Section:

District Panchayat Officer is in charge of this Section. They look after all matter of Gram Panchayat of the District and also conduct and supervise Gram Panchayat Election

For the Sections like Public Relations, Excise, Treasury, Sports and Culture, officers of their respective Departments designated as the DlandPRO, DTO, DSO and District Cultural Officer respectively have been posted. These officers work under the direct control of the Collector. They assist the Collector in taking decisions and in efficient discharge of various administrative functions relating to their department.

The District Treasury Officer also works under the Collector and the District Treasury is located near to the Collectorate Kendrapara.

Kendrapara is a single Sub-Division District. An officer of O.A.S in the rank of senior class-I is posted to Sub-Division to discharge the statutory duty of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM). Much of his importance has eclipsed due to single Sub-Division District.

The district consists of 9 Tahasils which are Kendrapara, Derabish, Marsaghai, Garadpur, Mohakalpara, Pattamundai, Aul, Kanika and Rajnagar

These 9 Tahasils are also co-terminous with 9 Blocks. The Tahasil is headed by the Tahasildar of OAS-I (Jr.Branch) and is assisted by Addl. Tahasildars belonging to ORS cadre. The Tahasildar is primarily responsible for collection of land revenue and land revenue administration. He is also assisted by Revenue Supervisors, Revenue Inspectors, Asst. Revenue Inspectors and Amins in collection of land revenue, maintenance of land records, and settlement of other land disputes. The RI circle is the lowest unit of revenue field administration. There are 92 number of RI Circles and 1591 revenue villages in the district. Under NLRM Programme, 9 Tahasils of Kendrapara Tahasils have facilities of modern record room and records have been scanned and preserved in digitized format. Presently, all the Misc. Certificates are issued on-line through CSC (Common Service Centre) or Jana Seva Kendra. The Deputy Collector (Revenue) is the Nodal Officer of all the modernisation programme.

The Name of Tahasils and Blocks along with number of R.I Circles and G.P.S within their jurisdiction respectively are given below. Number of villages R.I. Circle wise also given.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the Tahasil	No. of G.Ps.	No. of R.I. Circle	No. of Revenue Villages
1	Aul	Aul	32	7	133
2	Derabish	Derabish	26	14	182
3	Garadpur	Garadpur	18	5	139
4	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	27	18	166
5	Marsaghai	Marsaghai	23	10	110
6	Mahakalpara	Mahakalpara	27	9	224
7	Pattamundai	Pattamundai	30	16	165
8	Rajnagar	Rajnagar	18	7	306
9	Rajkanika	Rajkanika	29	6	166
		Total	230	92	1591

No. of R.I Circles and Villages

Sl.No	Name of Tahasil	Before Reorganisation		After Reorganisation		Remarks
		No. of R.I Circle	No. of Village	No. of R.I Circle	No. of Village	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Aul	7	132	7	133	
2	Derabish	14	179	14	182	
3	Garadpur	6	129	5	139	
4	Kanika	6	168	6	166	
5	Kendrapara	19	185	18	166	
6	Marshaghai	8	158	10	110	
7	Mahakalpara	8	160	9	224	
8	Pattamundai	17	175	16	165	
9	Rajnagar	7	306	7	306	
	Total	92	1592	92	1591	

Background of Revenue Administration:

Kendrapara was a part of Cuttack District. The back ground of Revenue Administration is similar to that of Cuttack District. The entire State was under British Rules from 1803 to 1947. After the creation of Odisha as a separate province in 1803, the British did not change the old practice of collection of land revenue and continued the system adopted by the Maratha rulers. They introduced the sun-set law in 1806. As a result, many Bengali Zamindars became the intermediary interest holders in the land. The position of old Zamindars became weak. In the district there were two big Estates i.e. Kanika and Aul. They were also collecting land revenue directly from the peasants. However, all the Zamindari have been abolished by OEA 1951 and they were vested with the Government. After independence, the Government of Odisha introduced the OLR Act 1960, and OEA Act 1951 to

give lands to the tillers. The ceiling laws were introduced and Zamindaries were abolished. Besides, the Government introduced OCH and PFL Act in 1972 to avoid fragmentation of land and to raise productivity of lands. Except Aul, Kanika, Rajnagar and Mohakalpara; much of the district has been consolidated and is also assured of irrigation. To provide land to the landless persons, provisions have been made under the OLR Act 1960 and OGLS Act 1962 and OPLE Act 1972. During the recent survey in the year 2015, only few landless families have been found in Kendrapara district.

Regarding Survey and Settlement, emphasis on Plane Table Survey and Settlement have been discontinued. Now emphasis is on Hi-Tech Survey.

Settlement and Consolidation Operation

Prior to Independence, the intermediary system of land administration (popularly known as Zamindari system) was prevalent in Kendrapara. The intermediaries were abolished by the Estate Abolition Act, and the rayats were directly placed under the Government. Subsequently land settlement was taken up by the Government under Survey and Settlement Act in the district. Afterwards, consolidation of land was implemented in some areas of this district under Orissa Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation Land Act.

In all the villages of Aul, Kanika and Rajnagar Tahasils, the present land records have been prepared under Orissa Survey and Settlement Act which are updated by the Tahasildars.

In other Tahasils, in as many as 491 villages, consolidation scheme was implemented from 1974 onwards. The present position of land records prepared and updated under Orissa Survey and Settlement Act 1958 and OCH and PFL Act 1972 is tabled below.

Name of the Tahasil	Total No. of Villages	No. of Villages in which ROR prepared under OSS Act	No. of Villages in which ROR prepared under OCH and PFL Act	Remarks
Aul	133	133	0	
Derabish	182			
Garadpur	139			
Kanika	166	166	0	
Kendrapara	166			
Mahakalpara	224	213	11	
Marsaghai	110	73	37	
Pattamundai	165	96	69	
Rajnagar	306	306	0	

The consolidation scheme by and large has been accepted by the people, as it has facilitated the agricultural operation by converting small parcels of land into a compact area of a particular holding.

Land Reform Position in the District

Due to Estate Abolition Act, 1951 the Kanika and Aul Estates were vested to Government of Odisha. With the introduction of OLR Act, 1960 attempts were made to distribute ceiling surplus lands among the landless agricultural labourers. A total area of Ac.316.389 dec of ceiling surplus land was identified and only 478 nos. of cases were instituted against the above land. Out of which Ac.94.439 dec of lands were distributed to 218 nos. of S.C. people, Ac.35.780 dec of lands were distributed to 42 nos. of ST people and Ac.104.225 dec of lands were distributed to 208 nos. of other category of people leaving a balance of 10 no. of cases consisting of Ac.81.945 dec of lands for distribution till today.

Modernisation of Land Records

In the way of modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as to make it citizen-centric, technological intervention has been envisaged under the centrally sponsored Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme. Major focus of the Programme is on citizen services. Various components of the programme are underway in the district which in brief have been outlined below.

Under this programme, all textual data of records of rights are being updated and computerized. Data conversion of all textual records has been completed in respect of all Tahasils of the District and has been hoisted in the Bhulekh website. Computerized RoRs are being issued to the citizens. Re-entry of RoR data is being done on continuous basis for further updation. Cadastral map-sheets of all the villages of the district have been digitized and mosaiced. All those maps have been integrated with the textual RoR data of bhulekh website for public view and official use. Steps have been taken to make the mutation process transaction based in which notices of all transactions registered in the registration offices are sent by the registering officers to the concerned tahasil offices for initiation of mutation proceedings. There have been sharp decline in the application based mutation cases during the last 2-3 years. Further all Tahasildars have been instructed suitably to dispose all un-contested mutation cases within a maximum period of three months. People have been greatly benefitted due to quicker updation of land records.

In line of computerizing the Tahasil offices of the district, Tahasil level computer cells have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district. Information technology is being use for maintaining village wise property records and for providing services to citizens in a better way.

All the Tahasil offices have been provided with broadband internet connectivity. In addition, virtual private network over Broad Band (VPNOBB) has been provided in the Tahasil offices for secure data transmission. The VPNoBB connectivity is being used to transmit the updated RoR data from the concerned tahasils to the NIC Head-quarters through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for reflection of the same in the bhulekh website. Steps have been also taken to provide connectivity through Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) to all Sub-Collectorates, Tahasils and Registration offices of the district. The District Head Quarters are already connected with OSWAN.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records which has a lot of shortcomings and inconvenience, Modern Record Rooms in Tahasil offices are being created under DILRMP. In these Modern Record Rooms, valuable revenue case records shall be stored electronically through document management system software after their scanning. Maintenance of land records in the dematerialized format shall go a long way in long-term storage of the valuable revenue case records as well as in providing better citizen centric services. As of now, Modern record rooms have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Under DILRMP, all the Registration Offices of the district have been computerized with adequate hardware, software. All the Registration offices are connected to the Central Server at the State level through a dedicated software on Virtual Private Network(VPN) mode. Bio-metric authentication system has already been put in place in all the Registration offices. Data Entry of Valuation details, legacy encumbrance Data and scanning of old documents in respect of all records from 1995 to date has been accomplished. Citizens are being provided immediate services such as Encumbrance Certificates (E.C.) and Certified Copies (C.C.) at the Registration offices.

Sources of revenue of the district

In Kendrapara district, normally the sources of revenue come from land revenue, Water rent, Registration fees, Stamp Duty, Excise, Sale Tax etc.

Land Revenue and Water Rate:

The demand of the district under Part-I i.e. Rent and Cess is Rs.40,65,629/-, Part-II i.e. Sairat and Misc. Revenue is Rs.3,93,09,118/- and Part-III i.e Compulsory Basic Water Rate and Fluctuating Water Rate is Rs.2,21,40,057/- for the year 2015-16. Total demand of the district under land revenue and Water rate comes to Rs.6,55,14,804/- for the year 2015-16. Out of the total demand of Rs.5,13,75,540/- has been collected up to the month of July-2015 which is 78.42% against the total district demand. The Target on Land Revenue and Water Rate for the year 2015-16 has not been received from the Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack for this district.

Registration Fees and Stamp Duty:

Rs.2493.00 lakh has been fixed as Target for collection of Stamp duty and Registration fees for the year 2015-16 for this district. Rs.1,96,93,833/- towards Stamp Duty and Rs.86,18,459/- towards Registration Fees has been collected till the end of July-2015. Total Rs.2,83,12,292/- has been collected under Registration fees and Stamp Duty till end of July-2015 which is 11.35% higher as against the Annual Target.

The position of collection of land revenue and other taxes in the district in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as follows:

Collection of Land Revenue Statistics for Kendrapara district

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items of Revenue		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2		3	4	5
I	Rent	i) Arrear	3.43	3.18	3.28
a)	Demand	ii) Current	1.06	1.10	1.20
b)	Collection	i) Arrear	0.74	0.79	0.80
		ii) Current	0.71	0.55	0.59
II	Cess	i) Arrear	41.61	45.10	39.53
a)	Demand	ii) Current	29.45	30.81	29.80
b)	Collection	i) Arrear	13.22	15.75	14.19
		ii) Current	18.03	20.11	18.82
III	Nistar Cases				
a)	Demand	i) Arrear	-	-	-
		ii) Current	-	-	-
b)	Collection	i) Arrear	-	-	-
		ii) Current	-	-	-

IV	Sairat					
a)	Demand	i)	Arrear	6.41	7.68	9.77
		ii)	Current	69.50	77.75	108.13
b)	Collection	i)	Arrear	0.00	0.41	0.33
		ii)	Current	69.50	76.35	92.20
V	Water rate					
a)	Demand	i)	Arrear	152.77	166.52	
		ii)	Current	88.19	89.74	
b)	Collection	i)	Arrear	20.09	35.61	
		ii)	Current	47.37	50.93	
VI	Other Misc. Revenue					
a)	Demand	i)	Arrear	119.91	131.63	132.14
		ii)	Current	460.23	676.50	876.42
b)	Collection	i)	Arrear	23.75	21.98	19.16
		ii)	Current	460.18	676.50	876.42

Collection of different types of Tax in Kendrapara district

SL. NO.	ITEMS	UNIT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	O.S.T/VAT				
a)	No. of Dealers Registered	(In Nos.)	2112	2392	2533
b)	Amount of Tax Collected	(Rs. In Lakhs)	650.19	966.54	1194.26
II.	C.S.T.				
a)	No. of Dealers Registered	(In nos.)	360	600	165
b)	Amount of Tax Collected	(Rs. In Lakhs)	20.79	40.10	59.21
	Total Sales Tax Collected	(Rs. In Lakhs)	670.98	1006.64	1253.47
III.	Entertainment Tax				
a)	No. of Assessee	(In Nos.)	3	3	2
b)	Amount of Tax Collected	(Rs. In Lakhs)	0.09	0.02	0.05

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, 2011 Kendrapara

Revenue Collected from different sources from the last 5 Years are given below:

Land Revenue

Year	Parts of Revenue	Arrear	Demand Current	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	Part-I	4334343	3131640	7465983
	Part-II	14191187	97881492	112072679
	Part-III	16597857	8728082	25325939
	Total	35123387	109741214	144864601
2011-12	Part-I	4430206	3166688	7596894
	Part-II	14539626	107191014	121730640
	Part-III	17157718	872223	18029941
	Total	36127550	119079925	155207475
2012-13	Part-I	4726190	3298869	8025059
	Part-II	17545469	140301216	157846685
	Part-III	18081674	8710981	26792655
	Total	40353335	152311066	192664401
2013-14	Part-I	2375080	2951375	5326455
	Part-II	14571245	124054162	138625407
	Part-III	15567258	8702650	24269908
	Total	32513583	135708187	168221770
2014-15	Part-I	1526650	3380539	4907189
	Part-II	14882385	37398469	52280854
	Part-III	14808082	8703525	23511607
	Total	31217117	49482523	80699640

Year	Parts of Revenue	Arrear	Collection Current	Total
1	2	6	7	8
2010-11	Part-I	1286892	1790184	3077076
	Part-II	1476819	96069958	97546777
	Part-III	2993307	5093443	8086750
	Total	5757018	102953585	108710603
2011-12	Part-I	1311907	1766082	3077989
	Part-II	1197004	10332143	11529147
	Part-III	2962472	5019322	7981794
	Total	5471383	110106747	115578130
2012-13	Part-I	3220509	2542110	5762619
	Part-II	4679475	138617611	143297086
	Part-III	5783794	5510608	11294402
	Total	13683778	146670329	160354107
2013-14	Part-I	1533914	2265891	3799805
	Part-II	1460730	122282292	123743022
	Part-III	3993782	5468044	9461826
	Total	6988426	130016227	137004653
2014-15	Part-I	1487192	3065466	4552658
	Part-II	2533865	262236460	264770325
	Part-III	4118196	5956889	10075085
	Total	8139253	271258805	279398058

Year	Parts of Revenue	Balance		
		Arrear	Current	Total
1	2	9	10	11
2010-11	Part-I	3047451	1341456	4388907
	Part-II	12714368	1811534	14525902
	Part-III	13604550	3634639	17239189
	Total	29366369	6787829	36154198
2011-12	Part-I	3118299	1400606	4518905
	Part-II	13342622	3869671	17212293
	Part-III	14195246	3702901	17898147
	Total	30656167	8733178	39389345
2012-13	Part-I	1505683	756759	2262442
	Part-II	12865994	1683605	14549599
	Part-III	12297880	3200373	15498253
	Total	26669557	5640737	32310294
2013-14	Part-I	441166	685484	1126650
	Part-II	13110515	1771870	14882385
	Part-III	11573476	3234606	14808082
	Total	25525157	5691960	31217117
2014-15	Part-I	39458	315073	354531
	Part-II	12348520	0	12348520
	Part-III	10649886	2746646	13396532
	Total	23077864	3061719	26139583

VAT

Acts	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (up to Dec, 16)
OST/VAT	1194.26	1215.52	1308.39	1411.83	1648.72	1452.21
CST	59.21	40.55	69.32	42.84	40.44	38.10
Enty Tax	83.52	72.59	83.61	93.29	110.08	89.51
Odisha	0.05	0.22	0.27	0.29	0.15	0.05
Entertainment Tax						
Professional Tax	194.84	185.31	204.61	222.20	241.82	193.43
Total	1531.88	1514.19	1666.20	1770.45	2041.21	1773.30

Moter Vehivcle

Year	Collection Amount in Lakhs
2009-10	1.62
2010-11	6.64
2011-12	6.50
2012-13	5.25
2013-14	5.63
2014-15	6.03
2015-16	5.15 till Dec-2015

State Excise

Year	Total Collection of Excise
2010-11	Rs.4,12,83,467/-
2011-12	Rs.4,90,59,804/-
2012-13	Rs.5,21,71,977/-
2013-14	Rs.7,33,22,139/-
2014-15	Rs.6,78,03,089/-
2015-16	Rs.5,76,99,516/- (Up to Dec 2015)

Mining Royalty

Name of Minor Mineral	Year	Amount Collected (in Rs.)
Sand	2010-11	5845850
	2011-12	25726470
	2012-13	17616009
	2013-14	50357940
	2014-15	14855282

Forest Products

Sl. No.	Year	Amount
01.	2010-11	Rs. 13,85,699
02.	2011-12	Rs. 19,03,490
03.	2012-13	Rs. 27,33,725
04.	2013-14	Rs. 36,31,501
05.	2014-15	Rs. 25,26,975
Total		Rs. 1,21,81,390

Stamps and Registration Duty

Sl. No.	Year	Stamp Duty	Registraion Fees
1	2010-11	Rs. 3,16,42,040	Rs.1,40,00,798
2	2011-12	Rs. 3,32,08,892	Rs. 1,43,05,131
3	2012-13	Rs. 4,22,94,623	Rs. 1,85,89,104
4	2013-14	Rs. 5,59,77,653	Rs. 2,35,82,273
5	2014-15	Rs. 4,48,52,793	Rs. 1,95,21,432

e-Governance in Kendrapara

e-Governance is the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for delivering government services and services between Government-to-Citizens (G2C), Government-to-Business (G2B), Government-to-Government (G2G) as well as back office processes and interactions within the entire government framework.

Through the e-Governance, the government services will be made available to the citizens in a convenient, efficient and transparent manner. The three main target groups that can be distinguished in governance concepts are Government, citizens and businesses/interest groups. In e-Governance there are no distinct boundaries. Generally four basic models are available-Government to Customer (Citizen), Government to Employees, Government to Government and Government to Business.

e-governance is the use of the technologies that both help governing and have to be governed. e-government is one-way communication protocol whereas e-governance is a two-way communication protocol. The essence of e-governance is to reach the beneficiary and ensure that the services intended to reach the desired individual has been met.

e-governance is by the governed, for the governed and of the governed. Best form of e-governance cuts down on unwanted interference of too many layers while delivering governmental services. It depends on good infrastructural setup with the support of local processes and parameters for governments to reach their citizens or end beneficiaries.

e-Governance presents challenges and opportunities to transform both the mechanics of government, and the nature of governance itself. The big challenges are not technological but cultural.

The term 'Governance' is wider than 'Government'. Governance may be an activity of governing/controlling a country by its Government. Accordingly, e-governance may also involve governing of a country with the help of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

But when we talk of e-Governance in the popular parlance we only refer to the governing of a Country/State using Information and Communication Technology (ICT). E-governance therefore means the application of ICT to transform the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of exchange of information and transaction: between Governments, between Government agencies, between Government and Citizens and between Government and businesses.

An e-Governance portal for Odisha "orissaonline.gov.in" is being developed by M/S Tata Consultancy Services.

District e-Governance Society (DeGS) has been constituted in the District to pursue the activities and promotion of the Information Technology in the District.

Bhulekh (Land Records Computerization)

Directorate of Land Records and Surveys has taken up computerization of land-records to optimize maintenance of Records and to provide accurate copies of Records of Rights (ROR) to the landowners all across the State.

Treasury Automation Project

This project which aims at automation of various processes at District / Special Treasuries, including payment of Bills, payment of Pension Bills, receipt of Challans and other accounting activities is nearing completion.

Integrated Transport Information Management System (ITIMS)

Project for computerization of issue of Driving License (via Saarthi), issue of Registration and Permits for motor-vehicles (via Vaahan) and collection of Motor Vehicle Taxes (via Check Gate Computerization) has been implemented at major RTA offices and checkgates and is being replicated at other offices.

OSWAN

The objective of OSWAN (Odisha State Wide Area Network) is to create a state wide area network that will improve government efficiency through connectivity. The OSWAN would serve as the backbone network for data, video and voice communications throughout the State. More than 400 No.s Video Conferences were held with different officials at the DHQ, OSWAN Video Conference Hall.

Including DHQ, all BHQ, all Tahasil Office, all Registrar Office, Treasury Offices, CDMO Office, 18 No.s CHCs are connected with OSWAN Network in this District. Through this OSWAN Network, these offices are able to access the Internet facility in a convenient manner.

e-dharani

Automation of all Registration Offices across the State

e-Municipality

Automation of processes at Urban Local Bodies

e-District

To make accessible all Government Services to the common people in an easy and convenient manner. Through e-District some Misc. Certificate like Income Certificate, Residence Certificate, Caste Certificate, SEBC Certificate, Legal Heir Certificate and Solvency Certificate etc are generated online and issued to the citizens. Till now 61534 of Online Certificates are generated through e-District.

District - Tahasil wise Performance Report from 25-11-2013 to 15-10-2015

Sl.No	Name of Tahasil	No. of Applications received CSC	No. of Applications received PFC	Total No. of Applications received	Total No. of Applications pending	Total No. of Applications on-hold	Total no. of Applications Rejected	Total no. of Applications Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SubDivision : Kendrapara								
1	Kendrapara	15751	718	16469	208	165	28	16068
2	Derabish	10701	586	11287	87	118	375	10704
3	Marsaghai	10077	692	10769	21	79	8	10659
4	Aul	1781	4131	5912	35	123	29	5724
5	Pattamundai	5801	4840	10641	57	106	145	10362
6	Mahakalapara	107	25	132	47	10	1	74
7	Garadpur	176	967	1143	18	19	1	1105
8	Rajkanika	746	913	1659	31	189	0	1436
9	Rajnagar	5530	34	5564	12	149	0	5402
	Total	50670	12906	63576	516	958	587	61534
	Grand Total	50670	12906	63576	516	958	587	61534

Common Service Centre (CSC)

The Common Service Centre (CSC) or Jana Seva Kendra is the frontend delivery point for issuance of Misc. Certificates like Income Certificate, Residence Certificate, Cast Certificate, SEBC Certificate, Legal Heir Certificate and Solvency Certificate etc. Till now 259 CSCs have been established in this District by the SDA, OCAC, Bhubaneswar. 50670 No.s of different Misc. Certificates have been generated online through different CSCs.of this District.

No. of Active CSCs of Kendrapara District

Sl.No.	Name of The Tahasil	Total no. of CSCs	Total no. of active CSCs
1	Aul	35	17
2	Derabish	28	24
3	Garadpur	18	3
4	Kendrapara	35	22
5	Mahakalapara	31	18
6	Marsaghai	26	17
7	Pattamundai	34	27
8	Rajkanika	33	22
9	Rajnagar	22	17
	Total	262	167

DISASTER AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Natural Calamities

Natural Calamities of one description or the other affect nations all over the world. Due to geographical position of our country, India often faces natural calamities like flood, cyclone, Tsunami, Sunstroke and drought. Apart from natural disasters, man made disasters like fire, bomb blast, communal riot, building collapse, road accident, boat capsized etc. become common in India.

It is now recognized fact that, natural disasters are the acts of God but losses due to these are acts of man. Lots of human suffering and misery from a large number of natural disasters can be mitigated by taking timely actions, setting up mechanisms and undertaking capital works of long and medium term in nature. The social and economic losses of disasters are very high and often immeasurable. Usually the most sufferers are the poor and the marginalized like the small and landless farmers and the agriculture labourers.

Flood

Kendrapada district is situated in the delta of various rivers like the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Baitarani etc. So, the floods are the permanent feature of this district.

The rivers flowing through the district are as follows:

Name of the Block	Name of the Rivers Flowing
Kendrapara	Luna, Karandia, Gobari, Brahamani, Birupa
Derabish	Luna, Karandia, Gobari, Brahamani, Birupa
Pattamundai	Brahmani, Kani, Gobari.
Aul	Brahmani, Kani, Kharasrota
Rajkanika	Baitarani, Kharasrota

Rajnagar	Brahmani, Hansua, Patasala
Marsaghai	Luna, Karandia, Chitrotpala
Mohakalpada	Mahanadi, Paika, Luna, Chitrotpala, Gobari
Garadpur	Luna, Karandia, Paika, Chitrotpala

As Kendrapara District is situated in the delta region of the rivers, floods have become a permanent feature of Kendrapara's economy. Historically, the following are the major floods which have affected the district.

Flood of 1855

In July 1855 there was a devastating flood in Mahanadi System. It affected Cuttack District (un divided), there were 1365 breaches in Mahanadi Embankment there was loss of life and property and land measuring about 135 Sqkm. were affected.

Flood of 1866

In the year 1866, in the last part of July, there was flood which caused extensive suffering for the human beings and animals in Kendrapara.

Flood of 1892

Due to heavy rain fall, a great flood came in Mahanadi which affected Kendrapara District. The Kendrapara canal was breached in the 19th and 20th miles.

Flood of 1896

In the flood of 1896 the Brahmani and Baitarani as well as the Mahanadi rose to great heights almost simultaneously, but the main feature of the flood was its long duration. For fifteen days, i.e., from the 24th July to the 7th August, the Mahanadi was continuously above the level of 88.00 ft. at Naraj except for a few hours on the 2nd August; on the 25th July it attained its greatest height at 92.10 ft. or the same height as was reached by the floods of 1872 and 1892. The embankments were breached in numerous places, and the Kendrapara Extension canal, standing out like the bank of an inland sea, suffered much from the erosion of the waves breaking on it, and was again wrecked. In almost all the parts unprotected by embankments the heavy floods destroyed the bhadoi and winter rice crops, and extensive tracts lay under deep water for many days. Some lost their lives and property and there was considerable distress as all the district lay open to the ravages of the flood.

Flood of 1907

There was great flood in the river Baitarani, Brahmani and Kharosuan which damagingly affected Aul, Pattamundai, and Kanika in the month of

August, 1907. The villages like Dhumat, Indupur, Charigoan, Alapua, Taradipal, dandisahi and Talimi etc were severely affected which led to starvation of innumerable people for days together.

Flood of 1920

In August 1920, there was another disastrous flood, which affected all rivers and rose to new record heights in the Brahmani and Kharsuan, breaching the embankments in many places. The Aul ring bundh gave way, and an area of nearly 80 square miles (207 sqkm.) within it was laid waste. This bundh, erected in the latter part of the 18th century and preventing the deposit of silt upon the area within it, had created a basin in the lower reason by several feet in places than the surrounding country, and this remained water-logged long after the floods had subsided.

Flood of 1926

In 1926 in the month of August, there was a big flood in the river Birupa which affected a lot of villages of Kendrapara. The "Utkal Dipika" published the stories of untold sufferings of the people of Kendrapara.

On August 29 to September 4, there was a great flood which came in the river Brahmani, Mahanadi, Baitarani and their branches due to heavy rain in the catchment area of the river Mahanadi, this resulted in the loss of life and property.

Flood of 1933

There was also a flood in the Mahanadi in 1933 in which, 3919 houses collapsed, 7565 houses were damaged and 81 human lives were lost.

Flood of 1937

There was a flood in Mahanadi in the year 1937 in which there were 75 breaches in the Mahanadi embankments, In which 758 villages were affected, 3378 houses were damaged, 6 human lives and innumerable cattle lives were lost.

Flood of 1955

The flood 1955 was quite devastating so far as Kendrapara District is concerned. The flood water overflow the banks of the rivers of Mahanadi, Baitarani and Brahmani.

Due to heavy rain in the catchment area in Brahmani and Mahanadi, the flood came to Aug and Sept' 1955. On Sept' 6 there was breach in the capital embankment of river Birupa at Indupur which affected the Dhoya area of Kendrapara District, again the flood on Oct' 2 also affected the entire district and miseries of the people increased manifold.

Flood of 1971

Flood in 1971 affected Aul, Rajkanika, Pattamundai and Rajnagar of Kendrapara Sub-Division of Undivided Cuttack district. Similarly another flood devastated the district on 12th Aug' 1971, there was a major breach at Aul Ring Bandh at Aitipur. The 3rd round of flood came in October 1971.

Similarly, flood of 1977, flood of 1979, flood of 1982, flood of 1991, 1992 flood of 1994 greatly affected Kendrapada district.

Kendrapara has faced severe floods in 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011 and recently in 2013. In 2011, a great flood affected Kendrapara. Due to heavy rain in the catchment area of Mahanadi. There was great flood in Kendrapara and army was deployed in Marshaghai and Kendrapara for rescue operation. The flood in Mahanadi, the Chitrotpala, the Luna, the Karandia led to breaches at Raghavpur, Anko etc. Patkura was cut off from the outside world. There was also breach in the river Luna. 5 lakhs of people were affected and 7 people were reported missing.

According to the India disaster report 2011, Kendrapara district was badly hit by flood in 2011. All the nine development blocks in the district were affected. 473 villages of 116 Gram Panchayats and two Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) were affected. Total number of population affected were 507145 (Third highest after 625897 is Puri district) and 526923 in Cuttack district) with 13 human casualties (Highest in the state). 27000 houses were damaged (Second highest after Puri district) including kuchha and pucca houses.

Human casualties during flood- 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 were 1, 2, 6, 3, 2, 4, 10 respectively.

Besides. Tsunami, drought, crop loss, cyclone, sun-stroke, lightning etc are the natural calamities faced by the district which has impact on the economy of the district.

Cyclone

A great cyclone occurred in the coastal part of Odisha during 17th Anka of Odisha which had impact on the economy of Odisha as well as Kendrapada.

In 1445 during the reign of Kapilendra Dev, there was a grave and damaging cyclone which led to the loss of life, properties and heavy crop loss. In Aul and Keradagarh area in the Kendrapara District, there was severe damage which also created conditions for famine.

Balasore Cyclone of 1823 A.D. also hit Kendrapara. The cyclone of 1831 affected Kanika at Kaladip and Jamboo in which around 880 people died in Kendrapara.

In 1832 on October 4 there was a heavy cyclone at Kanika which nearly killed 200 fishermen and 8 people could not be traced.

The Cyclone of 1835 caused damaged at Jamboo and Chakra, Gogua of Mahakalpara region.

The cyclone of 1842 on October' 08 affected Jamboo, Batighar and Tantiapal of Kendrapara District. Kanika was affected. From Oct' 14 to Oct' 16 there was a devastating cyclone in Kerada of Rajnagar area and Kanika.

In 1865 the (nahank drubhikhya) 9th Anka affected the district to a great extent. It is reported that around 25% of the population perished due to this great famine.

According to the report of O' Malley, a lot of life and property of the district was lost due to flood and diarrhoea of 1666.

In 1885, on the 22nd September, a damaging cyclone known as "Sunia Batas" affected Jamboo and its nearby villages. This is known as false point cyclone which was unusually severe. The high tide of 22 feet in the sea washed away 11 villages and affected more than 150 villages causing death of 5000 people. Around 5000 houses and many people were rendered shelterless; it also dashed big ships at false point to the shore. The village Jamboo was completely destroyed.

There was a cyclone in 1887 as Kanika which had a limited impact; there was another storm in 1890 which also affected Kendrapara. Cuttack District Gazetteer 1996 report has been more or less subject to the inrush of sea-water every year. Matters, however, reached a climax in June 1890, when another wave passed over this portion of the estate, completely destroying the crops in a tract extending from the Keabag to Gogua. The standing crops were swept away, all the tanks and wells were filled with brackish water, and the supply of foodgrain was all but exhausted. Four months after this tidal wave, it was reported by the manager of the estate that nearly nine-tenths of the people in the affected tracts had no grain in their houses, and had no means of purchasing it.

In 1892, on 22nd November, another cyclone affected Jamboo, Paradeep, Keradagarh in which 200 people are affected there. The false point port suffered heavily. The Post master Douglas died in the office. 90 Port Officers (workers) died and ship named Ghazipur sank. The European ship came 14 feet under the scale of strong wind and stayed for a longer period at Batighar. The death toll in Jamboo was high. The damage reported

in this cyclone house destruction was of 102000. Loss of lives and cattle number was 16300 and human life around 15000. 298 villages were washed away. Infact, it changed the Geographical map of Coastal Kendrapara.

There was a storm in 26th Oct' 1893 which affected Rajnagar and another storm affected Kendrapara in 1908 which damaged the crops. Similarly in 1936, a great cyclone affected Aul and Kanika.

In 1967 the great cyclone affected Kendrapara in which 182 people died under the condition of Tsunami affected Rajnagar, and Cuttack-Chandabali Road became inaccessible. The old trees which stood on both sides of the road fell down obstructing movement of any kind of vehicle. After cyclone, the situation became so perilous that the people lost hope of survival. Sources of water got contaminated, foodgrain stocks were damaged due to rain and water logging damaged the crops and vegetables which resulted in the hike in prices of daily necessities.

The cyclone of 1971 in 29 October created a havoc in the district. Satabhaya G.P. was worst affected. Due to this cyclone, three villages i.e. Kanpur, Govindapur and Mohanipur were washed away into the sea. Nearly 1108 people were reported to be dead. Much havoc was caused to Kendrapara district.

The cyclone of 1982 occurred in the month of summer i.e. on 3rd June, since it was summer; there was no crop in the fields. Nearly 2375 Sqkm. Area of Kendrapara fell victim to this storm. About 9 Lakh of people were rendered homeless and 6 human lives were lost.

Super Cyclone-1999

This district was badly hit by the super cyclone which occurred on 29.10.1999. All the 9 blocks were severely affected with 375 human casualties and the value of loss of property was estimated to be Rs. 6,18,43,23,000.00. Around 1,45,000 houses were completely damaged. Besides, there was unreported loss of life, domestic animals and loss of property. As per the Revenue Department report 9 Blocks and 2 Municipalities of Kendrapara District were affected by Super Cyclone in which 205 G.Ps. and 1564 Villages consisting of Lakhs of population were affected.

Phailin 2013

In cyclonic storm Phailin followed by heavy rain in October' 2013, one human life was lost with the crop loss in an area of 192.59.43 Ha of agricultural land. The amount of agriculture input subsidy payable to 51798 affected farmers was Rs. 1,37,17,11,900.00. The value of total loss of property due to the said disaster is Rs. 1,03,71,71,190.00. Although there

was no loss of property in cyclonic storm HUD-HUD' 2014, two human lives were lost during their shifting to safer places by the District Administration in anticipation of the cyclonic storm.

Heat Waves

In May of 1998, the heat waves caused sun-stroke which blew over coastal Odisha including Kendrapara. During this period, the temperature of Kendrapara was between 45-48 degree Celsius. 15 people died of sun-stroke in Kendrapara district in 1998.

Tornado

In the recent past, the district has faced crop losses due to unseasonal rain, loss due to whirlwind accompanied by hailstorm in which some of the areas of the district were affected. In 2009 March, one of the block Rajkanika faced a Toranado in which 12 villages under 5 GP's and more than 10000 people were affected which caused a loss of 16 lives and the total damage of rupees Rs.4,32,67,010/- .During the last 20 years (1995 – 2015) the district has experienced flood 13 times,10 times other natural disasters like heatwave, drought ,heavy rain, Whirlwind etc..

Flood and Cyclone became a perennial phenomenon in this district. The main cause of concern is the geographical location of the district and the rivers system netting in the region. The High flood of 2008 and 2011 have broken the backbone of the rural poor of the district. The well organised and intime response by the district administration with the support from state Government put a successful milestone to face the aftermath of the disaster. In every alternate year, one can expect a flood in the district. Almost 80% of the area of the district is prone to flood and two blocks namely Mahakalapada and Rajnagar also are prone to Tsunami. Erratic behaviour of monsoon over consecutive years has had serious and adverse impact on the socio-economic condition of the people.

While the district is reeling under the grip of cyclone/flood since long time, it has been recently experiencing disasters like whirl wind/hailstorm, fire accident and lightening etc. Increasing population, inadequate infrastructure and lower adaptive capacity of the community has increased the exposure to these natural hazards. Due to climate change, the occurrence of natural calamities will be more frequent, the community will become more vulnerable and the impact of disaster will be more devastating on them. The disastrous effects of natural calamities cannot be eliminated completely but the miseries can be minimised to a reasonable extent by adoption of appropriate management practices at different levels.

Hence, there is an urgent need to adopt a Community Based Disaster Risk reduction strategy, where maximum emphasis should be given on early warning, preparedness, and mitigation i.e. risk management to develop a well informed, better organised and more prepared community, resilient to all types of disasters. This approach must include the capacity building of all stakeholders, education and awareness generation among the community through IEC campaign on Dos and Don'ts during disasters, development of multi hazard plans, strengthening the existing support system and institution building to ensure sustainability.

Identification of the socio economic profile, natural resource base, opportunities, hazards and their potential impacts on the district and development of various preparedness, response and mitigation strategies to reduce the impact of disasters is the underlying principle for the preparation of District Disaster Management plan. The basic objective of the plan is to mitigate impact of natural and man-made disasters through preparedness at District, Block, Gram Panchayat and Village level. To provide effective support and resources to all the concerned individuals, groups and departments in disaster, to assist the line departments, block administration, communities in developing compatible skills for disaster preparedness and management and to disseminate factual information in a timely, accurate and tactful manner while maintaining necessary confidentiality.

Rescue / Relief / Restoration Operation

The calamities due to famine, flood and cyclones are considerably mitigated if timely action is taken by the Government and / or other national and international voluntary agencies. It is not possible to give an account of such rescue / relief / restoration measures that had been done in case of each calamity described in this chapter. However, a broad picture regarding general pattern / policy adopted in cases of such natural calamities is given below which equally applies to such measures taken up in this district.

Prior to Independence, the relief administration in the State was being carried on under the Bihar and Orissa Famine Code, 1913 as revised in 1930. The provisions of this Code became outdated in the post-Independence era owing to the shift of administrative emphasis from law and order to social welfare and economic development. In the past, the primary objective of relief operation was to save life and was limited to emergency feeding and / or providing test relief works. It was primarily a rescue operation. At present, the Primary object is not only to ensure that no one should die of starvation and but also to prevent destitution and physical deterioration in living standards of the people. Assistance has to be provided to enable them to resume their normal pursuits of life on return from bad times. In short, approach to relief in the present context is both preventive and curative.

In case of any emergency, the strategy is three – fold.

1. Preparedness and dissemination of advance information.
2. Immediate Rescue in case of disaster and followed by immediate relief.
3. Relief is followed by restoration and reconstruction for bringing normalcy in public life.

In pursuance to this policy at the state level, there is SCOC under Special Relief Commissioner including OSDMA and it functions under the Collector, Kendrapara which coordinates all these relief measures and activities. The DOEC prepares Disaster Management Plan to coordinate various action in anticipation of disaster.

In anticipation of any disaster, the district administration has taken various precautionary measures. Functioning of the Control Room, Closure of past breaches in rivers and canal embankments and guarding of weak points, rain recording and submission of rainfall report, communication of Gauge reading, functioning of flood/cyclone zones, deployment of power/country boats, installation of temporary VHF stations, arrangement for keeping telephone and telegraph lines in order, storage of food stuff, arrangement for keeping drainage clear, agricultural/health/veterinary measures, selection of flood/cyclone shelters, etc. have been properly planned. The government officials of different departments have been apprised of their duties for pre, during and post disaster periods. The B.D.Os, Tahasildars, Executive Officers of Municipalities, Executive Engineers of Irrigation Department, CDMO, SP, CDVO and CSO have been requested to take all precautionary and preparatory measures and to remain alert to face the challenge of any disaster in the year 2015. The other government officials have also been apprised of their roles and responsibilities to be played during pre-disaster arrangement and during/post-disaster management. All concerned have been reminded of the havoc of the super cyclone, 1999, cyclonic storm PHAILIN-2013, cyclonic storm HUD-HUD-2014 and the flood, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006,2007, 2008 , 2011, 2013 and 2014 . Every possible kind of co-operation from all the line departments have been sought for by the district administration in combating the severe natural calamities that may occur anytime.

District Control Room

The District Control Room / Emergency Operation Center under the control of District Collector operate round the clock as a nerve center to;

- a. Monitor
- b. Co-ordinate
- c. Implement the actions/activities for Disaster Management.

During disaster time, the District Control Room operates under the central authority of the District Collector, exercising emergency power to issue directives to all departments to provide emergency response service. He co-ordinates with the State Response Machinery like: State Relief Commissioner, Odisha, Bhubaneswar and Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority for appropriate support and smooth flow of information. The Control Room is manned round the clock. The District Control Room is placed in the Emergency Section of the District Collectorate.

Scope of Work of the District Control Room

Time Activities
 Frame

Normal Time

Ensure that all warning and communication systems, instructions are in working condition

Receive information on a routine and regular basis from the departments on the vulnerability of the various Grampanchayats and Villages to disaster

Receive reports on preparedness from the relevant district level departments and other departments, as per as the formats. Based on these reports, the DCR will forward the Preparedness Measuring detail on behalf of the Collector to the Revenue Control Room, Special Relief Commissioner and OSDMA

Upgrade and update DCP according to the changing scenario in the district and update data bank and maintain an inventory of resources.

Update all information in the GIS.

Inform Revenue Control Room, Special Relief Commissioner and OSDMA of any change including updating of data bank and annexure

Monitor preparedness measures including simulation exercises undertaken by various departments.

Ensure proper dissemination of DCP at the district level, local level and disaster prone areas.

Identify appropriate NGOs/Private Sector Organizations, which can be assigned the task of community level preparedness.

Organize post-disaster evaluation and update DCP accordingly

Prepare reports and documents on district level of disaster events and submit the same to Revenue Control Room, Special Relief Commissioner and OSDMA.

Weather tracking and early warning dissemination.

To collect and transmit information regarding matters relating to natural calamity.

Mapping of vulnerable areas.

Database on civil society organizations and their activities.

Database on volunteers.

Facilitate regular meetings of civil society organizations and issue updates.

Flow of information to central control room in Relief Commissioner's office and OSDMA.

District level training of officials and NGOs during emergency and their response.

Men and material management in emergencies with proper inventorization.

Functioning of Control Room

Control Room functions at District Office with telephone No. 06727-232803/1077 from 7.00 A.M to 10.00 P.M. with effect from March of each year and continuous till 30th November. Control Rooms also function in the Offices of the Block Development Officers and in other District Level Officers. Control Rooms function round the clock in case of necessity.

Constitution of Flood Circles and Zones to Deal With Flood

A total of 09 Flood circles are constituted, in respect of each of the 09 blocks of the District under the charge of concerned Block Development Officers.

Each flood circle has further been divided into Sub-Zones comprising one or more number of Gram Panchayats as per suitability. Additional Block Development Officers/Extension Officers/Junior Engineers of the Blocks are kept in charge of different sub-zones as the Zone Officer. The Zone Officers are assisted by the V.L.W./R.I./Medical/Veterinary staffs.

The Sub- Collector reviews the functioning of the zone/ sub-zones in every week.

BDOS– Zone Officers of respective Blocks

Tahasildars– Additional Zone Officers of respective Tahasils

GPExtension/Executive Officers –SubZone Officers of respective GPs

The Circle/Zone officers are responsible for successfully carrying out the pre-calamity arrangements and post-calamity relief measures as indicated below.

- a) Transmission of message on the calamities to the proper quarters i.e. Sub- Collector and Collector.
- b) Rescue operation, evacuation and shelter to people evacuated at safer places, arrangement of boats.
- c) Distribution of Emergency Relief and G.R
- d) Recovery, identification and cremation of dead bodies after inquest and disposal of carcass.
- e) Supply of drinking water.
- f) Clearance of debris and road communication.
- g) Public relation and attending to VIPs and supply of information.
- h) Collection of statistics on damage to public properties, crops, casualties, etc.

Deployment of Power Boats

The Power Boats received from SRC are deployed at different strategic places. Temporary posts for boat drivers and Khalasis are approved by the Collector, Kendrapara as per the instructions of the Special Relief Commissioner, Odisha for the period from June to November each year.

Deployment of Country Boats

BDOs make arrangements for deployment of country boats as per the requirement. The BDOs issue suitable instructions/ requisitions to all the ferry ghat lessees to keep their country boats in readiness to be used at the time of emergency for relief and rescue operations.

If more boats are required, district administration intimates the requirement to the SRC, Odisha and Collector Ganjam and Collector of Bhadrak Districts in advance for timely deployment.

348 country Boats/Power Boats are available at different places to be deployed at different vulnerable and strategic places for eventual relief and rescue operation. Private country boats available locally at different places are identified by Block Development Officers to be utilized on hire basis in case of emergency. Sub- collectors and Tahasildars make arrangements for deployment of country boats as per the requirement.

Weak / Vulnerable Points

The Executive Engineer, Mahanadi (North) Division/ Saline Embankment Aul Divn./ Kendrapara Irrigation Division prepare contingency plans to combat the possible flood along with detailed provision for keeping sufficient flood fighting materials like sand bags, bamboos and bamboo mats etc, at the weak points.

Rain Recording and Submission of Rainfall Reports

Rain recording stations are available in all the blocks of this district. The Head Clerks of the Blocks are acting as Rain Recording Officers under the supervision of the respective Block Development Officers.

The rainfall reports from each rain recording station are transmitted to the District Control Room daily through Telephone/ E-mail on receipt of rain recording report from blocks, the DEOC updates the Rainfall Monitoring Portal online under intimation to the State Emergency Operation Centre.

Gauge Reading

There are following 15 gauge posts in different rivers flowing in the District. When the gauge reading is near the danger level or above the danger level they collect the gauge reading every hour and transmit the same to the State Control Room.

Name of the River	Location of Gauge Post.	Danger Level	Name of the Officer allocated for Gauge reading.
Luna	Marshaghai	22.00Ft.	B.D.O.Marshaghai
	Teragaon ghat(Mhakalapada)	10.82Fts	BDO Mahakalapada
Brahmani	Indupur	27.00Ft.	B.D.O.Kendrapara.
	Alava	16.00Ft.	B.D.O.Pattamundai

	Govindpur (Rajnagar)	13.12 Fts	BDO Rajnagar
	Patrapur Bridge (Aul)	16.00 Fts	BDO Aul
Kharasrota	Aul Palace (Aul)	14.50Ft.	Tahasildar, Aul
	Kalikapur gaon Sluice	12.00Ft.	Tahasildar, Kanika
	Ganjaghat(Kanika)	10.61Ft.	Tahasildar, Kanika
	Madhusudanpur(Aul)	27.77 Fts	BDO Aul
Baitarani	Chandabali Ghat	15.00Ft.	B.D.O, Rajkanika
Hansua	Rajnagar	7.00Ft.	Tahasildar, Rajnagar
Chitrotpala	Patkura	21.50Ft.	B.D.O, Garadpur
	Pundalo	24.21Ft.	B.D.O, Garadpur
	Naranpur	6.28Ft.	B.D.O, Marshaghai

Dissemination of Weather Reports, Flood Bulletin etc

Immediately on receipt of weather warnings and bulletin about high flood from IMD, Bhubaneshwar or from the Revenue Department/ Special Relief Commissioner, the same is communicated to the superintendent of Police. The Executive Engineers of the Water Resources Department, DC, the Sub-Collectors, Executive Officers of U.L.Bs., Tahasildars and Block Development Officer who without loss of time disseminate the messages among the people through their respective agencies and caution them so that they remain in readiness to shift to flood shelters or to other safer places in the event of disaster. The people are advised to refer to the special weather/flood bulletin of T.V./Radio during such periods.

Storage of Foodstuff in Interior Areas

To ensure that food grains/foodstuff are available in the interior areas which are likely to become inaccessible during flood, Civil Supplies Officer, Kendrapara keeps sufficient quantity of rice and Kerosene.Oil at the different points of this District. Other dry foods like chuda, mudhi, gur, bread, and other necessities like candle, match box etc, are arranged immediately for distribution among the marooned people in the event of high floods or cyclones.

Flood/ Cyclone Shelters

INFORMATION REGARDING CYCLONE SHELTERS CONSTRUCTED BY DIFFERENT AGENCY IN RESPECT OF KENDRAPRA DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of Agency	Name of the Blocks/ULBs.					
		Kendra para	Dera bish	Mahakal pada	Marsha ghai	Gara dpur	Patta mundai
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	OSDMA	0	0	30	3	2	5
2	Red Cross Cyclone Shelters	0	0	0	3	0	0
3	Shelters under Red Cross(School)	0	0	9	0	0	0
4	P.M.N.R.F. By RSP.	29	9	23	15	9	11
5	Karnatak Government By RITES	7	15	11	10	13	12
6	C.M.R.F. through OBCC	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	R.D.Deptt.	2	0	0	0	0	0
8	Lutheran World Service (LWS)	0	0	2	1	2	0
9	CASA	0	0	9	0	3	0
10	Lucknow Oriya Samaj	1	0	0	0	1	0
11	Shelters under PMRF (High School)	0	0	21	48	0	0
12	Cyclone Shelter under OBB	44	44	43	43	44	43
	Total	84	69	149	124	75	72

Sl. No	Name of Agency	Name of the Blocks/ULBs.					
		A ul	Rajkani ka	Rajnagar	Pattamundai Municipality	Kendra para Municipality	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	OSDMA	0	1	26	0	0	67
2	Red Cross Cyclone Shelters	0	0	0	0	0	3
3	Shelters under Red Cross(School)	0	0	10	0	0	19
4	P.M.N.R.F. By RSP.	37	5	31	0	0	169
5	Karnatak Government By RITES	10	11	7	3	0	99
6	C.M.R.F. through OBCC	1	1	1	0	0	9
7	R.D.Deptt.	0	0	0	0	0	2
8	Lutheran World Service (LWS)	0	0	0	0	0	5
9	CASA	0	0	0	0	0	12
10	Lucknow Oriya Samaj	0	1	0	0	0	3
11	Shelters under PMRF (High School)	0	0	0	0	0	69
12	Cyclone Shelter under OBB	53	44	44	0	0	402
	Total	101	63	119	3	0	859

Organisation of Relief Parties for Rescue and Relief Operation

In the event of flood, it is necessary to rescue marooned people and distribute emergency relief to the people affected by the calamity. For smooth management of rescue and relief operation, the Sub-Collector constitutes Relief Parties in advance indicating their area of jurisdiction. The employees of the local Government offices shall be included in such relief parties. NGOs will also be involved in the programme.

Arrangements for Army Assistance

In case of severe and widespread calamity, the assistance of army personnel may be necessary for relief and rescue operation. In such contingency, necessary arrangements are made to requisition the army to assist the civil authorities through Special Relief Commissioner / Government.

Daily Reporting of Flood Situation

As per Paragraph 71 of Odisha Relief Code, instructions are issued for submission of daily situation report by the Block Development Officer/Tahasildars in the prescribed format through wireless message from the date of occurrence of the flood till after 3 days of the abatement of flood. The V.L.Ws and Extension Officers furnish the same to the Block Office by 2 P.M. everyday. Besides, other line department officers also pass on the information relating to their department offices who also pass on the information relating to their department to the respective Block Development Officers.

The Block Development Officers compile and transmit the information as per the format of the daily situation report through the nearest police wireless/e-Mail/Fax by 3 P.M. to District Control Room.

Transport

In the event of any Natural Calamity, vehicles may be required for sending the relief parties and relief materials including foodstuff to the affected areas. The Regional Transport Officer makes requisition and provide such vehicles with the help of his enforcement staff as per requirement.

Drinking Water

Executive Engineers, PHD and RWSS take up repair of all the defunct tube wells prior to the monsoon. They repair the same in war footing. They form mobile parties to attend to the complaints within 24 hrs. They also ensure supply of water through tankers to the scarcity pockets and make arrangements for continuous disinfection of the tube wells.

Post Disaster Measures

The following measures are taken immediately after the cyclone and flood.

- a. The most important task is to open the roads and clear the fallen trees. The most practical and effective way is to permit the local villages to cut the trees and remove the wood for themselves. The Executive Engineers R and B takes steps to clear the roads by removing the fallen trees anywhere in the District.
- b. The Electricity Department takes steps to clear the roads of fallen electric poles and to restore power supply on priority basis to Collector's Office, Tahasil Office, Hospitals, water works and other Government Offices. Tahasil Headquarters and Block headquarters on priority basis.
- c. The Subdivisional Engineer, Telephones takes step to restore connections at least in the District and Tahasil and Sub-Divisional Headquarters most expeditiously. The connections given on priority basis to Collector's Office, Office of the Superintendent of Police Headquarters, Hospital, Municipality, and Chief District Medical Officer and other Government Offices, Private Hospitals.
- d. The Chief District Medical Officer arranges moving of Medical Teams with sufficient medicines to the affected areas, to initiate health measures in the Municipal area is the responsibility of the Municipality.
- e. The Regional Transport Officer contacts the Additional District Magistrate (Relief) for fulfilling the requirement of further vehicles on requisition.
- f. The Tahasildars take immediate steps to assess the damages caused. The staff working in the Panchayat *Samities* and other local offices are requisitioned for the purposes and special teams constituted for the assessment of loss of human life and damage to houses and other properties. They make arrangements to organize feeding Centers/ free kitchens in Relief Camps.
- g. The Collectorate Control Room takes step to enlist the services of AIR FORCE / NAVY HELICOPTORS, for air dropping of food and other supplies to the marooned villages when the necessity arises.

- h. House Building Assistance is disbursed among the beneficiaries within seven days after enumeration.
- i. After restoration, reconstruction activities take place.
- j. In case of drought and failure of crops, input subsidy is provided to farmers sustaining crop-loss more than 50%. Similarly, in case of fire-accidents, house building assistance is also disbursed among the victims as immediate relief as per scale prescribed by government from time to time.

Kendrapara is also vulnerable to Tsunami. 64 villages under Mahakalpara and Rajnagar Blocks have been identified to be Tsunami prone. In 2013 and 2015, there has been two Tsunami Mock Drills in these villages to create awareness among the people how to respond to the approaching Tsunami.

In view of the global environmental changes, it is likely that the frequency and impact of disasters will increase in the World over. The increasing population resulted in degradation of environment by interrupting the water flow, hydrological cycles, causing floods, siltation or soil erosion etc. Absence of regulatory mechanism with regard to the safety considerations against natural hazards, un planned habitations and construction of buildings and lifelines could be cited as one of the major reasons for wide spread damage observed year after year in various parts of the country. As a welfare state, the Government will have to take the lead role in disaster prevention and reduction and mitigation. Enhancing public awareness on disaster and coping mechanisms to prevent loss of lives and property to be taken up urgently. The overwhelming drive for industrial growth, lack of coordination among various departments and various agencies and haphazard development also contributes to the problem, maintaining quality and proper maintenance are the pre requisites to prevent accidents.

The global climatic change has also its effect on agriculture of the district. The late arrivals of monsoon, erratic monsoon and infrequent rainfall have compelled the farmers to adopt to appropriate farming methods to overcome the situation.

Disaster Resilient infrastructures in Kendrapara District

Vulnerability of district:

The super cyclone of 1999 with a death toll of around ten thousand humans was an eye-opener for the state machinery to assess its capability to deal with disasters of such intensity and to identify the vulnerable areas mostly in the coastal Odisha. The government of Odisha therefore initiated steps to provide necessary life saving infrastructures along with capacity building of the communities prone to frequent disasters.

Accordingly, the State Government decided to survey the most vulnerable areas for identification of suitable sites for construction of

infrastructures like cyclone shelters and assigned the job to the IIT, Kharagpur in December 1999. This survey suggested construction of cyclone shelters in a 10 km grid zone from the High Tide Line (HTL) in each vulnerable district.

Kendrapara district is not only vulnerable to cyclone/storms of highest intensity and the concurrent high Storm Surge, but also to very high floods, as the mighty river systems in this district do not drain in to the sea due to high tidal water levels. As per the vulnerability atlas published by the Building Materials and Technology Council, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India (1997), Kendrapara has been assessed as a severely vulnerable district. The vulnerability maps show that the risk due to cyclones, for the district is very high (RISK FACTOR- very High) risks with the possible height of storm surge above the concurrent sea level upto 5.5 meters. Moreover, the maximum possible wind speed is 78m/sec (i.e. 280 Km per hour). The coastal 10 km zone is very flat, the whole area is likely to susceptible to inundation and high wind velocities, particularly with the presently drastic reduction in vegetative cover.

Another study has revealed that the maximum possible storm surge height could be upto 4 meters. (Ref: Committee chaired by Dr. A.N. Khosla in 1974, after 1971 disaster). This assessment is linked with the lack of vegetative cover and back water affection in Mahanadi and Brahmani river water.

Three coastal blocks namely Mahakalpada, Rajnagar and Pattamundai are coming under High Risk Zone and vulnerable for cyclone, tsunami and flood.

During the super cyclone, almost all the mud-walled and thatched houses collapsed due to high wind, continuous rain and flooding. No shelter was available for the villagers and many of them perished. In the Super Cyclone, there was loss of human lives, live stock, crops, aquatic animals etc. with large scale damage to the environment. Therefore the state government decided to build elevated structures to withstand very high wind speeds, proof against flooding, and saline inundations.

The Human Rights Commission of India had advised the State Government to take necessary steps to provide safe shelter for the vulnerable communities of Odisha and it was decided to construct safe shelter buildings across the coastal districts. Then Government of Odisha assigned IIT, Kharagpur to provide assistance for selection of sites in coastal Odisha for construction of multipurpose cyclone shelters. IIT, Kharagpur made a study on the vulnerability due to cyclone, basing on the disaster history of the areas for past years positioned within 10 kms from the sea coast, population assessment, identification of gap, premises location capacity choices etc.

Subsequently the State Government decided to provide shelters to the flood affected people also. Accordingly, flood shelters are being constructed in different vulnerable areas of Garadpur, Marshghai, Aul, Rajkanika Blocks including three coastal Blocks of this district basing on the recommendations received from the district administration.

Drawing and Design of shelter buildings:

Two types of drawing and design have been developed by IIT, Kharagpur; one for 3000 capacity and another for 2000 capacity. These buildings can withstand high-speed wind and moderate earthquakes. The buildings have been constructed above High Flood Level (HFL) with raised platform and stilted floors, so that the flood water will not affect the shelter building. Even in case of very high floods, the water can pass through the stilted floors without affecting the shelter in the first floor. All the shelter buildings are connected with all weather approach roads for easy access and smooth movement of relief materials at the time of disaster.

Use of the shelter buildings:

Almost all the shelter buildings are mainly constructed inside the school premises or adjacent to the school so that it can be used as class rooms during normal time and potential shelters at the time of disasters. The ground floors of these buildings have been designed to be used as shelters for livestock's during emergencies. Relief materials and medicines can be stacked for emergent situations. Additionally, these shelter buildings can be used as community halls and can be put to various other community uses like Anganwadi centers, training centers, marriage mandaps and for other social gatherings etc. with payment of agreed user charges. Therefore, the shelter buildings are known as Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters (MCS) and Multipurpose Flood Shelter (MFS).

Features and facilities available in the MCS and MFS buildings:

All the MCS and MFS have separate halls and toilets for men and women, special room for the sick, labour room, one store room, drinking water supply through submersible pump, internal electrical wiring with all fittings, ramp of 1:12 slope and separate toilets for disabled persons, 5 KVA noiseless diesel generator, shelter level emergency equipments etc.

Community-based management and maintenance of the shelter buildings and Capacity Building of community:

To ensure the sustainable maintenance of these shelter buildings, community-based Cyclone/Flood Shelter Management and Maintenance Committees (CSMMC/FSMMC) are formed and imparted suitable orientation trainings. In addition, shelter level taskforce volunteers have been identified and they are being oriented, trained and involved regularly. Further, the

shelter level Mock Drill on disaster preparedness is also conducted at each shelter on 19th June every year. The minor repair works of the shelter buildings are taken up by the CSMMC/FSMMC whereas the responsibility of the major repairs lies with the authority. All the CSMMCs/FSMMCs have been being provided with corpus fund to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each for regular capacity building of the local community out of the interest generated per year.

Different Schemes for construction of MCS and MFS:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	MCS / MFS	No. of Shelters	Period of construction
i.	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF)	MCS	12	immediate after Super Cyclone 1999 (2001-2004)
ii.	World Bank (Immediate Phase)	MCS	11	
iii.	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF)	MCS	19	
iv.	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) and CMRF surplus fund	MFS	07	2008-09
v.	State Plan	MFS	04	2011-12
vi.	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP)	MCS	04	
vii.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), World Bank assisted	MCS	14	2011-12
viii.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project-Additional Financing (NCRMP-AF), World Bank assisted	MCS	07	2014-15
ix.	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) /State Plan	MFS	16	Post Phailin (2013-14)
x.	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) /State Plan	MCS	04	Post Phailin (2013-14)
xi.	Indian Red Cross Society, Odisha State Branch	MCS	19	Pre and post Super Cyclone 1999
	Total		117	

Availability of Block-wise shelters in Kendrapara district:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total number of MCS and MFS
1.	Pattamundai	10
2.	Garadpur	4
3.	Marshaghai	8
4.	Aul	2
5.	Rajkanika	4
6.	Rajnagar	45
7.	Mahakalpada	44
	Total	117

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) and NCRMP (Additional Financing):

World Bank assisted National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) has been drawn up to strengthen the structural and non-structural mitigation efforts towards reducing the risk and vulnerability of the coastal districts of Odisha to cyclone-related disasters. All the 14 Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters under NCRMP (Phase-I) have been constructed in this district including shelter connectivity approach roads.

Funds are provided under NCRMP (Additional Financing) which was approved by the Gol after the very severe cyclonic storm, Phailin that hit Odisha on 12th Oct 2013. 07 MCS under this scheme are presently in different levels of construction and will be completed by October 2017.

Construction of MFS under Chief Minister’s Relief Fund (CMRF) and State Plan:

After Phailin, realising the requirement for more cyclone/flood shelters in Odisha, the State Government has decided to construct 20 MFS and MCS out of the Chief Minister’s Relief Fund and State Plan in Kendrapara district.

Photo of MCS and MFS in Kendrapara district:



Tentulikhanda MCS in Mahakalpada Block under NCRMP, founded by World Bank .



Tikarapanga MFS in Mahakalpada Block under State Plan



Radia MCS in Mahakalpada Block under NCRMP, World Bank funded

CHAPTER- X

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

The Kendrapara Police district started functioning with effect from 01.04.1993 after bifurcation of the district from the erstwhile Cuttack district. The Police organisation of this district comes under the Central Range, Cuttack. The office was functioning at Gopa, Kendrapara in a rental accommodation from 01.04.93 to 24.02.2010. The office is now functioning in its own Government building at Jajanga, Kendrapara with effect from 25.02.2010. The Director General and Inspector General of Police, Odisha, Cuttack is the head of Police organization in State. The Home Department of the state Government controls the police administration. The Kendrapara Police district consists of 2 Police Sub-Divisions namely I. Kendrapara Police Sub-Division II. Pattamundai Police Sub-Division.

1. Kendrapara Police Sub-Division- It consists of 9 Police Stations, 4 Out Posts, 1 Beat House and 2 Aid Posts.

The Police Stations are Town PS, Sadar PS, Derabish PS, Marshaghai PS, Mohakalapara PS, Patakura PS, Jamboo Marine PS, Tantiapala Marine PS and Special Energy PS.

The Out-Posts are Jamboo OP (Comes under Mohakalapara PS), Kudanagari OP (Comes under Patakura PS), Town OP-I (Comes under Town PS) and Town OP-II (Comes under Town PS).

Beat House- There is one beat house only, and that is Baladev Jew Temple Beat House (Comes under Town PS).

The Aid Posts are Medical Aid Post (Comes under Town PS) and Chandol Aid Post (Comes under Sadar PS)

Village Police

The Village Police are working under following PSs - Sadar PS, Derabish PS, Marshaghai PS, Mohakalapara PS and Patakura PS.

2. Pattamundai Police Sub-Division- It consists of 6 Police Stations, 3 Out Posts and 1 Beat House.

The Police Stations are Pattamundai PS, Aul PS, Rajkanika PS, Rajanagar PS, Nikirai PS and Talachua Marine PS.

There are three Out Posts. They are: Talachua OP (Comes under Rajanagar PS), Kandiahath OP (Comes under Rajakanika PS) and Chaudakulata OP (Comes under Pattamundai PS).

The only Beat House is Gogua Beat House (Comes under Paattamundai PS).

Village Police

The Village Police are working under following PSs- Pattamundai PS, Aul PS, Rajkanika PS, Rajanagar PS and Nikirai PS.

Ordinary Reserve

The ordinary reserve police are in charge of prevention and detection of crimes and maintaining law and order in their own jurisdiction. The Kendrapara sub-division has one SDPO, 8 Inspectors, 25 Sub-Inspectors, 32 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 25 OR/C.I.Havildar and 156 Constables. The Pattamundai Sub-division has one SDPO, 6 Inspectors, 14 Sub-Inspectors, 33 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 21 OR/ C.I. Havildar and 94 Constables.

Armed Police Reserve (APR)

The Armed Police reserve are mostly stationed at District Hdqrs. for providing necessary assistance to the ordinary reserve when the latter is considered inadequate to tackle the prevailing situation. The staff is posted for the maintenance of internal security, restoration of peace and normally in the sensitive areas, apart from working as escorts of police arms and ammunitions and prisoners. They also guard the Treasuries and Banks and other vital installations and institutions and render rescue operation to public at the time of occurrence of natural calamities. Some of the staff of the Armed Police reserve are also stationed at important places as striking force to meet emergent law and order situations. The total strength of Armed Police reserve of Kendrapara police inclusive of the temporary staff consists of 1 Reserve Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 1 Motor Transport Sub-Inspector, 2 Drill Sub-Inspector, 20 APR Havildars, 2 Band Havildars, 7 Driver Havildars, 1 Armoured Havildar, 7 Lance Naiks and 123 constables.

Court Staff

There are 5 court offices functioning in this police district namely Kendrapara Sadar Court, Family Court, Kendrapara, Pattamundai Court, Aul Court, Rajnagar Court. The staff position of Kendrapara Sadar Courts is 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 10 constables. The other four courts are managed by the staff by way of redistribution basis.

Intelligence Staff

In the district of Kendrapara, a District Intelligence Bureau is functioning at Jajanga, Kendrapara to collect advance intelligence pertaining to law and order situation, political organizations, activities of different fronts etc.. So that preventive measures can be taken to avoid any untoward situation. The number of staff posted at the D.I.B., Kendrapara are 1 DSP, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 2 Constables.

There is One High Frequency Wireless station and 15 very High frequency wireless stations functioning in this district.

Police wireless communication is primarily meant to transmit law and order matters only. Besides, during emergency and at the time of natural calamities and general election, this organization provides all communication facilities to the police as well as to the civil administration.

Marine Police Station

There are three Marine Police stations functioning in this district namely Marine PS, Jamboo, Marine PS, Talchua and Marine PS Tantiapal. The sanctioned strength in respect of Marine PS, Jamboo and Marine PS, Talchua are 1 Inspector, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Asst. Sub-Inspector, 16 C.I. Havildar and 48 Constables each of the PSs. The sanctioned strength in respect of the marine PS, Tantiapal has not been received so far. But the PS is functioning by the staff by way of redistribution from the district Hdqrs.

The Marine Police Station, Talchua is having jurisdiction over territorial waters in the Bay of Bengal up to 12 N.M. from the Coast line of Kendrapara district extending from Rajnagar PS jurisdiction.

The Marine PS, Jamboo and Marine PS, Tantiapal in Mohakalpara Blocks are coming under Kendrapara Sub-division and Talchua Marine PS in Rajanagar Block is coming under Pattamundai Sub-division. As such Kendrapara Sub-division and pattamundai Sub-division both are covering the entire areas of Kendrapara district.

The staff of marine PSs perform the duties in their territorial water jurisdiction and also in land jurisdiction.

Home Guards

The Superintendent of Police, Kendrapara is the ex-officio Commandant of Home Guards of Kendrapara district. He is looking after the administration of home guard establishment of this district.

The Home guard organization of this district is functioning at Reserve Police Office, Kendrapara. The sanctioned staff position is 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Jr. Accountant, 3 Havildar, 1 Asst. Driver, 1 peon, 1 Sweeper, 1 F.O. and 1 visty.

The sanctioned strength of Home Guards of the district is 330. At present 299 home guards are working at different PSs/Hdqrs. and 31 posts of home guards are lying vacant.

The home guards are utilized in law and order situation, observance of fairs and festivals, antidocoity patrolling. At times, their services are utilized in congested places to ensure smooth flow of traffic. The home guards get duty call up allowances at the rate of Rs.220/- per day. They also perform watch and ward duty in different offices of the Government and public sector undertakings. Civilians as well as the Government employees of both the sexes are also entitled to undergo basic training, advance course and refreshers course during the training period.

Village Police

The total sanctioned strength of Gramarakhi of this district is 734. Out of which 127 Posts of Gramarakhi are lying vacant in this district at present. The present position of Gramarakhi is as follows:-

Sadar PS-88, Nikirai PS-25, Derabish PS-33, Patkura PS-93, Marsaghai PS-33, Mohakalpara PS-41, Pattamundai PS-88, Aul PS-89, Rajkanika PS-61, Rajnagar PS-46, Talchua OP- 10. The Gramarakhi allowance is Rs.1250/- for a Gramarakhi who performs duty for a complete month.

The Gramarakhies are engaged in villages for performing duty of this district and report at police stations regarding the day to day law and order situation of the concerned village to assist the police in controlling crime.

Cyber Crime and Mechanism to counter them

6 cases have been registered in this district under the head Cyber Crime during this year 2015 up to (31.07.2015). Call Detail Reports of the Mobile cell no. used by the accused persons / complainant have been analysed to detect these cases. Investigation of all the 6 cases are on progress. Name of the I.O.s of these cases have been intimated to the Supdt. of Police, CID, CB, Odisha, Cuttack to take up further follow up action at their end.

One Cyber crime PS has been established in the Crime Branch, Odisha to monitor investigation of these cases.

List of Cyber Crime Cases

1. Sadar PS Case No.-160/15, 2. Pattamundai PS Case No.- 228/15, 3. Pattamundai PS Case No.- 242/15, 4. Town PS Case No.- 127/15, 5. Town PS Case No.- 134/15, 6. Nikirai PS Case No.- 70/15.

3. Crime Situation

As per report of the SP CID (Crime Branch), Odisha, the following table shows the incidence of crime during the last 10 years in Kendrapara District.

Nature of Crime	2000	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder	35	53	27	50	38	49	46	34
Dacoity	14	11	12	18	18	10	08	11
Robbery	39	33	33	40	50	38	49	36
Burglary	49	80	79	99	103	108	124	97
Theft	62	78	100	135	132	188	159	107
Rioting	27	18	20	29	31	22	43	47
Swindling and Cheating	09	25	15	20	16	33	54	56
Rape	15	30	28	38	41	38	53	48
Kidnapping	11	12	36	36	43	65	98	81
Misc. Cases	862	986	1250	1290	1439	19977	2081	1971
Total	1123	1326	1600	1755	1912	2548	2715	2488

From the analysis of the Crime situation of the district of the past 5 years, it is seen that the reporting under head Total Cognizable cases are transcending from year to year. 1755 Cog. cases were reported in 2010, as against 1912 cog. cases in 2011, 2548 cog. cases in 2012 and 2715 cog. cases in 2013. But it has slightly diminished in the year 2014 as there was reporting of 2488 cog. cases in 2014.

I. Communal Position

Population demographic components:- Kendrapara Dist. is mainly surrounded by Hindu community, but in some of the areas, Muslim community is also thickly residing i.e. in proper Kendrapara town under Kendrapara Town Ps, Garapur, Haladia Jamdhar, Balia under Sadar PS, Choudakulata, Dobandha, Palasianga, Pattamundai etc. under Pattamundai Ps, Gopa, Rasulpur, Padanpur under Aul PS, Talachua under Talachua marine PS, Olaver, Mallisahada, Luharmunhi, Baghabuda, Deulitara under Rajkanika P.S Sabalnga, Kanipada etc. under Derabish Ps, Keradagada under Rajnagar PS, Rajgada, Chhapali and bahakuda area under Mahakalapada PS, Tendakuda, Kalasuda, Mahanga, Chatra and Patkura under Patkura PS. As per 2011 census, the total population of this District is 13,02,005, of which Muslim population is 43,394, which comes to 3.3 % of the total population. Apart from this, Christian community is also staying at Arunanagar under Mahakalapada PS. Their ratio in comparison to total population of the district is very less.

The law and order situations arising out of political unrest are given below:

Political party active in the District: Kendrapara district is a citadel of politics among various parties mainly BJD, BJP and Congress. They are playing important role in the district because of some veteran state leader of these parties are the residents of this district. In traditional manner BJP and

Congress party are opposing the present Government of the state on different issues.

The sitting MLAs of Rajnagar and Aul Assembly Constituencies belong to Congress. Sri Debendranath Sharma, MLA, Aul is most active in this district and organizing Dharana, demonstration, etc. protesting against state Government

Causes L/O Duty: As the MLAs of Aul and Rajnagar belong to Congress party, they are highlighting all the incident protesting against state Government to establish their existence in the party as well as to become nearer to their supporters. Similarly BJP and its frontal organizations are also opposing the state Government in several issues.

Nature of agitation: Nature of agitation is mainly by demonstrating, blocking the roads, giving Bundh call, staging Dharana before Government offices, rally and processions throughout the dist. with a view to paralise functioning of the state Government

Political consciousness of Public: political consciousness of general public in Kendrapara district is very high.

Women Groups: 1. Pragatibadi Mission Shakti Federation under the leadership of Manjula Pradhan 2. Gramanchal Krusaka Mahila Mancha under Rajnagar PS are functioning. Besides SSG groups are also functioning in most of the PS areas. They are raising their voice in different issues immerging in the district.

Dalita group: All India Samata Sainika Dal, Ambedkar Lohia Bichar mancha are also functioning in this Dist. having head office at Ambedkar Bhavan, Kendrapara. They are raising triffle issues before the higher quarters.

The law and order situations arising out of student unrest are dealt with below:

Student Organization: ABVP, NSUI, BCJ, AISF are organizing activities in this district. and mainly taking active parts during college elections.

Cause of Law and Order Duty: There is no specific cause for Law and Order duty in past. It has been noticed that the students created Law and Order situations mainly to protest against the intervention of out-side youths in their college affairs. During college election, they are demanding the fulfilment various charter of demands, being supported by different political parties

Nature of agitation: Blocking of roads in front of their colleges by burning tyres, sitting on Dharana on the road, locking their class rooms, Gherao of the Office of the Principal etc. are prime nature of their agitation.

Fire Service

In Kendrapara district, there is a District Fire Station under the control of the Asst. Fire Officer, Kendrapara District Fire Office is under the control of Cuttack Central Range. When Kendrapara was a Sub-Division of the undivided Cuttack district, the fire station at Kendrapara was established in 1970.

Presently, Kendrapara district fire station is under the control of Asst. Fire Officer, Kendrapara. There is one Asst. Station Officer to help the Fire Officer. There are other nine fire stations in the district which are as follows:

The Fire Stations are at the following places: Aul, Pattamundai, Rajnagar, Korua, Garadpur, Marsaghai, Mahakalpara, Derabish and Rajkanika.

The Fire Station at Kendrapara is managed by one Asst. Fire Officer, one Asst. Station Officer, two Leading Firemen, two Driver-Havildars and sixteen firemen. Other Fire Stations of the District is managed by Fire Station Officer, one Asst. Fire Station Officer, two Leading Firemen, two Driver-Havildar and ten Firemen.

Besides, there are many civil defence volunteers under the District Civil Defence Officer under the control of the Deputy Controller of Civil Defence, who renders assistance at the time of natural calamities. The fire services attend to the fire-calls as well as take rescue operations at the time of accidents and natural calamities.

The table gives different fire stations of Kendrapara District about fire calls with number of special calls attended by them and the value of property saved and the number of human lives saved and lost and the number of houses destroyed under different fire stations during the last five years (2010 to 2015) in the district which are as follows:

Data regarding loss of life and Property due to Fire accident in the last Five years

Sl.No	Name of F.S	Year	Total Fire Call Attended	Human life lost due to fire	Cattle life lost due to fire	Human life Saved from fire
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kendrapara District	2010	413 No's	06 No's	16 No's	NIL
		2011	531 No's	07 No's	65 No's	NIL
		2012	613 No's	11 No's	23 No's	03 No's
		2013	662 No's	04 No's	08 No's	NIL
		2014	645 No's	02 No's	37 No's	04 No's
		2015	473 No's	03 No's	14 No's	01 No

Sl.No	Name of F.S	Year	Cattle life Saved from fire	Total Properties loss due to Fire	Total Properties Saved from fire
1	2	3	8	9	10
1	Kendrapara District	2010	NIL	Rs.1,13,66,860/-	Rs.2,26,77,100/-
		2011	NIL	Rs.1,12,08,080/-	Rs.2,65,13,000/-
		2012	15 No's	Rs.1,38,09,210/-	Rs.13,37,56,000/-
		2013	NIL	Rs.2,17,50,000/-	Rs.4,89,34,600/-
		2014	04 No's	Rs.1,56,31,500/-	Rs.3,66,41,500/-
		2015	03 No's	Rs.1,07,16,700/-	Rs.2,29,59,000/-

Source: Fire Officer, Kendrapara

Jail and Jail Administration:

District Jails are divided into three classes according to the number of prisoners they ordinarily contain.

There is a new jail building at Barimul is functioning since 21 March, 2010. The area of jail land is 4.750 acres. Of its total capacity of inmates females are 38 and males 114.

Accommodation:

- (a) For male Prisoners – 6 Wards and 5 Cells.
- (b) For Female Prisoners – 2 Wards and 1 Cell.

Jail Hospital and Health Care: A Hospital Ward is available inside the sub-jail for all inmates. No post of regular Medical Officer is there. Health care of inmates is being managed by a regular Pharmacist. When so required prison patients are being shifted to District Headquarters Hospital, Kendrapara/S.C.B. Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack for better treatment of their diseases.

Kitchen and Dining Hall: A General Kitchen and a Dining Hall is available for all categories of inmates. LPG connection is available for cooking purposes.

Diet and Food Supply: Dietary and other articles are being procured through prevailing annual tender process. Prisoners are supplied with diet as per the scale fixed by the Government within the ceiling limit of Rs.60/- per day per prisoner.

Water Supply: Two deep bore wells are in use for cooking, drinking and sanitation purposes. Two more bore wells have been dug and shortly be put to use after completion of other electrical installations.

Sanitation: 20 Nos. Day Latrines and 11 Nos. Night Latrines are available for Male inmates. 08 Nos. Day Latrines and 03 Nos. Night Latrines are available for Female inmates. Separate Water Vat and Bathing Platforms are available for both Male and Female inmates.

Interview and Communication: Regular personal interview of prisoners are being conducted with their family members, relatives and advocates. Land line telephone facilities are also provided to all inmates for contacting their family members, relatives and advocates. Petitions and letters of prisoners are duly forwarded to respective quarters.

Production and Transportation of Prisoners: Undertrial prisoners are regularly produced in the respective courts through Police Escort in Court Vans/Police Vans on the dates fixed for facing trial. Prisoner patients are also shifted to District Head-Quarters Hospital, Kendrapara and to S.C.B. Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack through Police Escort in Police vehicles.

CCTV Camera: CCTV has been installed in all male Wards and vulnerable points of the jail to keep watch on the activities of the inmates.

Video Conferencing: Construction of Video Conferencing Hall is completed. Installations of machineries are yet to be done for functioning of V.C.

Incentive/Wages to Prisoners: Prisoners working in essential services like cooking, sweeping, hospital, office, wall-guard, barber gang etc. are paid wages @ Rs.40/- per day.

Entertainment and Recreational Activities: Colour Television Sets with DTH connections are provided to all wards (both male and female wards) for entertainment of all inmates. Volley Ball, Carrom, Chess, Ludu etc. also are provided to the inmates for enjoyment during the leisure hours.

Spiritual Activities: Festivals like Rath Yatra, Ganesh Puja, Holi, Dipavali, Rakshya Bandhan, Id, Moharum, and Christmas Day and New Year Day are being observed by the inmates inside the sub-jail. Spiritual Programmes are being organised by different organisations like "Prajapita Bramha Kumari" and others in regular intervals for mental and spiritual development of inmates.

Staff Position: Staff Position of the sub-Jail consists of one Superintendent, one Asst. Jailer, one Sub-Asst. Jailer, two Head Warders, and 13 Warders.

JudicialSystem

The Judgeship of Kendrapara was created in the year 1831. British rulers had established the Munsif Courts of Kendrapara to exercise judicial powers. There was no separation of criminal jurisdiction and the revenue officers were empowered to exercise such jurisdiction. When India got independence in the year 1947, one Munsif Court and one Sub-Divisional Magistrate (S.D.M.) court were functioning at Kendrapara. After independence, the first Appellate forum in civil side that is the court of Subordinate Judge was established in 20.01.1966. Before separation of Judiciary from the executive, one court of Judicial Magistrate was established on 10.12.1969. After separation the Court of Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate (SDJM) was established. In the year 1984. One court of

Addl. Civil Judge (Jr.Divn.)-Cum-J.M.F.C. was established at Kendrapara. Addl. District Judge, Kendrapara and Chief Judicial Magistrate Kendrapara were established in the year, 1990 and 1993 respectively. The Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class was established at Pattamundai in the year, 2000. The Court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class was established at Aul in the year, 2011. The Gram Nyayalaya at Rajnagar was opened in the year, 2011. Finally the District and Sessions Court of Kendrapara was separated from Cuttack and established on 26.06.2012. At present, the sanctioned strength of the Courts in the judgeship of Kendrapara is 14 including the newly created Family Court.

The District Court was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of High Court of Odisha, V.Gopala Gowda along with Hon'ble Sri Justice B.P.Das and Hon'ble Sri Justice L.K.Mohapatra in the presence of Hon'ble District Judge Cuttack Sj.Satrugghana Pujahari and the First Hon'ble District Judge Sj.Radhakrishna Pattanaik. After opening of the District Judge Court, the post of Registrar, Civil Courts was created on 24.08.2012 and Sri Sushanta Kumar Patel became the first Registrar of the District Judge Court. For the trial of offences against women, the Government of Odisha opened 30 numbers of Special Track Courts. In Kendrapara district on 06.02.2013. Special Track Court was established which was inaugurated by Sri Bijoy Ketan Mohanty, Hon'ble District Judge, Kendrapara. The Registrar, Civil Courts became the first Presiding Judge of the Court.

.After enactment of the Legal Services Authority Act,1987, Permanent and Continuous Lok Adalat was established in the District in the year, 2001 and the Civil Judge(S.D)-cum-Secretary, D.L.S.A. became a Judge of the Permanent and Continuous Lok Adalat. Soon after the establishment of the Office of the Registrar of Civil Courts on 24.8.2012, the power of Secretary, D.L.S.A.-cum-Judge, Permanent and Continuous Lok Adalat was vested with him. On 16.04.2013 separate office of the Secretary, was established and Sri Laxminarayan Raychaudhury joined as the 1st Secretary of the District Legal Services Authority. On 15.07.2013 the court of Judge, Family court, Kendrapara was inaugurated by the Hon'ble District and Sessions Judge Sri Bijoy Ketan Mohanty in the presence of Hon'ble Judge, Family Court Sri Bhaskar Chandra Sahoo who joined as the 1st Judge of the Family Court, Kendrapara.

At present, the sanctioned strength of courts in the Judgeship of Kendrapara district is 16 nos. including the newly created family court. The details of such courts are given below:

- a. District Judge.
- b. Family Judge.

- c. Addl. District Judge.
- d. Chief Judicial Magistrate.
- e. Senior Civil Judge.
- f. Civil Judge (Two posts)
- g. Judicial Magistrate(Six posts)
- h. Civil Judge Cum-JMFC,Pattamundai.
- i. Civil Judge cum JMFC,Aul.
- j. Grama Nyayalaya,Rajnagar.

Bar Association

Kendrapara district was formed on 1st April 1993. In total, five number of BAR associations are functioning in Kendrapara district. District BAR association is coming under the jurisdiction of Headquarter and is duly active. All other BAR associations are in Pattamundai, Aul, Kanika and Rajnagar.

Juvenile Delinquency

To provide for the Care, Protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles and for the adjudication of certain matters relating to and disposal of, delinquent juveniles, the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 was enacted by Parliament. A review of the working of the Juvenile Justice Act would indicate that much better attention is required to be given to children under the Law and those who are in need of care and protection. The Justice system as available for adults is not considered suitable for being applied to a Juvenile or a child or any one on their behalf including the Police, Voluntary Organizations, Social Workers or Parents and guardians, throughout the country.

A juvenile who is alleged to have committed any offence and has not completed 18 years of age as on the date of commission of such offence, is called a juvenile in terms of law (JCL) or Juvenile delinquent. To deal with such juvenile who are in conflict with law or juvenile delinquent, a JJ Board is functioning in every district. The JJ Board is presided over by the CJM and two Social Worker, out of which one is a lady member. The JJ Board shall have the power of a judicial magistrate first class and the magistrate is called Principal Magistrate.

At present, Sri Rabinarayan Panda, CJM is working as Principal Magistrate of JJB, Kendrapara and the other two members of the Board are Sri Bipin Bihari Barik and Smt. Smitanjali Mahapatra. The members and the

Magistrate possess special knowledge and training on child psychology and child welfare.

The JJ Board shall hold its sitting in the premises of an observation home or at a suitable premise or in any institution run under the Act and in no circumstances shall the Board operate from within any court premises. The JJB, Kendrapara holds its sittings in a rented building outside the Court i.e. inside Municipal Yatri Niwas, Kendrapara.

A juvenile delinquent is treated in a child friendly environment right from the apprehension by the police till the disposal of the case. To deal with juvenile delinquents of each district, a SJPU is functioning and such police unit is headed by DSP (HRPC) of the district. So also in every police station, a police officer is designated as juvenile or Child Welfare Officer. Such police officers have been specially trained to deal with Juvenile Delinquent through child friendly environment.

Powers and Functions of Juvenile Justice Board:

Where a J.J Board has been constituted for any district such board shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, but save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, have power to deal exclusively with all proceedings under this Act relating to juveniles in conflict with the law.

The Board shall perform the following functions to achieve the objectives of the Act, namely:

- a. Adjudicate and dispose cases of juveniles which is in conflict with law;
- b. Take cognizance of crimes committed under sections 23 to 28 of the Act;
- c. Monitoring institutions for juveniles in conflict with law and seeking compliance from them in cases of any noticeable lapses and improvement based on suggestions of the Board;
- d. Deal with non-compliance on the part of concerned government functionaries or functionaries of voluntary organizations, as the case may be, in accordance with due process of law;
- e. Pass necessary direction to the district authority and police to create or provide necessary infrastructure or facilities so that minimum standards of justice and treatment are maintained in the spirit of the Act;
- f. Maintain liaison with the Committee in respect of cases needing care and protection;

- g. Liaison with Boards in other districts to facilitate speedy inquiry and disposal of cases through due process of law;
- h. Take suitable action for dealing with unforeseen situations that may arise in the implementation of the Act and remove such difficulties in the best interest of the juvenile;
- i. Send quarterly information about juveniles in conflict with the law produced before them, to the District, State Child Protection Unit, the State Government and also to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or Chief Metropolitan Magistrate for review under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Act;
- j. Any other function assigned by the State Government from time to time relating to the juveniles in conflict with law.

The following are the present status of cases pending before the Juvenile Justice Board, Kendrapara:

Sl. No.	No. of Cases pending	Female	Male	Total
1	Serious offence	3	38	41
2.	Non-serious offence	9	45	54

Apart from this the JJB is working in close co-ordination with the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) and other line departments of this district for making the Juvenile Justice System more effective in the district.

Consumer Protection, Rights and Awareness

The Consumer Protection Act was enacted by the Government of India in the year 1986 and the Consumer Protection Rules were also effected in the year 1987 with a view to safeguard the interests of the consumers at large. The main objective of the Act is to create awareness among the consumers; those are exploited by the unscrupulous businessmen in the day-to-day life. There are three types of quasi-judicial system established by the Government of India to protect the rights of the consumer. The Dist. CDR Forum is established in each district of the State and 31 Forums are functioning in the State and One State CDR Commission is also established at State Level and one National Commission is established at national level to protect the rights of the consumers. There are 30 Counselling Centres established by the State to make the consumers aware of their rights and duties and to motivate the consumers to put forth their grievances before the Dist. Forum for their day-to-day difficulties. The main objectives of the Act is to protect the rights of the consumers those are hopelessly tortured by the unscrupulous businessmen. The Dist.CDR Forum,

Kendrapara is established by the FS and CW Deptt. Odisha, Bhubaneswar in the year 1994 and till date it works successfully and the consumers of the district are benefitted at large.

The Dist.CDR Forum, Kendrapara is established by the FS and CW Deptt. Odisha, Bhubaneswar in the year 1994 and till date and the consumers of the district are benefitted at large. The total filing and disposal of cases since inception i.e. 1994 till July,2015 are given below for ready reference. To popularize the consumer movement steps are being taken at Govt, level by exempting the fees required for filing a complaint before the Forum which may include women,SC/ST,physically handicapped,Senior Citizens. The complaint may be filed before the Dist.Forum upto Rs.20 lakhs and complaint may be filed before the State Commission above Rs.20 lakhs and upto Rs. 1 Crore and complaint may be filed before the National Commission above Rs. One crore.

- 01. Filing of C.C.Case since inception i.e.
1994 till July,2015. = 3260
- 02. Disposal of C.C.Case till the end of
July,2015 = 3161
- Total pending cases at the end of July,2015 = 99

The total C.C.Case filed from 2010 to 2014 for the last five years and disposal till-date are mentioned below for ready reference.

C.C. Case	Y e a r	Filing	Disposal	Pending	
1.	C.C.Case	2010	112	112	Nil
2.	C.C.Case	2011	57	57	Nil
3.	C.C.Case	2012	63	62	01
4.	C.C.Case	2013	74	70	04
5.	C.C.Case	2014	61	37	24

Vigilance Administration:

Prior to the creation of Kendrapara District, there was Vigilance Squad in Kendrapara under the control of S.P. (Vig) Cuttack Division. During 2007, a Vigilance Unit for Kendrapara became operational. The jurisdiction of Vigilance Unit, Kendrapara extends to the whole district. The Vigilance Unit of Kendrapara consists of one DSP, one Inspector, two Constables, one Stenographer, one Driver and one Messenger. The following table shows the number of cases registered by the Vigilance Unit, Kendrapara during the last four years.

Year	No. of criminal cases registered
2012	16
2013	04
2014	11
2015	03

Source: Records Bureau

The Vigilance Unit enquires into allegation of corruption against the employees of Odisha State Government and employees of Local Bodies, Corporations and other PSU concerning to State Government. The scope of the organisation is to take-up cases coming under the preview of offences punishable under prevention of corruption act, offences relating to evasion of taxes and different control orders, accumulation of disproportionate properties.

CHAPTER- XI

LOCAL SELF- GOVERNMENT

Lord Ripon's famous resolution of 1882 is universally acknowledged as the 'Magnakarta' of local democracy and Local Self-Government in India. In advocating the extension of local self-government, the principle followed was to induce the people themselves to undertake the management of their own affairs. The success of a democratic system largely depends upon the existence and efficient operation of a system of local self Government Which is also known as 'Local Government' It is a system of direct and active involvement of the people of a local area into the administration of local affairs, for the satisfaction of local resources and through organized local efforts.

Local Government or Local Self-Government is the government of a locality. National Government is for the whole nation, hence it is big government. By contrast, local government looks after the 'local' functions like water supply, local streets, garbage collection and disposal and similar other local needs. Here it may be small but important, government for a local area, which can be a town or a group of villages.

The adjective 'local' stands for a small geographical area. Also, it means intimate social relations of people in a limited geographical space. The other word 'Government' stands for a public authority. In a democracy, government may be arranged territorially, so that there can be a federal government at the national level and state or regional government at the regional level. Below the regional level, there is the 'local' level where 'Government' can be legally constituted. This means there are many local government units below the national and regional governments which exercise authority and discharge a number of important local functions on the basis of statutory decentralisation.

As 'Government', local government has three important features:

- a. It is elected by the people of the local area ;
- b. It has the power to levy taxes and other fees, like any other government; and
- c. Its functions and activities are clearly laid down in law, so that within the scheme of legislation, local government enjoys a degree of autonomy.

Thus, local government is a statutorily constituted democratic government with a degree of autonomy exercising jurisdiction over a limited geographical area.

Local Government in a liberal democracy makes for decentralisation of power; so, it is considered as a means of enriching and deepening democracy by extending freedom of action to many localities. It was the view of John Stuart Mill that local government creates conditions for popular participation in governance, and in the process the system has great educative value for good citizenship in a country. Mill's advocacy of local government was from two complementary points of view: efficient discharge of local business by division of powers between the centre and the locality and "the nourishment of public spirit and the development of intelligence ". So, local government is considered as the nursery of democracy.

Types of Local Government

The two common forms of local government in our country are: rural local government and urban local government. We have panchayati Raj institutions in our rural areas. In the urban areas – in the cities and towns- there are Municipal Corporations and Municipalities. Under 74th Constitutional Amendment 1992, urban local government in India has been classified into three types: Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats. The last type is meant to cover "transitional "areas which are neither fully urban nor fully rural.

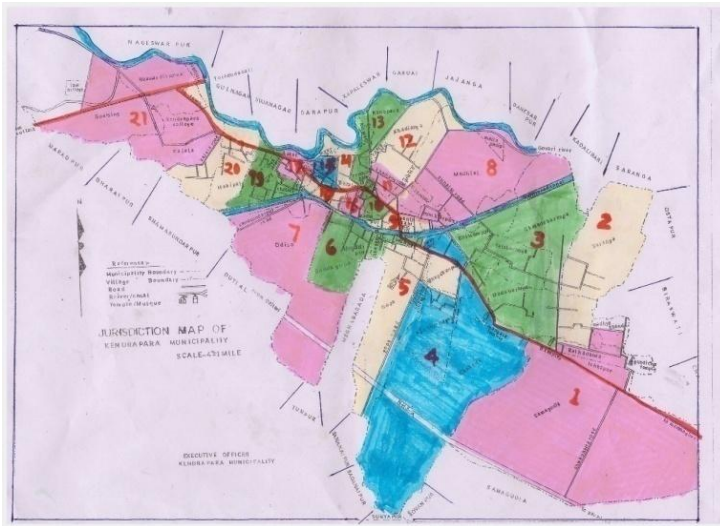
Against this back drop and concept of local self government, evolution of local self government in Kendrapara district is to be reviewed. Municipalities in India were created by an Act of 1885. But long before the Act was passed, Kendrapara Municipality was created in pursuance to the Notification published in Calcutta Gazette on dt.10.03.1869 as per Bihar and Orissa Municipality Act in accordance with the provisions of District. Town Act which came into force with effect from 01.04.1869, latter this Municipality is under Kendrapara revenue district since Dt. 01.04.1993. In 1887 there was a local board at Kendrapara. In 1885-86, the population was 15,719 out of which 3408 were tax payers. Kendrapara Municipality and Pattamundai Municipality (which were constituted in 1986 as NAC) constitute the urban local self- government of this district.

Kendrapara Municipality is the 1st Municipality of the State. In 1903 the area extended to 6.47 Sq Km whereas presently the area of the municipality extends over 10.86 Sq Km comprising of 21 Wards and covering 27 revenue villages as per Government Draft Notification No.3407/HUD/dt.05.10.89 in Housing and Urban Development Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

Subsequently 8 more revenue villages have been included to this Urban Local Body.

As per 2011 Census, the population of this municipality is 47,006 out of which Male Population – 24212 and Female Population - 22794.

Map of the Kendrapara Municipality



Municipal Council

The first election to Municipal Council was held in 1911. The last Municipal Election was held on 16-11-2011 followed by Chairman Election on 28.11.2011. The present council consists of 21 nos of elected representatives, Sri Dhiren Ku. Sahu was elected as Chairperson and Smt. Jayanti Lenka was elected as ViceChairperson of this Municipality.

North Side

Central Line of Govari River.

East Side

Ostapur, Biraswati, Jagulaipara, Rest portion of Vill – Samagudia and Cattle Market Road.

South Side

Shyam Sundar pur, Dutial, Tunpur, Suryapur, Sana naipur, Bada Naipur, N.H.5(A) High Way Daitari to Paradeep.

West Side

Rest portion of vill – Gualsingh and Maradapur.

Revenue Villages under Kendrapara Municipality

There are 35 Revenue Villages in Kendrapara Municipality.

Sl. No	Name of the Revenue Village	Sl. No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Sl. No.	Name of the Revenue Village
1	Samagudia(Part)	13	Iswarpur	25	Madhial
2	Madhya Khandi	14	Keshpur	26	Khadianga
3	Badabarang	15	Bhageswarpur	27	Dillarpur
4	Sarang	16	Nasadipur	28	Madhukarpur
5	Chakadabarang	17	Goud Gopa	29	Kakat
6	Talabarang	18	Odiso	30	Chatarapatna
7	Chakada	19	Mankarpur	31	Mahipal
8	Bhagabanpur	20	Santa sahi	32	Kajala
9	Sundarapala	21	Madhapur	33	Tini Pada
10	Balarampur	22	Badahat	34	Bhamardia patna(Part)
11	Ajodhyanagar	23	Garapur(Part)	35	Gualsingh(Part)
12	Gopa	24	Kendrapara		

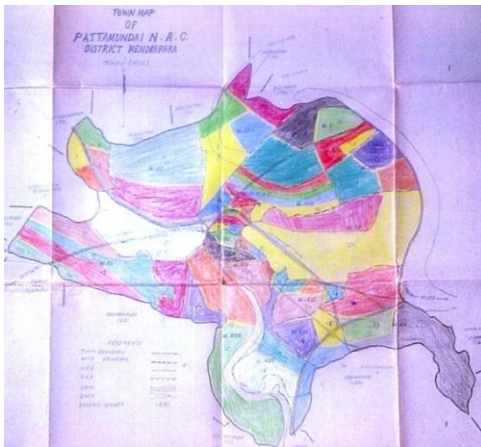
Road Mileage Statistics of Kendrapara Municipality

B.T. Road 114.17 K.M., C.C. Road 76.50 K.M, Metal Road 18.40 K.M., Un Metal Road 6.29 K.M. and Earthen Road 9.33 K.M. **Total 224.69 K.M.**

Financial Stability of Municipality.

This Municipality gets its funds from the Government of Odisha, like Road Development Grant, Octroi Compensation Grant, Devolution of Funds Grant, Motor Vehicle Tax Grant, Thirteen Finance Commission Grant, Performance Based Incentive Grant etc. Besides this, the Municipality also has its own resources mainly derived from (i) Holding Tax, Light Tax, Trade License, Market Rent, Auction Sales, Building Plan, NOC, Status report etc.

Pattamundai Municipality



This Urban Local Body was constituted on 8th Dec 1988. This ULB is located in Kendrapara Dist. having longitude 86° 34' and latitude 20° 33' of Odisha state. The geographical area of this ULB is 24 sq. kms having 37527 population as per census 2011.

This ULB is subdivided into 20 Political wards having 17 revenue villages for providing better administration to the public. This ULB is governed by

Local body under the chairmanship of Smt. Baijayantimala Lenka since 30th Sept 2014.

The river Brahmani is passing by the side of this ULB and flood water of this river has been inundating over 50% geographical area of this ULB every year. This ULB also comes under the purview of cyclonic zone. So the location of this ULB suffers a lot due to natural calamity every year.

The entire ULB area is situated over 17 Revenue Villages consisting of 20 nos. of Council Wards as noted below: -

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Name of the Revenue Villages
1	1 and 2	Sandhapalli
2	3 and 4	Tanupur
3	5 and 6	Kasananta
4	7	Balipara (Part) Baladevnagar
5	8	Balipara (Part)
6	9	Nuagaon, Kakudipalli
7	10 and 11	Pattamundai
8	12	Baktarpur
9	13	Praharajpur, Pokhariapara (Part)
10	14	Pokhariapara (Part)
11	15	Alva
12	16	Matia (Part)
13	17	Matia (Part)
14	18	Tatana, Dakhiridia
15	19	Baltal (Part)
16	20	Beltal (part), Bandhapara

The total population of this Municipality is 37527 as per 2011 Census and out of that more than 35% are S.C and 4513 BPL Holdings as per 2003 survey.

These two Municipalities are trying their best to fulfil the expectations of the people. Citizens have become today much more demanding and their expectations for better civic amenities and healthy urban environment throws onerous responsibilities on Municipalities to grow accordingly.

Town Planning and Development

In the event of urbanisation, for regular and planned development of Kendrapara town, Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act, 1956 was enforced vide Government in Housing and Urban Development Deptt. Notification No. 13086/HUD, dt. 25.3.1991 over the area an 19.11 sqkms. Comprising of 35 revenue villages, which was co-terminus with the municipal area. Special Planning Authority was constituted vide Notification of the Government in H and U.D.Deptt. No. 13089/HUD, dt. 25.3.1991. It was aimed at preparing Master Plan for the town to have an integrated organized physical development in-conformity with the existing socio-economic

conditions achieving urban prospective. The Asst. Town Planner, Town Planning Unit, Cuttack was appointed as the Special Planning Authority for the Kendrapara Master Plan area vide Notification of the Government in Hand U.D.Deptt. No. 13092/HUD, dt. 25.3.91.

Constitution of Kendrapara Regional Improvement Trust (KRIT)

In the year,1998, Kendrapara Regional Improvement Trust (KRIT) has been constituted by the Government in H and U.D.Deptt. vide Notification No. 29586/HUD, dt.5.9.98 having its jurisdiction over 109 Nos. of revenue villages of Kendrapara Municipality area and additional areas of Kendrapara, Aul, Rajnagar, Marsaghai and Pattamundai Municipality in the district of Kendrapara as per Government Notification No. 29583/HUD, dt. 5.9.1998.

Master Plan of Kendrapara

The Master Plan has recommended future proposal pertaining to different functional areas and required infrastructure for development of the town in an organized manner to serve the needs of the town. The Draft Master Plan of Kendrapara town was prepared by the Special Planning Authority, Kendrapara and approved by the Director of Town Planning, Odisha, Bhubaneswar under section-31(1) of OTP and I.T. Act,1956 on 13.8.1996.

Subsequently, the growth of Urban population increased at a much faster rate,which resulted in the overcrowding of residential area on available land and conversion of existing residential area to commercial, Industrial and other forms of urban uses. The urban growth centre and Tahasils are developed with urban characters. It requires planning to reduce overcrowding and to improve transportation system in a planned manner and also to promote co-relation on various land uses and to suggest guidelines for balanced growth of the communities within the resources available.

Preparation of G.I.S. Based Master Plan

After constitution of KRIT, Kendrapara has extended of its jurisdiction over the urban area of other Tahasils, preparation of Master Plan have become the prime job of Kendrapara Regional Improvement Trust (KRIT) to regulate and control the unplanned development of the area In the year,2011, State Government have decided to prepare the Master Plan of KRIT area comprising of Kendrapara Municipal area with its additional areas of Aul, Rajnagar, Marsaghai and Pattamundai Municipal area using GIS technology by outsourcing through high skilled and experienced Consultancy Firm. At the initial stage, the revenue village maps of aforesaid Trust area have been collected and handed over to ORSAC, Bhubaneswar for

preparation of digitized Cadastral land use map by using the remote sensing and latest satellite imagery of 2014. After preparation of the existing land use map, reputed Consultancy Firm will be selected by the Government through tender process at the level of the Director of Town Planning, Odisha, Bhubaneswar to do the job.

Zilla Parishad

Zilla Parishad stands at the top of the three-tier system of Local Self-Government at the District Level. In Odisha it was set up by Odisha Zilla Parisad Act 1959 as amended in 1960. With introduction of 74 Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 it was constitutently mandated to constitute three-tier Panchayati Raj – GP, Intermediate level and atthe District Level. Thus, the Zilla Parisad is the apex body of democratic decentralisation. Kendrapara Zilla came into existence on 1st April 1993 and the first Kendrapara Zilla Parisad was constituted in 1997.

The Zilla Parishad of Kendrapara District consists of 32 Zilla Parishad constituencies with the following reservation categories.

Category	Male	Female	Total
U.R.	3	2	5
S.C.	3	4	7
S.T.	-	1	1
<u>OBC</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	16	16	32

Panchayat Samiti or intermediary level Panchayat is the second tier in democratic decentralization which was established throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the Odisha Panchayat Samiti ACT 1959 and became a constitutional provision vide the 73th amendment act. In Kendrapara 9 Panchayat Samities were constituted from 1959 to 1961 awchich are as follows:Garadpur, Marsaghai, Mohakalpara, Kendrapara, Derabish, Pattamunai, Aul, Rajkanika and Rajnagar.

Each Panchayat Samiti consists of several Gram Panchayats. Each GP is a Panchayat Samiti constituency from which the Panchayat Samiti Members are directly elected in GP election which are held once in each five years. The number of PS constituency is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. of GPs
1	Derabish	25
2	Marsaghai	23
3	Garadpur	18

4	Mohakalpara	27
5	Kendrapara	27
6	Pattamundai	30
7	Rajnagar	18
8	Rajkanika	29
9	Aul	32
	Total	230

The Panchayat Samiti consists of both official and non-official members. The official members are the block development officer and the officers of various departments of the State government. The non-official member includes the Sarapanchas of the Grama Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti Members and women members. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are given due representation in the Samiti. The Chairman/Vice-Chairman are elected indirectly by the Panchayat Samiti Members. Bi-monthly meetings are held regularly. Official Members can take part in the discussion of the Panchayat Samiti meetings along with non-official Members but are not entitled to vote.

The planning, execution and supervision of all developmental programmes in the block areas are done by the respective Panchayat Samitis. It looks after the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice, implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice and execution of any other scheme, performance of any act or management of any institution or organization as the Government may invest to it including those in relation to matters listed in the 7th scheduled of the constitution of India. It also looks after the spread of primary education, management of trust, and endowments which the Government may invest to it. It supervises the enforcement of laws relating to vaccination and registration of birth and death. It also supervises the work of the Grama Panchayats within its jurisdiction. The Block Development Officer is the executive officer of the Samiti. He is also its drawing and disbursing officer. The main sources of income of the Samitis are the Government grants and loans.

Grama Panchayat is the primary unit in the democratic decentralisation. In kendrapara district there are 230 Grama Panchayats, 1404 villages and 3623 words some Grama Panchayats were constituted in the district after the introduction of the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act 1948 with the aim to establish and develop Local Self-Government in the village communities and to make better provisions for their administration. The Grama Panchayat administration was extended all over the district covering all the villages in 1955-56. These institutions are governed under the Odisha grama Panchayat Act 1964. Each Grama Panchayat comprising of one or more than one village is divided into a number of Wards. The Election of Sarpanch, Naib Sarpanch, Members and the Scheduled Caste and the

Scheduled Tribe members are conducted according to the provisions of the Odisha Grama Panchayat Election Rules, "According to this rule, in every five years one member from each ward is elected to the Grama Panchayat on the basis of adult Franchise.

Kendrapara District consists of 9 Blocks and 230 G.Ps. This 230 G.Ps. consists of 3624 wards. As per the 2012 G.P. reorganization, the following table shows the category wise reservation of ward members, Sarapanchas, Zilla Parisad Members, PS Members and Chair Persons.

Sl. No.	Particulars	SC	SCW	ST	STW	BCC	BCCW	UR	URW	Total
1	Ward Member	343	442	1	27	479	582	929	521	3624
2	Sarapancha	23	26	0	0	31	36	59	55	230
3	PS Member	23	26	0	0	31	36	59	46	230
4	Z.P. Member	3	4	0	1	4	5	9	6	32
5	Chairman of P.S.	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	9

The Sarapanch is directly elected by the voters of the Grama Panchayat. But the Naib -Sarapanch is elected form among themselves by the Panchayat Members. The Sarapanch is the head of the Grama Panchayat. He is assisted by a Naib - Sarapanch according to the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act 1964, the executive power of the Gram Panchayat for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act, are exercised by the Sarapanch. He is assisted in his duties by village level workers appointed under the provisions of the act and such other affairs and servants for the Grama Sasan as may be necessary. The office of the members of the Grama Panchayat including those of the Sarapanch and the Naib-Sarapanch is honourary.

The Grama Panchayat continues to function as the main agency for the implementation of all developmental works and for mobilizing manpower in the rural area. Developmental activities of different departments of the government which are coordinated at the block level also continue to be executed through the agency of the Panchayat.

The functions of the Grama Panchayat include looking after village sanitation, aiding schools, supplying drinking water, maintenance of roads, wells, ferry ghats, cattle grounds, providing street light and implementing

different agricultural scheme i.e pisciculture is one of the most lucrative schemes in augmenting internal resources of the Panchayat and are also being taken up by the panchayat for the development of the socioeconomic conditions of the schedule castes and scheduled tribe people.

Besides government grants and loans, the other sources of income of the panchayats are the panchayat taxes, cattle pounds, rent for market, fee from ferries, and ghats. The expenditure incurred by the grama panchayats include mainly money spent on construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, education, village sanitation, pisciculture, repair of tanks and other remunerative schemes and for paying staff and other contingent expenses.

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. At present, there are 09 Panchayats Samitis in the district. Each Panchayat Samiti, which includes within it six to ten Gram Panchayats is coterminous with regard to its area within the Block administration created by the Government in the Community Development and Social Welfare(at Present Rural Reconstruction) Department.

Each Panchayat Samiti consists of both official and non-official members. The official members are the Block Development Officer and the officers from different departments of the state Government ordinarily stationed at the Block level. The non-official members include the Sarpanchs of the Gram Panchayats and the women members. The Schedules Caste and the Schedules Tribes are given due representation in the Samiti. The Chairman is elected directly by the Panchayat members and the Sarpanchs. The non-official members who hold office for three years elect Vice-Chairman from among themselves. Bi-monthly meetings are held regularly officials members take part in the discussions of the Panchayat Samiti meetings along with the non-official members, but are not entitled to vote.

The planning, execution and supervision of all the development programmes in the block area are done by the respective Panchayat Samitis. It looks after the spread of primary education, the management of trusts and endowments which the Government may entrust to it. The Government supervises the work of the Gram Panchayats within its Jurisdiction. The Block Development Officer is the executive Officer of the Samiti. He is its Drawing and Disbursing Officer. The main sources of income of the Samities are the Government grants and loans.

Gram Panchayats

Gram Panchayat is the primary unit in the democratic decentralization. Some Gram Panchayats were constituted in the district with the aim to establish and develop local self-government in the village communities and to make better provisions for their administration. The Gram Panchayat administration has been extended all over the district covering all the villages since 1951-52. These institutions are governed under the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964. Each Gram Panchayat consisting of one or more than one village which is divided into a number of wards. The election of Sarapanch, Naib Sarapanch, Members and the scheduled castes or the Scheduled Tribes members are conducted according to the provisions of the Orissa Gram Panchayat Rule, 1965. According to this rule, in every three years, one member from each ward is elected to the Gram Panchayat on the basis of adult franchise. There were 230 no. of Gram Panchayats in the district. There are 23 no. of Scheduled Caste Sarapanches in the district, and the number of Scheduled Tribe Naib Sarapanch is Nil. No Scheduled Caste candidate has been elected as Naib Sarapanch in the district. There are Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe members numbering 813 in 230 Gram Panchayats and 469 has women members in 230 Gram Panchayat in the District.. The Gram Panchayat continues to function as the main agency for the implementation of all development works and for mobilizing manpower in rural areas. Developmental activities of different Departments of the Government which are co-ordinated at the Block level also continue to be executed through the agency of Panchayats.

The functions of the Gram Panchayat include looking at village sanitation, aided schools, supply of drinking water, maintenance of drains and roads and wells, ferry ghats, cattle pounds, providing street lights and implementing different agri-cultural schemes and execution of development works for which funds are provided by Government. Pisciculture is one of the most lucrative schemes in augmenting internal resources of the Panchayats.

The Village Level Workers working under the Gram Panchayats have now been redesignated as Village Agricultural Workers. There are 397 Village Agricultural Workers and 61 Agriculture Extension Workers working in the district. The village Agricultural worker is responsible for his duties to the Agriculture extension Officer posted to each Community Development Block.

Besides, Government grants and loans, the other sources of income of Panchayats are taxes, cattle pounds, rent from markets, vehicle registration fees and ferries and ghats. They also earn from pisciculture in Panchayat tanks. The expenditure incurred by the Gram Panchayats includes mainly

money spent on construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, education, village sanitation, pisciculture, repair of wells and tanks and other remunerative schemes and payment to staff and other contingent expenses.

Functions, Power and Duties of the Grama Panchayat

The main objective of Grama Panchayat is rural upliftment. Section 44 and 45 of the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act specify the functions and powers of Grama Panchayats, which have been divided into two: compulsory and discretionary. The following are the compulsory functions of the Grama Panchayat.

1. It constructs, repairs, maintains and improves public roads.
2. It makes provisions for lighting and cleaning of public roads and other important public places.
3. It constructs, maintains and cleans drains and public latrines, urinals.
4. For the purpose of supply and storage of drinking water, it constructs, repairs and maintains tanks, wells, tube wells.
5. It makes adequate arrangements for scavenging, removal and disposal of garbage and other obnoxious polluted matters
6. It takes steps for preventing and checking spread of epidemic and infectious diseases.
7. It maintains Records of birth, death and marriages.
8. It prepares the census reports of human beings, animals and registration of the animals transacted.
9. It protects, maintains and develops all properties entrusted to the management of the Grama Panchayat.
10. It regulates and controls the movement of cattle for protection of crops.
11. It controls stray and ownerless dogs.
12. It renders all reasonable assistance to the Panchayat Samiti for establishing and maintaining primary education.
13. It supervises and maintains social conservation work.
14. It regulates 'Melas', Fairs, and Festivals and maintains markets, hats and cart stands.
15. It implements Scheme for agricultural extension.

16. It regulates minor Forest produce.
17. It takes steps for small scale Industries, food-processing Industries
18. It takes measures for rural housing.
19. It undertakes poverty alleviation, women and child welfare Programmes.
20. It takes steps for social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded persons and public distribution system.

The main discretionary functions of the Grama Panchayat are:

1. Maintenance and Planting of trees on both side of public streets and maintenance of Village Forests.
2. Establishment and improvement of live stocks.
3. Construction, maintenance and regulation of Slaughter Houses.
4. Steps for assisting and advising Farmers on reclaiming waste land and cultivating fallow land.
5. Management and development of Co-operative Stores.
6. Relief from famine or other natural calamities.
7. Opening and maintenance of Libraries and Reading rooms for Villages.
8. Establishment of fire services and protection of life and property in case of fire.
9. Establishment of maternity and Child Welfare centres.
10. Establishment and maintenance of Akharas, Clubs and other Recreation Centres.
11. Establishment and maintenance of works for providing employment in time of scarcity and establishment of Granaries.
12. Promotion of Cottage Industries.
13. Maintenance and construction of Dharmasalas and Rest Houses.
14. Maintenance and organisation of agro-industrial exhibitions.
15. Collection of statistics of the unemployed.
16. Provisions for adult education, establishment of Primary Schools with approval of the concerned Panchayat Samitis.

17. It can organize a body known as grama swechha sevaka for assisting the Grama Panchayat during time of emergency.
18. Prevention of gambling and implementation of the Programme for Prohibition.

Besides the above, the Panchayat has to perform such other functions, which are given on compulsory or discretionary basis by the State Government.

Palli Sabha and Their Functions

The Sabha formed with all the men and women voters of a revenue Village is called Palli Sabha. For every Village within the grama, there shall be a Palli Sabha. Where the area comprised within a ward consists of more than one revenue Village there shall be only one Palli Sabha for such ward. Each Palli Sabha shall consist of all persons registered in the electoral roll for any Assembly Constituency for the time being in force as relates to the area in respect of Palli Sabha and the said portion of the roll shall be considered to be electoral roll of the Palli Sabha.

Procedure for Palli Sabha meeting

1. All voters for the time being in force, are the members of the Palli Sabha.
2. Grama Panchayat shall convene the meeting of Palli Sabha.
3. Palli Sabha meets in February every year.
4. The meeting of Palli Sabha shall be held at a public place within the Palli Sabha area, as may be determined by the Grama Panchayat.
5. The Grama Panchayat shall arrange the date and time of Palli Sabha.
6. The Grama Panchayat shall arrange for convening the meeting of Palli Sabha which shall meet in February every year and the date and time for holding such meeting be fixed six months in advance.
7. The Grama Panchayat may require the Palli Sabha to hold an extraordinary meeting either of its own or on a requisition, in writing of not less than one-fifth of the members of Palli Sabha. In such case, the date, time, place and subject for discussion in such meeting shall be fixed by the Grama Panchayat at least fifteen days in advance.
8. The meeting shall be held at a public place within the palli saba area to be decided by the Grama Panchayat and wide publication for the

date, time, place of the meeting along with subject for discussion shall be given by beating of drum within the Palli Sabha area.

9. Ward Members will be the president of Palli Sabha. In case of more than one ward member, the list of all such members in order of preference is to be determined by the Grama Panchayat. In the absence of all the above in the meeting, those present in the meeting may elect one from among themselves to preside over the meeting.
10. If the meeting is requisitioned by not less than one-fifth of the members of the Palli Sabha, the requisition shall be addressed to the sarpanch thirty days in advance and it shall state the place, date and time of the meeting. In case the Grama Panchayat fails to arrange the meeting on the date mentioned in the requisition, the members who sign the requisition may call the meeting on the date and at the time and place mentioned in the requisition.
11. If there being no quorum, the meeting shall be adjourned to a future date for which, notice shall be given in the prescribed manner before 15 days.
12. As per the notification dated 5th December 2002 of Panchayatraj Department the quorum shall include one-third of the members present who are women members.
13. All questions which may come before the meeting of the Palli Sabha shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of equal number of votes the president of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
14. Voting by proxy is prohibited. No member shall vote upon any motion or amendment unless he be present in person at the time when it is put to vote.
15. The proceedings of the Palli Sabha be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose in Odia and shall be signed by the president of the meeting and such book shall be open to general public for inspection.

Functions of Palli Sabha: The Functions are to prepare plan for developmental works and Programmes that may be taken up in the ensuing year by the Grama Panchayat; to recommend for the approval of annual budget, to submit the estimate; to select Beneficiaries of different poverty alleviation Programmes; to select Village labour Leader for implementation of work Orders; there is provision for conducting social audit in the Palli Sabha.

CHAPTER-XII

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Kendrapara has a rich heritage of education and culture. It was a seat of authority of Mughals, Afghans, Marathas and subsequently the English. Before the Commencement of western education introduced by the British, the system of 'Chatasali' was prevalent in Odisha. Kendrapara was the centre of all Abadhana (teachers) for Chatasalis in the Coastal area. The teachers of Matibansha from Kendrapara used to go to Balasore and other areas of Cuttack for teaching in the villages. This fact is described in Fakir Mohans memoirs.

The first middle vernacular school was set up at Kendrapara in 1863. Subsequently it was upgraded to a high school. In 1867 the Zamindar of Pattamundai set up a vernacular school at Pattamundai. It was upgraded to a Middle English School in 1886. Similarly one Middle English School was started at Rajkanika by the Raja of Kanika which was closed in 1890. Again it was re-built in 1898 and was upgraded to a high school in 1940.

Kendrapara got a bold footing in girls' education with its first Girls School named as Lady Frazer Girls Primary School near old Bus Stand in 1887. After its centenary in 1987 this Primary School was turned into an Upper Primary School. By 1970-80 almost all gramapanchayats in the district were having at least one high school each.

In the sphere of higher education, Kendrapara College was set up in 1959. Besides many other Colleges, like Kendrapara Evening College, Chandol College, Olaver College, Biju Pattnaik College, Antei were in the district. Similarly, Tulasi Womens College at Kendrapara and Pattamundai Womens College at Pattamundai have given impetus to the spread of Women's education in the district.

In the sphere of higher education, the setting up of Dinabandhu Sahoo Law College in 1980 is spreading higher education in law. PNS Engineering College, Government Polytechnic at Chhata, Government ITI in Pattamundai become instrumental for spreading of technical education in the district. Some Computer Institutions like CRAC, IICF, NIIT, Star Computer, Aptech, Micro, LCC, C-Brain Computer Agencies have been functioning and imparting Computer education for the students of the district.

The following are the total number of schools imparting education at Primary and Secondary level.

District Education Office	:	1
Block Education Offices	:	09
Government Primary Schools (1 to 5)	1127+5(TRW)=1132	
Government Primary Schools with UPS (1 to 7):	508+4(TRW)=512	
Government Upper Primary Schools only (6 to 7):	112	
Government Schools (1 to 5+1 to 7+6 to 7):	1756	
Government High Schools (1 to 10)	:	06
Government High Schools (6 to 10)	:	27
Government High Schools (8 to 10)	:	159
Government UG UP Graded Government H/S (1 to 10):	06	
Government High Schools (1 to 10+6 to 10+8 to 10):	198	
Aided Primary Schools (1 to 5)	:	20
Aided Primary with UPS (1 to 7)	:	03
Aided School (6 to 7)	:	95
Aided High Schools	:	34
Block Grant High Schools	:	91
Aided Schools	:	243
Private. Unaided Primary Schools (1 to 5)	:	27
Private Unaided Primary with UPS (1 to 7)	:	70
Private Unaided Upper Primary (6 to 7):	7	
Private Unaided High Schools (1to10+6to10+8to10)	:7	
Recognized High Schools	:	44
Unaided Schools	:	155
Private Unrecognised Primary Schools (1 to 5)	:	27
Private Unrecognised Primary with UPS (1 to 7):	26	
Private Unrecognised Upper Primary (6 to 7)	:	0
Private Unrecognised High Schools (1to10+6to10+8to10):	28	
Unrecognised Schools	:	81
Schools	:	2365(Including 9 nos of TRW)
Child Population 6-14 Yrs	:	213282

Out of School Children	:	Nil
Enrollment. 2015-16	:	213282
Numbers of Teachers	:	10264
Number of Contract Teachers	:	724
Junior Teachers (J.T)	:	420
SS	:	691
(SS+Jr. Tr.)	:	1521
Gana Sikhya Sahyak	:	654
Enrollment in High Schools (IX to X) in the year 2015-16:		43244
Enrollment in UP Schools (2015-16)	:	69031
Enrollment in Primary 2015-16	:	1,01,007
SC Boys in Primary Schools	:	5132
SC Girls in Primary Schools	:	4604
SC Boys in UP Schools	:	2965
SC Girls in UP Schools	:	2717
SC Boys in High Schools	:	1876
SC Girls in High Schools	:	1677
ST Boys in Primary Schools	:	202
ST Girls in Primary Schools	:	155
ST Boys in UP Schools	:	79
ST Girls in UP Schools	:	75
ST Boys in High Schools	:	46
ST Girls in High Schools	:	22
OBC Boys in Primary Schools	:	56,477
OBC Girls in Primary Schools	:	52,451
OBC Boys in UP Schools	:	31,650
OBC Girls in UP Schools	:	31,186
OBC Boys in High Schools	:	18,709
OBC Girls in High Schools	:	20,470
Minority Boys in Primary Schools	:	4636
Minority Girls in Primary Schools	:	4084

Minority Boys in UP Schools	:	2871
Minority Girls in UP Schools	:	2369
Minority Boys in High Schools	:	1756
Minority Girls in High Schools	:	1356

ICT FACILITIES

High Schools having ICT facilities	:	203
ICT facilities to be availed	:	51
Student beneficiaries under Bicycle scheme 2015-16	:	20,702
Annual HSC Examination Result 2014-15	:	83.99%
Residential Schools	:	03
J.N.V (Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya)	:	01
Central School (Kendriya Vidyalaya)	:	01
Blind School	:	01
CWSN	:	01

Status of Higher Education

There are 57 colleges and one Government Science College in the district.

In 2010-11, 34,161 the total nos of College students reading in the Colleges out of which 18,560 were boys 15,601 were girls. Similarly in 2010-11, students in the Secondary Schools were 63,059 out of which 30,918 were boys and 32,141 were girls. Similarly in primary schools, out of a total number of students 1,32,063, 61,588 were boys and 70,465 were girls. In 2010-11, out of the total students, 54,666 were reading in ME schools out of which 26,755 were boys and 27,911 were girls.

Thus, from the above trend it reveals that, upto the High School level, the girls outnumber the boys in education. But at the level of College, there has been severe decline in girl students in comparison to the boys. This disparity may be due to poverty and preference for higher education by boys as against the higher education of girls in the belief that the boys will support their family. However, there are many Colleges exclusively for girls education like Tulasi Women's College, Korua Women's College and Chitrotpala Women's College etc and a lot of girls high schools in the district.

List of ITI s and Polytechnics

List of Polytechnics

Name	Govt/Pvt.	Course	Intake	Machinery available
1 Government Polytechnic , Kendrapara	2 Government.	3 Civil, Electrical, Mechanical., Electronics.	4 300	5 As per AICT Norms.
PNS School of Engineering and Technology.	Private	Civil, Elect., Mechanical., Electronics ,Computer Science.	330	As per AICT Norms.

List of ITIs/ITCs/Pvt. ITCs.

Name of ITC.	Govt/ Pvt.	Course	Intake	Machinery available
1 Akash Institute of Engg. and Technology Pvt. ITI, At-Mahipal, P.O-Kendrapara	2 Private	3 Fitter, Electrician	4 84	5 As per DGE and T Norms.
Baba Baban Chandra Das Adarsh ITC, At. Gopalpur, P.O Rajnagar	Private	Electrician	42	As per DGE and T Norms.
Bagdevi Advance ITC, Bhagabatpur, Derabish Block	Private	COPA	42	As per DGE and T Norms.
Dolphin Instt. of ITC, AT-Silipur, Marshaghai Road P.O Marshaghai.	Private	Fitter, Electrician	147	As per DGE and T Norms.
Ideal Industrial Training Centre, Panchupandav.	Private	Fitter, Electrician	84	As per DGE and T Norms.
Kendrapara Institute of Engineering and Tech., Udaynagar, Thakur Patna.	Private	Fitter, Electrician	63	As per DGE and T Norms.
Laxmi Narayan Institute of Engineeing and Technology (ITC),Panchupandav, Derabish.	Private	Fitter, Electrician, Plumber, Sewing Technology.	210	As per DGE and T Norms.
Maa Bhagabati Industrial Training Center., At/Po-Indupur, Ps-Nikirai.	Private	Fitter	21	As per DGE and T Norms.
Narayan Memorial Industrial Training Centre., At-Balia, Po-Bhagabatpur.	Private	Fitter, Electrician	42	As per DGE and T Norms.
National ITC., At-Nial, PO-Aul-19.	Private	Fitter, Electrician, DTP, Plumber	230	As per DGE and T Norms.
Nodal ITC., Korua.	Private	Fitter, Electrician	84	As per DGE and T Norms.
P.N.S Pvt.ITI, At-Nishmani Vihar, P.O.Marsaghai	Private	Fitter, Electrician	84	As per DGE and T Norms.
Pattamundai Industrial Training Center., At/PO- Matia, PS- Pattamundai.	Private	Electrician, DTP.	68	As per DGE and T Norms.
PRACHI ITC., Plot no. 632/1348, Canal Road, Mahakalpada.	Private	Fitter, Electrician	84	As per DGE and T Norms.
Radharaman Industrial Training Institute, pattamundai, Kendrapara.	Private	Fitter, Electrician, Sewing Technology, Plumber.	147	As per DGE and T Norms.
State Institute of Plumbing Technology, Pattamundai., At-Chahapada, Po- Matia.	Govern ment.	Fitter, Electrician, Plumber, Welder, Painter, Mason, Carpenter.	284	As per DGE and T Norms.
Tarini Industrial Training Centre. At/Po- Garajanga, Via/P.S-Marshaghai.	Private	Fitter, Electrician, Welder	184	As per DGEandT Norms.
Tarini Instt. of Engg. Tech and Management., AT/PO Kandiahath, Rajkanika.	Private	Fitter, Electrician, Plumber.	126	As per DGEandT Norms.

In the sphere of education for SC/STs, there are 3 nos. of Sevashram Schools, 4 nos. of Ashram Schools and one number of residential school which provide education to students belonging to SC/ST categories. There are six numbers of ST Girls Hostels and four numbers of ST Boys Hostel functioning in the district. 606 nos. of ST Girls and 595 nos. of ST boys are staying in this hostel. In case of SC in respect of literacy, the following is the information.

- a) Total Population -3,09,780 (Male -1,55,531, Female -1,54,249)
- b) Total Literates -202955 (Male -113833, Female -89122)
- c) Total Illiterates -106825 (Male -41698, Female -65127)

Thus, the male literacy rate of the district among SC is 73.18 as against 87.11% of the females as against the district average of 91.55. Similarly, in respect of female literacy of SC in Kendrapara district is 77.79%. Against 79% of female literacy of the district. In respect of ST, the male literacy rate is 62.5 and that of female is 44.63. This is as follows:

Total Population -9484 (Male -4748, Female -4736)
Total Literates -4904 (Male -2790, Female -2114)

SC-The children of SC community are reading in Schools and Colleges of Kendrapara District

ST- The children of ST community are reading in Schools and Colleges of Kendrapara District. Specially 9 nos of schools are functioning under ST and SC Deptt of Kendrapara District, out of which hostel facilities are available in 06 no of schools and 03 no of school running with day scholar facilities.

- No of ST girls hostels - 06
- No of ST girls - 606
- No of ST boys hostel- 04
- No of ST boys - 595

OBC -The children of OBC /SEBC community are reading in School and Colleges of Kendrapara District

Minority- The children of Minority community are reading in respect of 123 Schools and 73 Colleges of Kendrapara District.

Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST, SC, OBC, Minorities

Drawn and disbursed during	ST		SC	
	No of students	Amount	No of students	Amount
2013-14	1180	7502000	67	504400
2014-15	1473	8080974	15236	3223805

Drawn and disbursed during	OBC		Minority	
	No of students	Amount	No of students	Amount
2013-14	3544	3364600	2954	3078830
2014-15	2182	2182000	3690	3880420

Pre-Matric Scholarship for DFID, OGIP Class IX and X

Drawn and disbursed during	ST		SC	
	No of students	Amount	No of students	Amount
2014-15	125	341922	10377	27687366

Post-Matric scholarship for ST /SC /OBC /Minorities

Drawn and disbursed during	ST		SC	
	No of students	Amount	No of students	Amount
2013-14	80	798000	5255	12841310
2014-15	177	1481925	7383	23044225

Drawn and disbursed during	OBC		Minority	
	No of students	Amount	No of students	Amount
2013-14	3281	6061530	Direct payment by Govt	
2014-15	5266	9739570	Direct payment by Govt	

Literary and cultural Society

Kendrapara is famous for a special kind of Sweet called Rasabali and for literary activities. The literary activities are as sweet as Rasabali. In 1960 the Raja of Kanika had published a hand written journal 'Sopan'. The literary societies of the district are like The Tulasi Khetra, Gyana Vardini Chhatra Samiti, Sakhi Bata Unnayan Parisad, Kendrapara Zilla Sahitya Parisad, Kendrapara Sahitya Sansad, Jagarukha, Events Management of Kendrapara, Balaphool Sahitya Parisad, Chetana Sahitya Sansad, Saila Sahitya Sansad of Aul, Batoi of Rajnagar, Panchakala Pratisthan, Gan Matira Basana etc are the literary societies of the district. Kendrapara Pustak Mela and Pattamundai Pustak Mela are also held regularly in the district to develop the reading habit of the people of the district.

EMINENT POETS AND WRITERS

Late

1. Kabi Baisya Sadasiva - Kendrapara Town
2. Jaban Kabi Mirja Ujir Beg - Rajkanika (Malli Sahada)
3. Biplabi Kabi Ananda Chandra Jena - Dali Kaenda
4. Nari Kabi Bidyut Prava Devi - Natara
5. Nari Kabi Kuntala Kumari Sabat - Jamboo
6. Namacharya Shree mad Baya Baba - Keredagarh
7. Dwitiya Bhanja Golekha Pradhan - Derabish
8. Pandit Banchhanidhi Das - Nasadipur
9. Akshaya Mohanty - Chandol
10. Kabi Chintamani Mohanty - Patkura
11. Santha Kabi Arakshita Das - Kendrapara(Badakothe)
12. Chandramani Das - Derabish
13. Dolagobinda Sastri - Chandol
14. Deepak Mishra - Ichhapur
15. Banamali Bramhachari - Chandol
16. Suren Mohanty - Chandanpur, Kendrapara
17. Niranjana Kar - Derabish

Some of the eminent writers of the district are like Dr. Sitakanta Mohapatra, Dr. Artabalabh Mohanty, Jatindra Mohan Mohanty, Prafulla Das, Dr. Satrugna Pandab, Ranjita Nayak, Dr. Aparna Mohanty, Dr. Basudev Das, Dhaneswar Mohapatra, Dr. Natabar Satpathy, Dr. Baishnaba Charan Samal. The most prominent of them is Sitakanta Mohapatra who is recipient of, among other awards, Jnapith Award.

Culture

Kendrapara has played a leading role in Odishan Culture. The culture and heritage of kendrapara are sublime. The temple of Sri Baladevjew, the presiding deity of Tulasi Khetra is situated at Ichchapur of kendrapara town. This temple along with adjoining shrines of other gods and goddesses stand on a land of two acres and six decimals. Festivals such as Mahavishuba Sankaranti, Chandan Yatra (Sandalwood festival), Jestha Purnima, Sri Gundicha, Chitalagi Amabasyaa, Jhulan Yatra, Birth of Lord Balabhadra, Birth of Lord Sri Krishna , Saptapuri Amabasya, Birth of Lord ganesh , Radha astami, dutiya astami, sunia and Baman janma (birth of the dwarf Avatar), Dushara, kumar Purnima, Giri gobardhan puja, Birth of garuda ,wedding of Tulasi , Rasa purnima, deepabali Amabasya (The festival of lights), Prathamastami, Odhana Sasthi , Navanha Manohi, Byanjana Dwadassi, Dhanu Sankaranti, Pakudi Dhupa, Bahuda Amabasya, Makar Sankaranti, Puspaviseka, Basanta Panchami, Magha Saptami, fire festival , killing of the demon Kandarasura, Mahasibaratri and the meeting of Bishnu and Mahesh, Dola Purnima, Ashokastami, Rama Navami and Damanaka Chaturdasi are ceremoniously celebrated in the temple of Sri Sri Baladevjew. Apart from the temple of Sri Sri Baladevjew, a host of ancient temples and hermitages are there in the district. The jagannath temple of Keredagarh, Baladev temple of Rajagarh, Banabihari temple of Pentha, Matia Mangala temple, Panchubarahi temple, Kharakhia temple, Laxmibarah temple of Aul, Chandramauli temple, Jagannath temple of Indupur, Hanumanjew temple of Nikirai, Sri Sri Govindjew temple of Badakotha, Sri Sri Binodbihari temple of Sanakotha, Hanuman temple garapur , Dadhibamanjew temple of Derabish, Sri Jagannath temple of Garadpur and Mahala, Ramachandi temple of Ramanagar, Chakra Basulai temple, Sidhha Mirichani temple, Sana Mangala temple, Bada Mangala temple and a good number of Monasteries add to the religious glory of kendrapara. Besides, Ranganath Monastery, Amareswar Mahadev temple, sakhibata, Madhu sagar, Barang garh, Light House, Flase Point port, Hukitola, Kanika palace, Aul palace, Aulkothi, Badakotha are the ancient monuments witnessing the significance of Kendrapara. The district also cherishes various cultures of the Baisnabas, Buddhists, Saktas, Jains, Muslims and Christians. While the festivals of Hindu religion are celebrated following the customs of Hinduism in different temples, the Muslim festivals are also celebrated accordingly. The Christians also celebrate their Ceremonies with gusto.

Folk Culture and Folk art

Culturally rich Kendrapara has an ancient folk art. People believe in different types of religion and culture. Their traditional rites, rituals, fairs and festivals keep the pristine culture afloat and give it the right colour. The traditional art and culture are beautifully mixed with each other. Pala, daskathia, ghodanacha, kela keluni nacha, sabar nacha, Doll dance, Song of Kendara, khajani, samkirtan, Shree Ram Leela, Shree Krushna Leela, Verse plays, etc exhibit the folk culture of the district. Various forms of dishes and home – made delicacies on the occasion of different fairs and festivals speak about the place. The culture of the district expresses itself through folk song and folk dance. Songs during Khudarakuni and Mangala Osha/ Puja; Rama Leela camposed by Vaisya Sadashiva, Verse dramas of Gana kabi Gopal Dash, Shree Krishna Leela of Mirza Uzir Beg have created unity and solidarity of art and culture. Pala singers like Krupasindhu Sarangi, Hari Nath, Nidhiram Maharana, Niranjan Kar have enriched the culture of the district. Some scholarly researchers have opined that the folk instrument kendara was originated in Kendrapara. The green triangle Kendrapara is surrounded by seven rivers and twenty seven tributaries like Brahmani, Kharasrota, Luna, Chitrotpala which mingle with the blue sea, the Bay of Bengal that washes the feet of the district. This green land Kendrapara has many historical and tourist spots rich in sublimity and serenity. The combined delta of rivers like Brahmani and Baitarani have given birth to Bhitarkanika forest sanctuary; the natural habitat and mating place for foreign birds bagahara; the vast seashore of Satabhaya; the natural and world famous Oive Ridley sea turtle breeding farm of Ekakulanali/ Gahiramatha; the favourite point Lighthouse, on the basin of the Mahanadi, as to the historical monument in the uninhabitated island of Hukitola and the natural scenic spots of Jambu attract and fascinate many tourists and travellers.

CHAPTER-XIII

MEDICAL HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES

Medical and Public Health Facilities

By 1869 a hospital was set up at kendrapara by the British for the treatment of their staff at Kendrapara. It was managed by Kendrapara Municipality till 1947 and was taken over by the Government in the same year. It became a subdivisional hospital in the year 1960 and was declared as a referral hospital in the year 1983 and this hospital became a full-fledged hospital with 60 bed strength. But now it has been raised to the bed strength of 195 with the status of a District Headquarters Hospital. Subsequently, Cuttack District Board set up hospitals at Pattamundai, Aul, Patkura and Marshaghai.

Apart from the above facilities, an ANM Training Centre is functioning at Kendrapara since 1967. The strength of the trainees was initially 40 and subsequently increased to 80 per year.

The statement given below indicates the number of in and out patients treated in the District Headquarter hospital during the period mentioned below:

Year	No. of Outdoor patients	No. of Indoor patients
2011-12	247154	34047
2012-13	268465	36715
2013-14	208497	35421
2014-15	176953	37314

Year-wise Establishment of Medical Institutions

Sl.No.	Name of District	Name Block	Name of CHC	Name of PHC
1	Kendrapara	Aul Block	Aul CHC	Batipara PHC(N)
2	Kendrapara	Aul Block		Dasipur PHC(N)
3	Kendrapara	Aul Block		Govindpur PHC(N)
4	Kendrapara	Aul Block		Mahu PHC(N)
5	Kendrapara	Aul Block		Palimi PHC(N)
6	Kendrapara	Aul Block		Sanamanga PHC(N)
7	Kendrapara	Derabish Block	Derabish CHC	Biranilakanthapur PHC(N)
8	Kendrapara	Derabish Block		Chandol PHC(N)
9	Kendrapara	Derabish Block		Danpur PHC(N)
10	Kendrapara	Derabish Block		Mundala-Harianka PHC(N)
11	Kendrapara	Derabish Block		Santhapura PHC(N)

Sl.No.	Name of District	Name Block	Name of CHC	Name of PHC
12	Kendrapara	Garadapur Block	Patakura CHC	Gardapur PHC(N)
13	Kendrapara	Garadapur Block		Korua PHC(N)
14	Kendrapara	Garadapur Block		Madhusasan PHC(N)
15	Kendrapara	Garadapur Block		Tendakura PHC(N)
16	Kendrapara	Kendrapara Block	Indupur CHC	Ayaba PHC(N)
17	Kendrapara	Kendrapara Block		Bhagabatpur(Balia) PHC(N)
18	Kendrapara	Kendrapara Block		Chandanpur PHC(N)
19	Kendrapara	Kendrapara Block		Kalapada PHC(N)
20	Kendrapara	Mahalapada Block	Mahalapada CHC	Babar PHC(N)
21	Kendrapara	Mahalapada Block		Badakula PHC(N)
22	Kendrapara	Mahalapada Block		Bijayanagar PHC(N)
23	Kendrapara	Mahalapada Block		F.P.Light-house PHC(N)
24	Kendrapara	Mahalapada Block		R.K.Tarapada PHC(N)
25	Kendrapara	Mahalapada Block		Ramnagar PHC(N)
26	Kendrapara	Mahalapada Block		Tikhiri PHC(N)
27	Kendrapara	Marshaghai Block	Marshaghai CHC	Karilopatna PHC(N)
28	Kendrapara	Marshaghai Block		Kurutunga PHC(N)
29	Kendrapara	Marshaghai Block		Nankar PHC(N)
30	Kendrapara	Marshaghai Block		Pailo PHC(N)
31	Kendrapara	Marshaghai Block		R.Raghunathpur PHC(N)
32	Kendrapara	Pattamundai Block	Patamundai CHC	Alapua PHC(N)
33	Kendrapara	Pattamundai Block		Andra PHC(N)
34	Kendrapara	Pattamundai Block		Badapara PHC(N)
35	Kendrapara	Pattamundai Block		Chandannagar PHC(N)
36	Kendrapara	Pattamundai Block		SanJaria PHC(N)
37	Kendrapara	Pattamundai Block		Tulasidiha PHC(N)
38	Kendrapara	Rajakanika Block	Rajakanika CHC	Kandiahath PHC(N)
39	Kendrapara	Rajakanika Block		Katna PHC(N)
40	Kendrapara	Rajakanika Block		Koilipur PHC(N)
41	Kendrapara	Rajakanika Block		RN_Rath_Hospital OH
42	Kendrapara	Rajnagar Block	Rajnagar CHC	Dangamal PHC(N)
43	Kendrapara	Rajnagar Block		Gupti PHC(N)
44	Kendrapara	Rajnagar Block		Iswarpur PHC(N)
45	Kendrapara	Rajnagar Block		Jaganathpur-Sasan PHC(N)
46	Kendrapara	Rajnagar Block		Talchua PHC(N)
			CHC	
1	Kendrapara			Aul CHC
2	Kendrapara	Derabish Block		Derabish CHC
3	Kendrapara	Garadapur Block		Patakura CHC
4	Kendrapara	Kendrapara Block		Indupur CHC
5	Kendrapara	Mahalapada Block		Mahalapada CHC
6	Kendrapara	Marshaghai Block		Marshaghai CHC
7	Kendrapara	Pattamundai Block		Patamundai CHC
8	Kendrapara	Rajakanika Block		Rajakanika CHC
9	Kendrapara	Rajnagar Block		Rajnagar CHC

The Rural and Urban people depend on these health services.

GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Number
1.	District Hospital	01
2.	Community Health Centers	09
3.	Area Hospital	01
4.	Primary Health Centers (N)	45
5.	Sub Centers	227
6.	Post Mortems Centre	02
7.	Private Nursing Homes	09
8.	ANM Training Center	01
9.	District Training Center	01
10.	Red Cross Hospital , Tikarpanga	01
11.	T.B.Unit	05
12.	PHI for RNTCP	15
13.	108 Ambulance	13
14.	102 Ambulance	15
15.	Rogi Kalyan Samiti	55
16.	ASHA	1413
17.	Gaon Kalyan Samiti	1407

Common Diseases and Disease Vulnerability of the district

Dysentery, diarrhoea and other diseases like hookworm infestation were described among the common diseases of Kendrapara district and found in almost all parts of the district. But presently it is found that fever, dysentery, diarrhoea and respiratory diseases are more prevalent in the district.

There is a wide range of evidence about environmental and institutional factors that influence vulnerability to respiratory infection like tuberculosis, and HIV infection. By combining this information with that obtained from individual, households, and community level, we have identified potential common strategies for improving resilience to all three diseases simultaneously. These strategies depend on collaborations with non-health sectors which include progress in rapid access to funds, provision of education about disease transmission and management, reduction of the burden on carriers (predominantly women), and improvement in the quality of health services.

Health Facilities and health care system i.e., Allopathic, Homeopathic, Ayurvedic and other modes of public and private health care

A health **care delivery system** is the organization of people, institutions, and resources that deliver health care services to meet the

health needs of the target population. All health care delivery systems include primary, secondary health care and public health measures.

- a) Health care delivery systems should not be expressed in terms of their components only, but also of their interrelationships;
- b) Health care delivery systems should include not only the institutional or supply side of the health system, but also the need of population;
- c) Health care delivery systems must be seen in terms of their goals, which include not only health improvement, but also equity, responsiveness to legitimate expectations, respect for dignity, and fair financing, among others;
- d) Health care delivery systems must also be defined in terms of their functions, including the direct provision of services, whether they are medical or public health services, but also "other enabling functions, such as stewardship, financing, and resource generation, including what is probably the most complex of all challenges, the health workforce."

Allopathic-Allopathic medical services is a component of modern medicine referred to as mainstream use of pharmacologically active agents or physical interventions to treat or suppress symptoms or pathophysiological processes of diseases or conditions. In the context of Kendrapara district all CHC, PHC and Sub Centers are providing this service.

Ayurveda-Ayurvedic medicine is a system of traditional Hindu medicine native to the Indian subcontinent. Contemporary practices derived from Ayurvedic traditions are a type of alternative medicine. Ayurveda names three elemental substances, the *doshas* (called Vata, Pitta and Kapha), and states that a balance of the doses result in health, while imbalance results in disease. In the presence scenario, the Ayurvedic and Homeopathic dispensaries are providing these services and after initiation of NHM Ayurvedic, Yoga, Unani, Sidha and Homeopathic (AYUSH) are imparting services to the People. Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the strategies envisaged under NRHM with an objective to improve the outreach and quality of healthcare delivery system in rural areas. In the context of Kendrapara district all CHCs and PHCs are providing Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic services.

System of Medicine	Sanctioned Strength		Total
	Block CHC	PHC (N)	
Ayurvedic	5	23	28
Homoeopathy	4	21	25
Total	9	44	53

Panchakarma- According to Ayurveda, the technique of panchakarma eliminates toxic elements from the body. Panchakarma includes Vamana, Virechana, Basti, Nasya and Raktamokshana. It is preceded by Poorvakarma as a preparatory step, and is followed by Paschatkarma and Peyadikarma

Public Care- Public health care refers to the science and art of **Health** preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals.

Public health incorporates the interdisciplinary approaches of epidemiology, biostatistics and health services including communicable and noncommunicable diseases. Environmental health, community health, behavioural health, health economics, public policy, insurance, medicine and occupational safety and health are other important subfields.

The focus of public health intervention is to improve health and quality of life through prevention and treatment of diseases and other physical and mental health conditions. This is done through surveillance of cases and health indicators, and through promotion of healthy behaviours. Examples of common public health measures include promotion of hand washing, breast feeding, vaccinations, and distribution of contraceptives and condoms to control the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

Private Health Care

Private health care is health care and medicine provided by entities other than the Government. The following private hospitals are functioning in the district Kendrapara

Bhagabati Hospital, Kendrapara

Surya Nursing Home

Health Care Nursing Home

Karuna Nursing Home

Durga Nursing Home

Barsa Nursing Home

Bhumika eye hospital

M.B Nursing Home, Rajkanika etc.

Bhagabati hospital, Health Care Nursing Home, Bhumika eye hospital and M.B Nursing Home are accredited under RSBY and BKKY insurance scheme

Vaccination Programmes

Universal Immunization Programme is a vaccination programme launched by the Government of India in 1985. It became a part of Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme in 1992 and is currently one of the key areas under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) since 2005. The programme consists of vaccination for seven diseases- tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and Hepatitis B. Hepatitis B was added to the UIP in 2007. Thus, UIP has 7 vaccine preventable diseases in the programme.

The national policy of Immunisation of all children during the first year of life with DPT, OPV, BCG to complete the series of primary vaccination before reaching the age of one year was adopted in 1978 with the launching of EPI to increase the Immunisation coverage in infancy to 80%. Universal Immunisation programme UIP was launched in 1985 in a phased manner. The measles vaccine was added in 1985 and in 1990 Vit A supplementation was added to the programme. Proposal for administration of Pentavalent vaccine which includes DPT + HepB + HiB and IPV will start very soon.

The Vaccination Schedule under the UIP is

1. BCG (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) 1 dose at Birth (upto 1 year if not given earlier)
2. DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Toxoid) 5 doses; Three primary doses at 6,10,14 weeks and two booster doses at 16-24 months and 5 Years of age
3. OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine) 5 doses; 0 dose at birth, three primary doses at 6,10 and 14 weeks and one booster dose at 16-24 months of age
4. Hepatitis B vaccine 4 doses; 0 dose within 24 hours of birth and three doses at 6, 10 and 14 weeks of age.
5. Measles 2 doses; first dose at 9-12 months and second dose at 16-24 months of age
6. TT (Tetanus Toxoid) 2 doses at 10 years and 16 years of age
7. TT – for pregnant woman two doses or one dose if previously vaccinated within 3 Year

Immunization (Hard to reach area)

Kendrapara (Total Population of the District:-15 lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Sl. No	Name of the Sub-centre	Sl. No	Name of the Village	Population	Distance from Nearest Hospital PHC/CHC (in KM)
1	Aul	1	Dasipur	1	Baulojodi Diha	730	20
		2	Padanipal	2	Padanipal	650	4
		3		3	Daitaripur	725	4
		4		4	Kalamada	550	4
		3	Mahu	5	Nalapahi	912	12
		6		6	Ekamania	1117	12
		7		7	Dakhindiha	993	12
2	Mahakalaparada	1	Jambo	1	Jambo	9767	9
		2	Batighar	2	Batighar	9665	4
		3	Kalatunga	3	Kalatunga	12326	8
3	Garadpur	1	Bangalapur	1	Sisua	570	8
		2		2	Salar	266	8
		3		3	Sathilo	196	8
		2	Bamara	4	Pari Pundilo	485	8
		3	Palasudha	5	Kadamchanda	387	5

Maternal Health

A Comprehensive Approach is necessary to tackle Maternal Mortality successfully. **The numerous factors influencing Maternal Mortality** and Morbidity go far beyond the percentage of attended births or reachable emergency services. The approach addresses issues to social behaviour, infrastructure, skilled manpower, supportive supervision and quality services for prenatal, antenatal and post natal care.

The targets for improving maternal health include reducing by three-fourths the maternal mortality ratio and achieve universal access to reproductive health. Poverty and lack of education perpetuate high adolescent birth rates. Inadequate funding for family planning is a major failure in fulfilling commitments to improving women's reproductive health.

OBJECTIVES

- a. To contribute to the improvement and access to quality maternal health services in rural areas.
- b. To strengthen the capacities in terms of knowledge enhancement, skill upgrading, attitude change, data and information gathering, analysis and dissemination of key actors (both men and women) involved in maternal health interventions to meet maternal health needs.
- c. To broaden and enhance the prevention of diseases which threaten maternal health, including STD's and HIV/AIDS, through involving men in activities of prevention, care and support.

KENDRAPARA- Summary-Apr-2014 To Mar-2015

ANC

ANC Registration against Expected Pregnancies	82%	TT1 given to Pregnant women against ANC Registration	90%
3 ANC Check ups against ANC Registrations	89%	100 IFA Tablets given to Pregnant women against ANC Registration	76%

Deliveries

Unreported Deliveries against Estimated Deliveries	33.3%	HOME Deliveries(SBAand Non SBA) against Estimated Deliveries	1.7%
Institutional Deliveries against Estimated Deliveries	65.0%	HOME Deliveries(SBAand Non SBA) against Reported Deliveries	2.5%
Institutional Deliveries against Reported Deliveries	97.5%	C Section Deliveries against Institutional Deliveries(Pvt and Pub)	10%

Births and Neonatal Care

Live Births Reported against Estimated Live Births	68%	New borns weighed against Reported Live Births	91%
Still Births (Reported)	262	New borns weighed less than 2.5 kgs against newborns weighed	16%
Sex Ratio at Birth	971	New borns breastfed within one hr of Birth against Reported live Births	89%

Child Immunisation(0 to 11 months)

BCG given against Expected Live Births	80%	Measles given against Expected Live Births	82%
OPV3 given against Expected Live Births	83%	Fully Immunised Children against Expected Live Births	82%
DPT3 given against Expected Live Births	83%		

Family Planning

Family Planning Methods Users (Sterilisations(Male andFemale)+IUD+ Condom pieces/72 + OCP Cycles/13)	12,659	IUD Insertions against reported FP Methods	40%
Sterilisation against reported FP Methods	11%	Condom Users against reported FP Methods	20%

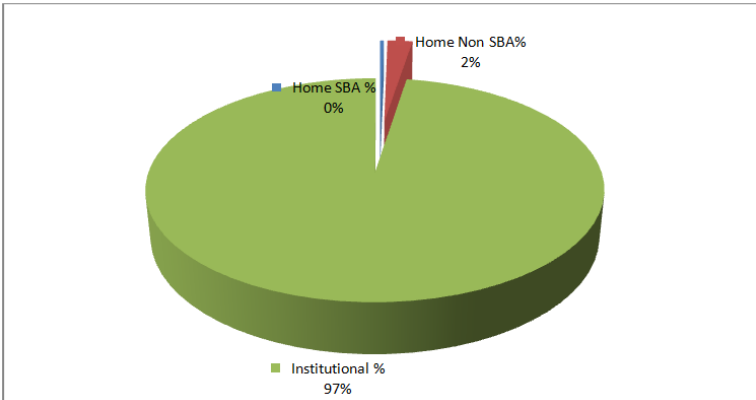
OCP Users against reported FP Methods

		Other Services	30%
OPD	2,34,388	Major Operations	2,833
IPD	81,426	Minor Operations	10,477

KENDRAPARA (Deliveries Apr-2014 To Mar-2015)

Total Population		15,00,380	Expected Deliveries	28,239
Home SBA	Home Non SBA	Institutional	Total Deliveries Reported	Unreported Deliveries
63	415	18,357	18,835	9,404
Home SBA %	Home Non SBA%	Institutional %	Total Deliveries Reported %	Unreported Deliveries %
0%	1%	65%	67%	33%

KENDRAPARA- Home (SBA and Non SBA) and Institutional Deliveries against Reported Deliveries April-2014 to March-2015



Family Welfare Programmes in the district

Family Planning Programme was launched in India as a nationwide programme in 1952, which was later, expanded to cover maternal and child health, family welfare and nutrition. Commonly practised Family Planning methods include birth control pills, condoms, sterilization and IUCD (Intrauterine contraceptive device).

Impact of Family Welfare Activities

Various family welfare activities have gone a long way in enlightening the people about contraception and its merits.

- a. Nearly 98% of women and 99% of men in the age group of 15 and 49 have a good knowledge about one or more methods of contraception. Adolescents seem to be well aware of the modern methods of contraception.
- b. Over 97% of women and 95% of men are knowledgeable about female sterilization, which is the most popular modern permanent method of family planning. While only 79% of women and 80% of men have heard about male sterilization.
- c. 93% of men have awareness about the usage of condoms while only 74% of women are aware of the same.
- d. Around 80% of men and women have a fair knowledge about contraceptive pills.

Total Population	1500380	Census/District Survey
Total number of blocks	9	
Total Eligible Couples	225885	District Survey
Parity Wise Data	Total Number of Couples	Number of couples using modern contraceptive including sterilization (Time of survey)
(As per the household survey by ANM, 2014-15)	(As per the household survey by ANM, 2014-15)	
No. of Eligible Couple with 0 child	32600	1747
No. of Eligible Couple with 1 child	92140	47912
No. of Eligible Couple with 2 children	103759	47730
No. of Eligible Couple with > 2 or more children	45199	27571

Details of Training Center and Private Facilities

Data Element	Total number in district
No. of Divisional Training Centers (Medical College/RHFWTC)	0
No. of District Training Centers (DH/Medical College etc. where the trainings for NSV/Laparoscopic Sterilization/Minilap/PPIUCD/Interval IUCD is taking place)	1
No. of ANM training centers	1
No. of Private Health Facilities accredited for sterilization services under NRHM	1
No. of Private Health Facilities accredited for IUCD services under NRHM	2

In Kendrapra district the statement given below indicates the number of Sterilization, IUD, OP and CC during the period mentioned below:

Year	NSV/Conventional Vasectomy	Laparoscopic sterilizations	Mini-lap sterilizations	Total Sterilizations	IUD Insertions	Oral Pills cycles Users	Condom Users
2011-12	50	4066	767	4883	5617	8085	8345
2012-13	18	4211	466	4695	5670	7474	9282
2013-14	14	3868	268	4150	5043	5058	5501
2014-15	2	839	493	1334	5056	3751	2517

Terminal diseases and their treatment-Terminal illness is a disease that cannot be cured or adequately treated and that is reasonably expected to result in the death of the patient within a short period of time. This term is more commonly used for progressive diseases such as **cancer** or advanced **heart disease** than for **trauma**. In popular use, it indicates a disease that eventually ends the life of the sufferer.

A patient who has such an illness may be referred to as a **terminal patient**, **terminally ill** or simply **terminal**. Often, a patient is considered terminally ill when his estimated life expectancy is six months or less, under the assumption that the disease will run its normal course.

There is provisions for the treatment facilities in Tertiary health care system for the above diseases out of OSTF and palliative support from CMRF.

Key achievements under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005 – 2015) Kendrapara District

1. 1431 ASHAs and 1407 Village level Gaon Kalyan Samittees in place to take up community level health actions
2. 1 ASHA Gruha at DHH and 6 at other block facilities are functional
3. In 56 institutions Rogi Kalyan Samiti is in place at District and Sub-District level.
4. 13 nos BLS 108 functioning in the district
5. 15 nos BLS 102 functioning in the district
6. 3 nos. L3 (FRU) Institutions made functional for providing quality health care services
7. There are 22 nos of Delivery Point in the District.
8. 12 nos. of L2- (24x7) Institutions made functional for providing quality health care services
9. Students of 6 Residential schools are covered under Intensive School Health Programme and 2003 no. of school are covered under Extensive School Health Programme.
10. 1 New Born Stabilisation Unit and 22 Newborn Care Unit (at district level) have been established to make available health facilities for the sick-new born of the state.
11. "Pustikar Diwas" institutionalised for treatment and referral of under Malnourished Children.

12. 6 nos. of ARSH clinics are established in the district.
13. 2 Ambulances deployed for providing 2nd referral transport services
14. 1 Blood Bank and 2 Blood Storage Units are made functional in the district
15. Under RBSK out of 18 sanctioned Mobile Health Teams 3 are functional in the District.
16. DEIC is running with a dental technician, Speech therapist, Special educator and social worker.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) was launched with World Bank assistance in November 2004 to detect and respond to disease outbreaks quickly. The project was extended for 2 years in March 2010 i.e. from April 2010 to March 2012, World Bank funds were available for Central Surveillance Unit (CSU) at NCDC and 9 identified states (Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal) and the rest 26 states/UTs were funded from domestic budget. The Programme continues during 12th Plan (2012-17) under NHM with an outlay of Rs. 640 Crore from domestic budget only.

1. Surveillance units have been established in all states/districts (SSU/DSU). Central Surveillance Units (CSU) are established and integrated in the National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi.
2. Under the project weekly disease surveillance data on epidemic prone diseases are being collected from reporting units such as subcentres, primary health centres, community health centres, hospitals including government and private sector hospitals and medical colleges. The data are being collected on 'S' syndromic; 'P' probable; and 'L' laboratory formats using standard case definitions. The weekly data are analyzed by SSU/DSU for disease trends. Whenever there is a rising trend of illnesses, it is investigated by the RRT to diagnose and control the outbreak.
3. A 24X7 call center was established in February 2008 to receive disease alerts on a Toll Free telephone number (1075). The information received is provided to the States/Districts surveillance Units for investigation and response. The call Centre was extensively used during H1N1 influenza pandemic in 2009 and dengue outbreak in Delhi in 2010.

4. IDSP was started in 2007 in the district with 45 PHC (N), 9 CHC, 227 Sub Centers, 1 area Hospital and a Dist. Headquarter Hospital

Trend Analysis of Diseases

The trend analysis of the important disease like ADD, Dysentery, Measles, ARI, Pneumonia, Typhoid, Hepatitis, Malaria, AFP <15 Years.

Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation

There are 9 Blocks and two Municipalities in Kendrapara District. In 2010-11 244 nos. of pipe water projects and 14671 of working tube wells are providing drinking water facilities.

CHAPTER -XIV

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Kendraparahas always been a hot-spot of political landscape in Odisha. Its political leaders are invariably outstanding personalities in politics of Odisha. From the days of freedom struggle till 14th General Election 2014, the outstanding personalities from Kendrapara like Jadumani Mangaraj, Dinabandhu Sahu, Prahallad Mallik, Surendra Nath Dwivedy, Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty, Bed Prakash Agarwal, Raj Kishore Nayak, Sarat Deb, Nalini Mohanty, Srikanta Jena and Bijay Mohapatra trinity, till the present political leaders like Sj Baijayant Panda and Shri Pratap Dev are undoubtedly the outstanding personalities of Odisha's politics. It is the political soil of Kendrapara which revived political fortune of the legendary Biju Pattanaik and thus, Kendrapara became famous for political activities consisting of political parties, political leaders, pressure groups and other organisations.

Kendrapara has always been occupying an important place in the Political history of Odisha. In 1869 the Kendrapara Municipality was set up 7 years before establishment of Municipality in 1876. Madhusudan Das spread the message of Indian National Congress after returning from the Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1886. Gouri Shankar Ray had set up the branch of Indian National Congress at Kendrapara. Gandhi had visited several places on foot in 1934 from 16.5.1934 and had addressed around 5000 people of Kendrapara at Garapur IB. Nehru visited Kendrapara District in 1936. The outstanding personalities like Nityananda Kanungo, Nabakrushna Choudhury, Rajakrushna Bose, Surendra nath Dwibedi, Surendra Mohanty, Biju Pattnaik, Rabi Ray, Baijayanta Panda etc. did not belong to Kendrapara, but they choose Kendrapara as their "Karma Bhumi".

Kendrapara was a sub-division of the undivided Cuttack District. In 1952, Cuttack district is delimited into two single member Parliamentary Constituencies i.e. Kendrapara and Cuttack. In 1956 the election of 1957 Kendrapara had double member constituency in which Surendra Nath Dwibedi was elected from Praja Social Party and Baishnab Mallik was elected from the Harijan seat. From 1967 onwards, it became a single member constituency. Now Kendrapara Parliamentary constituency consist of 5 Assembly segments viz ; 96-Patkura, 97-Kendrapara (98-Aul, 99-Rajnagar and 100-Mahakalpara, within Kendrapara district and two Assembly Segments viz – 94-Salipur (part) and 95-Mahanga (part) in Cuttack district. The total voters of this Parliamentary constituency for 2014 election was 15,40,705 (Source: This district election management planned Simultaneous General Election in 2014).

Similarly in 1952 Kendrapara was delimited into five Assembly constituencies i.e. Kendrapara, Aul, Pattamundai, Rajnagar and Patkura and the same continue till 1974. In 1974 there are six Assembly constituencies in Kendrapara district which are as follows :- Bari-Derabish, Aul, Pattamundai, Rajnagar, Kendrapara and Patkura. Bari-Derabish Assembly Constituency consists of Derabish block from Kendrapara and Bari block from Jajpur. This arrangement continued till the reorganization of A.C. in 2009 and the entire district was divided into 5 A.Cs. as follows- 96-Patkura, 97-Kendrapara (SC), 98-Aul, 99-Rajnagar, 100-Mahalpara.

The details of the territorial limits for Assembly Constituencies of the district along with the total number of polling booths and the no. of voters of each A.Cs. is mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Assembly Constituency	Extent of the Assembly Constituency	Total no. of Polling Station	Total No. Voters
1	96-Patkura	Garadpur, Marsaghai (Part), Derabish	307	224376
2	97-Kendrapara (SC)	Kendrapara, Kendrapara Municipality	238	193764
3	98-Aul	Aul and Kanika Block	315	237969
4	99-Rajnagar	Rajnagar Block Pattamundai Block (part) Pattamundai Municipality	278	216286
5	100-Mahalpara	Mahalpara Block, Marsaghai (Part)	268	214942
TOTAL			1403	10,87,337

Source: District Election management Plan for Simultaneous General Election' 2014 of Kendrapara District.

After 2000, there is a presence of three major political parties like BJD, BJP and INC. But there were various regional parties which were active in Odisha politics before 1999. Most of these regional political parties were also active in Kendrapara. Odisha United Party and Raja Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo, Odisha Communist Party led by Ajaya Kumar Rout and Radhakanta Sathy, Bira Odia Party founded by Pyari Moihasn Samant Ray, Nalini Sena founded by late Nalini Kanta Mohanty and Odisha Gana Parisad founded by Bijay Mohapatra etc. were active in the district.

The political parties like Utkal Congress, PSP were also active in the district, which participated in various general elections from the district.

In 1952 to 1977 the main parties involved in electoral politics of Kendrapara were Indian National Congress, Praja Socialist Party, Swatantra Party, Communist Party of India etc. Regional Parties like Utakala Congress and Odisha Gana Parisad were also active in the politics of Kendrapara.

Presently, there is presence of the following National and State Political Parties in Kendrapara District- 1. INC 2. NCP 3. BJD 4. BJP 5. BSP 6. CPI and 7. CPI (M)

There is also a limited presence of AAM ADMI Party, Samrudha Odisha, Ama Odisha, Jana Morcha, Utkal Bharat etc. in Kendrapara. But all these political parties were wiped out in 14th Simultaneous General Election 2014. In post-election period, their activities have been eclipsed in the district till 2014. The following table shows the list of MLAs and MPs elected from Kendrapara to Odisha Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha between 1952 to 2014.

General Elections 1952 in Kendrapara Constituency there was 400630 voters in Kendrapara Constituency. The total no of 173806 valid voter are polled and as a result the total percentage of voting was 43.18. In the election to Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha in 1952 the Indian National Congress captured the Lok Sabha seat and out of 5 A.Cs. The candidates of Indian National Congress won in 3 seats whereas Independent candidates won in Aul and Rajnagar. In Aul the voting percentage was 70.11, Whereas in Pattamundai it was 37.04 in Kendrapara it was 41.07 and Patkura it was 60.06. In Rajnagar Smt. Saraswati Dei won from Indian National Congress.

Second General Election in 1957 Parliamentary Election Kendrapara was a double member constituency i.e. one for General and the other reserved for Scheduled Caste

Name of the Constituency	Total no. of seats	Total no. of voters	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of columns 3 and 4	Votes polled by candidate	Percentage to valid votes	Political party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kendrapara	2	1707666	759146	44.46	(General) 184516	24.31	Praja Socialist Party

In Vidhan Sabha out of 5 seats, the seat of Rajnagar was won by Independent and Kendrapara was won by PSP. The rest 3 seats were won by Indian National Congress.

Name of the Constituency	Total no. of voters	Total no. of valid votes	Percentage of col. 2 to 3	Party won	Total votes secured
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patkura	58456	25540	43.69	Congress	14418
Rajnagar	62678	34994	55.83	Independent	14223
Aul	63190	36407	57.61	Congress	18856
Kendrapara	78657	40378	51.33	PSP	20156
Pattamundai	70471	31407	44.57	Congress	15044

In the above election, separate vote boxes were kept for different parties. There was yellow box for the Congress, red colour box for PSP and the election symbol of other parties were pasted on their respective boxes including the box for the Independent.

In Lok Sabha Election 1962 Sri Surendra Nath Dwebedi was elected as MP from Praja Socialist Party.

Name of the Constituency	Total no. of voters	Party won	Total no. of votes secured by the party
1	2	3	4
Kendrapara	489055	PSP	99591

The following persons were elected to Vidhan Sabha for the election to Odisha Vidhan Sabha in 1961 in the midterm election.

Sri Dhurba Charan Sahoo, Kendrapara	:	PSP
Sri Prahallad Mallik, Pattamundai	:	INC
Raja Sailendra Narayan Bhanjdeo, Aul	:	INC
Sri Padma Charan Nayak, Rajnagar	:	Independent
Sri Loknath Mishra, Patkura	:	INC

In 1967 Sri Surendra Nath Dwebedi, PSP was elected as MP, Lok Sabha.

Name of the Constituency	Total no. of voters	Party won	Total no. of votes secured by the party
Kendrapara	561875	PSP	220582

In the 4th Vidhan Sabha Election during the year 1967, 3 candidates in BSP won 3 A.Cs. and one in INC and other as Independent.

4th Bidhan Sabha (1967-71)

Dibakar Nathsharma	Aul	INC
Biswanath Mallick	Pattamundai	Praja Socialist Party
Sailendra Narayan Bhanjdeo	Rajnagar	Independent
Chakradhar Satapathy	Patkura	Praja Socialist Party
Saroj Kanta Kanungo	Kendrapara	Praja Socialist Party

Name of the Constituency	Total no. of voters	Party won	Total no. of votes secured by the party
Aul	73890	Congress	15049
Pattamundai (SC)	80302	PSP	26924
Rajnagar	76820	Independent	18739
Kendrapara	82069	PSP	32735
Patkura	86754	PSP	31712

In the year 1971 Sri Surendra Mohanty was elected as MP Lok Sabha from Utkal Congress.

Name of the Constituency	Total no. of voters	Party won	Total no. of votes secured by the party
1 Kendrapara	2 612635	3 UC	4 123680

In the 5th Vidhan Sabha 1971, 3 seats were won by Utkal Congress and one by PSP and other one by Swatantra Party.

5th Bidhan Sabha (1971-73)

Sharat Kumar Deb	Aul	Swatantra
Prahallad Mallick	Pattamundai	Utkala Congress
Biju Pattnaik (By-Election)	Rajnagar	Utkala Congress
Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty	Kendrapara	Praja Socialist Party
Rajkishore Nayak	Patkura	Utkala Congress

Name of the Constituency	Total no. of voters	Party won	Total no. of votes secured by the party
1	2	3	4
Aul	81617	Swatantra	12462
Pattamundai (SC)	89351	Utakal Congress	15633
Rajnagar	91299	Utkal Congress	17684
Kendrapara	88534	PSP	17374
Patkura	94124	Utkal Congress	22540

In the 6th Vidhan Sabha 1974 to 1977 one Assembly Constituency namely Bari-Derabish was newly created and as a result, 6 nos. of members of MLAs were elected. 4 seats were won by Utkal Congress and one by INC and other by Independent.

6th Bidhan Sabha (1974-77)

			%age of votes By the winner
Prahallad Mallick	Bari-Derabish	Utkala Congress	49.08
Sharat Kumar Deb	Aul	Independent	34.08
Biswanath Mallick	Pattamundai	INC	51.06
Biju Pattnaik	Rajnagar	Utkala Congress	66.00
Bed Prakash Agrawalla	Kendrapara	Utkala Congress	48.04
Rajkishore Nayak	Patkura	Utkala Congress	52.01

In the year 1977, Sri Biju Pattnaik was elected as MP (Lok Sabha) from Janata Dal in election to Lok Sabha from Kendrapara Constituencies.

In the 7th Vidhan Sabha from 1977 to 1980 all the six Assembly seats were won by Janata Dal candidates.

7th Bidhan Sabha (1977-80)

			%age of votes By the winner
Srikanta Jena	Bari-Derabish	Janata Dal	48.80
Sharat Kumar Deb	Aul	Janata Dal	57.02
Tapas Das	Pattamundai	Janata Dal	61.05
Nalini Kanta Mohanty	Rajnagar	Janata Dal	62.05
Bed Prakash Agrawalla	Kendrapara	Janata Dal	62.05
Prahallad Mallick	Patkura	Janata Dal	65.05

In the year 1980, Sri Biju Pattnaik was elected as MP Lok Sabha. From Janata Dal. Kendrapara by electing Biju Pattnaik to Lok Sabha showed the separate trend which was blowing in favour of Congress (I) all over Odisha. In Vidhan Sabha the Janata Dal which was converted to Janata (S) in Odisha also won 4 A.Cs. as follows.

8th Bidhan Sabha (1980-85)

			%age of votes By the winner
Srikanta Jena	Bari-Derabish	Janata (S)	55.55
Sharat Kumar Deb	Aul	Janata (S)	52.00
Biswanath Mallick	Pattamundai	Congress (I)	66.02
Nalini Kanta Mohanty	Rajnagar	Janata (S)	55.09
Indramani Rout	Kendrapara	Congress (I)	52.02
Biju Pattnaik	Patkura	Janata (S)	52.05

Subsequently Biju Pattnaik resigned from Patkura A.C. and in his place Sri Bijoy Mohapatra was elected from Janata Dal (S).

In 1984 in General Election to Lok Sabha, Odisha elected 20 M.Ps. from Congress (I). But Sri Biju Pattnaik was elected as MP of Kendrapara which was similar to election of 1980. Thus Kendrapara proved itself to be a fort of anti congress. The following is the result of 10th Vidhan Sabha which had a mixed result both for Congress (I) and Janata Dal.

9th Bidhan Sabha (1985-90)

			%age of votes By the winner
Srikanta Jena	Bari-Derabish	Janata Party	53.35
Dolagovinda Nayak	Aul	Congress (I)	52.01
Ganeswar Behera	Pattamundai	Congress (I)	50.06
Nalini Kanta Mohanty	Rajnagar	Janata Party	58.09
Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty	Kendrapara	Congress (I)	41.03
Bijay Mohapatra	Patkura	Janata Party	48.07

Biju Pattnaik resigned from Lok Sabha and in his place Sarat Deb has elected to Lok Sabha in 1985.

In 1989 in the Lok Sabha election Rabi Ray was elected as MP from Kendrapara and in 1991 in the midterm election. Rabi Ray was reelected as MP of Lok Sabha from kendrapara. But the election to 10th Vidhan Sabha 1990, there was Biju tide and all seats from Kendrapara went in favour of Janata Dal except Pattamundai where the CPI candidate won the poll in coalition with Janata Dal.

10th Bidhan Sabha (1990-95)

			%age of votes By the winner
Kulamani Rout	Bari-Derabish	Janata Dal	56.58
Smt. Sushree Debi	Aul	Janata Dal	56.61
Radhakanta Sethy	Pattamundai	CPI (M)	43.96
Nalini Kanta Mohanty	Rajnagar	Janata Dal	59.2
Bed Prakash Agrawalla	Kendrapara	Janata Dal	60.8
Bijay Mohapatra	Patkura	Janata Dal	72.41

In the election to the 11th Vidhan Sabha in 1995 the Congress (I) won 4 seats in Assembly Constituency and other 2 by Janata Dal. Thus Kendrapara again proved to be an exception to the overall political trend in Odisha.

11th Bidhan Sabha (1995-2000)

Dolagovinda Nayak	Aul	Congress(I)
Ganeswar Behera	Pattamundai	Congress(I)
Nalini Kanta Mohanty	Rajnagar	Janata Dal
Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty	Kendrapara	Congress(I)
Bijay Mohapatra	Patkura	Janata Dal

In the interim period i.e. 1996 to 98 Sri Srikant Jena from Janata Dal and from 1998 to 1999 for 12th Lok Sabha Sri Prabhat Samantaray were elected MP of Kendrapara respectively.

In 1999 to 2004 Sri Prabhat Samantaray from Biju Janata Dal and from 2004 to 2009 Smt. Archana Nayak from Biju Janata Dal were elected as MP of Kendrapara for Lok Sabha.

In the election for 12th Vidhan Sabha held in 2000, the following is the result.

12th Bidhan Sabha (2000-04)

			%age of votes By the winner
Debasish Nayak	Bari-Derabish	BJD	56.52
Pratap Keshari Deb	Aul	BJD	59.50
Tapas Das	Pattamundai	BJD	56.50
Nalini Kanta Mohanty	Rajnagar	BJD	71.11
Bed Prakash Agrawalla	Kendrapara	BJP	47.90
Trilochan Behera	Patkura	TMC	55.47

In the above election BJD and its coalition partner BJP won 5 seats. The ticket from BJD for Patkura which was allotted to Sri Bijoy Mohapatra was withdrawn and was allotted to Sri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak. This was unique for BJD as Sri Bijoy Mohapatra was a founding member of BJD. Sri Bijoy Mohapatra left BJD and formed OGP which was subsequently marginalized in Politics of Odisha.

The result for the 13th Vidhan Sabha also showed similar trends

SIMULTANEOUS GENERAL ELECTION -2004

Sl. No	Name of the Assembly Constituency	Name of the winning candidate	Party Affiliated	No. of votes secured
1	28- Bari Derabsh	Debasish Nayak	BJD	60,997
2	30- Aul	Pratap Keshari Dev	BJD	61,869
3	31- Pattamundai (SC)	Kishore Chandra Tarai	BJD	65000
4	32- Rajnagar	Nalinikanta Mohanty	BJD	69856
5	33-Kendrapara	Utkal Keshari Parida	BJD	60848
6	34- Patkura	Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak	BJD	62769

In 2009, Assembly constituencies were reorganized and there were 5 A.Cs. in the district as has been mentioned earlier. From 2009 till now BJD has become the unchallenged political party in the district winning all Assembly seats in 2009 and 2014 Vidhan Sabha election. The election results of 2009 election is as follows.

SIMULTANEOUS GENERAL ELECTION -2009

Sl. No	Name of the Assembly Constituency	Name of the winning candidate	Party Affiliated	No. of votes secured
1	96- Patkura	Bed Prakash Agrawalla	BJD	71,725
2	97- Kendrapara	Dr. Sipra Mallik	BJD	62,436
3	98- Aul	Pratap Keshari Dev	BJD	
4	99- Rajnagar	Shri Alekha Kumar Jena	BJD	
5	100- Mahakalpara	Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak	BJD	

In 2009 General Election to Parliament, Sri Baijayant Panda was elected from Kendrapara Parliament Constituency. He was also reelected in 2014. But in Vidhan Sabha Election to 2014 again Kendrapara district showed a mixed result in which BJD won 3 Assembly seats and Congress won 2 Assembly seats.

SIMULTANEOUS GENERAL ELECTION -2014

Sl. No.	Name of the Assembly Constituency	Name of the candidate	No. of votes secured/ Total valid votes
1	96-Patkura	Bed Prakash Agarwalla	89853/158352
2		Annanda Prasad Routray	351/158352
3		Manas Ranjan Mohanty	21588/158352
4		Jayanta Kumar Mohanty	42138/158352
5		Banambar Sahoo	549/158352
6		Lelin Lenka	283/158352
7		Sk. Ahesan Ali	2737/158352
8		Pradeep Kumar Dash	207/158352
9		Satyajit Routray	358/158352
10	Amiya Ranjan Sahoo	288/158352	
1	97-Kendrapara	Kishore Chandra Tarai	65037/137901
2		Sri Ganeswar Behera	59606/137901
3		Akshaya Kumar Mallik	1645/137901
4		Sunakar Behera	9981/137901
5		Babaji Charan Mallik	372/137901
6		Rabindra Sethi	171/137901
7		Bijan Kumar Mallik	360/137901
8		Jagannath Sethi	729/137901
1	98-Aul	Devendra Sharma	81254/164999
2		Abani Das	342/164999
3		Brajasundar Bhuyan	3914/164999
4		Pratap Kekshari Dev	77751/164999
5		Bidhan Chandra Das	335/164999
6		Birabara Jena	726/164999
7		Soumya Ranjan Dhal	248/164999
8		Akshaya Kumar Karan	165/164999
9		Pramila Samal	264/164999
1	99-Rajnagar	Shri Anshuman Mohanty	76806/155523
2		Jnanadev Behura	6632/155523
3		Kailash Mohanty	427/155523
4		Shri Dhruva Charan Sahoo	71377/155523
5		Surendranath Mohanty	529/155523
1	100- Mahakalpara	Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak	81007/169661
2		Sikhansu Lenka	351/169661
3		Balaram Parida	27001/169661
4		Bijaya Mohapatra	58704/169661
5		Ranjan Kumar Mallik	1071/169661
6		Nalinikanta Behera	486/169661
7		Sibaprasad Singh	561/169661
8		Babrubahan Routray	413/169661
9		Golekha Naury	744/169661
10		Bikram Kekshari Routray	179/169661

During the first Lok-Sabha Election 1951-52 Cuttack was delimited to two Parliamentary Constituencies and Kendrapara was one of the two. In 1974 Kendrapara PC included Assembly Constituency of Aul, Pattamundai, Rajnagar, Kendrapara, Patkura, KishoreNagar and Mahanga.

Sri Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, the *Raja Sahib* of Kanika, was a close associate of Utkal Gourab Madhu Sudan Das. He was one of the pioneers in the promotion of Odia Nationalism. He championed the cause of the merger of Odia speaking tracts lying scattered in different provinces. He was for some time the President of Utkal Sammilani. Sri R.N.Bhanja Deo was elected to the Bihar Orissa Legislative Council. In this capacity he laid stress on the formation of a separate province of Odisha.

Sri Ananda Chandra Jena born in the village, Dalikaenda in Kanika on the 17th July, 1884 attended, the Nagpur session of the A.I.C.C. with Pandit Gopabandhu Dash. He was a man of letters. He steered the *Prajamandal* Movement in Kanika. In 1930 he participated in The Salt Movement at Kujang. As a veteran freedom fighter Sri Jena was arrested several times.

Sri Jadumani Mangaraj was the son of Sri Bhikari Charan Mangaraj of Karilopatna in Patkura. He was born on the 1 st January, 1884. He got B.Sc. Degree with distinction. His oratory was superb. He had a pleasing personality and had an inborn quality of leadership. From his student days, he was active in organizing and leading several movements. He was actively associated with the *Utkal Sammilani*. He joined Congress and practically brought Congress from Nagpur to Odisha. With his rare quality of leadership, he led the Non co-operation Movement in Odisha. During the period of Gandhiji's *Padayatra* in Odisha, he was not only keeping his company with Gandhiji, he was also interpreting Gandhiji's speeches in Odia. Sri Mangaraj was a councillor of Kendrapara Municipality. He was also the Chairman of Kendrapara Local Board and was a top ranking Freedom Fighter keeping rapport with National Congress Leaders including Netaji Subash Chandra Bose.

Sri Mangaraj was elected to The Orissa Legislative Assembly and inducted into The Cabinet of Parala *Maharaja*, Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Dev as a Parliamentary Secretary with finance portfolio. He organised *Khandayat Kshatriya Mahasava* in order to fight social inequality and to bring the *Khandayats* and *Kshatriyas* to the main stream of National Movement. In 1957, he was elected to The Orissa Legislative Assembly and became the Deputy Speaker.

Sri Dinabandhu Sahoo was born at Kendrapara on 0.10.1910. His parents were Sri Sobani Sahoo and Smt. Sumitra Devi. After having received his degrees in MA. and Law from Patna University, Sri Sahoo started this career as an advocate at Cuttack in 1936. He played a very important role in the National Freedom Movement and particularly in the *Praja Andolan*. The Bazellgate murder case of Rampur made him a prominent lawyer as he fought the case on behalf of the freedom fighters

who were accused in the case. His wit, intelligence and the skill in presenting facts in the court not only acquitted the accused persons but also made him in fact a redeemer. Sri Sahoo occupied an important rank and position in the Congress Organisation of the state. He was a member of the Orissa State Legislative Assembly from Kendrapara for the period from 1948 to 1954. As a cabinet minister in the state, he handled the departments of Law, Education, Industry, Home, Health, Mines and Geology. He also functioned as the Advocate General of Orissa from 1961 to 1967.

Dinabandhu *Baboo* can rightly be called as the father of modern Kendrapara. Due to his efforts, the first Ford Foundation Block in Orissa was set up at Kendrapara. He had the desire of having the Agriculture University established at Kendrapara which by political manoeuvre was setup at Bhubaneswar. Kendrapara got only a Jute Research Station at Jajanga. The fire station and the subordinate judge court could be established at Kendrapara because of the sincere interest taken by Sri Sahoo. Dinabandhu Baboo also planned to establish a rural and Agriculture University at Kendrapara on the model of *Sardar Ballav Bhai Bidyapitha*. Kendrapara College, Kendrapara Engineering School and Kendrapara Industrial Estate are also the contributions of Dinabandhu Baboo. Allround development of Kendrapara was the objective of Sri Dinabandhu Sahoo.

Sri Purusottam Nayak, a follower of Sri Dinabandhu Sahoo and a dedicated congress worker emerged as a leader of the people when in 1953 he was elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly. As he was born in the family of a farmer, he tried his best to develop the lot of the farmers. He played an important role in spreading of basic education, Khadi programme and cooperative movement in Kendrapara. He was the chairman of *Derabish Panchayat Samiti*, Danpur Jute Marketing Cooperative Society, *Pat Chashi Samiti*, Freedom Fighters Association etc. He still continues to be a Gandhian and is actively working as the President of Freedom Fighters' Association.

Dr. Saroj Kanta Kanungo is an illustrious son of Kendrapara. He was a licensed Medical Practitioner. He started his Career as a teacher, but finally took up the profession of a physician. *SEVA SADAN*, his clinic was itself a panacea for the patients. Being born in a Zamidar family Dr. Kanungo became a socialist. He was the first chairman of Kendrapara Panchayat Samiti. In 1967 Dr. Kanungo was elected as M.L.A from Kendrapara Constituency. Socialist Movement in and around Kendrapara was successful principally because of Dr.Kanungo's leadership. Being disquieted and disappointed with the unethical and irrational nature of political scenario Dr.Kanungo left active politics and was busy in the people's services.

Sri Lokanath Mishra, popularly known as “*Patkura Gandhi*” was actively involved in The Freedom Movement. Patkura is an island being surrounded by several rivers. Sri Mishra could reach all the places and all the people of Patkura in spite of the communication barriers with the message of the *Mahatma* to noncooperate with the Britishers. He also played an important role in the movement of Oriya Nationalism. In 1937 he was elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly. He once again was elected to The State Assembly from Patkura constituency and became the Deputy Speaker of The State Legislative Assembly.

Sri Prahallad Mallick was born on the 12th January, 1929. He passed his B.A. With History Honours in 1954 from Ravenshaw College. He was associated with the student Politics during his student days. He joined as a teacher in Marshaghai High School. In 1957 he was elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly from Kendrapara Pattamundai double member constituency. In 1961 he represented Pattamundai Constituency and became a Deputy Minister. In 1971 Sri Mallick was elected from two constituencies, Rajnagar and Pattamundai. Retaining Pattamundai seat Sri Mallick gave up Rajnagar from which Sri Biju Pattnaik was elected in a bye election. Sri Mallick was inducted into the state cabinet as a Cabinet Minister with Irrigation and power portfolio. In 1974 he was elected from Bari - Derabis Constituency. In 1977 election he won the Patkura seat. He proved himself as a very efficient and capable minister of the state. He was a man of rare organising ability. Sri Mallick was a Member of the State Planning Board from 1985-90. He was a loving person and was a popular leader for which he had the rare privilege of being elected to the State Legislative Assembly from all the constituencies of Kendrapara District. The spread of higher education in Kendrapara is due to his efforts. Agriculture, Irrigation, Lift Irrigation, Electricity Supply, Rural Roads etc. have been augmented in Kendrapara by Sri Mallick.

Sri Biju Pattnaik is accepted by the people of Kendrapara as a native of Kendrapara. He is popular in Kendrapara for the express highway connecting Paradeep with Daitary. This express highway has almost become the life line of Kendrapara. Sri Pattnaik was elected to the State Legislative Assembly from Rajnagar Constituency. He served the cyclone victims of the people of Kendrapara in 1967 and 1971 tirelessly. He represented Kendrapara in the *Loksabha* and became the Union Minister for steel and mines. With Biju Pattnaik as the Chief Minister of the state, Kendrapara enjoyed a larger share in the state power, Kendrapara provided a very solid base for Mr. Pattnaik's political activities. It is said, “Biju Pattnaik and Kendrapara have intermingled with each other.”

Sri Surendra Nath Dwivedy, a veteran freedom fighter, a hero of the August revolution, a true Gandhian in Character, a socialist leader and a versatile political genius of the country was the representative of Kendrapara constituency in Loksabha. He was an astute Parliamentarian. There was a time when Sri S.N. Dwivedy was dominating the scene in the Parliament. He was associated with the Trade Union Movement. He was also the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.

Sri Surendra Mohanty, a noted literary figure of the country, a reputed journalist, a famous columnist and a firebrand leader also was elected from Kendrapara to the Parliament. He also represented Orissa in the Rajya Sabha. For his steady and unambiguous deliberations in the Parliament, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and many others admired him.

Sri Rabi Ray, an ardent supporter of the noted socialist thinker. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, was elected from Kendrapara to the Indian Parliament. He was unanimously elected to the prestigious post of the Speaker of Lok Shaba. The historic ruling given by Sri Ray in the cases of political defection is considered as a milestone in the constitutional history of India. He was the first Oriya to adorn such a dignified office. Sri Rabi Ray gratefully acknowledges the affection of the people of Kendrapara for electing him to the Parliament as a result of which he could become the speaker. Earlier he was a cabinet minister of the Union Government for Health and Family Welfare Department.

Sri Nityananda Kanungo also represented Kendrapara in the Indian Parliament in the First General Election, 1952. He was a Minister in the Union Cabinet and also a Governor.

Sri Indramani Rout, the son of a nationalist freedom fighter, Sri Brahmananda Rout, was initially a teacher. He was elected as the Chairman of Kendrapara Municipality. For the remarkable service of the Municipality to the city dwellers, Kendrapara Municipality was adjudged as the best Municipality in the state and Sri Rout as its Chairman received the award. He was elected to the State Legislative Assembly. He was the convenor of the farmers' cell of his party. He also was appointed as the chairman of the Public Undertaking Committee of the Assembly.

Smt. Saraswati Devi, Sri Ananta Charan Tripathy, Sri Padma Charan Nayak, Sri Loknath Mishra, Sri Sailendra Narain Bhanja Deo and Sri Nalini Kanta Mohanty have at different times represented Rajnagar Constituency.

Sri Sailendra Narain Bhanja Deo was minister for P.W. D. He was considered as an expert in the field of Irrigation, Flood Control and Water Management.

Sri Nalini Kanta Mohanty, a young and energetic person who created history for being continuously elected to the State Assembly for five times. He was a minister for Works, Urban Development and Housing. He has made an excellent job in providing drinking water facilities to several places of Kendrapara.

Sri Nabakrushna Chowdhury was the Revenue Minister of the State represented the Aul Constituency as M.L.A.

Sri Prahallad Mallick, Sri Biswanath Mallick, Sri Tapas Das, Sri RadhaKant Sethy and Sri Ganeswar Behera have been elected to the State Legislative Assembly in different elections from Pattamundai Constituency.

Sri Dhruba Charan Sahoo, an Advocate was once elected from Kendrapara Constituency to the State Assembly.

Bari-Derabish Constituency which comprises of a part of Kendrapara and a part of Jajpur District has also played a vital role in Orissa politics. Sri Prahallad Mallick was the first person to be elected from this constituency.

Sri Gaya Chand Bhuyan was the first man from Kendrapara to be elected to the Rajya Sabha. He enjoyed one complete term in the Rajya Sabha.

Raghunath Nayak:Raghunath Nayak a native of Jaguleipada village under Rajkanika police station jurisdiction of Odisha's Kendrapara district richly deserves to find a place in the country's history books.He was a key witness to the assassination of the father of the nation.

Nayak, who was fondly called Raghu and who is no more, had grappled with Nathuram Godse on the fateful evening of January 30, 1948 in the prayer hall of the Birla House where he had worked as a gardener. He even pinned the assassin down but his valiant efforts went in vain as the bullets hit the apostle of peace.

President Rajendra Prasad in a letter dated February two, 1955 had appreciated Raghu's bid to save the Mahatma.

Raghu's act of heroism even finds mention in "Mahatma Gandhi-the last phase", a biography of Mahatma Gandhi written by his private secretary Pyarelal.

German automobile giant Daimler and Chrysler had installed busts of Mahatma as well as of Raghu in the village on January 30, 2004 in recognition of the gardener's heroic deed.

Had Raghu succeeded in saving Gandhi, modern Indian history would have taken a different turn.

Raghunath Nayak had remained unnoticed in his lifetime. He also went unsung after his death on 13 August 1983.

The following Pressure Groups/ Organisations are also active in politics in Kendrapara district: Bharatiya Khetra Mazdoor Union, All India Kisan Sabha, AITUC, AISF, NFIW, SFI, DYF, CITU, AIKS, INTUC, Hindu Majdoor Sabha, DJB, SUCI, DSO, AICCTU, Ambedkar Lohia Mancha, Chhatra BJD, Yuva BJD, Women Forum and All India Youth Congress.

CBO (Community Based Organizations)

A good no. of CBOs/Voluntary social service Organizations are working in this district. Civil Society used to be defined as a political community i.e. a society governed by the government, law and order. In contemporary times, however, Civil Society is distinguished from the state and political community. It means non-governmental, private, voluntarily organized associations or institutions of the people, through which they try to secure their needs, desires and objectives.

The term Civil Society is used to collectively refer to the voluntary organizations, corporate bodies, socially active groups, and firms working in each society.

“Civil Society is the set of intermediate associations which is neither the state nor the family, but which plays an active and positive role in social, economic, and cultural activities.”

According to Andrew Heywood, “Civil society refers to “a realm of associations, business, interest groups, classes families and so on.”

Civil Society includes all private organizations of the people. Press, professional associations of the people, Human Right groups and organizations, voluntary social service organizations, and in fact, all NGOs working in society. The following CBOs and NGOs are working in the district.

1. Anchalika Gramya Unnayan Parisad, Koro
2. Arup, Kendrapara
3. Associate Youth Organisation, Balia
4. Awareness Institute for Development, Thakurpatna
5. Biswa Kalyana Mahila Samiti, Kajala
6. Blazing Association, Kendrapara
7. Blue Stocking, Choudakulat
8. Council for Community Development (CCD), Salaro
9. CULI, Choudakulat

- 10.CZASSY, Chhata, Kendrapara
11. Dr. Ambedkar Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha, Kendrapara
- 12.Demal Laxmibaraha Youth Club, Aul
- 13.GARRVO, Ramnagar
- 14.Gram Uthan, Pimpuri
- 15.GBFVO, Garadpur
- 16.Gita, Jagatsinghpur
- 17.HRD, Namtara, Olaver
- 18.Indian Village Development Organisation, Mohakalpara
- 19.Jaya Bharati Sathi Samaj, Sabalanga
- 20.Jiban Vikas Kendra, Hindol Khoti, Cuttack
- 21.Jana Kalyan Parisada, Mohakalpara
- 22.Jana Sabha Parisad, kendrapara
- 23.Jyortimayee Mahila Samiti, Tinimuhani
- 24.KIASS, Kapaleswar, Kendrapara
- 25.Kakat Mangala Club, Kendrapara
- 26.Kharasrota Sahitya Sansad, Rajkanika
- 27.LWS Patalipanka
28. Mohini Youth Service Centre, Pattamundai
- 29.Naba Jagarana Samiti, Chatra Chakroda
- 30.Odisha Gana Sikshaya Samiti, Taras
- 31.Parivartan, Kendrapara
- 32.Rajnagar Unnayan Parisad, Rajnagar
- 33.Rural Institute for Education and Social Welfare Affairs,
Patkura
- 34.Rural Development Society, Arunodaya Nagar
- 35.Sachetan, Kendrapara
36. EEDS Jamboo
- 37.SOVA Bharatpur
- 38.Sradhanjali, Kalabuda
- 39.Sradhanji, Patkura
40. Swaviman, Patkura

41.Varrat, Mohakalpara

42.VPDO Petchhela, Mohakalpara

Activities of some leading NGOs are delineated hereunder

Pallisri Mahila Samiti

Pallisri Mahila Samiti- a nonGovernment and non-profit making Organization established in 1962 and registered in 1966 under Registration of Societies Act-1860 is committed to the development and rehabilitation of disadvantaged women and children. Since its inception, it has taken up a number of schemes and programmes for upliftment of needy rural women to mobilize them and make them self sufficient and to bring them to the mainstream of the Society. Samiti has been making tireless efforts to make the women empower so as to live independently with dignity.

Since inception, it has proved its worth by taking up many welfare schemes like Condensed courses, Vocational trainings, running Balwadi for children. The major achievements of the Samiti is its Children's Home where 120 no of destitute girls from all over the State are provided shelter with schooling etc. facilities.

The Samiti has already added another feather to its cap by opening a "Specialized Adoption Agency" where more than 15 no of abandoned / relinquished infants between the age of group (0-6 years) are taken care of in order to promote in-country adoption. Sixty eight infants have been adopted in foster care, so far.

At the end of the year 2005, a home for women in difficult circumstances named "SWADHAR" has started functioning with a sanctioned strength of 50 inmates through the grant-in-aid of Government of India. The Organisation has made adequate provisions to impart vocational education / training in different trades like Tailoring, Screen Printing, DTP, Candle Making, Making Detergent Powder, Phenyl, Incense Sticks, Papad etc. Computer Training, Toy Making etc. are also imparted out of Samiti's own funds.

Apart from this, the Samiti always stays with the suffering lots of the society, at the time of natural calamities like cyclone (1967, 1971), flood (1980, 1982, 2001, 2003) and in the Super Cyclone in the year 1999. The Samiti took a leading role in taking up massive relief operations.

It is situated in the middle of the district and only 15 K.M away from Dist. Hqrs. and has gathered wide experience in implementing various Social Welfare Schemes / Programmes.

Legal Status

- i. Registered under Societies Registration Act- XXI of 1860 vide No. 4183 / 673 / dt.25.05.1966.
- ii. Registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act-1976 NO. 105050010, Nature: Social.
- iii. Recognition Granted to a Home Institution under sub-section (I) of Sec.15 of Orphanage Act-1860 No. 44 / 2006 dt. 20.07.2006.
- iv. Recognition Granted as Children's Home as per Government Notification under Juvenile Justice Act- No. JJ Cel-28-2004-10293 / WCD dt. 27.04.2007.
- v. Recognition Granted by the Collector, Kendrapara under Juvenile Justice Act Registration No. KIND / 001 / JJA-2013.
- vi. Recognition Granted for in-country Adoption Agency vide No. 18 dated 07.05.2013.

Lutheran Mahila Samiti

Lutheran Mahila Samiti, At / Po- Patalipanka, PS- Marshaghai, Dist-Kendrapara- a non Government and non-profit making Organization was established in 1979 and registered in 1982 under the Registration of Societies Act-1860 and is committed to undertake programmes of welfare and socio-economic development and empowerment of the marginalized crosssections of women and ensure their participation and ownership in all need based interventions.

Legal Status

In the year 1986 the Samiti has been registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act-1976 in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

Projects of the Organisation are follows: Special Adoption Agency, Child Care Institution, Old Age Home, Day Care Centre and Swadhar Shelter Home.

Besides running the above Projects, it has succeeded in organizing programmes on Adult Education, Nonformal Education, Aforestation, Sanitation, Vocational Training, Income generating activities for women, promotion of in-country adoption etc.

Gandhian Institute of Technical Advancement (GITA)

Location

Gandian Institute of Technical Advancement (GITA), At- Jagannathpur, PO- Naindipur, Block- Garadpur, PS- Patkura, Dist- Kendrapara.

Project taken up: Swadhar Shelter Home.

GITA is managing Swadhar Shelter Home with grant-in-aid from W and CD Deptt., Government of India since 2005-06 for 50 no inmates.

Odisha Multipurpose Development Centre (OMDC)

Location

Odisha Multipurpose Development Centre (OMDC), At- Madana, PO- Naindipur, Block- Garadpur, PS- Patkura, Dist- Kendrapara. It has taken up the following projects: Old Age Home, at-Madana, Drug De-addiction Centre, at-Ramachandrapur, Multi Service Centre, at-Pailo, Multi Service Centre, at-Naindipur, Multi Service Centre, at- Akhua and Vocational Training Centre for Cured Leprosy Patients, at- Madana.

Indian Village Development Organisation (IVDO)

Location

Indian Village Development Organisation (IVDO), At- Arada, PO- Maliancha, Via- Mahakalapada, Dist- Kendrapara.

Project taken up: Old Age Home, at- Righagarh, PO-Iswardpur under Rajnagar Block.

It has started functioning since 1st February'2001 with a sanctioned strength of 25 no. of inmates, availing grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, New Delhi.

Project Swarajya

Project Swarajya is a non-profit making, non-party, pluralistic and open-minded platform that underlines the need for debate, discussion and dialogue among the concerned key players to tackle the complex human rights issues that the society is confronted with. It came into existence in mid-1988 in the midst of a country-wide movement for making Right to Work a fundamental right in the Constitution of India. Besides this campaign, it also took up the particular demand of legislating and implementing Employment Guarantee Act for rural unskilled labour in Odisha along Maharastra lines. Further, it also took up the particular demand of legislating and implementing Employment Guarantee Act for rural unskilled labour in Orissa along Maharastra lines. Orissa being a predominantly rural-tribal society, the women in villages who among others have been marginalized due to one-sided development programmes needed most of all, guarantee of

job round the year by the State, a thing which has been experimented since mid-70s in Maharashtra. Fortunately enough, after a lapse of a decade and half, the Common Minimum Programme of the present NDA Government at the Centre has legislated Employment Guarantee Act for the whole country.

As the name Swarajya suggests, the Organization like many other thinkers and reformers of the past and as well of the present, envisages the emergence of an equitable, harmonious and ethical society where each and every individual shall be able to live on the principle, 'From each according to his capacity, to each according to his need' in inter-dependence with the rest of the society.

The mission of the organization is to empower the women and other marginalized and weaker sections of the society such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes, Other Backward classes, minorities, disabled and destitute for their effective participation in the making and implementation of policies and programmes with gender approach, meant for their sustainable development, and also to work simultaneously for strengthening of the existing platforms and institutions like PRIs and SHGs which directly concern their day-to-day life.

The Organisation deals with issues of national to local importance. However its activities are concentrated in the State of Odisha. And again its organizational infrastructure is mainly confined to such districts of State as Cuttack, Kendrapara, Jajpur and Jagatsinghpur.

The organization is managing two 15 bedded Integrated Rehabilitation Centers for Drug Addicts, one at its head office at Cuttack since 1992 and second is in Silipur, Marshaghai, Kendrapara since 1998 with the support of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and a 30 bedded Short Stay Home for women in difficult situations at Barimula, Kendrapara since 2007 with the support of Central Social Welfare Board. The addicted persons with substances such as –alcohol, opium, brown sugar, cocaine, tranquilizers, IDUs or any other substance can get treatment in Integrated Rehabilitation for addicts. The victim of domestic violence, family dispute, dowry torture, rape victim, unwed mothers or women in any other difficult situation can live in Short Stay Home.

Approximately 500 addicted persons get treatment in both the de-addiction centers annually and approximately 287 beneficiaries have been rehabilitated in Swarajya Short Stay Home.

Jana Kalyan Seva Sanstha (JKSS)

Project taken up

- a. Old Age Home, at- Kharinasi, PO-Kharinasi under Mahakalpada Block.
- b. Swadhar Shelter Home, at- Kharinasi, PO-Kharinasi under Mahakalpada Block

Perpetual Reconstructive Institute for Youth Activity (PRIYA)

Project taken up

Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase / Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP).

Rural Institute for Education and Social Welfare Affairs (RIESWA)

Project taken up: Short Stay Home.

It has been functioning at Mankarpur, Kendrapra since 2008, with a sanctioned strength of 30 inmates. Destitute / helpless women up to 45 years are provided shelter in the Home for a short period, until they are rehabilitated.

Lutheran World Service India Trust

Lutheran World Service India Trust is a non profit voluntary organization having its Head Office at Kolkata, West Bengal working on disaster risk reduction and sustainable food security in Kendrapara district since the Super cyclone 1999. Initially it implemented relief and rehabilitation project for cyclone and flood affected communities till 2009. Then LWSIT operated its Social Transformation Economic Empowerment and Risk reduction (STEER) project in the year 2010 in mostly socially, economically and geographically vulnerable areas of district. The project partnered with 37 hamlet villages of 20 revenue villages covering Mehendinagar, Parakula, Manikunda and Mangarajpur GP under Marshaghai and Bagada GP in Kendrapada block. The primary focus is on traditionally disempowered populace such as the scheduled castes, other backward classes and dalits. Within these groups special emphasis is placed on women, children, senior without caregivers and physically challenged.

Organisation Vision

People of India living in just, secular and peaceful societies, in communal harmony and with dignity, united in diversity and empowered to achieve their universal rights to basic needs and quality of life.

Mission

Inspired by God's love for humanity, LWSIT challenges and responds to the causes and consequences of human suffering and poverty with commitment to justice and dignity for all.

Programme Goal

Empowerment of women and children of disadvantaged communities to enhance their quality of life, through rights based approaches for sustainable livelihood, food and human security.

Budget- Expenditure for five years

Amount received from DCA, ELCA and BFW	2015	2014	2013	2012-13	2011-12
Received	3905540	5133605	3481923	6697153	5754181
Expenditure	3736121	5091667	3423981	6665661	5688366

Major Activities done

1. Cash Transfer programme for 502 beneficiaries in 2014-15 flood
2. Hygeine Kit distribution to 500 flood affected beneficiaries in 2014-15
3. 17 numbers Utensil Kit distribution to 17 nos. villages for community kitchen in emergency situation.
4. Provided cooked food and dry food by promoted groups to 400 population affected by flood-2014-15 year.
5. 5000 numbers wind breaker tree plantation on 10acres of land.
6. Cultivation of climate resilient crop (drought and flood resistant crop) by 400 farmers.
7. 130 members including women engaged income generating livelihood activities.
8. Education coaching centre continued in 03 villages for 75 students of most vulnerable families.
9. 6000kg indigenous pulses seeds stored in 18 villages to meet their seed crisis during cultivation time.
10. Organization formed 37 nos. Disaster Management Team(DMT), 60 nos. SHG, GP mahasangha-05nos and District level Mahasangha-01.
11. 37 DMTs have generated their own community emergency fund more than 22 lakhs.
12. 125 volunteers were imparted training on First Aid and warning, search and rescue skills.

13. Formation of women SHGs – 62 numbers, Capacity building training provided to 550 women and 300 men.
14. Observance of Import Days - Odisha Disaster preparedness day, Women's Day, Environment Day, Human Rights Day, International Day for Elimination of violence against women.

Newspapers and Periodicals

Utkala Dipika is considered to be 1st newspaper in Odisha. Radhashyam Narendra from Kendrapara was a partner in this Printing Company and a lot of subscribers were from Kendrapara district.

In 1906, there was a hand written journal named 'Kunja' which was published from Rajkanika, in 1962 Kharasrota was edited by Rama Chandra Das, Similarly the annual magazine 'Baulabeni' and 'Fagufaguna' were published from Olakana. Subsequently in 1960s 'Nilachal Madhuri' and 'Jalaukabani' were published from Kendrapara, in 1970s 'Somabar' was published from Kendrapara. In 1993 'Swadhikar' a daily newspaper was published from Kendrapara. Magazines like - 'Shradhanjali', 'Laksya', 'Kholo Mata', 'Kholo Mancha' etc. were published. Some of them have stopped their publication. Weekly magazine 'Saptasala', 'Purnanaba', 'Tulasi Kshetra' etc. were published from Kendrapara.

The magazine '*Orissa student*' was being published from this region in the year 1986. The Magazine '*Kuteera*' was also published in 1916, from this region. The other prominent old magazines were '*Madhu*' published in 1948. Apart from these old magazines, the new magazines and weeklies which were published have come to light in modern contemporary times; (i) *Dinamaite* (ii) *Swarnakirana* (iii) *Gujab* (iv) *Somabara* (v) *Madhulika* (vi) *Sambhabana* (vii) *Isha* (viii) *Balaya* (ix) *Marala* (x) *Drushna* (xi) *Punarnaba* (xii) *Paraga* (xiii) *Sabuja Aranya* (xiv) *Aranya Akasha* (xv) *Agnee Beena* (xvii) *Susahana* (xviii) *Baladevjew Express* (xix) *Boita* etc.

The newspapers and periodicals published in Odia in the district with their periodicity are mentioned below:

Sl No.	Name of the Newspaper / periodical/ magazine	Daily / Weekly / Monthly
01	Batighar	Weekly
02	Kholamata	Weekly
03	Tulasikshetra	Weekly
04	Durdanta	Monthly
05	Aambha Adhikar	Weekly
06	Odisha Express	Daily
07	Swadhikar	Daily

CHAPTER – XV

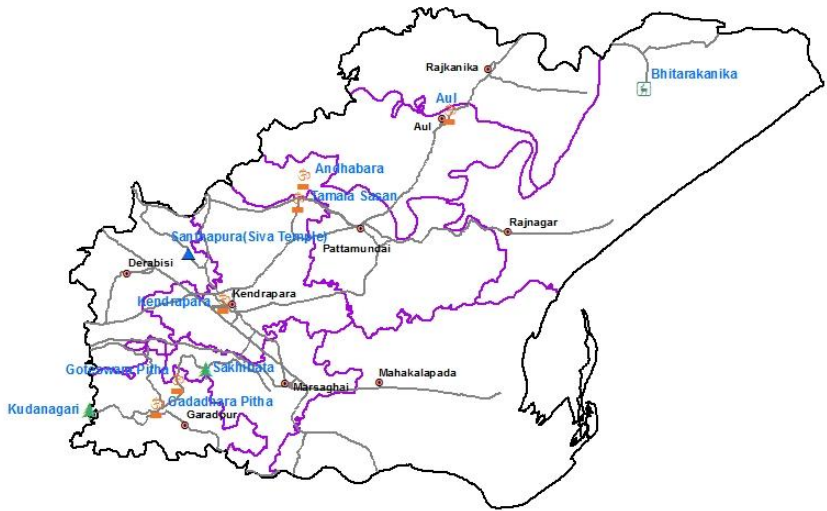
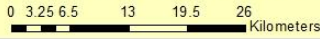
PLACES OF INTEREST AND TOURISM

Kendrapara is a unique tourist destination in Odisha and India. About 95 kms from Bhubaneswar, the State Capital, lies the enchanting place called Kendrapara. The place is popularly known as “Tulasi Khetra” and is famous for the temple of Lord Baladev Jew. Crowned with natural beauty and basking in the pride with an impressive past, Kendrapara finds its mention in the epics too. According to a legend, the place has derived its name from Kandarasura, the Demon King, who ruled over the area surrounding Lalit Giri. ‘Tulasi Khetra Mahatmya’ reveals that Lord Baladev killed the Demon and then married his daughter Tulasi, hence the name Tulasi Khetra and Kendrapara. The present shrine of Baladev Jew was constructed during the Maratha rule in Odisha (1761 A.D). Bordered by the azure water of Bay of Bengal in the east, it shares boundaries with other districts like Bhadrak on the north, Jajpur on north-west, Cuttack on the west and Jagatsinghpur in the south.









Being a coastal district, Kendrapara is endowed with beautiful nature, beaches, temples and other tourist spots which attracts a large number of domestic as well as foreign tourists. One can witness excellent natural beauty at Kendrapara. Bhitarkanika and Gahiramatha are the best examples to justify the uniqueness of nature. The visit to Baladev Jew temple, Govind Jew temple and Lachhman Jew temples cater to the religious and spiritual experience of the tourists.

Kendrapara is well connected to Bhubaneswar by road. State transport and private transport bus service facilities are plentifully available. The tourists can hire taxi from Bhubaneswar. The place is only 60 kms from Cuttack and is well connected by rail and bus services. Being a coastal district, its climate is influenced by the vagaries of monsoon. It enjoys a salubrious climate with maximum temperature during summer swinging between 30 to 40 degree Celsius. During winter, the temperature usually swings between 14 to 16 degree Celsius. It experiences occasional cyclonic storm during the rainy season. However, the best period to visit Kendrapara is between October and March. The tourists can have a comfortable stay in private hotels, Government IBs and Forest Guest houses and Cottages existing in different parts of the district.

TOURISM MAP OF KENDRAPARA DISTRICT



L E G E N D

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------|
|  | Religious Centre |  | Block Headquarter |
|  | Scenic Spot |  | Major Road |
|  | Pilgrim Spot (Siva Temple) |  | Block Boundary |
|  | Wildlife |  | District Boundary |

Owing to the tourism potential of the district, the Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha has identified eleven tourist spots in the tourist map of the district. Besides, there are also other places which attract a large number of tourists to the district. The important places of tourist interest of the district are as under:

Baladev Jew Temple

It is situated in Ichhapur, 5kms from Tinimuhani chhak. One can visit the temple by auto-rikshaw and local buses plying in the city. Lord Baladev is the presiding deity worshipped in the temple along with his brother and sister. An idol representing Tulasi as Goddess in a seated position is



also present after the sacred seven steps. The deities wear different costumes and are decorated in different ways during various festivals. The chariot on which the three deities mount during the Car Festival is known as “Brahma Taladhwaja Rath”. This is said to be the biggest chariot of the world.

Govind Jew Temple: The temple is situated half a kilometre away from Kendrapara bus stand. It was constructed by the grandfather of Radhashyam Narendra in the year 1799. There is a proverb linked to this temple “Swargare Indra, Martyare Narendra”.

Lachman Jew Temple: This is a famous temple where Lord Ram, Lachman and Devi Seeta are worshipped. However, the temple is named after Lachman as Khetradhipati. It is situated 3kms from Kendrapara college.

Tamala Sasana

A very ancient temple is located in the place wherein Lord Jagannath is worshipped. It is also called as “Dadhibaman Jew Temple”. It is situated 25kms away from the district headquarters.



Aul (Laxmi BarahaJew Temple):

This temple is situated in Ali block near Ali Palace which is 36 kms from the district headquarters. The predecessors of Ali Royal family had constructed this temple.



Bhitar Kanika Bhitarakanika wetland is represented by as

many as three protected areas, namely The Bhitarakanika National Park, The Bhitarakanika Wildlife Sanctuary and The Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary, which boasts of Nature’s most picturesque sites for the Tourists. Bhitarakanika Wildlife Sanctuary was declared as a reserve forest sanctuary vide notification No.6958/FFA AH dtd.22.04.1975 over an area of 672

square kilometers. It is covered with deep mangrove forest and saline river. This place is famous for natural scenery, Crocodile breeding and Olive Ridley Turtles. Other animals like bears, wild boar, monitor, python and King Cobra are also seen here. It is spread over an area of 650 square kilometers with a forest cover of 380



square kilometers including 115.50 square kilometers of mangrove forest. Bhitar Kanika is widely acclaimed as a reserve forest for its rich bio-diversities. It is one of the rare swamps with a compact mangrove ecosystem in India, next only to the Sundarbans in West Bengal. The sanctuary comprising mangrove forests, meandering rivers and innumerable criss-crossed tidal inundated creeks provide a last refuge to the already endangered salt water crocodiles. Besides crocodile, the sanctuary is rich in avifauna mammalian and reptilian population. These mangrove forests are good



habitat for King cobra, Indian python and water monitor lizard. It is home for

the largest number of salt water crocodiles in the country. A crocodile project was operating at Dangamal since mid-1975, where rare white crocodile, locally known as “Sankhua’ was seen. Bhitarkanika is a source of great attraction not only to Indian Tourists, but also to the Tourists from all over the globe. It has a captive breeding and research centre for estuarine crocodile, huge female crocodiles named Gori and Hydrabadi. Bhitarkanika is now boasts of a population of 1600 plus crocodiles with more than 200 breeding population. The other attraction of Bhitarkanika is not only crocodiles, but also deers.

Bagagahana the heronry, provides nesting and living space to about 80,000 resident and local migratory birds. Also the numerous wetlands scattered throughout the sanctuary serve as a feeding and wintering ground for more than 50,000 migratory birds during the winter and early summer months. These include kingfishers, sea Gulls, ducks, goose, Open Billed strokes, egnets,

herons, kites, sand pipers, whistling Teals etc. Rare and endangered varieties like the Brahminy kite and white bellied seagles also nest in the trees along the



banks in Bhitarkanika river. The population of rare birds is increasing in Bhitarkanika due to availability of sufficient fish and other aquatic food, besides calm and serene environment. One can see a varieties of birds at Bagagahana under Rajnagar Block of Kendrapara district. Over 170 varieties of birds visit these spots for feeding, breeding, and nesting activities. Rare and endangered varieties also nest on the trees along the banks of Bhitarkanika river.

Gahirmatha is known as World’s largest known rookery of Olive Ridley sea turtles. The spectacular site of the mass congregation of Olive Ridley sea turtles for mating and nesting enthalls both the scientists and the nature-lovers throughout the world. The unique phenomenon is hardly seen anywhere in India. That rarity of mass congregation and the cruelty meted out to these innocent marine creatures, paved the way for declaration of the stretch of water body from Old Light House from Batighar to Maipura river mouth as Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary. Besides this, Gahirmatha

is also famous for Turtle sanctuary and Marine wildlife sanctuary of Odisha. The Government of Odisha has declared Garirmatha as a Marine Sanctuary to provide protection and proper management for Olive Ridley turtle breeding and nesting vide environment department notification No.18805/FandE dated 27.09.1997. Olive Ridley sea turtles come to Gahirmatha and other places along the coast of Odisha in huge numbers from the beginning of November in every year for mating and nesting purposes. It has the annual nesting figure between 1,00,000 to 5,00,000 in each year. The voyage to the natal nesting beaches is the dooming factor for the Sea turtles. Since Gahirmatha coast serves as the natal nesting for millions of turtles, it has immense importance for the turtle conservation.

It has been observed that Olive Ridley sea turtles migrate from the coastal water of Srilanka in the Indian Ocean to the coastal waters of Gahirmatha in the north. Oliveredley sea turtles feed on marine snails, smaller forms of fish, fish eggs,



crustaceans and jellyfish. Algae material is also consumed as food by the Ridley. Ridelys generally crush and grind the food materials before eating. The sea turtles migrate thousands of kilometers to meet both the ends.

The best time for the Tourist to vist Bhitarkanika, Bagagahana and Gahiramatha is begining from October to March. The entire sanctuary comes under the jurisdiction of Kendrapara district.

Historical Monuments

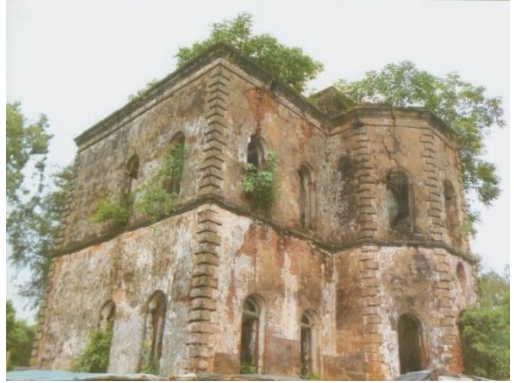
Kanika Palace is a glorious historical monument situated in the Rajkanika Block which is about 50 kilimeters from the district headquarters of Kendrapara. It was a massive palace constructed by the then King of Kanika namely Rajendra Narayan Bhanjadeo in 1909 and was completed in 2009. It



was constructed on an area of 4 acres of land and the height of the structure was of 75 feet. The beauty of the palace is enchanting.

Aul Palace is another ancient palace situated in Aul of Aul Block of Kendrapara district. It is 35 kilometers from the district Headquarters. The tourists can have an unforgettable unique experience while visiting this place.

Jambu Colonial Building bears the testimony of our glorious maritime history. It is situated in Jambu Island of Mahakalapara Block, which was an important point of maritime business in coastal area. This building today stands as the only proof of our past glory. To protect and preserve this monument for future generation, it has been identified by integrated coastal zone management project. The main motto of this project is to develop the monuments, so that its importance is enhanced and the place becomes a centre for tourist attraction.



Santhapura: The grand and glorious Garveswar Shiva Temple stands located beside the banks of the river Gomati (Gobari) of mythological prominence on the outskirts of village Santhapura. The old temple was built in the year 7th Century AD. Santhapura happened to be an important trading centre during the early medieval period. The tourism potential of the area has risen after the excavation of many old and precious idols which dates back to ages. The place is located at 8 kms away from the district headquarters.



Sakhi Batta: A five hundred year old Banyan tree, mute witness to times gone by, has been accorded the status of a tourist spot in the district. The gigantic tree spreading across 1.3 acres of land with about 600 trunks and sub-trunks. The tree withstood the onslaughts of 1999 super-cyclone that ravaged the state. It is a beautiful natural scenic religious spot situated on the banks of the river Luna. The place is associated with the presiding deity

Lard Baladev Jew of Kendrapara. It is 10 kms away from the district headquarters. One can reach the place by a taxi or auto-rickshaw.

Kudanagari: It was an ancient centre of maritime business, situated in Patakura constituency and 35kms away from the district headquarters. A massive sand dune sprawling over 15 acres of land having a height of 25 feet, surrounded by deep forest is very famous among the visiting tourists as a pilgrim centre. Every year on the day of Magha Saptami, lakhs of visitors gather there to have a glimpse, of sun-rise. It is also a popular picnic spot. One can approach the place by available road transport facilities.



Gadadhara Pitha: The place is situated on the banks of the river Chitrotpala in Garadpur block of the district. It is 30 kms away from the district headquarters. This is a sacred religious spot associated with “Mahaprabhu Gadadhara”, the son of Saint Achyuta. Owing to its mythological and religious importance, lots of tourists visit the spot to enjoy the scenic and serene atmosphere of the locality.

Karteswar Matha: The place is situated in the village Korua on the banks of the river Chitrotpala, where the twelve Sanctum Santorum of Lord Golaka Bihari and Karteswar Mahadev are found. It is said that one saint named Karteswar had constructed this ancient temple. The place is full of natural scenery and dense forest. This ancient religious place is declared by ASI as a rare monument and suitable for ecotourism. The place is 25 kms away from the district Headquarters and can be reached via Karilopatana.



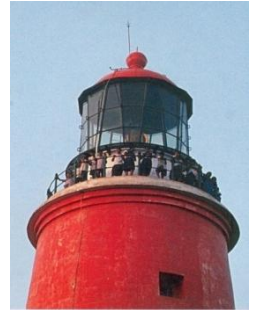
Andhabara Pitha: This is considered as a sacred place. It is said that one saint named Andhabara was in a meditation position in the cave of a tree located here. This place became very popular religious centre among the religious minded people. It is 25 kms away from the district headquarters, approachable by bus and other means of road transport.

Gotheswara Pitha: This is a religious Shaiva pitha situated in the village Nadiabarei, 20 kms from the district headquarters. The unique feature of this place is Shiva and Parvati are worshipped adjacent to each other in the same temple. The place is accessible by various means of road transport. Another temple called Kameswar Pitha is also located nearby this place which is equally famous among the religious minded people.

Hukitola: The place was the go-down of the False Point port. It was constructed in Jumboo island by the British. It was a storm-proof go-down consisting of 11 large sized and 9 small sized chambers. Though False Point port was closed down in the year 1924, it attracts tourists for its natural environment, past glory, construction style and design. The waveless sea is an attraction of this area. A tourist's delight, the site is an excellent ecotourism spot. The place can be accessed from Kendrapara by road to Jumboo (30 kms) and then by motorized boat which will take 2-3 hours to Hukitola.



Batighara (Light House): This is the first light house erected in eastern coast of India, situated in the village named Batighara, on the other banks of the river Kharinasi under Mahakalapara. It is 45 kms from the district headquarters. The light house was started in 1836 and was completed in 1837. The construction of Batighara exhibits highly skilled engineering marvel with a height of 125 feet. To reach the top, one has to pass 138 steps made of cement concrete and 16 steps on a ladder.



Distance Chart of Identified Tourist Spots from Kendrapara

Distance in Kms
(approximately)

	Andhabara	GoeswarPitha	GadadharPitha	KarteswarMatha	Kudanagari	Sakhibata	Santhapura	Tamalasasan	Bhittarkanika	Aul	Kendrapara
Kendrapara	25	20	30	25	35	10	08	20	72	34	0
Aul	59	54	64	59	69	44	42	26	70	0	
Bhittarkanika	97	92	102	97	107	82	80	64	0		
Tamalasasan	45	40	50	45	55	30	28	0			
Santhapura	33	28	38	33	43	18	0				
Sakhibata	35	30	40	35	45	0					
Kudanagari	12	12	04	07	0						
KarteswarMatha	05	05	03	0							
GadadharPitha	08	08	0								
GoeswarPitha	10	0									
Andhabara	0										

Accommodation Facility

Besides Government accommodation like Inspection Bungalows of various departments, forest rest houses there are a number of hotels, holiday homes, guest houses in the district. Some of the prominent hotels with modern facilities are like Krishna Lodge, Tulashi Lodge, Hotel Ananata Balia Palace , Hotel Golden Palace , Hotel Mayuri Palace, Kendrapara, New Cottage, Tent House, Bani Bhawan, Bhitarakanika.

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GLOSSARY

Abadi	Cultivated land
Anabadi	Uncultivated land
Bethi	Labour which is not paid for
Bhanj	Melodious recital of devotional songs with playing instruments such as cymbals, conical drums and flute
Bhogra	The land held under proprietary or service tenure by the head of a village
Brahmottar	Grants of land assigned for the support of Brahmins
Chatashali	An old-time village school
Chowkidar	Watchman
Dalua	Spring rice sown in November- December and harvested in March-April
Debottar	Land given free of rent for the worship of a deity
Dewan	Chief executive office next to Ruler in ex-feudatory states
Gochar	Pasture
Hat	Rural market
Inamdar	Holder of rent free land of village
Jagir	Land of village given on service tenure
Kharif	A season for staple cereal crop
Kuchha	House built with mud or earth
Mahajan	A money- lender
Mahuri	Indigenous clarionet
Matha	Hindu monastery
Mrudanga	A tabor made of clay
Nij-jote	The private land of the proprietor of proprietary- tenure
Pala	A form of ballad singing associated with the worship of Satyanarayan by a group consisting of five to seven persons with the accompaniment of Mrudanga, cymbals, etc.
Purana	Holy text book of Hindus
Rabi	A crop season (autumn-spring)
Raiyat	A tenant holding land for cultivation
Sarad	Rice reaped in winter season (November-January)
Zamindar	A landlord

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