

ODISHA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



KHORDHA

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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 GAA by 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.

Khordha was the first place to rise against the Britishers soon after their occupation of Odisha. The contribution of Khordha, especially after the shifting of the capital to Bhubaneswar from Cuttack, has been immense. After the creation of Khordha as a new district, it has received much focus as the pivot of the administration of Odisha. The present gazetteer is an attempt to encapsulate in it all the changes taking place in the district. In preparing the draft gazetteer, Sri Niranjan Sahu, Collector and District Magistrate, Khordha, his team of officers and local experts have worked wholeheartedly. I compliment and congratulate them wholeheartedly for their valuable contributions.

I owe a debt of gratitude to Prof. Raj Kishore Panda. But for his willingness and commitment without which this gazetteer would not have been a reality in the present form within a short time.

Special thanks are due to Dr. Ajit Kumar Tripathy, IAS (Retd.), Former Chief Secretary of Odisha and Shri Madhusudan Padhi, IAS, Princial Secretary, Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, Government of Odisha who have gone through the draft gazetteer and made valuable suggestions for improvement.

I convey 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), Shri 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 Khordha 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 &
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NOTE OF CONSULTING EDITOR

A district Gazetteer is the most comprehensive single source of knowledge about the district. Along with presenting a broad picture of the district's physical features, history, administration and socio-economic life of the people living within, it attempts to provide authentic and useful information relating to different sectors and services such as agriculture, industry, banking, trade and commerce, education, medical and public health etc., and thus forms an important reference book for the administrators, research scholars and general readers.

Historically and culturally Khordha occupies an important place in the state of Odisha. More over, since the publication of the last Puri District Gazetteer in 1976 where-in Khordha was a sub-division within the District, significant socio-political and economic changes have taken place in Kordha. Being separated from erstwhile Puri District it got independent district status on 1.4.1993. Thereafter, a lot of administrative re-organisation have been undertaken at the sub-divisional level and below. Besides, the Capital City, Bhubaneswar being located in the district and far reaching developments taken place in Bhubaneswar in recent years in terms of phenomenal growth of educational institutions of higher learning, industries and businesses, there is need for cataloguing all these changes of the newly constituted district through a District Gazetteer.

Since a district gazetteer is a repository of knowledge on events and occurrences taking place in the district over time, while compiling the present volume, along with different facts and figures obtained from the official and recognized sources of the district, the previous Puri District Gazetteer, 1976 has been profitably made use.

I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Taradatta, Director General, Gopabandhu Academy of Administration for his valued advice and suggestions in the compilation of the manuscript.

I deeply appreciate the invaluable contribution of Sri Nilamani Senapati Chief Editor and Sri Durga Charan Kumar , State Editor of the Puri District Gazetteer, 1976 for enriching with a lot of facts and figures on various topics.

In the preparation of the draft, Sri Niranjan Sahoo, Collector and District Magistrate, Khordha and ADM, Sri Abani Patnaik have played very crucial role in selecting the authors for different chapters and coordinating the whole work without which it would not have been possible to prepare the manuscript. Hence I thank both of them for their ungrudging help and support. I am particularly indebted to all those scholars and local officers

who have prepared the write-ups assigned to them without which the work would not have been possible.

The Deputy Director Dr. R.N.Patra and other staff of the Gopabandhu Academy have worked wholeheartedly in the preparation and publication of this volume. They deserve my commendation.

My thanks are due to the Director and Deputy Director, Printing Stationery and Publication, Odisha and the staff of the Odisha Government Press, Cuttack for their cooperation in bring out this publication.

PROF. R.K PANDA
Consulting Editor
Khordha District Gazetteer

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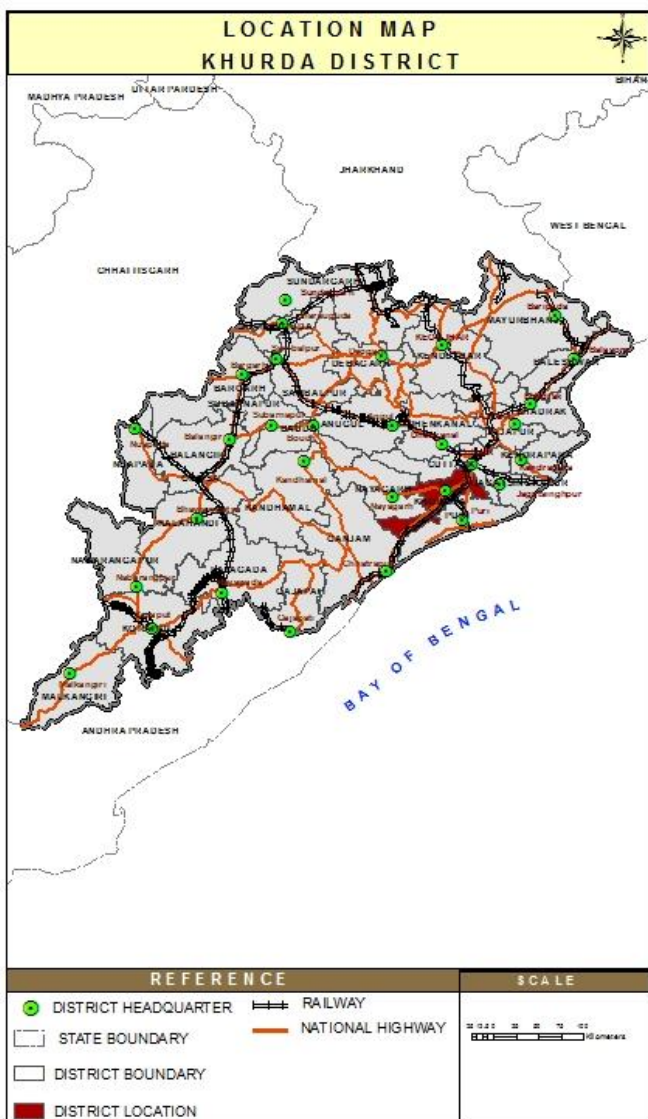
A.D	Anno Domini
AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
AIMS	All India Kishan Sabha
AITUC	All India Trade Union Congress
APL	Above Poverty Line
ARCS	Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ATMA	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy
AWW	Angan Wadi Worker
BALA	Building As Learning Aids
B.C	Before Christ
BDA	Bhubaneswar Development Authority
BDO	Block Development Officer
BEO	Block Education Officer
BKKY	Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana
BKY	Biju Krushak Yojana
BMC	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation
BMS	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BPTSL	Bhubaneswar Puri Town Bus Services Limited
BRCC	Block Resource Centre Coordinator
BTBSCS	Bhubaneswar Town Bus Service Cooperative Society
CHRS	Central Hot Research Station
CAE	Commercial Agri-Entrepreneurship
CC	Certified Copy

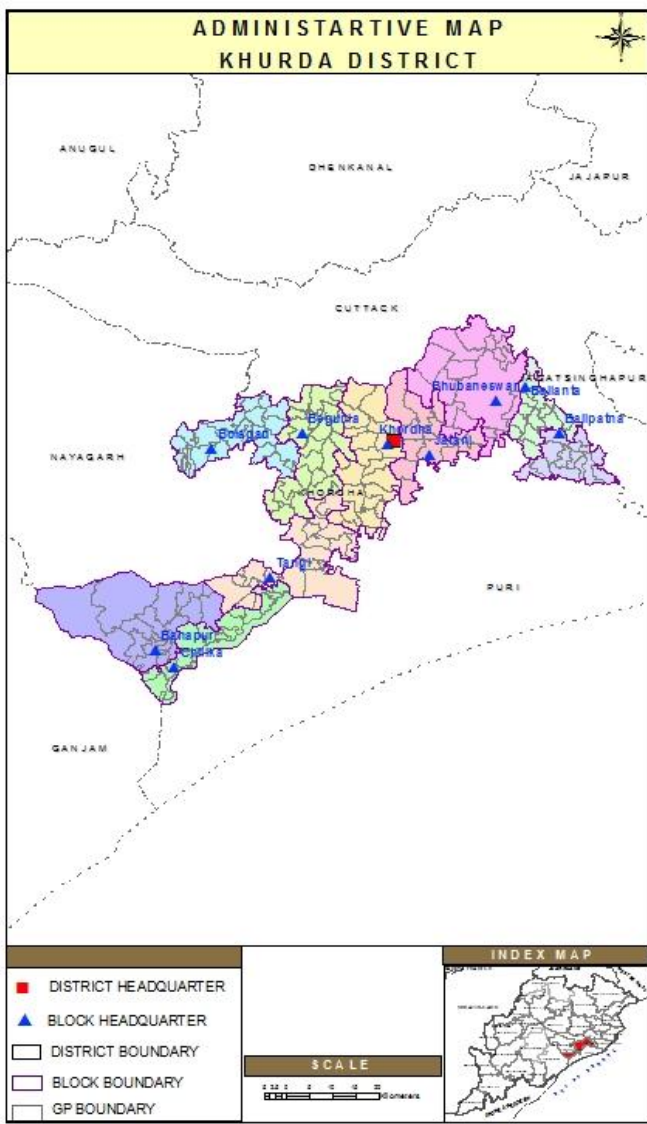
CCE	Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
CESU	Central Electricity Supply Utility
CIFA	Central Inland Freshwater Aquaculture
CIFRI	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute
CITU	Centre of Indian Trade Union
CPMU	City Programme Management Unit
CRCC	Cluster Resource Centre Coordinator
CSC	Common Services Centre
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CTCRI	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute
CWS	Current Weekly Status
DAPCU	District Aids Prevention and Control Unit
DDL	District Diagnostic Laboratory
DEO	District Education Officer
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DIET	District Institute of Education and Training
DLO	District Leprosy Officer
DMO	District Malaria Officer
DMHP	District Mental Health Programme
DTO	District Tuberculosis Officer
EC	Encumbrance Certificate
EOU	Export Oriented Units
FFDA	Fish Farmers' Development Agency
ESDM	Electronic System Design and Manufacturing
FSSAI	Food Safety and Standard Authority of India
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GIC	General Insurance Corporation
HRSI	High Resolution Satellite Imagery

ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDSP	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
IIDCO	Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation
IIIT	Indian Institute of Information Technology
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IMMT	Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INTUC	Indian National Trade Union Congress
IPICOL	Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited
IT	Information Technology
ITES	Information Technology Enabled Services
IUCD	Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
JSY	Janani Surakshya Yojana
KCCB	Khordha Central Cooperative Bank
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LPFR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MDM	Mid-Day Meal
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MNAIS	Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MVU	Mobile Veterinary Unit
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAC	Notified Area Council
NAIS	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product
NFBD	National Fishery Development Board

NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NISER	National Institute of Science Education and Research
NLM	National Livestock Mission
NLRMP	National Land Records Modernisation Programme
NMMS	National Means-cum –Merit Scholarship
NMPS	National Mission for Protein Supplementation
NMOOP	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm
NPCB	National Programme for Control of Blindness
NPHCE	National Programme for Health Care of Elderly
NRHM	National rural Health Mission
NSS	National Service Scheme
NSS	National sample Survey
NTRI	Nodal Tribal Research Institute
OBC	Other Backward Caste
OGLS	Odisha Government Land Settlement
OHPC	Odisha Hydro Power Corporation
OLR	Odisha Land Records
OLS	Open Learning System
OMFED	Odisha Milk Federation
OPTCL	Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited
OSIC	Odisha Small Industries Corporation
OSFC	Odisha State Finance Corporation
OSTF	Odisha State Treatment Fund
OSWAN	Odisha State Wide Area Network
OSRTC	Odisha State Road Transport Corporation
PCI	Per Capita Income
PIM	Participatory Irrigation Management

PMJDY	Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana
PMRY	Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana
PMSSY	Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Surakshya Yojana
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RBSK	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
PUMUL	Puri United Milk Union Limited
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana
RMC	Regulated Market Committee
RMSA	Rastriya Madhyamik Sikshya Abhiyan
RRBs	Regional Rural Banks
RTE	Right To Education
SAO	Seasonal Agricultural Operation
SCSTRTI	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Research Training Institute
SC	Scheduled Caste
SEATS	Scheme for Early Attraction of Talents in Science
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Unit
SSA	Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UCSS	Utkal Congress Samyavadi Sangh
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on Rights of the Children
UR	Unemployment Rate
VE	Vocational Education
VHA	Voluntary Health Association
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VSS	Vana Samrakhyan Samitis
WPR	Work Participation Rate





CHAPTER-I

GENERAL

Khordha is one of the new districts carved out of the former Puri District on 1st April, 1993. The other new district carved out of Puri was Nayagarh. In the year 2000, the district's name was changed from Khurda to Khordha.

Location and Boundaries

It lies in between 84°55' to 86°5' East longitude and 19°40' to 20°25' North latitude covering geographical area of 2813 square kilometers which comprises 1.80 percent of the state area. It is one of the developed districts of the state and houses the state capital at Bhubaneswar. The district is bounded by Cuttack district in the north, Ganjam district in the south, Puri district in the east and Nayagarh district in the west.

Origin of the Name of the Distict

The district headquarters is located in Khordha Town, formerly known as Jajarsingh or Kurada, (kurada means foul mouthed). The old milestones of the area had the word KURADA which have now been white washed and the word "Khurdha" is written on them. About the origin of the word Khurda (as earlier called) it is also told that the word is derived from two Odia words- 'Khura' and 'Dhara', meaning razor and edge, probably because the soldiers of Khurda were as sharp and dreadful as the edge of a razor. Neither of the two origins, however, can be called authentic.

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

The history of Khordha depicts that in early days the area was densely populated by the Savaras, a tribal community who are still found in some pockets of the district. Over the period, however, its history is found closely associated with the history of Puri district. About the middle of the 10th century A.D. the rule of Bhoumakars was supplanted by that of the Somavamsis. Yayati-2, Mahasiva Gupta was the first Somavamsi king to occupy eastern Odisha. He and his son Udyot Mahabhava Gupta were great temple builders and the Lingaraj temple at Bhubaneswar has been attributed to them. The last king of this dynasty was Karnadeva, who was defeated and killed by Chodaganga Deva about 1110 A.D. Khordha ascended to eminence and glory at the time of the first King of Khordha dynasty Ramachandra Deva who selected Khordha as the capital of his kingdom in the later part of 16th Century. The reason was its strategic location as Khordha was guarded by Barunei Hill on one side and dense forest on the other.

Despite repeated onslaughts from Maratha and Muslim cavalry, it managed to maintain the glory of its independence of royal fort till 1803. Therefore, the Royal Fort is spelt with reverence as "Khordhagada" and is referred as the "last independent fort" which remained free from the clutches of East India Company for a long period (from 1757, the Battle of Plassey after which the East India Company established company rule in Bengal till 1803).

However, Khordha came fully under occupation of East India Company in 1827. The delay was a consequence of the strong revolts of the Paikas of Khordha that greatly affected the Company administration in this region. History witnessed the brawn and bravery of the Paikas of Khordha during the Paika Rebellion of 1817-18 under the command of Bakshi Jagabandhu.

This resistance movement of Odias was recorded by the British historians as "Paik Rebellion", which was in fact, the first Independence war of India. It originated in Khordha soil and spread to other parts of Orissa in 1817 much prior to the outbreak of the historical Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Mr. Walter Ewer recorded his views in his report of 1818, excerpt of which reads as: "Now there is no need of assistance of Paiks at Khordha. It is dangerous to keep them in British armed forces. Thus they should be treated and dealt as common Ryots and land revenue and other taxes should be collected from them. They must be deprived of their former Jagir lands (rent free lands given to the Paiks for their military service to the state)" Within a short period of time the fame of Paiks was forgotten. But even now where the Paiks are living as a group they have retained their previous aggressive nature.

The British armed force advanced from Madras on 8th September 1803 and arrived at Puri on 16th September enroute Manikapatna. With the help of Fate Mohammed of Malud (recruited by the Marathas as watchman) Colonel Harcourt reached Narasinghpatna after two days crossing the Chilika lake. The Britishers did not face any resistance while occupying Narasinghpatna and Puri. After occupying Jagannath temple of Puri, Colonel Harcourt proceeded to Cuttack crushing the feeble resistance of Marathas near Atharnala and Jagannath Sadak. The vanquished Maratha soldiers fled for life to Khordha jungle. Colonel Harcourt arrived at Cuttack enroute Barangagada crossing the river Kathajodi.

Under the able command of Captain Morgan a detachment of British troop arrived at Jampada of Balasore sea shore by ship and occupied the Maratha fort. Another detachment of British troop reached at Balasore enroute Medinipur (now Midnapore) under the command of Colonel Forgusson and joined the previous troop stationed at Balasore. The joint troops proceeded from Balasore to Cuttack and joined the soldiers of

Colonel Harcourt and occupied the Barabati fort. In this way Odisha fell to the East India Company in the year 1803. Thus the Company became the ruler of most parts of India except the territory of Khordha.

In 1804 AD the English soldiers seized the fort of Khordha for three weeks and razed it to the ground by canon firing. They proclaimed Raja Mukund Dev-II as rebel, dethroned him and made him a prisoner of war. Raja Mukunda Dev-II submitted an appeal to the British authority stating that as per the instruction of Jayee Rajguru he had fought with them and he was in no way responsible for the battle. Considering the appeal the Britishers pardoned him and offered him the responsibility of managing the temple of Jagannath. He was also ordered to remain at Puri. Jayee Rajguru being the kingpin of Khordha Rebellion of 1804 was sentenced to death and was hanged on a banyan tree at Baghitota of Medinipur. The gruesome murder of Jayee Rajguru by the Company authority caused much discontentment among the Paiks of Khordha who thereafter under Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar rebelled against the Company. Khordha was ultimately annexed to British territory in 1827, after the rebellion was fully crushed.

Administrative Set-up

The district is divided into two sub-divisions, namely Bhubaneswar and Khordha. It consists of ten Tahasils, ten Blocks and twenty-nine police stations. The commissionerate of police is functioning in Bhubaneswar. There are 168 Gram Panchayats and 1551 villages (1358 inhabited and 193 uninhabited). The urban areas of the district, consists of one Municipal Corporation at Bhubaneswar, two Municipalities, at Khordha and Jatani, two Notified Area Councils at Banapur and Balugaon.

For smooth Revenue administration, the district is divided into 10 tahasils, viz, Bolagad, Begunia, Khordha, Bhubaneswar, Jatani, Tangi, Banapur, Balipatna, Baliana and Chilika. One Tahasildar has been kept in-charge of each Tahasil. The developmental works in rural areas of the district are being executed through ten Community Development (CD) Blocks each headed by a Block Development Officer. The CD Blocks which are also called Panchayat Samities are coterminous with the Tahsils of the same name. Wherever Urban Local Bodies (ULB) are there, the Tahasil boundary also encloses the ULB boundary of same name except Balugaon NAC which is under Chilika Tahasil. The number of Gram Panchayats and villages under each Community Development Block are as given below:

Sl.No	Name of the Block	Number of GPs	Number of Villages
1	Balianta	15	93
2	Balipatna	14	90
3	Banapur	13	258
4	Begunia	21	173
5	Bhubaneswar	19	114
6	Bolagad	19	235
7	Chilika	14	138
8	Khordha	20	131
9	Jatani	13	110
10	Tangi	20	209
	Total	168	1551

Jurisdictional Changes

As per 2001 census, there were 7 tahasils, 10 CD Blocks, 3 Municipalities, two NACs, 168 Gram Panchayats and 1551 villages. During the decade 2001-2011, three new tahasils, viz, Balipatna, Balianta and Chilika were created. The number of towns increased to seven and this includes Census Towns. The total number of villages continues to be 1551 out of which 1358 are inhabited and 193 un-inhabited.

Topography

The district is situated in the East and South-eastern coastal plain and the agro-climatic zone is characterized with sandy-loam, loamy, clay-loam and clayey soil in varied magnitude. It can be divided into two distinct sub-regions. One is the Deltaic Alluvium sub-region which comprises 3 blocks Balianta, Balipatna and Chilika whereas Banpur, Begunia, Bhubaneswar, Bolagad, Jatni, Khordha and Tangi belong to Lateritic sub-region.

The River System and Water Resources

Kuakhai

Kuakhai of the Mahanadi system is the most prominent river of the district. It originates as a branch of Kathjori river near Cuttack city and enters Bhubaneswar block area from the north near Jhinkardiha and Marichia villages of Dadha G.P. after flowing in a south-south-eastern direction for 19 kms. where after it becomes the Kushabhadra and then travels to the south for 7 km until it reaches the village Sardeipur where it gets divided into two big branches : the Daya to the west and the Bhargavi to the east.

Budunai

Budunai originates from the forest and hilly tracks of Chandaka and flows through Daruthenga G.P. near Alasua, Raghunathpur, Kalarahanga and Barimunda G.P.s and finally merges into river Kuakhai near Jaripatna.

Daya

The river Daya takes off from river Kuakhai at Saradeipur (near Badahati) runs a few miles and then makes a sharp turn towards west and continues its course outwards the rest of the length emptying itself into the north-eastern corner of the Chilika lake after about 60kms. from its take off place.

Kushabhadra

The river Kusabhadra starts from the river Kuakhai at Baliana and flows in the South - Western direction for 74 kms. till it enters the Bay of Bengal near Ramachandi temple. The river Dhanua with its tributary brings a large volume of water to Kusabhadra.

Malaguni

Malaguni runs through Khordha Tahasil. It is more or less a hill stream and is formed by the confluence of two streams close to Sahargai near the boundary of Khordha and Ranpur. It is fed by a tributary which drains almost whole of Khordha on the south of the basin of the Rana river.

Other Rivers

The river Rana rises in Khordha Sub-division and eventually joins the river Mahanadi after flowing through Banki Tahasil in the district of Cuttack. River Kusumi flows through some villages of Tangi block.

Lakes and Tanks

Chilika Lake

The Chilka Lake is a shallow inland sea situated in the extreme south of the district and extends into the district of Ganjam. It is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a group of islands formed by silt deposit and by a long strip of land which for miles consists of nothing but a sandy ridge, little more than two hundred yards (180 metres) wide. It communicates with the bay by a narrow inlet through the sandy bar thrown up by the sea, an inlet which in some years has to be kept open by artificial means. On the south-west it is walled in by lofty hills. To the north it loses itself in endless shallow sedgy banks and islands just peeping above the surface formed year by year from the silt which the Daya and other rivers bring down. Hemmed in between the

mountain and the sea the lake spreads out into a pear-shaped expanse of water.

The area of the lake varies in different seasons. During dry weather it is approximately 891 square kms whereas with intensity and duration of the annual river floods and with ebb and flow of tide, its area extends to 1165 sq.kms. The major portion of its area is included in Khordha district. The water of the lake is salty during dry season as it is joined with sea. However, in rainy season its water becomes less brackish due to inflow of large volume of flood water from the rivers.

The lake is a wonderful spot for the tourists. A Naval Cadet Training Centre has been established by the Government of India in the lake. The lake has been declared as bird sanctuary by the state government.

Tanks

There are two water bodies of religious importance at Bhubaneswar namely Bindu Sagar and Kedargouri. Bindu Sagar extends over an area measuring 396 m. by 213 m. and its depth varies from 2 to 3metres. It is protected by a stone wall with magnificent flights of steps. Water from the tank is drained out through an outlet in its north-eastern corner. The credit of excavation of this sacred tank goes to King Varah Kesari. During Chandan Jatra beginning from Akshya Trutiya, which lasts for 22 days, the proxy of Lord Lingaraj is taken to the small temple inside the tank and every evening the deity is taken in a well decorated and lighted boat to move around the central temple.

Besides, there are numerous tanks scattered in countryside of the district catering to the need of the villagers. Kausalyagang tank is near Dhauli by the side of the National Highway. The Fisheries Department has started a fish farm at Kausalyagang in 1953. It has been converted into a research-cum training institute from 1957 by Government of India and renamed as Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA).

Springs

There is a natural hot spring near the village Atri about 13 kms. from Khordha Town. The hot spring water has been artificially confined into the limits of a stone ring-wall. Boiling hot current of bubbles rise up in a continuous stream and the surplus water flows into an adjoining small pool which serves as an ideal bathing tub for patients with skin diseases. A very strong sulphurous smell pervades the whole air around. People of the locality assemble here on the day of Makar Sankranti to bathe in the spring. A big Mela is held where thousands congregate.

Geology

The type of rocks noticed in the district can be broadly classified into Eastern Ghat Supergroup of Archaean to Proterozoic age, Proterozoic intrusive, Gondwana Supergroup of Mesozoic and the Quaternary formations of Pleistocene to Holocene age. The rocks belonging to Eastern Ghat Supergroup are mostly Khondalite and their variants (ie, quartz-feldspar-sillimanite-garnet ± Graphite Schist/Gneiss, Garnetiferous Quartzite, Leptynite etc), charnockite and pyroxene granulite. These are found mostly in the western parts of the district. Granite gneiss of Archaean to Proterozoic age exposed in western part of the district is well foliated and is often granetiferous. The Eastern Ghat Supergroup of rocks have been intruded by plugs/apophyses of anorthosite, popularly known as Banapur anorthosite, and is found as cluster of anorthosite bodies around Banapur. Quartz veins cut across the granulite country at random. The outcrops of Gondwana Supergroup mostly occur as a cluster forming upland in the north eastern part of the district, west of Bhubaneswar. They are represented by conglomerate, gritty sandstone, occasionally pebbly, silt stone and clay belonging to the Athgarh formation of upper Gondwanas. The earliest Quaternary deposit, the Bolagad formation occupies central and northern part of the district, overlaying the Khondalite group of rocks. It comprises hard crust laterite, latosol and also residual soil. Bramhani formation consists of residual soil and alluvium and occupies an appreciable part of the district and particularly conspicuous in the eastern and southern parts of the district adjoining Chilka Lake. Bankigarh formation mostly comprises brownish silty clay and occurs in the flood plain/ deltaic plains of Mahanadi river basin.

The rocks of Eastern Ghat Supergroup show foliation in NE-SW direction. Joint plains wherever present follow the same structural alignment. A prominent fault running ENE-WSW is recorded in north-western part of the district. Major lineaments trend in NE-SW direction.

The geological succession in the district is as follows:

Stratigraphy:				
Age	Super group	Group	Formation	Lithounit
Middle to Late Holocene		Bankigarh		Brownsh silty clay (Upper Deltaic Facies)
Pleistocene to Holocene			Brahmani/ Mahanadi	Residual soil and Alluvium
Pleistocene			Bolgarh	Laterite/Latosol
Jurassic to Cretaceous	Gondwana		Athagarh	Sandstone, Shale
Proterozoic				Quartz Vein
		Anorthosite		
		Eastern Ghat	Migmatite	Granite Gneiss
			Charnockite	Acid Charnockite
		Basic Charnockite		
Archaean to Proterozoic				Quartz-Feldspar-Garnet -Sillimnite+- Graphite

Schist/Gneiss (kk)

Khondalite

Garnetiferous,

Quartzite(Kq), Leptynite(Kl)

Minerals

Fireclay

Fireclay deposits are located in the north-eastern part of the district around Talabasta area. The total reserve of fireclay is estimated to be 0.912 MTs.

Decorative and Dimension Stone

The decorative and dimension stone such as khondalite, charnockite, granite gneiss, granetiferous granite gneiss, leptynite etc are found around Bhogpur, Kurumpada, Kanchilo, Khuamundia, Bogheiput and some other places in the district. The Khondolite found out at Bhogpur is used for idol making.

Road Metal

The granite gneiss and its variants noticed in the district are used as road metal.

River Sand

The district is also rich in river sand deposits and thus has the potential for sand mining.

Laterite

The laterite noticed within the district is note-worthy and used for laterite brick purposes.

Flora

The reserve forests are primarily semi-evergreen type with predominant tree species such as Kangada (*Xylia xylocarpa*), Kasi (*Bridelia retusa*), Giringa (*Pterospermum heyneanum*), Moi (*Lannea coromandelica*), Kalicha (*Diospyros sylvatica*), Kalchua (*Glochidion lanceolarium*), Dhaman (*Grewia tiliafolica*), Anonla (*Embica officinalis*), Ambo (*Mangifera indica*), Sidha (*Largerstroemia parviflora*), Sumari (*Caesia fistula*), Kochila (*Strychnos nuxvomica* and *Strychnos potatorum*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), etc. In addition, there are patchy Sal forest, teak plantation, thorny bamboo brakes (*Bambusa bambos*) and scrub vegetation dominated by *Eupatorium*. In settlement areas there are number of Orchard species and plantations.

Floral Assessment: The dominant flora of the area and adjoining villages comprise a total of 202 trees, 152 shrubs, 251 herbs and climbers

and 9 fern species. Besides, there are isolated trees, scrubs, village orchards and patchy plantation.

Fauna

Among the various fauna, Amphibian, reptiles, mammals and butterflies were recorded from the project sites and their surrounding areas.

Butterflies: A total 12 species butterflies recorded from this area.

Amphibian: The amphibian fauna is limited to only three species. They include 29 species of reptiles, 170 species of birds. Most of the birds are residential type and 34 species of mammals.

Elephant is one of the flagship species and indicative of the potential productivity of the habitat. In addition, there are a number of mammals viz, Leopards, Chital, Barking deer, Mouse deer, Wild pig, common langut, Rhesus monkey, small Indian Civet, Common Indian mongoose, small Indian mongoose, Ruddy mongoose, Sloth bear, Pangolin, Hyena, etc. The prominent birds are Peafowl, Red jungle fowl, crested Serpest Eagle, Black headed Oroole, Great Horned Owl, Paradise Fly Catcher, Concal and Stone Cuslew. Among the reptiles, Bengal monitor lizard and rock pythons are quite common. The other important reptiles are chameleon, common skink, Indian flap shell Turtle, Russel's Viper, common Krait and common rine snake.

The Nandan Kanan National Park, notified in 1979 is in this district. It lies in the splendid environs of the Chandaka forest, along the rippling water of the Kanjia Lake. It also contains a botanical garden and part of it has been declared a sanctuary. Like Chandaka Sanctuary, these national parks have over 65 mammals' species, 20 reptile species and 80 birds species. There are lots of captive animals in the Zoo. It's famous for its white tiger population. This National Park sprawls across the Chandaka forest, where the flora and fauna flourish in their natural habitat. Wild mammals like Sambar, spotted Deer, Rhesus Monkey, Hanuman langur are living freely outside the enclosures.

Climate, Temperature and Rainfall

The district comes under the tropical monsoon climate with well marked seasons of summer, rain and winter. However, the summers are long and hot, winters are cool but of short duration and rain is moderate. The temperature of the district rises from March to May and becomes nearly 45°C in the month of May. During this period humidity is very high ranging from 70% to 90%. Month-wise details are given below.

Month-wise Temperature and Relative Humidity in the District during 2010 and 2011.

(Humidity in %, Temp. in °C)

Month	2010				2011			
	Monthly Temp		Relative Humidity		Monthly Temp.		Relative Humidity	
	Max	Min.	8.30 AM	5.30 PM	Max	Min.	8.30 AM	5.30 PM
January	31.8	11.3	74	51	33.4	9.9	74	56
February	37.8	14.6	77	47	37.5	15.7	60	52
March	41.5	19.2	77	64	38.6	17.7	74	56
April	43.6	24.8	74	65	39.7	20.8	72	63
May	41.5	20.6	78	71	42.6	22.1	78	66
June	42.2	23.8	84	79	38.2	23.6	86	81
July	35.4	24.4	88	82	36.0	23.4	90	86
August	36.1	24.2	87	82	35.8	24.2	81	77
September	35.6	22.8	89	86	34.5	22.5	92	89
October	34.5	23.1	87	82	35.6	18.1	80	75
November	33.6	19.5	84	79	34.8	16.9	69	60
December	30.6	10.6	77	68	32.7	11.7	68	57
Annual	43.6	10.5	81	71	42.6	9.9	78	68

Source: Director, India Meteorological Centre, Bhubaneswar

The monsoon generally breaks during the month of June and continues up to the end of September. Average annual rainfall of the district is 1408.4 mm. The month-wise actual rain-fall in the district during 2010 and 2011 is given below.

Month-wise Actual Rainfall in the District during 2010 and 2011(in MM.)

Month	2010	2011
January	4.3	0.0
February	0.7	38.9
March	0.0	0.0
April	0.5	36.6
May	132.0	129.9
June	239.7	176.2
July	193.1	241.3
August	344.1	287.5
September	227.3	241.0
October	237.5	23.2
November	64.0	0.0
December	46.3	0.0
Total	1489.6	1174.6

Depressions and cyclonic storms originating in the Bay of Bengal in the pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon months pass through the district. The storms, particularly those in the pre and post- monsoon months, cause heavy rain and high winds in the district. Thunder-storms, sometimes violent, occur in the pre-and post-monsoon months of April and May and in October.

CHAPTER-II

HISTORY

Khordha district can boast of a long chequered history of its own. It has been for centuries exposed to cultural waves that passed from different parts of India. Its numerous vestiges of past glory have attracted visitors as well as pilgrims from all parts of the country and abroad from time immemorial. The district being an integral part of ancient Toshali division of vast Toshali Kingdom, became the confluence of Dravidian and Aryan culture and a mine of ancient remains ranging from sculptural pieces, caves, magnificent temples, monasteries, forts and epigraphic and numismatic treasures.

Pre-Historic

Archeologists generally find tools like hand axe, cleaver, scraper, flaked pebbles and implements to place the area in early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age and late Stone Age culture. The earliest man-made tools were used for digging, cutting, chopping, killing animals and scraping the skins. The lethal implements were needed for day to day activities. But the tools of middle stone age were made for specific purpose. The skill in tool making process was utilized for diverse needs arising out of scarcity and competitions. However, in later Stone Age the stone Celts are polished and indicate a higher standard of specialization. Probably, man started to live an improved standard of life by taking to cultivation and domesticating animals. It indicates that man was no more nomad and savage, but led an agricultural life. Some scholars believe that the microlithic culture, chalcolithic culture and the polished stone celt culture prevailed side by side in different parts of Odisha. Dr. G.C. Mohapatra provides a list where Bhubaneswar, Udayagiri hills, Hirapur and Sisupalagarh figure prominently.

Since the discovery of Hatigumpha Inscription in 1820 by A. Sterling and its publication in Asiatic Researches, scholars have worked on different aspects of the Inscription. The badly damaged inscription due to climatic impact on its location at the brow of the shelter, has led to different renderings. But there was no reference to the antique rock art present in the inscription.

The recent exploration undertaken in this context has brought to lime light as many as twenty specimens of engravings and three specimens of paintings of the Neolithic – Chalcolithic period. The engravings, otherwise known as petroglyphs, include a host of motifs such as serpentine, triangle, heart pattern, foot mark, couples along with a horned animal found in the

ceiling and wall of the rock shelter. The rock shelter on the summit of the hillock has a strategic location with a total command over the surroundings, an ideal location for prehistoric nomad to watch the movement of the animals in the vast surrounding plains. A great variety of animals are also found depicted in these rock panels. Most of them are naturalistic renderings. Human forms are totally absent and almost negligible in paintings. The subject matter of rock art is non thematic and non-figurative abstract symbols and motifs juxtaposed with a few animal forms. Thus the recent discovery of rock art in Hatigumpha not only pushed the antiquity of the cave of the prehistoric times, but also gave a new dimension to the study of rock art in the state and continuity of tradition from the prehistoric times till the early historic period.

Archaeology

The district is very rich in antiquities. Bhubaneswar and its nearby areas very well exhibit valuable archaeological remains dating back to 3rd century B.C. The Dhauli Rock situated on the bank of river Daya, about 10 km to the south of Bhubaneswar, contains a rock edict of Emperor Asoka. The workmanship of four feet height rock-cut elephant standing on the fringe of the flat terrace above the Asokan inscription can no way be inferior to similar Asokan sculptures found elsewhere in India.

The hills of Khandagiri and Udaygiri in western part of Bhubaneswar city are honey-combed with caves dating back to the 1st century B.C. and 1st century A.D. The architectural and artistic activities in the district during the early Christian era can be known from the remains of railings of some Stupas found out near Bhaskareswar temple in Bhubaneswar and Yaksha and Naga images found at Jagamara, Dumduma and Badagada in the capital city. Some of the railing posts are now preserved in the Asutosh Museum, Kolkata and others kept in Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar. The Yaksha and Naga figures referred to above are now preserved in the Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar. There is much similarity of these figures with that of Yakshas found in Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh.

The broken pillar which is being used as a huge lingam of 9 ft in height and 12 ft in circumference at the base enshrined in the Bhaskareswar temple at Bhubaneswar is considered by some scholars as the stump of an Asokan pillar. The Bell capital and the Lion head preserved in Odisha state Museum are also considered linked with the pillar. However, recent investigations contradict with the earlier opinion and consider them as the architectural monuments of the Pre-Gupta period.

Sisupalgarh

The remains of the fort of Sisupalgarh is located about 2.5 km. to the south-east of Bhubaneswar city. It dates back to 350 B.C. In 1948 the Department of Archaeology, Government of India undertook excavation and brought to limelight traces of an impressive fort. It was built over centuries with additions, alterations and various fortifications. It was the seat of power of ancient Kalingan Kingdom that Asok invaded in 261 B.C. King Kharavela of Chedi Dynasty ruled from this place in 1st century B.C. A gold coin, one silver coin, fourteen lead coins and fifteen copper coins belonging to 3rd century B.C. have been discovered from the site. A group of 16 monolithic laterite stone pillars stand mute spectator to Odisha's great historic past, covering 536 acres of area given to Archeological Survey of India. There is also one report of a trial excavation by the State Archaeology, Government of Odisha in 1966. The view that the fort was constructed by king Sisupal of the Mahabharat fame and Sisupal Kesari of the Kesari Dynasty appears to be a folklore only.

On the basis of the material remains recovered from the archaeological excavations, the habitation of Sisupalgarh has been divided into three cultural periods. Early period (300-200 B.C.); early middle period (200 B.C. to 100 A.D.), late middle period (C. 100 to 200 A.D.) and late period (Cira 200 to 350 A.D.). The fort has been considered the largest of the kind in ancient India and has been alternatively identified with Mayuryan Tosali and Kharavela's Kalinganagar.

Golabai

The evidence of the existence of a culture belonging to Neolithic period (C. 2300 to 2100 B.C.), Chacolithic period (C. 2100 to 1450 B.C.) and early iron Age(1450 B.C. to 1100 B.C.) remained shrouded in obscurity till the excavation at Golabai village in Khordha District. The site was excavated by the Archeological survey of India during December, 1991 – April 1992. The excavation has revealed three distinct cultural phases on the basis of cultural materials retrieved from seven trenches carving an area of one hundred and seventy five meters. The cultural deposit at the site was around eight meters. The cultural chronology of the site is put under period – I Neolithic, period II Chocolithic (evidence of copper), period III – Early Iron Age. Meolithic period dates from 2300 to 2100 B.C., Choleolithic period from 2100 B.C. to 1450 B.C. and early Iron age – 1450 B.C to 1100 B.C. Evidences of Neolithic phase are found in the form of a bane tool, the potteries of a variety of wares and hand made ceramics. The technique of painted potteries like using fire in reduced condition impressed with hand made chord and tortoise shell are comparable to those of the eastern Neolithic potteries. The earliest settlers

also used groomed and polished stone tools. The chalcolithic settlers lived in circular mud huts and as many as ten circular huts with post holes and hearth were evidenced. The pottery depository is marked by a very fine deluxe variety of wares. The burnished ware has a shining surface on the exterior. The pots are decorated with incised design and paintings were decorated with incised designs and paintings were executed on the neck and shoulder of the pot. The discovery of a terracotta human figurine attests to the artistic temperament and a high sense of aesthetics of chalcolithic period. The copper object include earring chisel, fish hook and the ornaments like copper earring ear studs, brass pendants art beads, Fishing seems to be an important occupation of the people of Golabai during this period. But there is no evidence of copper mining which suggest the existence of barter system.

Although there is a visible gap between choolithic period and the beginning of early Iron Age, the iron celt appears to be a copy of polished stone celt. It seems that the knowledge of iron and the crude method of extraction of iron from the ore was known. The articles of different works like tumbler, dish-on-stand, katora, handi, bowel, basin, storage jar, surahi, etc.have been found from the remains. However, they do not contribute much to the reconstruction of the life style, settlement pattern and technological advancement.

Temple Architecture

The district is famous in India for temple architecture. There are four varieties of temples which form the Odisha School of Architecture and all these are found in the district. They are; 'Rekha', 'Bhadra', 'Khakhara' and 'Gauriya'.

The early known temples are the group of three dilapidated shrines such as Bharateswar, Lakshmaneswar and Satrugneswar located between old town and new capital Bhubaneswar. The sculpture of the temples and the small inscription found in one of them indicate the date not later than the 1st half of the 7th century A.D. Swarnajaleswar temple situated in the old town Bhubaneswar also is assumed to belong to the same period. This temple exhibits the art of later Gupta period. In the chronological order, the Parsurameswar temple followed by Sisireswar, Vaital and the Markandeswar temples situated in the old town of Bhubaneswar are assumed to belong to 8th and 9th century A.D. As it is observed by the scholars, the Sisireswar temple exhibited much of Buddhist art and images in the form of Amogha Sidhi, Avalokiteswar and Manjusri carved in relief on its walls. The Vaital temple, though built in the Khakhara style, has the same type of artistic designs as found in Sisireswar and Markandeswar temples.

Among the temples built during 10th century A.D, Mukteswar and Rajarani are the most important. The Mukteswar temple is elegantly decorated from top to bottom with relief art which reveal exquisite artistic skill. It is rightly remarked by Man Mohan Ganguly as a dream realized in stone. The Rajarani temple is a superb representation of Odishan temple architecture. It contains some exotic characteristics indicated by the miniature temple motifs adorning the Viman or the tower giving it a curvilinear shape. The temples of Brahmeswar and Lingaraj representing the Odishan School of Architecture are datable to 11th century A.D. The notable temples of 13th century are Nageswar, Bhskareswar, Chitreswar, Mitreswar, Jameswar, Go-Sahareswar, Sarideul and Papanisini all located in Old town, Bhubaneswar. The temple building activities declined in 13th and 14th century. Among the later built temples, two temples such as, Kedareswar and Kapileswar figure the most.

The Kingdom of Kalinga

Frequent references are made to Kalinga in the Mahabharat. Evidence about Kalinga in the form of 13th Rock Edict of Asoka comes from Afghanistan. The Pasupati temple inscription of Nepal speaks of Kalinga. Polonawa inscription from Sri Lanka speaks of Kalinga's relationship with that country.

Though we do not find any skeletal evidence of prehistoric men, the cultural goods must have some human carriers from this region of Odisha. In the historical maps, Kalinga has proved to be a region where cultural winds from all directions have been creatively synthesized. Amongst the regional languages 'Odia' has not escaped this creative urge of synthesis. Periodical political strength, economic prosperity due to internal and overseas trade and the inner creativity of Odia people helped the region with a distinctive cultural existence and identity.

On the basis of Puranic and legends, it is assumed that Kalinga once formed a part of Nanda Empire. The term Nanda is found mentioned in the Hatigumpha inscription twice. But the dated history of the district in particular and Kalinga in general is from the time of Kalinga War in 261BC. It has now been more or less accepted fact that Asoka was an aggressive Prince who ascended the throne of Magadha in 273 BC by eliminating all possible claimants wading through a pool of blood. He desired to invade Kalinga because of its wealth and prosperity. Magadha had no opening to the eastern seas except through the ports which were in Kalinga. Moreover Kalinga probably declared the independence during the struggle for power by the Nandas and Mauryas. The very existence of an independent Kingdom was just like a dagger thrust into the heart of Magadhan Empire.

Hence, Asoka invaded the territory in the eighth year of his coronation and until that time it was not invaded by any Mayurya. This was a terrible war as the people of Kalinga gave a dogged resistance to the Mauryan army. The battle is presumed to have taken place near Dhauli hill on the banks of river Daya. It is recorded in an Asokan inscription that about one lakh of people were killed and one and half lakh of people were taken as prisoners and more than that number perished later due to the destruction of standing crops. When Asoka toured over the conquered Kalinga and looked at the ghastly massacre of men, his campaign had perpetrated, his heart recoiled as he realized that the conquest by sword is not the real conquest and that the real conquest is to win the heart of the people. He renounced his faith in further conquest. It was not only a change in the man but also a change in the course of history. No war so far ever changed the heart of the conqueror from wanton cruelty to that of an exemplary piety. Asoka was converted from Chandasoka to Dharmasoka and popularly called Devanampriya Priyadarshi.

The forepart of an elephant figure carved on the top of the boulder containing the inscription of Asoka at Dhauli and the remnants of an Asokan pillar are the relics which can be directly connected with the reign of Asoka. He adopted a conciliatory attitude towards the Kalingan people by introducing a good administration. There is no evidence to show that he granted them any measures of self-government or independence. The special rock edicts at Dhauli, known as Kalinga Edicts, contain the special instructions to the officers in Toshali to be especially careful in administration by becoming soft and gentle in dealing. Asoka allowed the Atavikas the forest folk to have their internal sovereignty and showed a paternal attitude to them. The present district of Khordha is situated in the southern part of Toshali Kingdom. There still remains a dark chapter in ancient Odishan history of the period between the downfall of Mauryan rule and the rise of Kharavela, the 3rd King of Chedi dynasty in 1st Century B.C.

Reign of Kharavela

The Hatigumpha inscription in the Udayagiri hill at Bhubaneswar is the only source of information about this illustrious royal person of 1st century B.C. This inscription gives in a chronological way the life and achievements of the king upto 13 regnal years. The description of the training in sports, games and learning of the crown prince like Lekha, Rupa, Ganana, Bidhi, Visharad, besides hunting and riding, is unique. His reign period is spent mostly in military conquest and constructive activities. He repaired the city of Kalinga Nagar devastated in a cyclone; re-excavated a canal which was constructed by one Nanda Raja in Ti-Vasa-Sata; constructed Maha Vijay

Prasada after his victory over Magadha and built one hundred seventeen caves (Sata Dasa Lena Sata) for Jain recluses. His military campaigns were against the Tavanas, the destruction of the city of Pithunda and defeat of Magadhan King Baha Safi Mitra. The inscription starts with a salute to Jain monks Nasna Aharashemi Nama Sarvasidhani. Though, the personal religion of Kharavela was Jainism, yet he believed in Sarva Pasanda Pujaka, the worshipper of all denominations. He had brought back the altar of Jina (Kalinga Jinasana) from Magadha to the great satisfaction of the people of Kalinga. Some minor Brahmi inscription discovered in Udayagiri-Khandagiri hills contain valuable information in spite of their short length. This helps for a fresh and rational interpretation of the enigmatic Hatigumpha records available in the district. It witnessed a glorious epoch in the annals of the Khordha district in particular and Odisha as a whole.

Dynasties Between Last Part of 1st Century and Beginning of 4th Century A.D.

From the last part of 1st century BC till about the beginning of the 4th Century A.D. we do not have a clear chronological history of the district. The epigraphic records of the subsequent period of history have revealed the existence of the supremacy of Gupta monarchs in both the divisions of Toshali and Kalinganagar. It is believed that the Gupta, through their subordinate kings of such families as the Mudgala, the Vighraha and others, exercised control over the region. Samthjasas is the only king of Magadha family known from his records ruling over both the parts of Toshali. One record issued by one of his feudatory mention Sivaraja which is found from Patiakella in the Khordha District. Sivaraja probably assumed full sovereignty as he had the title 'Paramabhattachka'. Epigraphic evidence has brought to light the role of Vighrahas in the Khordha region. Loka Vighraha issued his charter from a locality situated in Dakhina Tosali. The copper plate grant refers to Ekambaka (Ekamraka), the name of the ancient city of Bhubaneswar. The gift of a village Urchvasranga in order to make provision of Bali, Caru and Satra to a Matha (Temple Monastery) has been identified with the present Olasing situated in Khordha district.

Odisha became the land of contention among the three great political powers of India in the first part of 7th century. They are Sasanka of Gouda, Harshavardhana of Thaneswar and the Sailodbhava of Kongoda mandala. In fact, during the short period of 50 years between Gupta year 250 A.D. (569 A.D.) when Prithivivighraha and Vighraha family was ruling in Kalingarashtra and the rise of Sasanka, a new Kingdom of Kangoda Mandala appeared under Sailodbhava dynasty. It indicates that the dynasty continued to be very powerful until the rise of Bhaumakaras, who were

responsible for the downfall of the Kingdom. The kingdom and Kongodamandala with its capital were annexed to the Kingdom of Tosali. The two cave inscriptions found at Dhauli and Khandagiri in Khordha speak of Bhumakara Kingdom until its downfall about 945 A.D. With the advent of Somavamsis in the second half of 9th century, a new chapter was ushered in the political and cultural life of the people of Odisha. This is evident from the large number of archaeological evidences found during the Somavamsi rule in Khordha. A grand cultural synthesis was brought about by the Ganga monarchs, who succeeded the Somavansis. The temples of Brahmeswar, Mukteswar, Rajarani and the magnificent Lingaraj temple were built during the Somavansi rule in the Ekamra Khetra, Bhubaneswar.

The emergence of eastern Gangas of Kalinga nagar as an imperial power under the illustrious Ananta Varman Chodaganga in the last part of 11th century is supported by innumerable epigraphic records found in Khordha.

The Bhoi Dynasty

Khordha came into prominence in the last part of the 16th century (1592) when the political centre of gravity shifted from Cuttack to Khurda/ Khordha with Ramachandra Deva 1, the son of Danai Bidyadhar, the Minister of the Bhoi King Govinda Bidyadhar became the king of Khurda. He was not only recognized as the successor of the former Gajapati line of kings but also the controller of Jagannath Temple at Puri. It is said that the image of Jagannath was burnt by the fanatic Kalapahar a general of the army of Afgan ruler of Bengal, after his occupation of Odisha. Ramachandra Deva 1 constructed the new images of the deities and installed them in the sanctum of the Jagannath Temple and thus he was named as second Indradyumna. Ramachandra Deva 1 was appointed as a Mansubedar of 3500 horses under the administration of Akbar. Ramachandra Deva 1 was a patron of Brahmins and set up many Brahmin villages known as Sasans. During his rule Muktimandap at Puri was constructed. He died in 1607 A.D and was succeeded by his son Purusottam Deva. After the death of Akbar, the Gajapati kings of Odisha lost their honoured place in the Mughal Court, Delhi. During reign of Jahangir there were frequent invasions by different Subedars appointed for Odisha and the Gajapati king Purusottam Deva fled away from Khordha and took shelter in the fort of Manitri. Purusottam Deva died in 1622 and was succeeded by his son Narasimha Deva. Like his father he became a prey to Muslim rapacity. In 1645 he fought with Fateh Khan, the General of Subedar Mutquah Khan and died in the battle. Then Gangadhar Deva, the nephew of Narasimha Deva was given the throne of Khordha. But after four months he was murdered by Balabhadra Deva, the brother of Narasimha

Deva who usurped the throne. In 1665 he was succeeded by Mukunda Deva during whose period Car of Jagannath for the Car Festival was constructed with the wood brought from Daspalla forest. The tradition of constructing the Car with the wood obtained from Daspalla now in Nayagarh district is still continuing. Mukunda Deva died of smallpox in 1690 and was succeeded by his son Dibyasingha Deva I. During his rule he installed a new wheel called blue wheel (Nila-Chakra) on the top of Jagannath Temple. Then Harekrushna Deva was succeeded by his son Gopinath Deva. He was succeeded by Ramachandra Deva. After Ramachandra Deva, Muhammad Taqui Khan, the illegitimate son of Sujauddin, the Nazim of Bengal, was made the Naib Nazim in Odisha. He invaded the Jagannath temple. Apprehending the motive of Taqui Khan, the priest of Jagannath took away the idols of Jagannath and concealed them in an island in Chilika Lake. Taqui Khan fought with Ramachandra Deva and imprisoned him. Ramachandra Deva was forcibly converted to Islam and named as Hafiz Qadar Muhammad. After the death of Taqui Khan in 1734, Murshid Quli Khan II became Naib Nazim of Odisha. He gave his daughter in marriage with Ramachandra Deva II/ Hafiz Qadar Beg who was ousted from Hindu society because of conversion to Islam.

In 1740 Alivardi Khan, the Naib of Bihar defeated and killed Sarfraj Khan and became Nazim of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. After acquiring Bengal Alivardi Khan proceeded to Odisha to bring under control Murshid Quli Khan II. At that moment Ramachandra Deva II of Khordha provided help to Murshid Quli Khan, his father-in-law against Alivardi Khan. Murshid Quli Khan was defeated, driven away from Odisha and took shelter in Masulipatam. Subsequently, Murshid Quli Khan with the help of Raghuji Bhonsle of Nagpur drove away Alivardi Khan from Odisha and thus from that time some parts of Odisha came under Marathas rule.

Ramachandra Deva II died in 1742-43 and with much struggle Birakishore Deva, the grand-son of Ramachandra Deva II succeeded in occupying the throne of Khordha. He concluded a treaty in 1751 with Marathas not to set their foot within his dominion. As a result of the treaty Marathas became the virtual rulers of Odisha with appointment of Naib Nazim with the consent of Nazim of Bengal. In 1760, Narayan Deva the ruler of Kimeri invaded Khordha but with the support of Marathas, he was driven out. However as the Raja could not pay the expenses of the campaign to the Marathas, he was compelled to mortgage the best portion of his territory to them. Birakishore Deva, it is said, became mad towards end of his rule, murdered his four sons and died in 1780. Then Dibyasingha Deva II, his grandson succeeded to the throne. The Marathas acknowledged the accession on the condition of payment of Rs 10000/- annually as tribute.

Dibyasingha Deva constructed a big fort in the pass of the Barunei Hill and shifted his headquarters from Khordha to Barunei. After his death Mukunda Deva II succeeded to the throne.

British Occupation of Odisha and Resistance Movement

Historians generally start the Indian freedom movement with the foundation of Indian National Congress in 1885. But truly speaking, the pre Nationalist era witnessed a number of popular mobilizations, revolts and mutinies against foreign rule. Micro studies on different regions reveal ample evidence in this regard. The pinch, both financial and political, of the loss of independence, foreign intrusion into local autonomy, introduction of administrative innovations and dislocation of economy were felt in different regions of India at different points of time and as such caused disturbances and struggles at local levels.

Revolt Under Jai Rajguru

In the early phase of the British occupation, there were four anti- British revolts in Khordha. The first such revolt was raised by Jai Rajguru, the principal adviser of Raja Mukundadeva-II, in 1804 just a year after the British conquest of Odisha in 1803. This revolt was prompted not only to keep the Kingdom of Khordha from the occupation of British imperialists, but also, to maintain the autonomy and respectability of the King of Khordha, the 'Thakur Raja'. His wise counseling of the minor king, his indepth study of British imperial interest, his statesmanship and organizing ability, his mastery over military strategy and planning and above all his selfless sacrifice for the cause of motherland are exemplary.

During the reign of Gajapati Bira Kishore Dev, the Marahattas had snatched away the high revenue earning praganas like Rodhanga, Saraj, Chatiskud and Limbai. These praganas were kept under their direct administration. It is because, Raja Birakishore Dev failed to pay the promised cash to Marahatta Subedar Shewabhat Sathe for the help rendered by him during the attack of Khordha by Raja Narayan Dev of Parlakhemundi. The loss of these praganas not only reduced the territory of the Kingdom of Khordha but also terribly dislocated its economy. The King being broken hearted died in 1793, leaving the Kingdom to the minor Raja Mukunda Deva-II under the care of Jai Rajguru. In the mean time, the Britishers desired to strengthen their hold over the Marahatta occupied Odisha and the adjoining feudatory and independent states. This was an administrative necessity to link Bengal and Madras Presidency. Initially, they sought the help of the Raja of Khordha, as the communication from Bengal to Madras had to pass through Khordha. Besides, they apprehended the

possible help of the Raja to Marahattas. Hence, they sent the offer of one lakh of rupees as cash award and restoration of the four praganas for maintaining neutrality. For this allurements, the king agreed to help the British in their war against the Marahattas even against the advice of Jai Rajguru.

The story of British conquest of Odisha by Col. Harcourt and the occupation of the fort of Barabati in 1803 is well known. When the Raja sent the representative to Col. Harcourt for the return of the Praganas and the payment of balance cash, he paid back the balance cash but refused to handover the praganas. He agreed that the Praganas rightfully belong to the British after the defeat of Marahattas. This betrayal shocked the king and the minister and they got ready to give a fight to the British. Elaborate preparation was made for the ensuing onslaught. The strength of the Paiks was increased and the training was imparted in new war technique. A tripartite agreement was concluded with the Raja of Kujanga and Raja of Kanika. Negotiation continued with the Marahattas for support. The king neither submitted the annual payment nor signed the agreement with the British under the advice of Jai Rajguru.

Paik Rebellion

The fight started in November, 1804 and the Paiks created havoc in the British camp. Col. Harcourt had to ask for reinforcement from Madras under Gen. Fletcher. The fight continued for three weeks at Pipili. However, the resistance became weak before the superior military strength of British. Finding no hope of success, the king fled from the fort and Jai Rajguru was imprisoned in spite of strong resistance. Latter on, the minor king begged for pardon by throwing all the responsibility on his minister. After a trial, Jai Rajguru was sentenced to death. He was brutally killed at Medinipur in 1806. His indomitable courage and selfless sacrifice for the motherland added a new dimension to the struggle for freedom. He carved a niche for himself as the first great martyr of the freedom movement. The place of his execution at Medinipur in West Bengal has been successfully challenged by a group of historians. They identify the place with Anantapur, a hamlet of Medinipur of Balasore district, as all the evidences like the great Banyantree, Baghi Tota, Baghi nala and the inhabitants having surnames of Khordha area and the people holding a meeting every year in honor of Jai Rajguru are associated with the place. King Mukunda Deva II was pardoned on his appeal and restored at Puri without his Kingdom.

The Khordha Revolt of 1817 under the leadership of Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Mohapatra Bhramarbar Rai, an officer who had inherited from his ancestors the post of Bakshi (Buxi) or Commander of forces of Raja of Khordha was formidable and unique in its planning and intensity. There was

in it an urge for freedom from oppressive alien rule. Buxi Jagabandhu, who had opposed Jai Rajguru in an unequal fight with the Britishers, came forward to give leadership in 1817, when he was reduced to a pauper after Rodhanga estate was taken away from him. At that time, the spirit of discontent had pervaded throughout the province. The people of Khordha were sinking to misery beyond endurance constant fluctuations of assessment, the depreciation of cowree currency which was till then the legal tender the rise of salt price and oppression of Amalas and Elarages. They had to sell their land to make both ends meet. Lands had passed into the hands of absolute strangers as a result of which the old Odia proprietors were ruined and their estates were transferred to rich absentee Amalas of the court in Bengal. Thus, the hopeless incompetence and dishonesty of early British administrators like Gen. Fletcher combined with the rapacity and cruelty of their officials precipitated the great revolt of 1817. The people in general felt that any change that takes place in their condition, must be for better. The Revolt of 1817 was the logical culmination of the process of struggle which had started against the British rule under the leadership of Jai Rajguru in 1804. The Revolt aimed to save the original nobility of Odisha from total extinction and the common people from oppression and economic pauperization.

Jagabandhu was a seasoned strategist and farsighted statesman. He planned to take people of all categories into his confidence irrespective of their caste, creed, social status and religion. It included the tribal people, Muslims, the warring castes like Dalais and Dalabeheras, Paiks and the neighbouring feudatory states.

The struggle was launched on 1st April 1817 with the help of 400 armed Kandhas and Paiks in the form of direct attack on the Tahasildar's office at Banapur and Khordha. The revenue collections were appropriated. The Police Station and the court of Munsif were put to fire. After receiving the information of the wide spread violence, the British authority at Cuttack directed Impey and Dravis to join the army placed under Lt. Parideaux at Khordha. But the operation was not successful as both the officers retreated being frightened at the dreadful attack of the insurgents. The people of Khordha proper were free from British rule for two months i.e. from April to May 1817, whereas the people of Kujanga enjoyed freedom for six months. But Khordha proper continued to be the nerve centre of rebellious activities till 1825. Ultimately, the British authorities with their well disciplined and well planned military operation, modern fire power and cannons, and the merciless oppression like hanging and deportation succeeded in restoring their power in the affected areas. Many were hanged in public places in order to terrorize the people. But Jagabandhu along with some of his

followers retired to the forest and continued guerrilla warfare against the British authorities. The confinement of his family at Cuttack and announcement of reward of Rs.5000/- for catching him did not disturb him from prolonging the fight with determination.

The Government sustained severe financial loss for maintaining extensive military for more than seven years. They sincerely desired to reach an understanding with the great leader and the Government conceded most of the demands by following a liberal policy. However, deeply disturbed by the sufferings of the farmers and the common men for 7 years because of the prolonged warfare, Jagabandhu felt the necessity of entering into a workable compromise. The British Government agreed to exempt him from all punishment and arranged for an honourable stay with a pension of Rs.150/- a month at Cuttack. Thus, the saga of the trouble was put to rest for the time being. The role of Pindi Bahubalendra was significant in a close associate of Buxi. Though Jagabandhu surrendered himself, he was really the victor in the fight between him and the British.

The Tapang Rebellion

In 1827, the people of Tapang Garh refused to pay the rent and rebelled under the leadership of Samanta Madhav Chandra Routray, their Dalabehera. Since the Paik Rebellion the people of this area did not pay rent to the British Government as a result of which on 23rd May 1827 one British Officer with some sepoy were sent from Khordha to collect arrear rent from Tapang. At the instigation of Dalabehera, the people refused to pay rent. One Govardhan Bairiganjan shot two English men to death. Some British sepoy were seriously wounded in the scuffle. The British authorities took strong view of the situation and sent Col. Harcourt to Tapang with a contingent of British force in June 1827 to fight against the rebels. After a protracted fight the rebels were repelled and the revolt was subdued. Dalabehera surrendered and was pardoned for his bravery. Madhu Sudan Bipra wrote a Kavya entitled Firinghi Kali Bharat which gives a vivid account of Tapang rebellion.

In 1836, the Paiks and Kandhas of Banapur also revolted against the mal-administration of the Britishers under the leadership of Sharan Singh and Krutibas Patsani. It was suppressed with an iron hand and the rebels were transported overseas for life. However, the revolt of Khordha of 1817 became a source of inspiration for the nationalist leaders and intellectuals of Khordha. Though the British imperialists succeeded in burying the once powerful Paik race of Khordha, yet the succeeding generation of intellectuals like Godavarish Mishra, Godavarish Mohapatra, Sachi Routray, Gangadhara

Paikray, Gokul Mohan Raychudamani, Prana Nath Pattanaik and many others kept the flame of freedom alive movement in the minds of the people.

Between 1818 and 1828 Puri and Khordha were administered by a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector with headquarters at Khordha. In 1829 Odisha was divided into 3 districts- Cuttack, Puri and Balasore and Khordha became a part of Puri District. Since that time Khordha was placed in charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer. In 1993 Khordha got the independent district status and got separated from Puri district.

Freedom Movement

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. But it was only after the efforts of Utkalamani Gopabandhu Dash that the Congress entered and established itself in Odisha in a meaningful way. The impact of nationalist movement was felt in Khordha Region. Khordha was one of the eight places where a vernacular school was established in 1844. Subsequently schools were established at Tangi, Banapur, Begunia, Bhubaneswar and Janla. The Khordha Vernacular School was elevated to the status of middle English School in 1867 and High School in 1896. The introduction of English education, patronage of Odia language and spread of western liberal ideas laid the foundation of the growth of political consciousness in Khordha during British rule. The most lamentable aspect of the educational system then was that it made no suitable provision of public instruction to the girls. Some educated people of Khordha such as Fakir Charan Ray, Shyam Sunder Rai Dalabehera and Antaryami Pattnaik advocated the spread of female education in Khordha. With the passage of time, the alumni of Khordha High School spearheaded the national movement and the Khordha High School became the breeding center of future leaders of the state.

Swadeshi movement which gained momentum after partition of Bengal had a great effect on weavers and cane producers of Banapur. Attitude of the moderate liberals was weakened with the rise of nationalist and revolutionary leaders like Gopabandhu Das. The Satyabadi Literary tradition initiated by him saw the tremendous impact of literature on nationalism and social reforms. Gopabandhu Das and Jagabandhu Singh mobilized the people of Khordha including Sarvarakars, village revenue officers, royats and teachers against forest laws and its attendant evils. Meetings were also addressed at Khandagiri, Janla and Jatni. The students of Khordha High School played a significant role in the non-cooperation movement. On 21st January 1921, they arranged a meeting to boycott the school and attend a meeting at Sakhigopal. Narasingh Charan Choupattnaik was the main leader of non-cooperation movement in Khordha. Other leaders like Digambar Srichandan, Krupasindhu Hota, Daitari Mishra, Gopi Singh, Hari

Mallik and Sadananda Tripathy associated themselves to spread the message of nationalism and constructive programmes of Gandhiji. There was a movement of tribals and poor peasants of Khordha to violate forest laws and stop payment of rent and jungle tax. The authorities adopted repressive measures being alarmed by the growth of agitational activities. Gopabandhu Das was detained for publication of an article against the alleged molestation of a woman by two constables in Begunia Police Station and subsequently was acquitted.

The people gathered in large number in Tribeni Mela in Prachi valley at Banamalipur in spite of police ban in 1922. A meeting was addressed by Gopabandhu Das at Khordha in February 1922. The second all Odisha Provincial conference was held at Bolagad during 14-15 November, 1925. Prominent leaders were received at Khordha Road Railway Station on 13th November and escorted in Motor lorry to Bolagad. The conference, which was presided by Bhagirathi Mohapatra, passed a resolution expressing resentment over the restrictions imposed by the Government on securing required timber and fuel from the forest in Khordha.

The student leaders of Khordha High School like Nrusingh Charan Samanata Singhar, Laxmidhar Pattanaik, Shyam Sundar Senapati and Balaram Patra proceeded to the sea coast for manufacturing contraband salt during the civil disobedience movement. They were financially supported and encouraged by the Zamindar of Janla. The flag of the National Congress was hoisted on the roof of Khordha High School and slogans were given in honour of Gandhiji. Some students even organized hartal in Khordha town. When the civil disobedience movement was resumed after the second round table conference, Pranath Pattnaik along with others were arrested for picketing before the foreign cloth shops in Jatni. Many tribals and peasants also joined to protest against the Indian Forest Act and courted arrest. After the withdrawal of civil disobedience movement, the Congress volunteers moved from place to place in order to implement Gandhiji's constructive programmes like abolition of caste system, prevention of alcohol and narcotic drugs, encouragement of use of khadi, emancipation of women from bondage and maintenance of rural sanitation.

In the meantime a socialist wing appeared in the congress movement led by leaders like Nabakrusha Choudhury, Malati Choudhury, Surendra Nath Dwivedi, Dibakar Patnaik and Pranath Pattnaik. Pranath Pattnaik was indoctrinated by the Principal of Kasi Vidya Pitha, Acharya Narendra Deva in 1935. The socialists of Odisha formed a Kisan Sangha with Harekrushna Mahatab as the President. The socialist leaders like Gokul Mohan Raichudamani, Bhagabati Charan Panigrahi and others tried to unite

the peasants under the socialist banner. They even tried to look into peasants' grievances for bringing amendment to 'Orissa Tenancy Act'. In September 1936, Pranath Pattnaik organized a huge meeting of the peasants in Chandamari Padia of Khordha. On 2nd November 1936 a peasants' conference was held at Bhubaneswar which demanded the reduction of land revenue, free primary education, abolition of indirect taxation and amendment of Tenancy Act. It also proposed the candidature of Pranath Pattnaik to State Assembly. Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the public meetings in Bhubaneswar, Jatni and Khordha from 10th to 12th November, 1936 and the Socialists within Congress developed interest in the People's Movement of the princely states. They criticized the alleged oppressive policy of Dhenkanal Darbar towards the movement of the people. Gokul Mohan Rai Chudamani from Khordha and Gangadhara Paikray from Begunia championed the cause of the oppressed peasants under the rulers of Gadjat. The Praja Mandal Movement of Ranapur, at present in Nayagarh district, had a direct impact on Khordha because of the geographical contiguity. After the murder of Bezelgette on 5th January 1939 and arrest of Raghu Divakara, a large number of people of Ranapur fled to take shelter in the villages of Khordha and Bolagad. While some criticized the involvement of Congress leaders, the socialist leader Pranath Pattnaik formed a defence committee under the Chairmanship of Lokanath Mishra to help the accused in the Bezelgette murder case.

With the outbreak of Second World War, resolutions were passed at Patia and Chandaka meetings against the participation in any imperialistic war. The meeting held at Chhanagiri Hat, urged the Congress working committee to withdraw disciplinary action against Subhas Chandra Bose. This was meant for unity between Leftists and Rightists.

In the meantime, the table was turned in Europe with the withdrawal of Russia from friendship with Nazi Germany and joining Great Britain to fight the fascist forces. The Communist Party no longer opposed the war. During the Quit India Movement, the Government had imposed restriction on processions and meetings and declared such activities as illegal. In spite of official prohibitions, the students of Khordha, Olasingh, Banapur and Bhubaneswar went on strike. Thus, the school students of the district participated in the freedom struggle.

The District in the Post-Independence Period

Khordha had become a part of the Puri district in 1829 and continued as such till 1.4 1993, when it was made a separate district. With the shifting of the capital of Odisha from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar in 1948, Khordha region became the nerve centre of Odisha, pioneering in the socio-political

and cultural development of the state, gradually but steadily taking the pride of place away from Cuttack.

Bhubaneswar Becoming the Capital of Odisha

In 1946 it was decided to shift the capital of Odisha from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar. This decision was an important landmark in the development of present Khordha district. As it is told, there were two reasons behind choosing Bhubaneswar as the State Capital: first, the opening of a new urban centre with administrative, educational and cultural institutions and industrial complexes would add a new dimension to the socio-economic and cultural life of Odisha and secondly, the establishment of the new capital in the site of an old capital (Bhubaneswar was the capital during reign of Kharavela) with extant remains of the past would result in establishing an emotional link between the past and the present. Meanwhile, the second Assembly election was held in 1946 and with Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab as the Chief-Minister, the Government was formed and continued from 18.4.1946 to 12.2.1950. During this period, the task of designing the modern township of Bhubaneswar was assigned to the German architect Otto Königsberger and on April 13, 1948, the then Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the Foundation Stone of the Capital City. In 1948 the capital was shifted to Bhubaneswar. On October 10, 1949 the Odisha Legislative Assembly met at Bhubaneswar for the first time.

In the mean time Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab resigned to join the Union Government and Naba Krushna Choudhury became the Chief- Minister from 10.5.1950 to 20.2.1952 and again from 20.2.1952 to 19.10.1956(after the first post-Independence election held in between December 1951 and January 1952) . By the end of 1951 nine offices - the PWD, the Secretariat, the Directorate of Health, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, the Public Relations, the Agriculture, the Forestry and the Tribal and Rural Welfare had moved from Cuttack into temporary buildings at Bhubaneswar. The completion of bridges on Kathjodi (January 1951) and Kuakhai (August 1951) solved the problem of transport between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar. While designing the capital complex, initially the following institutional structures were proposed to be raised - Gandhi Memorial, the State Legislative Assembly, Governor's House, the Secretariat, the State Public Library, the Museum and Accountant General's Office. The Orissa Secretariat was inaugurated by the then Union Home Minister, Gobinda Ballav Pant on 12th November, 1959.

On 19th October 1956, Nabakrushna Choudhury resigned and Harekrushna Mahatab became the Chief Minister. On February 12, 1961, the new building of the Legislative Assembly of Odisha was inaugurated by

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, then Vice-President of India. The present Khordha District was co-terminus with the then Khordha Sub-Division till 1959 when Bhubaneswar Sub-Division was created.

At the time of creation of Khordha district on 1st April, 1993, there were six Assembly Constituencies in the District i.e. Balipatna, Bhubaneswar, Jatni, Khordha, Begunia and Chilika. At present, there are eight assembly segments, namely, Jayadev, Bhubaneswar (North), Bhubaneswar (Central), Ekamra Bhubaneswar, Jatani, Khordha, Begunia and Chilika. The first seven assembly segments are part of Bhubaneswar Parliamentary Constituency and Chilika is a part of Puri Parliamentary Constituency.

The original master plan for Bhubaneswar has been revised on the basis of the Ford Foundation Report in 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. In the vicinity of Bhubaneswar, near Ashokan inscription at Dhauli an imposing peace Pagoda (Shanti Stupa) has been built by the Japanese Buddhists. The other Institutions and well known structures in the New Capital city of Bhubaneswar include Raj Bhavan, Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, State Museum, multi-storied building for Heads of Department, Rabindra Mandap, Suchana Bhavan, Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Orissa State Archives, Central Market Building, Utkal University, University of Agriculture and Technology, Office of the Accountant General, Office of the Post Master General, and the State Library. The important centres of learning and research in the New Capital which have contributed in defining Bhubaneswar attractive educational hub in eastern India are: Utkal University (Vani Vihar), University of Agriculture and Technology, Regional College of Education (now Regional Institute of Education), Sainik School, Regional Research Laboratory (now Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology), Institute of Physics, Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar (Autonomous) College, Ramadevi Womens' University, Rajadhani College, Maharshi College of Natural Law, Biju Pattanaik College etc. imparting quality education and research facilities. There has been a mushroom growth of Engineering, Management and Computer Application Centres, mostly with private initiatives. Two Private Engineering Colleges KIIT and ITER have gained the status of deemed Universities in the recent past. Xavier Institute of Management was established in Bhubaneswar in 1987. The City now houses National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Indian Institute of Technology (at Argul), Institute of Life Sciences, Institute of Mathematics and Application and All India Institute of Medical Sciences functioning at Sijua.

A good number of beautiful and majestic buildings and Institutions have come up in the capital city also include East Coast Railways, Reserve Bank of India (Regional Office), State Bank of India (Regional Office), Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax (Regional Office), Ayakar Bhavan (Regional Office), Office of the Police Commissioner and DGP (Camp), IDCO Towers, IDCOL and IPICOL.

Important Political & Social Leaders who have shaped the destiny of the District after independence are ; Late Satyapriya Mohanty, Kanhu Mallick, Pranakrushna Pattanaik, Gangadhar Paikray, Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab, Subhadra Mahatab, Biju Pattanaik, Janaki Ballav Pattanaik, Chintamani Panigrahi, Sivaji Pattanaik, Ramakrushna Pati.

Post-Independence Political Instability

The state capital Bhubaneswar has seen a lot of political instability with frequent changes of Chief Ministers and parties in power between 1956-1980 and imposition of President's Rule many times. It was only with the 8th Assembly election on 31.5.1980 that the Congress Government under Janaki Ballav Pattnaik came to power and political stability could be achieved. Naveen Patnaik being the longest serving Chief-Minister of the State since 2000, the state has been able to achieve both better political stability and higher economic growth.

After independence, the first election to the state Legislative Assembly was held during 1951. Nabakrushna Choudhury became the Chief Minister and held office from 20.02.1952 to 19.10.1956. On 19th October 1956, Nabakrushna Choudhuri resigned and Harekrushna Mahatab became the Chief Minister. He continued up to 25.02.1961. In the second general election held in 1957, no party could secure an absolute majority in the state and the first coalition government was formed with the support of the principle opposition party, Ganatantra Parishad. It was an extraordinary event in the history of Orissa, nay Indian politics, when the ruling party and the leading opposition joined hands together to form the government.

In the mid-term election, 1961, the Congress secured an absolute majority for the first time, under the leadership of Biju Patnaik. But the next election in 1967 saw the Congress's decimation, with a breakaway group of Congress led by Dr Mahatab (Jana Congress) forming a coalition with the same Ganatantra Parishad in a new incarnation, the Swatantra Party. Rajendra Narayan Singhdeo of Swatantra Party became the Chief Minister. Biju Patnaik had formed a breakaway Congress group called Utkal Congress in 1969 and Dr. Mahatab had returned to the fold of Congress, dissociating with the Jana Congress. This led to fall of R.N. Singh Deo led Government

before completing its time. In 1971 mid-term election, the coalition of Utkal Congress, Swatantra Party and Jharkhand Party formed Government led by Biswanath Das. This time it was the turn of the Utkal Congress to join a coalition with the Swatantra Party to form the government under the leadership of Biswanath Das. But much before the end of the tenure of this government, Biju Patnaik decided to return to the Congress fold paving the way for the formation of a Congress government under Nandini Satpathy. However, when his hope for assuming the leadership position was foiled by Nandini Satpathy, Biju Patnaik revived the Utkal Congress. But that Government fell as old Utkal Congress leaders left Congress in early 1973. In 1974 Assembly election, the Congress managed to become the single largest party, but three short of majority. It formed the government with the help of Communists. Smt. Nandini Satpathy was Chief Minister for the period from 14.6.1972 to 03.03.1973 and 06.03.1974 to 16.12.1976; the State being under President's Rule during the interim period. Binayak Acharya took over on 29.12.76 and continued upto 30.04.1977.

In 1977, the Congress Party was defeated in Odisha. The Janata Party under Nilamani Routray came to power and continued from 29.6.1977 to 17.2.1980. The 1980 election saw the resurgence of the Congress, as the Janata experiment went disarray. Janaki Ballav Pattnaik became the Chief Minister and remained in power from 9.6.1980 to 7.12.1989 and was succeeded by Hemananda Biswal who remained in office for a brief period – up to 5.3.1990.

The elections since 1990 have witnessed the return of three Patnaiks to the positions of political hegemony. In 1990, Biju Patnaik, the veteran leader of Janata Dal, took up the position as the Chief Minister again, after a gap of almost three decades. In 1995, the lever of power again returned to the Congress, J B Patnaik, who was also the Congress chief minister for two terms in the 1980s assumed the Chief Minister's office from 15.3.1995 to 17.2.1999 after which Giridhar Gomango and Hemanand Biswal completed the term from 17.2.1999 to 6.12.1999 and 6.12.1999 to 5.3.2000 respectively. Since 2000, Naveen Patnaik, the son of Biju Patnaik and leader of Biju Janata Dal, has been in power, first in coalition with the BJP which lasted till March 2009 when both the parties decided to go separately.

As has been already mentioned, because of political instability the state was under President's Rule several times up to 1980. The different time periods during which President's Rule was imposed in the state are as follows:

Sl. No.	Date of Promulgation	Date of Revocation
1	25.2.1961	23.06.1961
2	11.1.1971	03.04.1971
3	3.3.1973	06.03.1974
4	16.12.1976	29.12.1976
5	30.4.1977	29.06.1977
6	17.2.1980	09.06.1980

If one takes a broad overview of Odisha politics in the last sixty years, it is difficult to find any ideological fault line. Dr. Mahatab, who remained active in state politics till late 1970s, had given a go by to any ideological commitments when looking for allies to bolster his minority government. That explains why he had no qualms in going for a coalition with the Ganatantra Parishad which was supposed to be the party promoted by the protagonists of feudatories and princely states. The Congress was ideologically committed to the people's movement waged against the oppressive rulers. And that was the burden of the Congress's campaign against Ganatantra Parishad in the preceding elections. Sharing of power between the two ideologically polarized parties exposed the politics of opportunism, though both the parties tried to celebrate it as a case of political maturity.

Biju Patnaik, a leading acolyte of Mahatab then, had played a crucial role in making the coalition possible. But when Mahatab grew close to R N Singh Deo, the pre-eminent leader of Ganatantra Parishad, it raised Biju's hackles and he engineered a rebellion against the alliance which was stated to be 'unholy', and the government fell.

When Biju Patnaik fell out with the national leadership of Congress and founded a regional outfit called Utkal Congress, he made a clarion call to fight the injustice meted out to Orissa by successive Congress governments at the Centre but all this posturing came to nought barely three years later when he re-entered the Congress fold in the hope of political rehabilitation.

Nandini Satpathy, another major political player of the state, was a communist turned Congresswoman. She wielded the baton on behalf of Indira Gandhi during the Emergency. J B Patnaik, a well-known writer and journalist, is credited with bringing back congress to power in the state again which continued for a decade and a half. Naveen Patnaik , since 2000 has brought more stability to state politics and this has helped immensely for higher sustained growth of the state economy.

Agrarian Structure and Peasant Movement

On the eve of independence Khordha /Coastal Odisha was mostly agrarian in character with more than 80 percent of the population dependent on agriculture for livelihood. It was the single largest sector of the economy and the mainstay of Odia people. Rice was the most important crop - Sarada being the winter crop and Beali being the autumn crop.

The agrarian structure in Khordha on the eve of independence was feudal and semi-feudal although peasant proprietorship constituted a sizeable segment of the agrarian economy. If we look at the social stratification in Coastal Odisha, at the top were the Zamindars mostly the privileged class from the Brahmins, the Karans and the Kayasthas followed by sub-proprietary tenure holders (hereditary tenure holders), holders of Lakhraj grants, the Bazyaftidars and Jagirdars (holding rent free lands). Below them, there were two kinds of peasants – the cultivators- Thani-ryots (resident–cultivators) and Pahi-ryots (non-resident cultivators). The Thani-ryots were having hereditary occupancy rights while the Pahi-ryots were legally tenant-at-will. Below them were the under-tenants and at the bottom, the daily labourers(Muliyas and Haliyas). Since the British rule the Thani-ryots were severely exploited through oppressive and frequent enhancement of rents. Besides, they were also subjected to rack-renting, collection of illegal cesses, demand of forced labour or beggary etc. In many instances their entire produce was absorbed in paying rent and other obligatory payments to the Zamindars. Hence there were frequent risings by the ryots against over-assessment of revenue and excessive exactions. Added to this, the Marwari and Gujarati commercial capital which had acquired a dominating position in the region by the early 20th century became a long-term handicap for the growth of local entrepreneurship in the region.

Peasant Movement

There was widespread discontentment among the peasants in Khordha against the system of revenue collection by the Zamindars and a number of times it was manifested in risings against the system, the notable among them was the Paik Rebellion of 1817. In spite of the rebellion being ruthlessly suppressed, there was simmering discontentment among the farmers throughout the freedom movement organized in the country during 19th and 20th century. The August Movement (Quit India Movement) was started in 1942 and Odisha witnessed unprecedented mass rising. Peasants of Odisha participated in large number in the movement. Peasants were asked to seize the lands of the Rajas and Zamindars forcibly and resorted to

non-payment of rent and other dues and manufacturing of salt. The Quit India Movement achieved remarkable success in the state.

In the succeeding year of Quit India Movement, British Odisha witnessed a terrible famine which created a grave food crisis. Taking advantage of the situation the Krushak Sangha and the left wing of the Communists renewed their contact with the peasants and mobilized them.

In 1945 the international and national situation changed considerably with the end of Second World War. In 1946, the election to the Central and Provincial Legislatures were held and the Congress was victorious and formed ministry in Odisha in April, 1946 with Harekrushna Mahatab as the Prime Minister. Towards the end of 1946 there was huge peasant protest in the state for abolition of Zamindari system.

Soon after India got independence the peasant movement in Coastal Odisha started to resurface in a big way. In 1947, the Krushak Sangh started the sharecroppers' movement in Puri, Cuttack, Ganjam and Balasore. It started protest demonstrations for the abolition of Zamindari system, restoration of land ownership to the tenants and amalgamation of princely states with Odisha province. In contrast to the earlier popular armed movements (Paik Rebellion, Prajamandal Movement, Ghumusur Rebellion and tribal movements), these movements were locally organized movements. A band of leaders of the socialist ideology like Nabakrushna Choudhury, Malati Choudhury, Gourachandra Das, Gouranga Charan Das, Sudhir Chandra Ghosh, Surendra Nath Dwivedy, Manmohan Choudhury including the more radicals (afterwards the Communists) like Pranatanth Pattnaik, Sarat Pattnaik and Guru Charan Pattnaik, most of whom were students of Kashi Vidyapitha formed Utkal Congress Samyavadi Sangha (UCSKS) to spearhead the movement. The peasant uprising in the Puri District, particularly in the Khordha region provided the immediate context of the State Government's decision to enact legislation for the Share Croppers Act and Abolition of Zamindari. While in 1947 the State Assembly passed the Share Croppers Act, in 1952 it abolished the Zamindari System by passing the Orissa Estate Abolition Act. This resulted in statutory abolition of intermediary between the cultivators and the state. More so, certain categories of cultivators were granted permanent and hereditary rights in land for the first time and the burden of feudal illegal exactions were eliminated. Bethi (forced labour), beggary (unpaid labour), Nazrana, bhethi and sixty-four other kinds of feudal taxes which existed earlier were abolished with landlordism. It marked a great triumph of the peasant class in the state.

In 1953 when the land revenue was raised by 25 percent in the Khordha Sub-division of Puri district, again a big movement developed in protest against this increased rates. Leaders of several political parties got together to form the “Khurda Lok Kalyan Samiti” which led this movement against the revenue increase. Pandit Godavarish Mishra was the President of this Samiti and Pranath Pattnaik was its secretary.

In 1964 when the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) had given a call for a nation-wide agitation against price rise, the Khordha region had risen to this call: *satyagraha* had been offered for several days in front of the Khordha Sub-Divisional Office.

At that time land was owned by the Jagannath temple of Puri in several places in the Khordha region. Such land was called “Ekhrajat Mahal”. Another big peasant movement developed in this region in 1966 for defending the interests of the peasants cultivating these lands. The peasants of “Ekhrajat Mahal”, under the leadership of Pranath Pattnaik and Gangadhar Paikaray came to Bhubaneswar in large numbers to offer *satyagraha* in front of the State secretariat and to court arrest.

On April 18, 1968, the State conference of the Odisha Provincial unit of the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was held in Khordha which was attended by Dr.Z.A.Ahmed, who was then the President of the AIKS and by other AIKS leaders. Pranath Pattnaik presided over this State conference. The conference resolved for forceful occupation of land of big landlords by the landless , otherwise called Bhumi Dakhal Andolan. It was a big movement and continued for more than two years. The aftermath of the Andolan witnessed major land reform initiatives taken by the Government of Odisha. Between 1972-76, under the tenure of Shrimati Nandini Satpathy as the Chief-Minister of Odisha, more than 1.60 lakh acres of land were distributed by the State Government among the landless and poor.

However, the kisan movement in the Khordha region began to weaken in the 1970s. The mass movement which had characterized the region in the years before and immediately after independence began to subside thereafter.

Cultural Resurgence in the District

The revival of glorious tradition of Odishan temple architecture has found expression in a new type of architectural development in the city of Bhubaneswar in the post-independence period. The specimens of modern engineering are seen in the New Capital in various structures and buildings. One can see huge RCC structures in place of stone structures of earlier times which include the Secretariat Building, Heads of Department Building,

the IDCO tower, the IPICOL tower, the Fortune Towers, The 2000 IDCO Tower, Housing Board, Rajiv Bhawan, Pathani Samant Planetarium, Kalinga Stadium etc. These may be called as marvels of modern Odishan architecture. Moreover, one can see some new temples built in Bhubaneswar city such as Rammandir, ISKCON Krushna-Balaram Mandir and Siridi Sai Temple at Tankapani Road at Bhubaneswar.

Woodcarvings of Odisha are very popular. They differ from artifacts of other states. These include Lacquer work, Jari work, Glass work, Jute carpets, Sea Shell work, etc. Odisha Government has made efforts to provide exposure and market for these handicrafts. Odisha Handicrafts Corporation has been established with its main office at Bhubaneswar for the purpose.

The traditional performing art of Odisha includes the Odissi music, Odissi dance, folk songs etc. Other performing arts are Yatras, Pala, Daskathia etc. In the process of history some of the traditional performing art forms are either in a declining state or on the verge of extinction. However, in the post-independence period a major change in the official attitude towards Odissi dance took place. Government and Non-Government patronage have increased. There were a number of people who were responsible for the revival and popularization of Odissi dance. Notable among them were Kali Charan Patnaik, Guru Deb Prasad Das, Guru Pankaj Charan Das and Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra. To promote and popularize the Odissi, Government of Odisha has introduced Mahari Award in the memory of Maharis who performed ritual dance in the Jagannath temple- the real performer of Odissi dance. In the development of Odissi music during the second half of 20th century, there were great exponents like Singhari Shyamsundar Kar, Markandeya Mohapatra, Kasinath Pujapanda, Balakrishna Das and Bhubaneswari Mishra, most of whom belonged to erstwhile Puri district. Balakrishna Das, the giant amongst the Odissi singers, belonged to village Basanta Padi of Balakati in Baliana Block of Khordha district.

In the 1950s and 1960s the theatre culture of Odisha had its golden era with development of Annapurna Rangamanch at Puri and Cuttack. Some amateur theatre groups also came out successful in Bhubaneswar in the 1970s staging both traditional and experimental drama in Ravindra Mandap located in the Bhubaneswar city. But with the coming of vibrant visual and electronic media the stage theatre is in a declining state.

The District in Recent Years

In recent years the district has witnessed rapid development. The Bhubaneswar city is now considered as one of the fastest developing cities and an emerging information technology and education hub. In shaping the destiny of the district as well as the Bhubaneswar city, the contribution of the important Political and Social Leaders such as Late Satyapriya Mohanty, Kanhu Mallick, Pranakrushna Pattnaik, Gangadhar Paikray, Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab, Biju Pattanaik, Janaki Ballav Pattanaik, Chintamani Panigrahi, Sivaji Pattanaik and Ramakrushna Pati needs to be acknowledged.

CHAPTER-III

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY

Population Size and Growth

As per 2001 Census, Khordha had a total population of 1,877,395 of which males were 986,886 (52.6 percent) and females were 890,509 (47.4 percent). In the Census of 2011, however, the total population of the district has increased to 2,251,673 of which males and females constitute 1,167,137 (51.8 percent) and 1,084,536 (48.2 percent) respectively. The district accounts for 1.81 percent of the total area of the state but shares 5.36 percent of the state's population. Decadal growth of population in the district between 2001- 2011 has been 19.94 percent as compared to 24.99 percent between 1991-2001.

Of the total 1551 villages in the district there are 193 un-inhabited villages whereas 5 villages are having a population of more than 5000 each. Baulabandha is the most populated village having 6660 population in the district.

Scheduled Caste population

Total Scheduled Caste population in Khordha District is 2,97,472 of whom, 1,51,528 are males and 1,45,944 are females as per Census data, 2011. In 2001 the total Schedule Caste population was 2,54,251 out of which 1,30,703 were males and 1,23,548 females. Chilika Block is the highest Schedule Caste populated block in the district. Of the total 30280 SC population in this block, males are 15,471 and females are 14,809 as per Census, 2011. Likewise, Bolagad Block is the least Schedule Caste populated block in the district with a SC population of 10199.

Scheduled Tribe Population

As per Census 2011 data the total Schedule Tribe population in Khordha district is 1,15,051 out of which 59,094 are males and 55,957 are females. Highest number of schedule tribe population i.e. 14,010 live in Begunia Block of which 7,060 are males and 6,950 are females.

In contrast, Balipatna Block is the least Schedule Tribe populated block in the district with ST population of 89 as per 2011 census.

Density of Population

The average density of population of Khordha district according to Census, 2011 is 800 persons per sq. km as compared with 270 for the state

as a whole. In 2001, the population density of the district was at 667 persons per sq. km while that of the state was 236 persons per square km. Thus, not only the population density of the district is more than three times higher than the state average but also the growth in the density of population between 2001 and 2011 is higher in the district as compared to the state average and this might be due to increasing number of people migrating from different parts of the state as well as from other states to the capital city, Bhubaneswar in search of livelihood.

Rural- Urban Population

As per 2011 Census, out of the total population of 2251673 in the district, 1167357 live in rural areas and 1084316 live in urban areas. In percentage terms it works out to 51.84 percent in case of rural areas and 48.16 percent in case of urban areas. Of the total rural population of 1167357 persons, 595809 (51.0 %) are males and 571548 (49.0 %) are females. In urban areas, of the total population of 1084316 persons, males are 571,328 (52.7 %) and females are 512,988 (47.3%).

Literacy Rate

Average literacy rate of Khordha in 2011 comes to 86.88% as compared to 72.9% for the state as a whole. Compared to literacy rate of 2001 Census (79.59%) it has gone up in 2011. If things are seen gender-wise, male and female literacy rates are 91.78% and 81.61% respectively. For 2001 census, the male and female literacy rates stood at 87.90 and 70.36 for the district. In absolute terms, the total literates in Khordha district as per 2011 Census are 1,749,936 of which males and females are 957,515 and 792,421 respectively. In 2001, the total literates in district were however 1,310,867. Literacy rate in rural areas of Khordha district is 82.95 % as per census data 2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy in rural areas stood at 89.38 and 76.28 percent respectively. Average literacy rate in urban Khordha as per census 2011 is 91.04 % and those for males and females are 94.24 % and 87.46 % respectively.

Sex Ratio

With regard to Sex Ratio in Khordha, it stood at 929 per 1000 males in 2011 as compared to 902 in 2001. The average sexratio at the all-Odisha level comes to 979 as per the Census, 2011. As per the 2011 Census, child sex ratio in the district is 916 girls per 1000 boys compared to the figure of 926 girls per 1000 boys for 2001. Between rural and urban areas there is a difference in child sex ratio. The child sex ratio in case of rural areas comes to 924 girls per 1000 boys while in case of urban areas it is 906 girls per 1000 boys.

Child population

In the census enumeration, 2011, data regarding child under 0-6 age are also collected for all districts including Khordha. There are a total of 237,394 children in the 0-6 age group against 230,471 of 2001 census in the district. Of the total 237,394 children, male and female children are 123,879 and 113,515 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 is 916 compared to 926 of census 2001. In 2011, Children in the 0-6 age group form 10.54 percent of the population of Khordha district compared to 12.28 percent of 2001. There is net change of -1.74 percent in child population between the two censuses of 2001 and 2011. Child population in the age-group of 0-6 years comes to 130977 for rural areas of which males are 68,059 and females are 62,918. Child population (0-6) in urban areas comes to 106,417 of which males and females are 55,820 and 50,597 respectively. The child population as percentage to total population constitutes 11.42 percent in case of rural areas and 9.77 percent in case of urban areas.

Houseless Population

In 2011, a total of 560 families in the district are found to live on footpath or without any roof cover. In terms of population their number comes to 1,776. This approximately works out to 0.08% of total population of the district.

Migration

In 1936 Odisha became a separate province with Cuttack as its capital. After independence in 1947, the capital was moved from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar and the new capital was inaugurated on 13 April, 1948. Since then number of migrant population from different corners of Odisha as well as other states to the district and particularly to Bhubaneswar has been increasing. People from neighbouring states such as Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and other districts of the state migrate to Bhubaneswar in search of job and better living. The most dominant feature of migrants to Bhubaneswar has been that they move with their family and settle down on vacant lands inside the city which in course of time have been got converted into slums. We see a rise in slums in Khordha district over time. The statement below shows rise in slum population in different towns in the district:

Urban Area	Total Population	Slum population	% of Slum Population to total Population
Bhubaneswar	8,85,363	3,08,614	34.86
Jatni Municipality	63,697	16,185	25.40
Khordha Municipality	46,205	11,741	25.41
Total	9,95,265	3,36,540	33.81

Source: Census, 2011

Religion

The district has a predominant Hindu population. The Census 2011 shows that of the total population, 2147632 or 95.38 percent are Hindus. The Muslims numbering 84060 account for 3.73 percent and other religious groups together constitute only 19981 or 0.89 percent. The following statement gives distribution of population by religion:

Hindu	2,147,632	95.38 %
Muslims	84,060	3.73 %
Christian	12,527	0.56 %
Sikh	1,264	0.06 %
Buddhist	475	0.02 %
Jain	476	0.02 %
Others	434	0.02 %
Not Stated	4,805	0.21 %

Data Source: Census, 2011

The People in Khordha

Majority part of the district consists of Odia, speaking people, but there are few number of colonies of people from other part of India which speak a mixed Odia language. During the British period when Odisha was not a separate state, a number of Bengalis working under British Government and Bengal Nagpur Railways (BNR) were found in almost all the offices in the administration and purchased many valuable estates and became Zamindars (Landlords). Some of those land holders were absentees, living in Kolkata / West Bengal, they were seldom or never visiting their estates. Most of them working in this province as Government officials were having properties and in course of time have got established in the district and considered themselves as the proper inhabitants.

Further, a few numbers of people from southern parts of India neighbouring Odisha speaking Telugu were temporarily residing in this district for the purpose of doing small wholesale and retail trade and for catching fishes from Chilika Lake. Some Telugu people had come and settled as soldiers in the army of the Gajpati Kings enjoying rent free land. Gradually they have established themselves there as "Kumuties" and

'Nuliyas' or 'Dhibar'. The Andhra Nuliyas/fisherman have practically the monopoly in deep sea fishing.

A few immigrants from Bhojpur, Bundelkhand and other parts of North-Western India who were trading classes got gradually settled in the Khordha district also.

During the Marahatta period, a large number of cloth merchants from Western India permanently got settled in the district. They were called Marwaries. Now they are the richer class, doing a number of business. They almost monopolise the wholesale merchandise trade not only in Khordha which had Jatni as an important railway junction connecting Puri with the Howrah Madras Truck Route but in other parts of Coastal, Western and Northern districts.

Some Bengali speaking Bangladeshis, both Hindus and Muslims, have entered into this country during and after the India Pakistan partition and also during the 1971 liberation of Bangladeshi. There have been a number of commercial disturbances in East Pakistan which had resulted in a number of Hindu refugees coming to Odisha in different waves. They have settled in different parts of coastal Odisha like Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur as well as Khordha. There is a special refugee colony in Sundarpur and Bhusandapur under Tangi Block where government provided special facilities for them. The pre-1948 refugees were taken care of by different welfare measures both by the Central and State Governments but the post-1971, immigrants are unauthorized intruders.

Paiks of Khordha

The word 'Paika' derived from the word '*Padatik*' means foot warriors. The Paiks were the traditional landed militia of Odisha. They are cultivators of different castes/ races. They took arms and served as warriors for their rulers at the time of need to protect their motherland and the kings. For these services they were granted rent free agricultural lands.

The Paiks were organised into three ranks distinguished by their occupation and the weapons they wielded such as, the Paharis, the bearers of shields and the khanda (archers), the Banuas who led distant expeditions and the Dhenkiyas - archers who besides fighting also performed other different duties in armies. With the conquest of Odisha by the East India Company in 1803 and the dethronement of the Raja of Khordha began the fall of the strength and prestige of the Paiks. They were charged rent for their agricultural lands. The attitude of the Company towards the Paiks that led to the Rebellion, was mentioned in the note of Walter Ewen thus: "Now there is no need of assistance of Paiks at Khordha. It is dangerous to keep them in

British armed forces. Thus they should be treated and dealt as common Ryots and land revenue and other taxes should be collected from them. They must be deprived of their former Jagir lands (rent free lands given to the Paiks for their military service to the state). Within a short period of time the name of Paik has already been forgotten. But still now where the Paiks are living they have retained their previous aggressive nature. In order to break their poisonous teeth the British Police must be highly alert to keep the Paiks under their control for a pretty long period, unless the Paik community is ruined completely, the British rule cannot run smoothly."

In 1804 the King of Khordha planned a rebellion against the British in alliance with the Paiks, but the plot was soon unearthed and the Raja's territory got confiscated.

The Paiks as discussed earlier were led by Jayi Rajguru in 1803-04 and '*Bakshi Jagabandhu*', the former *bakshi* or commander of the forces of the King of Khordha in 1817-23. Jagabandhu's familial estate of Killa Rodhang was taken over by the British in 1814, reducing him to penury. When the rebellion broke out in March 1817, the Paiks came together under his leadership. Raja Mukunda Deva, the last King of Khordha, was another leader of the rebels.

In most of the villages in Khordha district, one can find Paiks many of whom have been carrying on their '*Paika Akhada*' militia practices for entertainment and physical fitness till now.

The People of Different Castes

Caste plays an important role in the socio-economic life of the people of the district. However, since 1951 no enumeration in regard to different castes and sub-castes are being made in the Censuses. In the absence of such statistics, it is difficult to provide information on such a vital aspect influencing life and living of the people. Only a general discussion of the traditional social structure of some of the castes is given below.

Bhandari

The Bhandaris are also called Barik or Napita. Their chief occupation is hair cutting, nail trimming and shaving. They also serve higher caste people on different ceremonial occasions. They dwell in almost all villages to serve the people. In the olden times they used to collect their yearly dues in shape of agricultural products at the time of harvesting from their service areas. Their services are indispensable on the occasions of marriage, birth and death. At times *Bhandaris* or Barbers enjoyed rent free lands from land lords. They were economically poor. But in present days they are being provided

assistance from government to establish saloons and engage in other self employment activities.

Brahmins

It is traditionally believed that in different periods Brahmins were invited from the Gangetic valley to perform “Yajnas” in the Jagannath temple Puri. Over the ages Brahmins who had settled in Odisha changed their food habits.

During the time of Keshari rule, Shaivism gained importance, but in the 9th century ‘Utkaladhipati, Jajatikeshari’ brought 10,000 Brahmins from Gangatic valley and Kannauj in an effort to preserve the sanctity and purity of Brahmins in the region. He settled the Brahmins in his capital, Jajati Nagar now known as Jajpur. In course of time, Jajpur came to be known as Navi Gaya where ancestral rites are performed by the Hindus.

In the 11th Centaury AD the Ganga Bansi King Choda GangaDev, re-built the Jagannath temple at Puri and established Brahmin villages around the area which are known as ‘Sashan’ villages. These Bramhins gradually spread over the whole of Odisha. The settlements which were set up to house these Brahmins with the aid of royal grants on rent-free lands are still known as the Brahmin Sashans.

As per Gazetteer of undivided Puri District, in course of time, two indigenous sub-divisions were formed on the two sides of the river Brahmani, the northern Sub-division being called Jajpurotriya and the southern Dakshinotriya. So Jajpur was the centre of the former and Puri, of the latter. Each territorial Sub-division were divided into two sections and were styled as Stotriya or Vedic and Astotriya or non-Vedic. Brahmins were categorized as follows:

(1) Sarua or paniari who are growers and sellers of vegetables

(2) Panda, pujari, suara ordeulia, who were professionally engaged in temple service like worship and as cooks etc.

(3) Marhia Brahmins who receive humble donations from the clients whom they serve and attend the Prayaschitta or Purification ceremonies.

The Stotriya Brahmins do not enter into marital relation with the Astotriyas. The Brahmins who did not engage themselves in Brahmin Karma and accepted the profession of cultivation were called Balabhadragotri as the plough is the emblem of Lord Balabhadra, the elder brother of Sri Krishna or Sri Jagannath. The Utkal Brahmins worship five deities like Vishnu, Shiva, Ganesh, and Surya and goddess Durga. Sri Chaitanya Dev converted some of the Brahmins into Vaishnavism.

Brahmins of Khordha district are indentified in the title/surnames of Mishra, Sarangi, Tripathy, Padhi, Dash, Panda, Patri, Mohapatra, Nanda, Pratihari, Pani, Panigrahi, etc.

Chasa

The “Chasa” is an odia word derived from ‘Chasa’, meaning cultivation. Who cultivate the land is called ‘chasa’ or cultivating caste almost all who hold land as occupancy raiyats. There are some land less chasas who work as agricultural labourers and some of them cultivate others’ land on sharing system known as “Bhagachasa”. In the pre-independence period they were categorized into four sects, i) Odachasa, ii) Bentiachasa, iii) Chukuliachasa and iv) Sukuliachasa. Odachasa demand that they settled first in odisha and cultivate the soil. The state is believed to have derived the name Udradesh or Odisha from Odachasa.

At present we find that most of the chasas indentify themselves as Khandayats. It is a fact that the peasants of Khordha took arms and turned as warriors for their kings at the time of need. They used the sword. So they were called Khandayat. In the course of time many were called as Paikas.

Gauda/Gopal

Goudas are the great pastoral caste of Khordha district. Usually, they possesses cattle and their main occupation is rearing and tending cows and selling milk, and milk-products. Besides these, agriculture is their subsidiary economic activity. The Gaudas are categorized into three classes as i) Gopapuria Gouda, (ii) Mathurapuria Gouda and iii) Magadha Gouda. They claim that they are the descendants of Yadava tribe in which Lord Krishna was born in the Dwapar Yuga. They largely follow the profession of palanquin bearers. Now a days, some of them have left their ancestral occupation and are engaged in other trades. In Khordha district they are known by the surnames/titles of Das, Palai, Palei, Parida, Behera and Mahakuda.

Gudia/Madhubaishya

The word ‘gudia’ is derived from the Odia word ‘Guda’ (molasses). Gaudias are the traditional confectioners of Odisha. Their ancestral occupation is to prepare different kinds products from rice, cheese, sugar, etc. and some confectionery products during different festivals and on religious occasions. Many of them are also agriculturists and hold land as occupancy royats. In the recent years they are also engaged in different government jobs. Their surnames /titles in the district are Sahoo, Sahu, Prusty, Bhatta, etc.

Kamara

The English name of Kamar is blacksmith. The Kamaras make different agricultural implements and kitchen wares and war equipments. These include cutter, knife, axe, fetter, bugle, trident, club, sword, armour, spear, shield, arrows and materials of iron of other shapes.

Kansari

The Kansaris derive their name from Kansa (bell-metal) and are found in considerable number at Balakati, Bhainchua. Their ancestral occupation is making and selling products made of bell metal and brass such as, utensils and ornaments. The Kansaris are also called Thataris. The spread of aluminum and steel utensils has caused tremendous loss to this occupation. The Kansaris are having surnames as Sahoo, Mahana, Das, etc.

Karans

The Karans (Kayasthas) are known as the writer caste in Odisha. People of this caste are engaged in the service of Government or Zamindars or traders as petty officials, accountants and clerks. They are also engaged as school teachers. On VijayaDasami day the Karans worship the chronicle. This ritual is cited as a proof that the tradition of keeping the chronicle (1078-1150) belongs to this caste. According to one report, Chodaganga Deva selected 24 families of karans to preserve the temple records. They are subdivided into five groups as per their specific duties and responsibilities.

1. Panjiakaran: Who were engaged for preservation of Madalapanji.
2. Taduakaran: Who were engaged for writing Madalapanji.
3. Deula Karan: Who were engaged in entering records in Madalapanji.
4. Kothakaran : Who were the main compiler and store-record keeper.
5. Baithikaran : Who were assisting the four categories in their works.

W.W.Hunter wrote in Orissa History (Page;216-217): 'Karan caste is the intermediate class between the Acknowledged Aryan and the Non-Aryan elements of the population and corresponding to the writer caste in Bengal. The Hindu system left the whole details of the revenue administration in their hands. They kept up the registers of the villages with the particulars of the cultivation of each household, settled the amount of their land revenue and collected the taxes or paddy according to local usage, from the village-head at the harvesting time. They are the officers responsible to the sovereign for collection of land revenue from the villages and towns.'

The Karans are identified with the surnames as Mohanty, Das, Parija, Pattnaik, Mahapatra, Nayak, Kanungo, etc.

Keutas/Kewats

The Keutas or Kaibartas are fishermen by caste. Their ancestral occupation is catching fish and/or grinding 'chuda'(flattened rice). They are divided into more than half a dozen endogamous groups such as, Dhibara, Niari, Kedar and Siuli. The Dhibaras ply boats and catch fish in the rivers. The Niaris, apart from fishing, prepare flattened rice. The Keutas observe 'Chaitra Parba' in the month of Chaitra(March-April). Many of them are now doing cultivation.

Khandayats

Khandayats are a pretty large caste in Odisha as well as in Khordha. They are mainly the descendants of old rural militia or warrior class. Some scholars say that the term Khandayat is the combination of two Odia words-Khanda(sword) and Ayat (Control). But another saying is that in Odia "Khand" means Land. Thus, who possess land and cultivate it are called Khandayats. As per the statement of W.W. Hunter in Odisha history (pp.11-40) "In Orissa the Khandayats exhibit wide varieties of people -from the high Aryan with good social position to semi aboriginal mongrel taken from the dregs of the people . They have their sects (gotras) like the other castes named after the ancient Rishis of Northern India.

The Khandayats are supposed to have ruled Odisha and several adjoining parts in the 16th Century with the death of last Gajapati ruler Mukunda Deva. The common titles among the Khandayats/Kshatriyas in Khordha district are:-Aaich, Badajena, Bahubalendra, Bairiganjan, Bal, Baliarsingh, Baral, Bardhan, Bariki, Beura, Bhanja, Bhola, Bhujabal, Bidyadhara, Bisoi, Biswal, Bohra, Chakra, Champatiray, Chaulia, Chhotray, Chhualsingh, Choudhury, Dalabehera, Dalai, Dalasinghray, Dalei, Dandapata, Harichandan, Deo, Dhal, Dhir, Fatehsingh, Gadanayak, Gajendrasingh, Gumansingh, Indrasingh, Jagadev, Jayasingh, Jena, Khatei, Khatua, Bishoyi, Kheluadsingh, Khuntia, Kuanr, Maharathi, Mansingh, Mardaraj, Mohanty, Mangaraj, Mohapatra, Nayak, Padhi, Pahadsingh, Pahi, Paikaray, Pal, Parida, Paschimkabat, Patel, Patil, Patra, Patro, Pattajoshi, Patsani, Pattasani, Penthoi, Pradhan, Raiguru, Khandayatray, Ranjitsingh, Ray, Rayguru, Rout, Routaray, Sahoo, Samal, Samanta, Samantasinghar, Satrusalya, Singh, Singhdeo, Sinha, Srichandan, Srichandanray, Sundaray, Swain, Udgata, Uttarakabat, etc.

Kshatriyas

Kshatriyas belong to the royal and warrior class. Most of the kings were Kshatriya by caste. This class of people observe thread ceremony (Upanayan) and are honoured as the next in rank to the Brahmins in the

Hindu caste System. Their number is very less but they are highly educated and well established. Surnames of this caste of people are Narendra, Dev, Gajendra Deo, Singhdeo, Singh Samant, etc.

Kumbharas

The term Kumbhara was derived from the word 'Kumbha' meaning water-pot. The Kumbharas make earthen pots, earthen house-hold appliances/ utensils, toys and idols. Some of them are also engaged in agriculture. Now a days some of them have left their ancestral occupation and are engaged in different services. They are known by titles/surnames of Behera, Senapati, Muduli, etc.

Kumutis

Kumutis migrated from southern Odisha and Andhra region. Basically they belong to the businessmen community selling spices and grocery items. Their phonetic styles are mixed Telugu and Odia. But now-a-days the educated people speak Odia fluently. Traditionally they prefer the daughter of their maternal uncle for marriage. Most of them are traders and shop-keepers, and a few of them have accepted cultivation as their main source of earning. They have got the surnames as Patro, Sahu, Padhiary, Senapati, Subudhi, etc.

Jyotishas /Abadhan

Jyotishas are identified as Nayak, Graha-bipra Nahaka and Ganak in Khordha district as well as in other parts of Odisha state making Astrological predictions is their profession. They prepare the horoscope of the new-born babies, and study and match the horoscope of the prospective bride and groom to find out the prospects in their future life. They are also required on marriage occasions with Brahmin/Priests as per the Hindu tradition. They fix up the time and date for auspicious moment (Amruta Bela) in the performance of different rituals and Pooja.

Another group of Abadhan used to teach in the Chatashali (Primary Study Center) in the olden days. Some of them have accepted cultivation and weaving as their occupation. The surnames of abadhans are same as the Nayaks. There are some sub-groups under this caste who carry Mangala/Goddess with them and move from door to door and earn for their living.

Mali

The word mali is said to have been derived from the Odia word 'mala' which means garland. So Malis are considered as the gardeners' Class. They also work as priests in the temples of Lord Shiva and Mother

Durga in Odisha. As they are under the category of SEBC/OBC most of them gave up their ancestral profession and accepted Government jobs and other profitable professions. Their titles are Mohapata, Rana, Pandia, Nayak, Ratna, Subudhi, etc.

Tanti

Those who work with Tanta (handlooms) are called Tantis. Tantis are weavers by profession. They weave different garments such as, Lungi, Gamuchha and Sarees for the people. They also spin and produce threads out of cotton with the help of Charakha. When the use of spread power looms in weaving sector most of the people of this caste gave up their ancestral occupation and accepted agriculture, business, and other gainful economic activities. This caste has come under OBC/SCBC category and the people of this caste are now increasingly preferring to Government jobs.

Telis/Tailika Baishyas

Those who process oil from oil seeds are known as Telis. Telis are the oil men of Odisha but many of them are also tradesmen. They claim themselves to be 'Kubera putra' (Son of the God of Wealth). They are generally economically sound. In recent years many of them are engaged in activities other than their traditional pursuits. They are identified by the titles like Sahu, Prusty, etc. They do money lending and are popularly called Mahajans.

Scheduled Castes and Sub-Castes Under Scheduled Castes

Scheduled castes constitute 13.21 percent of the total population of the district as per 2011 Census. Of the total ninety-five sub-caste categories of S.C population living in the state a few such as; Pana, Dhoba, Kandara, Hadi, Ghasi, Bariki, Ghamar, Dom, Siyal, Kela, Tiar, Gonda, Bhoi, Dewar etc, are found in Khordha district. The main socio-economic characteristics of these households are given below.

Bariki

Etymologically the name Bariki might have been derived from the word bar, meaning fringes of a habitat. Their principal occupations are cultivation, music and wage work. As they are Hindus, their major festivals and rituals are same as those of the Hindus. As per Census 2001 their number is 1119 in Khordha district.

Bauris

According to their folk traditions, the Bauris claim that they are the descendants of Sage Viswamitra. They have surnames like Kandi, Buna and

Bhoi. They are a predominant Scheduled Caste in Khordha district. The community is divided into four endogamous categories such as Mahabhoi, Tanhar, Ghumura and Buna in hierarchical order. The community has only one Gotra i.e. 'Kashyap'. Their language is Odia. They are found in almost all panchayats in Khordha district. They earn their livelihood through agricultural wage labour, other wage work and share cropping. Plucking of coconuts in the coastal belt is one of their occupations.

Bhoi

Bhois are known as Bauri, Basuri and Skandakara. Eminent scholars like Russel and Hiralal (1960) have described them as the bearer of letters and palanquins. Their major occupations include bearing palanquin bearer, agricultural wage work, rich show pulling and tending cattle. They have their own traditional community councilor, Kula Sabha which acts as the guardian of their norms and customs. The community possesses the rich oral traditions like folklore and folksongs. As they are Hindus their major festivals and rituals are the same as those of the Hindus. Their number is 1608 in the district as per census 2001.

Dewar

Dewar is a nomadic community which migrated from Chhattishgarh and Mandhya Pradesh. It is believed that they are offshoots of some excommunicated prominent tribes in Chhattisgarh who had lost in battles. Previously they were talking in their own mother tongue. Now they are speaking Odia clearly. Their principal occupations are seeking alm by performing monkey dance and snake charming on road sides and singing folk songs. The dewar community is divided into two endogamous groups i.e. Ratanpuria and Raipuria and each has a number of exogamous clans (kul) such as sonwani, markham, naghara, diwara, kulhaira, marai, cheddaya, purloti, sori, netam, etc. Monogamy is the rule with them but sororal and non-sororal polygamy up to two wives are also seen. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate and remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. Their principal occupations are pig rearing, jugglery, cultivation, agricultural wage labour. Since they are Hindus, their major festivals and rituals are the same as that of the Hindus. Their number is 62,037 as per Census 2001.

Dhoba

These households are traditionally washer-men. They are mostly engaged in washing clothes and wood-cutting. They discharge their services on jajmani system in almost all parts of the district. Their services are

indispensable on ceremonial occasions and rituals in funerals. Most of the people of this caste have opened laundries to maintain their livelihood.

Domb/Dombo/Duria Dom

The name domb has been derived from the word Domba which means the Devil. Dhobas are endogamous groups and are divided into various totemistic exogamous lineages like tandi, sunai, neal, nag, duria, jagat, dongeri, etc. They maintained nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal families. Male members of the family enjoy the parental property. Their marriages are based on negotiation and the practice of adult marriage and monogamy are rules. Marriage to cross cousin, junior sororate, junior levirate, remarriage of widows and widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. They have their own traditional caste council or panchayat to synthesize their own community affairs. They are acquainted with both cremation and burial to dispose of the dead bodies. Census report 2001 reflects the population of this community in Khordha district at 2809.

Gokha

Gokhas are found mostly in the coastal districts of Odisha. Their main occupation is fishing. They use saluaa made of bamboo sticks and do not usually fish with nets. Their women-folk sell fish. Some have abandoned their traditional occupation and have taken to agriculture. They are Hindus and their major festivals and rituals are more or less same as those of the Hindus. Their number in Khordha district is 1302 as per census 2001.

Hadis

They are found in all the blocks and urban areas in Khordha district. They are divided into a number of sub-castes. But the Mehntar-Hadi alone acts as sweeper. They are known as drum beaters. A good number of people of this sub-caste are also found established in different sectors and trades.

Kelas

In the nineteenth century kelas were considered as fowlers, jugglers and beggars found in all blocks of Khordha district. Probably they have come from Madras/Chennai during 1850 AD. They are gipsy-like race of nomadic tribes. They are divided into five sub-castes like i) Nalua Kela /Patar saura Kela, ii) Sapua Kela, iii) Matia Kela, iv) Gandia Kela and v) Sabakhia Kela. They enjoy special privilege from government for their economic development.

Pana

The Panas are found in all the blocks and urban areas of Khordha district. Their original occupation was weaving but now they mostly work as wage labourers and drummers. Many of them have taken to cultivation also. They are identified with the surnames as Malik, Naik, Jena, etc.

Schedule Tribes/Aboriginal Castes

The tribes have been an integral part of the Indian civilization. They were considered as the earliest among the present inhabitants of the country. We also find good account of these tribal communities in ancient Indian literature like the Vedas, the Puranas, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat.

The tribes of Khordha district live in forests, hills and isolated regions. They are popularly called Banyajati (castes of forests), Banabasi (inhabitants of forests), Pahadi (hill dwellers), Adima Jati (original communities /primitive people), Adibasi (first settlers), Janajati (folk people), Anusuchita Janajati (schedule tribes) and so on. Among all these names, Adibasi the most widely used term.

Of the 62 Scheduled Tribe communities found in Odisha, the major communities of Khordha district are Kandha, Lodha, Sahar and Santal. The socio-economic characteristics of these communities are given below:

Kandha/ Khond/Kond

In terms of numbers, *Kandhas* are the fourth largest tribe in Khordha district. They organise themselves into territorial clan groups which are strictly exogamous. They are divided into four functional groups as *mondal*, *bismajhi*, *jani* and *pujari*. Clan and functional groups are styled as '*Kuda*' and '*punja*' respectively. They worship '*Dharani Penu*' (Earth Goddess) as their supreme God and sacrifice buffaloes on special occasions. They have a girls' dormitory in each village where young boys are strictly prohibited to enter into. Cash crops such as, turmeric, ginger and mustard; and horticultural crops like fruits, bananas, pine apples, oranges, jack fruits etc. are their main source of income. They celebrate various festivals out of which '*Chaiti parva*' and '*Maria Parva*' are most important. Their number in the district as per census 2001 is 9067.

Lodha Sabar

Lodha or Sabar Tribe is the second populous tribal community in Khordha district. Their number as per census data 2001 is 27,684. The community is known as criminal tribe until the revocation of criminal tribe Act in 1956. It is widely accepted that the tribe derives its name from the word

'Lubdhaka' which means the fowler or trapper. They claim their ancestry to Byadha or Kirat and the Sabar King Viswabasu was sevayat/Priest of Lord Jagannath. After marriage the ladies put the vermilion mark on forehead and iron bangle in the wrists. They have now come to the main stream.

Sahar/Saora/Savar

Sahar/Saora/Savar are the dominant aboriginal Schedule Tribes of Khordha district. They have been mentioned in different Hindu epics like Mahabharat, Ramayan and various works of Indian literature since ages. These tribes worship Lord Jagannath. The saora men are dexterous marathon walkers, climbers and hunters. They are polytheists and they believe in a large number of deities and ancestral spirits. These tribes are divided into different exogamous groups known as Jara Sabar, Ghumura Sabar, Kirata Sabar, Basu Saabar, Patra Sabar, etc. Most of the people of this tribe have now come to the main stream. Their population as per census data 2001 is 27,871.

Santal

Santal is the third largest tribe in Khordha district. They belong to the proto australoid group of tribal and most primitive groups. This ancient tribe has also etched their place in history of the community with the Santal rebellion of 1855 against Britishers. They have their own dialect '*Santhali*' a new script has been developed by Pt Raghunath Murmu in 1925 is called 'Olchiki' to express their idea correctly. *Santhali* community is also rich in dance and music. Their number is 10,072 as per census data-2001 in Khordha district. Now-a-days people of this tribe gave up the system of marriage tradition by capture and purchase. Service to the parent are elopement are accepted. However, marriage among this tribe is by negotiation.

Customs and Practices

Birth

During pregnancy, Hindu women follows a number of restrictions for safe delivery and protection of the baby from attack by evil spirits. During pregnancy she is not permitted to see solar or lunar eclipse, draw water from the well and all possible care is taken to keep her jolly and cheerful. She is given various kinds of delicious food of her choice. When labour pain starts she is taken to *antudisala* (a make shift labour room) where a local non-institutional mid-wife belonging to a lower social strata attends her. After delivery the mother is maintained in seclusion for a period of 12 days in the case of a male child 30 days in case of a girl child. The mother is given concoction containing hot spices particularly made out of pepper and dry

ginger. She is given simple vegetarian food. On the fifth day of child birth, a ceremony called *panchwati* is held followed by *sasthi* (worshipping *Sasthi Devi*) on the sixth day. A ceremony called *uthiary* is observed on the seventh day when the mother takes the first purificatory bath after giving birth. She takes second the purificatory bath on the 12th day and thereafter her seclusion is over. *Satyanarayan Puja* is held on the 21st day in the case of a male child and on the 30th day in the case of a female child as a mark of rejoice. The day is observed with *Prasad* (Godly food) served to the invitees and near and dear ones.

Among the Odia Christians on 7th day after delivery *uthiary* ceremony is observed. On this day the mother and mid-wife wear new clothes. On 21st day of the child birth, thanksgiving ceremony is observed in which friends and relatives participate.

Among the Muslims, after the birth of the child, the eldest male member of the family recites the *azan* (sacred verses of Allah) near the new born. The mother observes pollution for 40 days. During this period she abstains from regular prayer. On the sixth or seventh day the child's head is shaved. The next ritual is *aqiqua*. It is held after 40 days. In this ceremony one he-goat in the case of a female child and two he-goats in the case of a male child is sacrificed and the meat is distributed among relatives for the well-being of the child.

Marriage

The practices followed in marriages vary according to religion. In the case of Hindus, marriage is generally settled after examining the horoscope of both bride and bridegroom by the astrologer. If the horoscope of the would- be couple is found matching and compatible, then the marriage takes place on an auspicious day according to almanac.

In the Muslim society the bridegroom goes to the bride's house and in the presence of both marriage parties the *meher* is decided. Then the bride's guardian with two witnesses takes the consent of the bride and declares her opinion. After the sermon is recited by the *Kazi* the marriage is performed. The marriage is recorded in a register maintained by the *Kazi* and signed by the bride, bridegroom and two witnesses.

The Christian marriage is solemnized in the church. On the wedding day the bridegroom goes to the church in a procession, the bride also goes to the church with her friends and relatives. There the bride and the bridegroom swear as husband and wife and exchange rings. The marriage is concluded after the bride, bridegroom and two witnesses sign in the

marriage register before the Marriage Registrar and the marriage is legalized after it is approved by the State Government.

Mortuary Customs

Generally, the burial system and funeral rites in Khordha district are based on Indian custom as per their religion and caste/community.

When a Hindu is believed to be approaching normal death, family members are gathered near the person. A Brahmin (priest) is invited to chant Odia "Bhagabat Geeta". It is believed that the soul of the dying person gets salvation if he/she hears the sloka/ sukta of these sacred books. When the death seems imminent one Tulsi leaf, some amount of Mahaprasad of Lord Jagannath and a few drops of water of the Ganges are poured into the mouth of the dying person. In general most of the Hindu families keep in their home for worshiping Hindu God/ Goddess.

After the death of the person preparation for the funeral begins immediately. A Brahman or priest is contacted for guiding the principle of funeral tradition.

The dead body is washed by family members or nearer and dearer with purified water mixed with milk, ghee, yogurt and honey. Traditionally this is called holy mahasnana. It is performed with chanting of mantras by the Brahmin (priest). Then the big toes of the body are tied together and palms are turned into prayer position. It is covered with white clothes and is kept on the kokei (casket) with the head of the deceased put southward. A castor oil lamp (Deep) is lighted and some incense sticks are also kept near the body. If the deceased person is a married woman, died before her husband, she is dressed with sari and other attire before taking to burial ground. This is colloquially called "Ahya" (Not widow)

In accordance with the Hindu tradition the body is displayed in simple casket with application of "chandana (sandal wood paste) and "Bibhuti" (sacred ash) on the forehead. Turmeric paste is applied on the forehead of a woman. Garland of flowers are placed in its neck. Family and friends gather there and may recite slokas or mantras (lines of Hindu religious books). Before cremation some Hindus perform "pathashradha" / pinda on the way.

Six pieces of bamboo sticks are arranged to make a casket holder (the colloquial name is kokei) to carry the corpse to the burial ground (smanan / masani) where the body would be set in fire. The dead bodies of newborn children up to five/six years of age are usually buried under the earth by digging a pit and putting the corpse into it and then filling it with earth.

In the Hindu tradition except babies and saints others are cremated. Children and saints are buried. The casket stretcher moves seventimes counter clock wise round the cremation spot /jui. One of the very nearer relatives like son, brother, nephew is declared as "Karta" (the main performer of the ritual) and another is declared assahakarta (who assists karta) to perform the rites in the burial ground. It is also customary in Khordha district that only male members attend the cremation. Then the Karta sets the fire in jui and returns home immediately thereafter. Other relatives wait there until the body is entirely burnt.

In many cases people of the district carry the dead body to Swargadwar at Puri for cremation". Swargadwar is a burial ground on the seashore at Lord Jagannath Dham, Puri. It is believed that the soul passes to Heaven when the body is cremated in Swargadwar. The Swargadwar is always in readiness for Hindu burial traditions there and necessary materials are made available there by the municipal administration /local Brahmins (priests).

On returning home from the burial ground ,all relatives take bath and put on fresh clothes. The family members avoid taking food till the completion of the cremation work.

A day after the cremation the Karta and Sahakarta visit the burial ground and collect some remaining micro casting part of the burnt bone of the body along with some ashes. There is a belief that immersion of the ashes and asthi in the river Ganga or Banuripitha bank of Baitarani river at Jajpur town, leads to salvation, entry of the soul to Heaven (Swarg) and makes it free from rebirth.

The mourning period is 11 days from the day of death. During this period the family members avoid to go outside and receive the visitors who come to their home for consolation. Movement outside home the is also strictly restricted for the Karta. Some Hindus start their traditional ritual daily till 11th day and some do the traditional offering on the 7th 9th and 10th day. At last on the 11th or 12th day mahaprasad is served to the near and dear ones and invitees.

In the case of Muslims, some verses from Quran are recited at the time of death. Then after the death of the person, the dead body is given a bath after which it is covered with white cloth (Kaffan) and camphor is sprinkled. Then it is placed in a bier(Tabut). The relatives and the villagers carry the dead body to the graveyard where last prayer (Namaj-e-Janaja) is offered after which the corpse is placed in the grave dug for the purpose with the head to the north and face to the west(towards Kaba).The grave is then

closed with earth and the Imam recites the verses from Quran and the persons accompanying the dead body pray for the departed soul. On the 4th, 10th and 20th day group Quran reading takes place. On the 40th day the ritual ends with group Quran reading and feeding the poor.

For Christians, the body of the deceased is covered with a new cloth after bathing. The dead body is then kept in a wooden coffin. In case the deceased is unmarried, the dead body is covered with white cloth with a black cross mark put on it. If the deceased is married the coffin is wrapped in black cloth. The dead body is laid in the grave with head towards the west. On the same day the pastor, friends and relatives go to the residence of the deceased to console the family members and pray for the salvation of the departed soul.

Language

Odia is the mother tongue of the great majority of the people in Khordha district. It is pertinent to note that there is no colloquial form / dialect. A common man speaks Odia in the book language although a few other non-Odia languages are also in use. Muhammadans permanently residing in Khordha district can speak good Odia language. There are some Telugu and Bengali who are inhabitants of this district and they speak Odia as well as their native languages. In the State Capital Bhubaneswar and in Khordha and Jatni towns there are a large number of Hindi speaking people too.

Odia speaking people express their idea embodied in what may be called in Latin as the infinitive. They use appropriate verbal and noun terms and twist the language according to the need of the expression they like to convey. This language is based on the older stage of grammatical development and even classical Sanskrit and Indo-Aryan languages which can be combined with the ancient Sanskrit spoken in Vedic times. Therefore, interdisciplinary subjects such as sociolinguistics and compositional linguistics are non-existent.

Odia vocabulary in Khordha district has been enriched by borrowings from different languages, indigenous as well as foreign. It is traditionally divided into four ways. 'Tatsam', 'Tadbhab' , 'Deshaja' and 'Baideshiki' Original Sanskrit words borrowed and incorporated into Odia without any change comprise 'tatsam'. The words other than Odia and Sanskrit used directly without any change or derivation are called 'Baidesiki'.

Home Life

Type of Dwellings

In the rural pockets of the district most of the houses are built of mud and timber with thatched roof. Traditional houses are generally divided into three compartments first Verandah, second *dandaghar* or entry room and then bed-room. Most of the entry rooms are used for domestic animals like bullocks, sheep, goats, cows etc. Bed-room is used for family residence. Outsider guests are received in the verandah. Most of the traditional houses have ceilings(*attu*) with bamboo and mud. Walls and verandahs are decorated with *chitta* (Rangoli) by the untrained fingers of the girls and women. The *Chittas* look very attractive. On special occasions or rituals the walls and yards are polished with raw cow dung mixed with water and special terracotta mud. In present days a good number of houses of well to do families are concrete buildings.

Utensils

In the past, the rural people used Brass and Kansa utensils in their home. In course of time, these utensils have been replaced by steel, glass, and fiber (now called non-breakables) utensils which are less expensive and fashionable. China clay utensil items are also used in many houses.

Dresses and Ornaments

Dress habit of an ordinary man in rural pockets is dhoti, kurta (jama/shirt) and gamucha (Napkin) while women wear saris and blouses. In the recent years among the younger generations, however, there has been increasing use of western pants and shirts. Women like to use gold and silver ornaments like necklace, chain, finger ring, earring, bracelets, bangles made of gold or silver. Among urban people we find distinct use and of pant, shirt, trousers, banyans, sweaters, jackets and shawl. In the case of girls and women, they use skirts, salwar, sari, blouse, gown, frock, jeans and kurtis, panties, etc.

Food and Drink

Rice is the staple food of the people. They generally love to take both fresh water and brackish water fish depending upon their habitat. Along with rice people take different varieties of dal dishes made of seasonal, vegetables. Non vegetarians also consume eggs, chicken, mutton.

Fairs and Festivals

The people of the district observe a number of festivals round the year. These festivals may broadly be classified into two categories, viz., domestic

festivals observed in each household and public festivals and fairs where people congregate in large numbers on some auspicious days. Among the domestic festivals *manabasa*, *khudurukuni*, different other *bratas*, etc. are important. The important festivals observed by the Hindus are Ganesh Chaturthi, BasantaPanchami, Viswakarma puja Maha Shivaratri, Dolapurnima, Asokastami, SriramNavami, MahabisuvSankranti, Rajautsav, Rathayatra, Nuakhai, Dasahara/BijayaDasami, Bada osa, Kumar Purnima, Deepabali, Rasapurnima, Prathamastami, Makaryatra, etc. People observe fasting whole day during some of the festivals or like Bali Trutiya, Maha Shivaratri, etc. and do not drink even water during the fasting (*upabasa*).

The most important festivals of tribal people are Maghpoda, AmaNua, Boram, Nuakhai, Puspuni, Maker, Barusim, Burag-n-a-adur, Gunugey-n-a-Adar, Osa-n-a-Adun, Rago n-a-adar, Kondam- n-a-Adur. There are some important festivals observed by the Muslims. They are Id-ul-fitre, Id-ud-Zuha, Birthday of Prophet Mohammed, Mohurram, Ramjan, etc. The important festivals of Christians are Easter, Christmas, Good Friday, etc. The other festivals like Budha Purnima, MahaveerJayanti etc. are observed by Buddhists and Jains living in the district. Brief description of some of the important public festivals of the district is given below:

Ratha Yatra

The world famous Car festival of Lord Jagannath of Puri is celebrated as one of the most significant festivals in different places of Khordha district.

During Rathayatra, Lord Jagannath, Lord Balabhadra and Goddess Maa Subhadra take journey from their temple to another temple called Mausima or Gundicha temple in one/two/three Chariot(s) known as *Raths*. A large crowd of devotees pull them. After arrival of the chariots in Gundicha temple, the idols are taken in and worshipped for nine days there. On the tenth day they return to their own temple in the chariots. The day is called *Bahuda Yatra* or Return Journey. Almost all the places having the Temple of Lord Jagannath celebrate *Rathayatra*.

Asokastami

In Bhubaneswar, the Car Festival of Lord Lingaraj is celebrated on the day of Asokastami- the 8th day of bright fortnight in the month of Chaitra. On this day Chandrasekhar, another name of Lord Lingaraj, Rukmini and Basudeva are driven in a chariot called 'Rukuna Rath'. The chariot is driven to Rameswar Temple situated at about 1.5 km. from Lingaraj Temple. The Bahuda Jatra (return of the Car Festival) occurs on fifth day. A large number of people around Bhubaneswar congregate in the festival. This festival is

also celebrated at Banapur, Gambharimunda and Govindpur under Banapur police station and Dia and Kapileswar under the Tangi Police station.

Chandan Jatra

The Chandan Jatra is observed in Bhubaneswar and many other places in the district where the Shiva temples have tanks nearby. It starts from Akshya Trutiya, in the month of Baisakha. The festival is observed for 21 days. The image of Lord Lingaraj is brought in a palanquin to the Bindusagar (the holy tank) where the Lord plays in boat with other deities and enjoys the offerings of various modes of worship. The boat is well decorated.

Maghasaptami

The Maghasaptami Mela is observed at Khandagiri in Bhubaneswar on the 7th day of the bright fortnight in the month of Magha. It is popularly known as Khandagiri Mela. Many temporary stalls are set up for the occasion and thousands of people attend the Mela.

Communal Life

On different occasions, the people of the district enjoy their communal life by holding socio-cultural and religious functions. Community dances are an important part of these functions.

Chaiti Ghoda Nacha

Chaiti Ghoda Nacha or Horse Dance is a folk dance of Odisha connected with the Shakti cult and is confined to the people of Keuta/Kaibarta (fisherman/boat sailor) community of Khordha district. Chaiti Parba falls in the month of *Chaitra*, on the full moon day and continues for eight days in honour of Goddess *Vaseli*. Wooden and cane horses are decorated with colourful clothes and flowers. A man holds it with his shoulder and dances with the rhythm and folk tune played with Dhol and Mahuri. Local poets and musicians compose the lyrics and tuning. A male dancer in female costume used to dance with the horse.

Kothi Nacha

Kothinacha is a dance form of Saora/Savar community in the tribal pockets of Banapur block in Khordha district. It is performed in the month of *Ashwina*. The village Goddess are welcomed by invitation (*ajnamala*) to the Kothaghar/Kothighar (Religion Community Hall) for special offerings. A stick shaped idol covered with *astadhatu* (combination of eight metals like gold, silver, copper, etc.) *yantra*, *saree* folds and flowers represented as Goddess is brought in a procession amidst chanting mantras, beating drums and

playing Mahuris(clarinets). A lady folkdancer in a peculiar colourful costume having long hair from head to knee backside, decorated in mandarin flower, banana flower(*bhanda*) and small sticks on *gabha/juda* and holding a mud pot decorated with tribal painting over the head, holding a bunch of long peacock feathers in her right hand and a colourful handkerchief in left hand performs in the procession. Silver ornaments are put on the neck, arms, wrists, waist and *ghunguras* in two legs. A leading singer singing folk songs supported by three others in chorus provides the rhythm. Traditional songs and lyrics are composed by local poets in their own tribal language for the purpose. *Changu* (Stick drum) and mahuri (clarinet) musical instruments are used on this occasion. A priest moves door to door with the idol of the Goddess for non-veg. offering and the kothi dance troupe follows him for sixteen days till *Bijaya Dasami/Dushera* (tenth day of bright fortnight in the month of Ashwina).

Paika Akhada/ Paika Nrutya

Paik Nacha is a marital dance of Odisha and it is practised very much in Khordha district. This type of dance is performed by the warrior class, known as 'Paik'. The dance is primarily a rhythmic physical exercise and it infuses courage among the warriors. It is a sort of rehearsal for the battle to be faced in future. It is basically a group dance. In the beginning the Paik dancers appear one by one in big steps holding *Khanda* (sword) and *Dhal* (shield). Then they salute the presiding deity. They utter some Boli (rhythmical words) in order to raise the tempo of the dance. Two earthen drums are played. With drums playing, the dancers dance and fight among themselves so quickly that any dancer committing the slightest error in timing is certain to be injured. The dancers use a costume of the kind of a typical Odia warrior of the past and looks very daring and colourful.

Recreation

The traditional pattern of religious entertainments in the district constitutes recitations from the Purans like Jagannath Das's Bhagabata, Jayadeva's Gita Govinda, Balaram Das's Ramayan and verses from other religious texts. Singing of Bhajan or Kirtan accompanied by musical instruments like *khanjani*, *gini*, *mrudanga* and harmonium is also another popular form of entertainment of the people. The modern ways of entertainment have affected the traditional pattern of folk entertainment to a great extent. TV channels are largely responsible for the decline of the traditional forms of recreation. In urban areas cinema has become a common source of entertainment. There are a number of cinema houses in Khordha and Bhubaneswar towns. Besides, many jattras and operas are organized on religious occasions in different places. Members of different

recreational clubs and associations organize dramas/one act plays on different occasions for the entertainment of their members and other people.

There are parks and gardens found in the towns of the district which attract large number of visitors. Nandakanan, Khandagiri and Udayagiri in Bhubaneswar and Kalijai Chilika are famous tourist /picnic spots in the district which attract visitors round the year. Atri, Dhauli and Barunei Hills in the district are also important places from recreational point of view which attract a lot of gathering of people.

CHAPTER-IV

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Physiographic and Agro-climatic Condition

The district is situated in the East and South-eastern coastal plain. It is blessed with sandy-loam, loam, clay-loam and clayey soil in varied depth. Its bio climatology is very much influenced by the short radial distance from the Bay of Bengal and the presence of a gigantic water body like Chilika lake. It has a few hill ranges and dense forests also in the Eastern Ghats. The normal annual rainfall of the district is 1408 mm with temperature varying between maximum 42.2° and minimum 11.10. Its mean RH ranges from 46% to 89%. The district is having meagre irrigation facilities and is very much dependent on monsoon rain for farming. Owing to inequitable and erratic rainfall the district encounters flood and drought situations in almost every alternate year.

Nature and type of soil

On the basis of soil, climate, topography, geo-hydrology and other resources, Khordha district is divided into two district sub-regions - the Deltaic Alluvium sub-region, which comprises three blocks such as, Balipatna, Baliana and Chilika and the Lateritic sub-region consisting of seven blocks such as, Bhubaneswar, Begunia, Bolagad, Tangi, Banapur, Jatni and Khordha.

Land Use Pattern

Out of the total geographical area of the district (138321 ha.), 124650 ha. are available for cultivation during 2014-15. Forest covers 64867 ha. Land put to non-agricultural uses comes to 44250 ha. Net sown area works out to 124240 ha. As the district is having very meagre irrigation facility, double cropped area is limited. As such the cropping intensity remains lower (159%) as compared to the all-Odisha average of 167%.

The statement below gives the land use pattern in the district in the year 2014-15.

Sl.No	Land utilisation pattern	Area in Hectares
		2014-15
1	Geographical Area	281300
2	Cultivable Area	138321
3	Cultivated Area	124650
4	Barren and Uncultivable Land	14467
5	Forest Area	64867
6	Land put to non-Agril. Use	44250
7	Permanent. Pasture	5498
8	Misc. Tree Crops and groves	12369

9	Culturable Waste	6551
10	Other Fallow Lands	12222
11	Current fallow	1841
12	Net area sown	124240
13	Gross Cropped area	198180
14	Cropping Intensity	159 %

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

Area under Irrigation

The total irrigation potential created in the district so far works out to 58175 ha. Out of 10 blocks of the district 6 blocks account for less than 20% irrigation in Rabi season and less than 35% in Kharif season. Canal irrigation being the major source of irrigation covers 2 blocks i.e Baliana and Balipatna. More than 90% of the cultivated area of these two blocks is under canal irrigation. In addition to the 7700 nos. of private lift points, 200 nos. of government lift points are operating in the district. The source- wise break-up of irrigated area during 2014-15 is given below:

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Area in Hectares</u>
Major Irrigation Projects:	17987
Medium irrigation projects:	6815
Minor irrigation projects:	16112
Govt LIPs:	5255
Pvt. LIPs:	7753
Dug wells:	2178
Other sources:	2075

Over the years there has been rapid increase in area under lift irrigation and this has been made possible by due to supply of the credit by different institutional agencies, particularly the cooperatives, CARD and the commercial banks providing credit to the farmers. Government of Odisha has also installed a good number of lift irrigation points in the district.

Pani Panchayat

Involving the farmers in the irrigation management system is considered crucial for efficient use of available irrigation water. In this context Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) has an important role to play. Accordingly, the Government of Odisha with a view to providing equitable, timely and assured irrigation has introduced the concept of Pani Panchayat for PIM. From 2000-01 the Pani Panchayats are working in the state as well as in Khordha district. By 2010-11, 202 Pani Panchayats have been formed in the district covering 84457 farmers and 20703 hectares area. Amongst the Blocks, while Baliana Block has the largest number of farmers (20912), Banapur has the highest area (5429 hectares) covered under Pani Panchayat during 2010-11.

Area, Yield and Production

Paddy is the major crop of Kharif season in Khordha district and more than 80% of land is used for Kharif paddy cultivation. In Rabi season pulses like Moong, Biri and Kulthi are largely grown in the district. Prominent varieties of paddy which are cultivated in the district are MTU 7029, MTU 1010, MTU 1001, Pooja, Sarala, Pratikshya, Swarna Sub-1, Ranidhan, and Sahabhagi. During Rabi season, vegetables are grown in areas where irrigation is available. The area under different crops along with yield and production during Kharif, 2014 and Rabi,2014-15 in the district is given below:

AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF DIFERENT KHARIF CROPS OF KHORDHA DISTRICT (KHARIF 2014)

Sl. No	Name of Crops	Area in Ha.	Yield rate in KG/ Ha.	Production in MT
1	Hy/Hyb Paddy	100214	3580	366850
2	Local Paddy	7574	2370	14169
	Total Paddy	107788	3525	381019
3	Maize	778	2590	1923
4	Ragi	30	590	22
	Total Other Cereals	808	2817	1945
	Total Cereals	108596	3520	382964
5	Arhar	740	810	544
6	Mung	188	460	80
7	Biri	1496	510	571
8	Cowpea	298	630	162
	Total Pulses	2722	535	1357
9	Groundnut	14	960	55
10	Sesamum	158	545	80
11	Caster	30	535	19
	Total Oilseeds	202	606	154
12	Mesta	30	680	86
	Total Fibres	30	680	86
13	Sweet potato	60	6900	390
14	Other vegetables	10918	12500	126380
	Total Vegetables	10978	11822	126770
15	Chillies	613	920	524
16	Turmeric	97	2550	186
17	Ginger	195	2510	437
	Total Spices	905	1300	1147
18	Sugarcane	975	980	119033
	Khordha District Total	124408		

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha.

AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF DIFERENT RABI CROPS OF KHORDHA DISTRICT (RABI 2014-15)

Sl. No	Name of Crops	Area in Ha.	Yield rate in KG/ Ha.	Production in MT
1	Hy Paddy	2835	4847	13742
2	Maize	105	2059	216
3	Wheat			
	Total Cereals	2940	4748	13958
4	Mung	36731	543	19959
5	Biri	12940	569	7361
6	Gram	360	540	194

7	Fieldpea	198	559	111
8	Cowpea	605	474	287
9	Kulthi	3498	472	1652
10	Other pulses	294	480	141
	Total Pulses	54626	544	29705
11	Groundnut	1926	1895	3651
12	Sesamum	184	473	87
13	Mustard	1098	402	442
14	Linseed	25	483	12
15	Sunflower	282	829	234
16	Caster			
17	Soyabean			
	Total Oilseeds	3515	1259	4426
18	Potato	672	12967	8714
19	Onion	740	7801	5773
20	Other vegetables	8446	14184	119795
21	Sweet potato	95	7762	737
	Total Vegetables	9953	13566	135019
22	Chillies	936	933	873
23	Garlic	335	3451	1156
24	Corriender	615	516	317
	Total spices	1886	1244	2346
25	Sugarcane	852	87697	74718
	TOTAL	73772		

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

Rotation of Crops

Paddy followed by paddy and pulses is the major crop rotation pattern followed in the district in irrigated area while in non- irrigated situation paddy followed by pulses and oilseeds are mainly cultivated. At the maximum three crops in irrigated area i.e. paddy followed by vegetables and pulses. However, in most of the areas, two crop rotation is followed i.e.paddy followed by pulses.

Agricultural Implements

The traditional implements like wooden plough, ladder, leveller, spade, sickle, etc. are in use by the farmers in the district. But gradually the demand for mechanisation in agriculture is increasing among the farmers due largely harness higher yields and to adapt to the growing problem of labour scarcity. Moreover, Government is providing subsidy up to 50 % to the farmers to purchase different modern agricultural implements up to Rs. 20 lakh which acts as an incentive for mechanisation.

Manures and Fertilizers

The use of manure in agriculture is continuing in traditional manner. Green Manuring and Bio-fertiliser uses have been popularised in agriculture. The use of chemical fertiliser is increasing in Khordha district in a slow pace. Due to meagre irrigation facility fertiliser use has remained at a low level.

The use of fertilisers in the district in 2014-15 works out to 46.24 kg/ha which is less than the state average of 56.01 kg/ha.

Improved Technology

Farm mechanisation has increased in the district. During 2010-11, the number of tractors and power tillers used have been reported to be 192 and 305 respectively. The use of power-threshers has increased to 649. The total number of pump-sets used has gone up to 607 as in 2010-11.

Crop Diseases, Control Mechanism and Crop Protection

The main crop of the district is paddy followed by pulses, oilseeds and vegetables. Paddy crop is mostly affected by 5-6 insects like stem borer, leaf folder, case worm, BPH and green leaf hopper and 4-5 diseases like blast, bacterial leaf blight, root rot, sheath rots, brown spot, etc. Similarly the pulses and oilseed crops are also affected by 4-5 insects like, pod borer, leaf eating catter pillar, mites and aphids and 3-4 diseases like powdery mildew, cercospora leaf spot, blights stem root rot as well as mosaic viruses. The incidence of all these diseases and insects are regularly monitored by the farmers and the field staff of the Agricultural department. Accordingly when the attack crosses the economic thresh hold limit, spraying and breaching chemical pesticides are carried on. For this there are authorised pesticide dealers and PP equipments and pesticides are being regularly supplied on subsidised scale to farmers under the different ongoing schemes.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Field Research Stations

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Khordha is located at Kausalyaganga, Bhubaneswar under the control of Director, Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture (CIFA), ICAR which transfers the technology to the farming community as well as to the agriculture extension workers. A number of field research stations are established by the central government and Government of Odisha in Khordha district at OUAT, RRTTS, CTCRI, Central Hot Research Station, Coconut Board, etc.

Soil Testing

A soil testing laboratory is located at State Quality Control Laboratory, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar having annual analysing capacity of 16000 samples which generates soil health cards reflecting nutrient status of the soil.

Agricultural Farms

There are two seed producing farms in the district. One is located at Gurujanga which is close to the district headquarters, Khordha Town and the

other at Deras under the Mendhasal GP of Bhubaneswar Block. Both the farms are producing certified paddy seeds which are supplied to farmers after proper scientific tests. The Deras farm is also engaged in producing improved seeds of wheat, maize, pulses, potato, groundnut and other oilseeds. A small fruit orchard is attached to this farm which produces banana, mango and pineapple.

Progeny Orchard

The progeny orchard located at Khandagiri was established for producing grafts and seedlings of fruit plants like mango, litchi, lime guava, pineapple and banana. It is managed by the Horticulture Development Officer of the Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Odisha.

Agricultural Programmes

Different agricultural programmes are going on in Khordha district for improving production and productivity of different crops like cereals, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables. Schemes like Rastriya Krushi Vikash Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Jananidhi (under State Plan), ATMA, Soil Health Cards, Seed Treatment Campaign (State Plan), E-pest surveillance (under RKVY), Sugarcane Development (State Plan), Biju Krushak Kalyana Yojana (BKKY under State Plan), Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI under State Plan), Technology Mission on Sugarcane Development (under State Plan), Popularisation of Agriculture Implements, Equipment and Diesel Pumpssets (under State Plan) and Promotion of Improved Package of Practices (under State Plan) are working in the district.

Crop Marketing

Marketing of paddy crop has been taken up under paddy procurement policy of the government in the state. Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation (OSCSC) procures surplus paddy of farmers through its commission agents namely Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS). Minimum Support Price announced by Government of India is paid to the farmers for Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of paddy by OSCSC. However, marketing of other crops such as Sunflower, Potato, Groundnut, Til, Sugarcane, etc. which are cultivated to a great extent in the district face marketing problems and extension of area under these crops is hampered as no procurement agency for these crops is there to procure the produce. Mung, Biri, Arhar are also facing distress sale as these are sold immediately after harvest.

Agricultural credit

For financing agriculture in the district, the cooperatives and the commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks are providing credit to farmers under a varieties of schemes. During 2015 Kharif season Rs.258 crore were given as crop loan credit to farmers by co-operative societies in the district and during Rabi season 2014-15, Rs.172 crore were lent to farmers.

Crop insurance

The National Agriculture Crop Insurance scheme is being implemented in Khordha district for the last 10 years under which Kharif paddy crop is insured by the insurance company with block as the unit for insurance. During the last two years, Gram Panchayat has been taken as the unit for crop insurance for Kharif and Rabi paddy and Patato and Groundnut have been taken up as the insured non-paddy crops. In 2015, two pulse crops such as, Moong and Biri have been included under the insurance coverage. While the farmers taking crop loan from institutional agencies are compulsorily included in the crop insurance programme, the non-loanee farmers are covered under the programme subject to their deposit of the insurance premium. 12200 borrower-farmers and 1250 non-borrower farmers were covered under crop insurance for paddy during the Kharif season 2015 in the district.

Animal Husbandry

The animal husbandry sector is picking up in the district. While Balianta and Balipatna Blocks are highly suitable for large animal farming, all other Blocks are suitable for small animal rearing and backyard poultry.

Livestock Population

The livestock population as per the Livestock Census data is given below:

Particulars	Numbers
Buffalo	12646
Cattle (indigenous)	254174
(Cattle Cross-bred + Exotic)	58513
Sheep (indigenous)	31403
Sheep (cross bred)	366
Goat	30850
Pig (indigenous)	1753
Pig (cross-bred)	172
Poultry	1060264

Source: 19th Livestock Census,2012

Livestock Production

The production of different livestock products are increasing up in the district to cater to the increasing demand of the people. The availability of market at Bhubaneswar and other parts of the district has encouraged farmers to go for livestock rearing as the secondary vocation.

The following statement gives information on production of different animal products in the district during 2014-15.

Items	Quantity
Milk ('000MT)	83.75
Egg (Mill.No)	194.26
Meat (M.T)	3044.08(except poultry)

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Cuttack

Livestock Farms

The district is now having 145 dairy farms, 11 layer farms and 224 broiler farms which contribute to the milk and poultry meat production in the district.

Veterinary Health Care Facilities

The district veterinary hospital is functioning at Khordha town. There are twenty veterinary dispensaries along with 129 Livestock Aid Centres (LAC) and 65 Gomitras working in the district.

Majority of the services provided by the department are at the door step of farmers at village, GP and Block levels. Such service provisions are being made available at field level departmental institutions such as LAC and Veterinary Dispensaries. There is one District Diagnostic Laboratory (DDL) in Khordha where different diagnostic tests, disease surveillance work, outbreak measures are done. There are 10 Nos. of Mobile Veterinary Units(MVU) in one each in the 10 Blocks which provides veterinary services like vaccination, treatment by proceeding to different villages as per an approved tour plan. Different health camps are also organised in different villages to provide service to animals. Preventive vaccination against HS, BQ, FMD, PPR, ETV, Goat Pox, Theileria, Brucella and Anthrax are given round the year in all villages as per an vaccination schedule drawn for the purpose. Health care services are also boosted up by health camps under ATMA, Watershed, OCTMP and KVK etc. Organization of camps like general health camp, Fertility camp and heat synchronization camps also help a lot to improve the animal health care facilities. Mass deworming camps for both small and large animals are also taken up for enhancement

of productivity and steps are taken for control of emergent diseases like Bird Flu through DDL in Khordha district by regular surveillance of both backyard and commercial birds.

A District Poultry Hatchery is functional at the district headquarters to cater to the needs of the farmers for supply of day old chicks for promoting backyard poultry.

Cattle Breeding

The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility has been introduced by the Department for improvement of quality of indigenous cows and buffaloes. Both departmental and door step facilities are provided by 111 departmental AI Centres, 41 functional Gomitra centres and 32 AI centres of PUMUL which contribute to the total artificial insemination in the district. Steps are taken to upgrade the local cows through insemination of semen from Haryana, Red Sindhi and Jersey Bulls. In recent days, Holstein semen is also introduced for upgradation and cross breeding. The Murrah Buffalo is used for both artificial and natural service for upgradation of existing local buffaloes. The animals are provided service through heat induction camp and infertility management camp for successful insemination and upgradation.

Cattle Insurance

The animal farmers of the district are provided with insurance of their animal through 50% subsidy in insurance premium to face any loss of animals. The insurance is being taken up by two agencies, i.e. OLRDS for insuring Cows and Buffaloes and National Livestock Mission (NLM) under risk management for bullocks and small animals. In order to provide economic support to the farmers due to death of their animals, the milch cattle are covered under insurance. The achievement in this regard during the last two years has been depicted below:

Year	Target	Achievement
2013-14	2500	1800
2014-15	5000	3423

Similarly, the insurance under risk management for the draught animals (bullocks) and small animals (sheep and goat) have been taken up by National Livestock Mission (NLM) during 2014-15 and the achievement is given below.

Year	Bullocks		Small Animals	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2014-15	1000	451	1000	989

The farmers are provided with cows through bank loans having subsidy under Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship, Dairy Entrepreneurship

Development Scheme and Commercial Agri Entrepreneurship (CAE) Programme. The calf rearing programme has been introduced to provide subsidized calf feed to female calves born out of Artificial Insemination to make them good cows. The achievement is as follows.

Year	Target	Achievement
2013-14	300	107
2014-15	400	60 (till date)

Dairy

Dairy products like Paneer, Khoa, Rabdi, Chhena and Chhenapoda are being produced out of the surplus milk which has helped the farmers to improve their economic status. The department is also imparting skill upgradation training for preparation of milk by products like Chhenapoda, Khoa, Rabdi, etc. OMFED, the nodal agency in the state for Dairy Development, is providing round the year marketing facility at the farmers' door steps. The surplus milk at the village level is procured by the society everyday both in the morning and evening hours round the year for processing and marketing. Creation of dairy infrastructure is essential so as to procure good and hygienic milk, chilling/ processing and marketing of milk and milk products to the Semi-urban and Urban consumers.

Fodder Development

Pasture and grazing land available in the district are not sufficient for all categories of animals to graze for the whole year. Fodder development has a special role as fodder is the only and perhaps the cheapest source of animal nutrition. Seasonal and perennial fodder cultivation is now implemented through cluster approach with assistance under Rastriya Krushi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The fodder minikit for Kharif and Rabi seasons is provided to the farmers free of cost to boost up fodder production. Farmers of 120 units are being trained under "utilization of crop residue" through field level demonstration at farmers' field. A total number of 63 perennial fodder plots have been raised in the current year covering an area of 36.5 acres including minikits wherein 170 minikits have been distributed. A total of 3942 quintal of green fodder has been produced till during 2014-15 Nov, 2015.

Small Animal Development

Small ruminant production is perceived as having the greatest potential to meet the growing demand for meat and meat products. Concerted efforts are made for small ruminant development for augmenting meat production to fulfill the increasing demand for meat in the district. The National Mission for Protein Supplementation (NMPS) Scheme under RKVY is being implemented in the district since 2012-13 for the purpose. Under this

scheme any interested farmer can set up a 50 goats plus one buck unit or a 100 goats plus three bucks unit with a project cost of Rs.53,000 or Rs.1,06,000 respectively. The farmer is provided with 50% of the project cost by the government as subsidy and the rest 50% is borne by the farmer.

Year	Target	Achievement
2012-13	5	5
2013-14	6	6
2014-15	10 (9+1)	4

Similarly, units with more than 100 goats plus three bucks are established under Commercial Agri Entrepreneurship (CAE) scheme with subsidy on capital investment/project cost as per new agricultural policy. Mass deworming camps for goats and sheeps are being held in the district for the development of the small animals sector. There is a plan for introduction of Artificial Insemination in goats to upgrade the productivity of locally available goats.

Poultry Development

Poultry development in the state has taken a quantum leap in the last three decades. Seventy percent of the poultry products like eggs and chicken which constitute a primary source of animal protein are consumed in urban and semi urban areas. The poultry sub-sector in Khordha district has made significant progress over the years providing employment and income to the rural youth. Backyard poultry also plays a vital role in the livelihood of millions of poor people.

The Government of Odisha has taken the lead role in the country to declare poultry as a part of agriculture to encourage poultry production in the State. This has been of great help as it enables the poultry farmers to avail various incentives as being offered to agriculture. The Banaraja Bird is popularized as backyard bird and is provided to BPL farmers under Rural Backyard Poultry Development Scheme. Similarly, the number of Broiler and Layer farms is increasing in Khordha district because of incentives under the CAE scheme. At present, there are 11 large scale layer farms in Khordha district where nearly 1.8 lakh eggs are produced every day. Backyard birds are also supplied to the beneficiaries through ATMA as livelihood support. The district is also having a Poultry Hatchery which is supplying day old chicks to the farmers.

Under the backyard poultry scheme, 100 beneficiaries of Jatni and Baliana blocks have been supplied with 28 day old chicks at a cost of Rs.48 per chick of which farmer's share is Rs.8/- per chick, where as Rs.40/- per chick is supported by the Fisheries and Animal Resources Development (FARD) Department. Three Chick Mother Units are also functioning in the

district at Khordha, Bolagad and Begunia. They rear the day old chicks up to 28 days and supply the same to the farmers.

Odisha State Poultry Products Cooperative Marketing Federation

Odisha State Poultry Products Co-operative Marketing Federation (OPOLFED) is the apex organization in the state in the field of poultry and poultry products marketing. Eleven PPCS functioning in Khordha district are affiliated with OPOLFED. Of the 600 members of these 11 societies, 287 members have been supported with backyard poultry rearing programme of OPOLFED during the year 2015-16. Each member was supplied with twenty units of 28 day old low input technology birds, poultry feed for one months, one feeder, one drinker and medicines and vaccines for two months. The programme is running successfully in the district by OPOLFED. Farmers are imparted with skill upgradation training and orientation training on different aspects of poultry farmers. New schemes are made familiar with the beneficiary farmers through leaflets, folders, posters and workshops and the farmers' exposure visits are conducted to help them gain more knowledge on improved practices. Besides this, OPOLFED has also set up three modern chicken fresh outlets in BMC area i.e. at Sahidnagar, IRC Village and OUAT area. The consumers are getting fresh and hygienic chicken meat, desi poultry meat, duck meat, quail meat, eggs and desi chicken, duck and quail eggs at a very reasonable price at these outlets. Consumers are also availing the on-line purchase facility of OPOLFED products like chicken meat and eggs. Poultry and poultry products are being sold in the 54 OPOLFED sales counters functioning in different locations of the BMC. There is a plan for setting up of one OPOLFED Chicken Fresh outlet in Khordha Municipality area in the coming year.

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)

A branch of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is functioning in Khordha district. This society enforces the implementation of Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960 in the district. SPCA also takes up awareness and extension activities through organizing Exhibitions, Animal shows, Pathapranta Nataks, School and College level essay and debate competitions, etc. to create awareness among the people on prevention of cruelty to animals.

Developmental Activities

The National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) is working in Khordha district as elsewhere in the country for genetic upgradation of animals and development of the large animal sector. Artificial insemination are provided for genetic upgradation of local breeds of cattle

and buffalo and natural service are being promoted for the genetic upgradation of local buffalo. Mass deworming has been a popular developmental activity in the case of small animals. Adoption of Banaraj birds are being promoted among the farmers through provision of chicks produced from hatching at IPDP and the hatching at Khordha and chick mother units working at Khordha, Begunia and Bolagad. The dairy farmers are being encouraged through motivational programmes and provision of mini kits for the development of fodder.

In addition to NPCBB, the other schemes which are being implemented for the development of the animal husbandry in Khordha district include:

- (a) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) for vaccination of Livestock,
- (b) ABC programme and ambulance service for animal healthcare implemented in BMC area,
- (c) Establishment of Chick Mother Unit (CMU) for breeding and supply of chicks to farmers,
- (d) Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU) operating in all the ten blocks of the district,
- (e) NMPS,
- (f) Cattle Insurance and
- (g) NLM under risk management covering insurance and capacity and skill upgradation through exposure visits and training.

Fisheries

Till 1993, when Khordha became an independent district, the fisheries sector was not much developed and only traditional and extensive method of culture and capture practices were followed. Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) was the only scheme which was operational in the district for the promotion of fisheries.

At the present, apart from FFDA, schemes like NFDB, NMPS, RKVY, MUY, etc are in operation for both horizontal and vertical expansion of fisheries including the socio economic development of fishers.

Sources of Fish Production

Broadly speaking, there are three sources of fish production in the district. They are (i) tanks and ponds, (ii) rivers, canals and swamps and (iii) Chilika lake. The practice of culture fisheries are followed in tanks and ponds. Rivers, canals and swamps constitute the main sources of capture

fishery. Chilika lake is also a major source of capture and brackish water fisheries in the district.

Tanks and Ponds

The district has three categories tanks for fishery purpose such as, Gram Panchayat Tanks, Revenue Tanks and Private Tanks. During 2012-13 the following is the status of areas under tank fishery in the district.

G.P Tanks		Revenue Tanks		Private Tanks		Total Tanks
No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	Area (Ha.)
2041	882.33	883	349.02	3185	920.97	6109 2152.32

Brackish water resources and area developed in the district for fisheries in the case of the area survey (5033.19 Ha.) has been found to be greater than the area considered suitable (3580.14 Ha.) which has been greater brought under culture (637.79 Ha.) as in 2012-13 as per the statistics given by Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha. This shows that there is ample scope for fisheries.

In the district there are around 900 hectares of private ponds/tanks and 1400 hectares of Gram Panchayat/Revenue tanks in which culture fisheries are practised. Rivers and canals are the main sources of capture fisheries in the district. A number of big rivers like Kuakhai, Daya, Bhargavi and Kushabhadra as well as the smaller ones like Salia and Malaguni are flowing in the district. These rivers constitute the major source of capture fishery. Chilika Lake is also a major capture fishery resource of the district.

Production of Fish

A number of schemes have been implemented by the Fishery Department to increase the area and production of fish in the district. Subsidy is being provided for construction of tanks, renovation of existing tanks and rearing fish. With the aid of government assistance the tank area, total fish production from tanks/ponds, and the average productivity from ponds/tanks has gone up remarkably in the recent years. The fish production from Chilika lake (interms of fish, prawn and crab) however shows a fluctuating trend. The production of fish seeds in private sector has also gone up quite significantly.

Pisciculture

The state government had been started a pisciculture centre at Kausalyaganga near Dhauli. Established in 1957-58, the centre produces quality fish seeds of Indian major carps, exotic carps and different varieties of ornamental fish species and conducts research on various issues of fresh

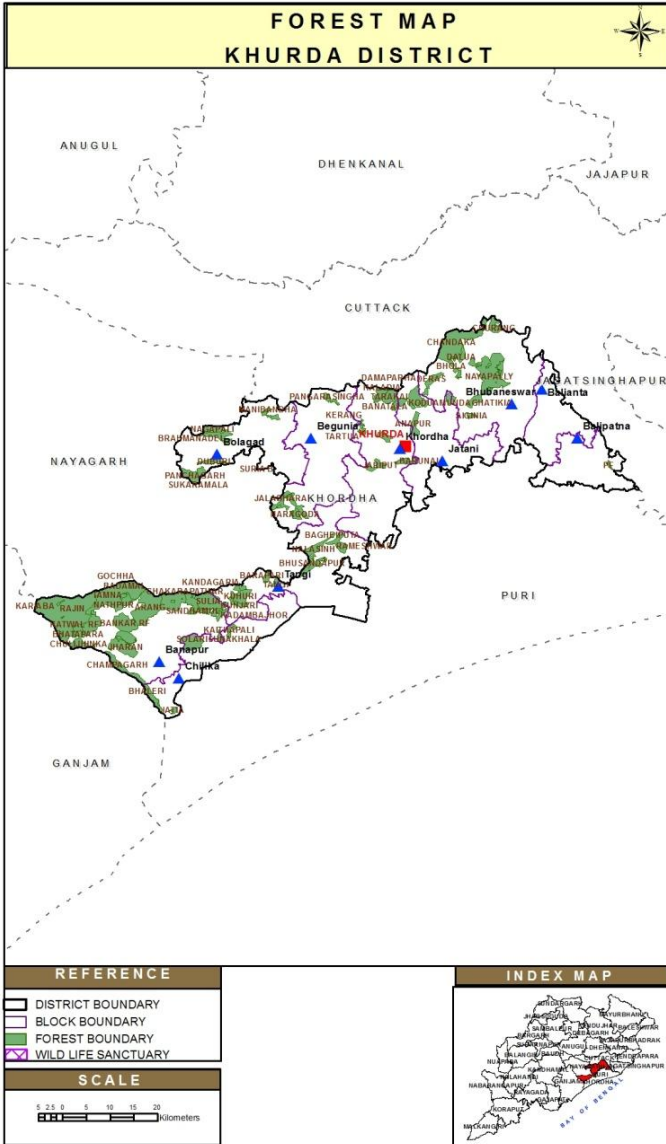
water pisciculture. A training institute has been set up by the National Fisheries Development Board at Kausalyaganga for imparting training on modern method of pisciculture to prospective fish farmers.

Apart from this centre, there are nine private fish seed hatcheries operating at Baliana, Khordha, Chilika and Jatni Blocks in the district and these are involved in producing 40 million spawn (early fish seed) and raising them to advanced size fish seed for the use of fish farmers. Many fishfarmers have been trained for the rearing of early fish seeds (spawn/ fry) to advanced size fish seeds (fingerling / yearling) for stocking in grow out tanks and around 50 such nurseries are working in the district.

A Biological Research Station established by the state government at Balugaon has been functioning since 1946-47 and is engaged in investigation into fishery in the Chilika lake. A Technological Research Station was established in the 1959-60 which has been working on manufacture of hydrolysed protein, fish meal, liver oil and canned fish. At present studies are carried out at the station on bacteriological spoilage of Chilika fish, chemical composition of Chilika carb and economic use of trash fishes etc. A Fishery Training Institute has been established at Balugaon to impart training to the farmers of the district. The line department officers also undertake refresher courses in the institute.

Programmes and Schemes

The fish farmers of the district are provided interest subvention of 5% on credit up to Rs.3/- lakh availed from institutional agencies for undertaking scientific fish farming. On long term loans upto Rs.10/- lakh provided for purchase of boat, net, fish seed hatchery etc the fish farmers are also provided interest subvention of 3%. Under MGNREGA a number of multi-purpose farm ponds have been created in the district. Government of Odisha has included fishery equipments and machinery under State Agricultural Policy 2013 to provide the needed financial support for developing the fishery sector in the state.



Forest

The district has 49767.89 hectares of area under forests. Of the total forest area, 29103.18 hectares come under reserve forests, 19855.57 hectares under protected forests, 98.42 hectares under proposed reserve forests, and 711.86 under village forests. The division-wise forest area of the district is presented below.

SI No.	Name of Division	Reserve Forest		Protected forest		Proposed reserveforest		Village Forest		Total	
		No. of Bloc ks	Area in ha.	No. of Bloc ks	Area in ha.	No. of Bloc ks	Area in ha.	No. of Bloc ks	Area in ha.	No. of Bloc ks	Area in ha.
1.	Khordha	14	20836.4	29	16602.59	1	98.42	106	684.67	150	38220.94
2.	Chandaka	6	7949.50	7	3040.51	0	0	0	0	13	10990.01
3.	City	1	317.28	0	0	0	0	6	27.19	7	344.479
4.	Chilika	0	0	1	212.47	0	0	0	0	1	212.47
	Total	21	29103.18	37	19855.57	1	98.42	112	711.86	171	49767.89

Source: DFO, Khordha

Water Sources in Forests

The forest vegetation in Khurda district replicates through many rivers, nalas, streams passing through the forest areas and these are significant water sources which influence vegetation over the years. These are given below:

SI No.	River/Tributary	Origin from	Passes Through	Drains At
01	Tanku Nalla	Ghumusar South Division to Rajin RF Comptt. No. 10,11 and 16	Rajin RF, Comtt. No. 16	Salia Sam
02	Pathuria Nalla	Rajin Comptt. No. 3, 4, 5 and 8	Rajin RF, Comptt. No.- 3, 4, 5, and 10	-do-
03	Sipsispa Nalla	Rajin RF Comptt. No. 17,18,6 and 7	Rajin RF, Comptt No. 6 and 7.	Budha Bhdhiani Dam under Nayagarh Division
04	Purunapanda Nalla	Bankard Comptt. No. 2	Bankard RF, Comptt. No. 3	Chilika lake via Bauns Nai and Kansari Nai.
05	Bankard Nalla	Bankard RF Comptt. No. 3 and Jharana DPF.	Bankard RF Comptt. No. 3	-do-
06	Andhari Bibhutia Nalla	Bankard RF Comptt. No. - 2	Arang RF, Comptt. No. 5 and 6.	Chilika lake via Kansari Nai
07	Ketiki Nalla	ArangR.F. Comptt. No. 4	Arang RF, Comptt. No. 5 and 6.	-do-
08	Salia River (Main Stream perineal)	Sakalusal Area of Mala R.F. Comptt. No. 17	Arang RF, Comptt. No. 1, 2 and Taman R.F. Comptt. No.1 and 2.	Salia Dam
09	Arang Nal	Tamana RF, Comptt. No. 13	Nathpur DPF	Salia stream and Salia Dam
10	Thekuapadar Nalla	Tamana RF Comptt No. 12 and13	Tamana RF, Comptt. No. 12 and 13.	-do-

11	Khuntupalli Nalla	Rajin R.F. Comptt. No. 1 and 2	Tamana R.F. Comptt. No. 10 and 11	Salia Dam via Pathuria Nalla.
12	Kriamba Nalla	Rajin R.F. Comptt. No. 21 and 28	Rajin RF Comptt. No. of 24, 25 and 26.	Baghua Dam Ghumsar South Divn
13	Andhari-Bibhutia Nalla	Bankard RF Comptt. No. 2	Arang RF Comptt. No. 5 and 6	Chilika lake via Kangari
14	Sandha Nalla	Arang RF Comptt. No. 3 and Sandha DPF	Sandhamala DPF	Sandha Dam
15	Salia Nadi (Main stream perineal)	Salia Dam	Banapur Balugaon	Chilika lake
16	Kansari Nai	-do-	Banapur and Panchupalli	-do-
17	Salia Nandi	Gochha RF. of Nayagarh Division	Mala RF Compt. No. 16, 18, Arang R.F. Compt. No. 02	Salia Dam.
18	Kusumi Nadi	Patia R.F. Compt. No. 1	Nazamani Singrama to chilika lake	Chilika
19	Badajhasa Nadi	-do- Compt. No. 4	Girinda mixed with Kusumi Nadi	-do-
20	Kumbhi Nadi	-do -	Kendua then mixed with Kusumi Nadi	-do-
21	Betanali	-do- Compt. No. 7	Kusupalla mixed with Kunbi Nadi.	-do-
22	Kurumi Nadi	Sulia R.F. Compt. No. 1	Kurumi Nadi, Malaakadia, Akaspalli	-do-
23	Ashok Nalla	-do- Compt No. 3	Gamei, Gambharimunda	-do-
24	Parasankha	-do- Compt. No. 10	Chakadapathar, Kadambajhar mixed at sulphur	-do-
25	Kadamjhalan	Dhani (S) Compt. No.6	Godisahi, Singarama mixed with Kusumi	-do-
26	Podasahi	-do- Compt. No. 6	Padasahi, Kendua mixed with Kusumi	-do-
27	Mandakini Nadi	Tankola	Siko, Rameswar	-do-

Forest Flora

The forest flora consists of 452 species as updated through a survey by the Regional Plant Resource Centre, Bhubaneswar during 2015.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GROWING STOCK

Forests are classified as per Champion and Seth's classification of the general forests of India. The following types and sub-types are noticed in this district.

Sub-Group 2.B. Northern tropical semi ever green forests.

2.B/C3 Orissa semi ever green forests.

Sub- Group 3.C. North Indian tropical moist deciduous forests.

3.C/C1(d) Peninsular (coastal) Sal forests.

3.C/2S1 Northern secondary moist deciduous forests.

Sub-Group 5.B. Northern tropical dry deciduous forests.

5.B/C1(c) Dry peninsular Sal forests.

5.B/DS1 Dry deciduous scrub forests.

Description of various Forest Types

Sub-Group 2.B.Northern tropical semi ever green forests.

2.B/C3 Orissa semi ever green forests.

This type of forest is found in the moderately heavy to very heavy rainfall areas of the district. The top storey consists of deciduous tree species, which remain leafless for short time only and the 2nd storey mostly remains ever green. These types of forests are widely located in the valleys of the hills upto 800 meters or so of Rajin and Tamana areas. The occurrence is mostly noticed on fertile fresh soils in the areas having rainfall around 1500 mm. or more and high humidity under oceanic influence. The flora consists of Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Champa (*Michelia Champaca*), Lambura (*Sursera Sereta*), Asan (*Terminalia alata*), Asoka (*Saraca indica*), Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Dhamana (*Grewia tiliaefolia*), *Celtis terandr*, *Bridelia tomentosa*, *Dillenia pentagyna*, *Ficus* Spps, *Firmiana Colarate*, *Aphana mixis*, *Polystachya*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Phoebe lanceolata*, *Polyalthia* Spps., *Macaranga Peltata*, *Glochidion* Spp., *Litsea nitida* etc. and may small ever-green shrubs and perennials, *Circuma aromatic* and *Leca cripisa*, *Bambusa arundinacea* occurs in patches throughout Tamana areas. Canes (*Calamus Latifolius*, *Calamus viminalis* and *Calamus guruba*) are found in the form of over exploited bushes. *Bauhinia Vahilii* and *Combretum decandrum* are found in abundance.

Sub- Group 3 C-North Indian Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests

This type occupies extensive areas in this district and contains important flora and fauna. Two main sub-types of the above group, which are found in this district, are described below.

(i) 3C/C1 (d)-Peninsular (Coastal) Sal Forest

This type of forest is found in plains of Rajin, Tamana, Bankad R.Fs. Here sal is found in abundance in almost pure even agedstands and common associates of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) are Asan (*Terminalia alata*), Halanda (*Adina Cordifolia*), Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Mundi (*Mitraygyna parviflora*), Kasi (*Bridelia retusa*), Kusuma (*Schleichera trijuga*), Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Mai (*Lannea grandis*) and Sidha (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*) are found in the top storey. Quality of Sal is II/III. Quality –I patches are rare but found in Tamana and Rajin. The average

crown density is 0.5. The second storey consists of Rai (*Dillenia Pentagyna*), Kanchana (*Bauhinia Purpurea*), Kumbhi (*Careya arborea*), and Chara (*Buchanania lanzan*). The ground flora consists of Dantakathi (*Smilax macrophylla*), Khumbhatua, Sidha (*Lagerstoemia parviflora*), Sugandhi (*Hemidesmus incicus*), and Autundi (*Combretum decandrum*), Gaja (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*), Ketaki (*Pandanus fascicularis*), Dantari (*Acacia Pinnata*) are common climbers. Common grasses that occur locally in this type of forests are Sinkila (*Heteropogon Contoous*), Dhanatari (*Cymbopogon martini*), and Fulachanchuni (*Thysanolaena maxima*) etc. Natural regeneration of Sal is found in abundance. The forests are presently subjected to biotic interference, which may bring about retrogression very fast. If biotic interference is minimized and adequate fire protection measures are ensured progression, may rapidly commence with the establishment of dense evergreen undergrowth including tree species.

ii) 3C/2S1-Northern Secondary Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest

These are the patches of the forests where Sal is not found in abundance but other secondary species are more prevalent. The climate of the area is mostly that of semi evergreen type. The original forest has been destroyed either by over-felling or repeated fire and smuggling of principal species. This type of distribution is noticed in the hills of Patia, Mala, Rajin, Tamana, Bankar, Katwal R.Fs. and Chulijhinka, Nathpur, Bhatapada, Jiripada D.P.Fs.

Here the upper canopy consists of Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Kadamba (*Anthocephalus cadaamba*), Chhatiana (*Alstonia Scholaris*), Rai (*Dillenia Pentagyna*), Jamun (*Sayzigium Cuminii*), Asan (*Terminalia alata*), Melia, R Kasi (*Bridelia retusa*), Kusuma (*Schleichera trijuga*), *Schleichera Oleosa*, *Prolium serratum*, while middle canopy consists of *Miliusa velutina*, *Glochidion lanceolarium*, *Careya arborea*, *Zizyphus glaerrima*, *Polyathia Cerasoides*, *Strychnos Potatorum*, *Malalotus Philippensis*, *Bambusa aruyndinacea* and the lower storey consists of *Glitcosmis pentaphylla*, *Psychotria adenophylla*, *Phyllochiamys spinosa*, *Mababuxi folia*, *Strobilanthes scaber* and *Combretum decandrum decandrum* and *Bauhinia vahlii*.

These areas have been successfully brought under Teak Plantation, which are now being frequently attacked by smugglers. In these areas if the protection from fire and smuggling is assured then semi green species will come up fast.

Sub-Group 5B Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests

(i) 5BC1(c)-Dry Peninsular Sal Forests.

This type occurs in the parts of Manibandha, Panchagarh and Jayamangal R.Fs, on flat terrains with shallow laterite soils. In these areas soil moisture conditions are unfavourable for the development of moist even in the areas with high rainfall. The soil often rests on hard impervious laterite. The site quality is III/IV and regeneration is quite fair but establishment is rather poor. Some of these patches appear to have been good Sal forests in the past but due to over-exploitation, frequent fires, over-grazing and consistent biotic interference from neighbouring populous villages, conditions have become more congenial and xerophytic. As a result Sal grows only on favourable sites but stagnates there. On some places frequent coppicing and stunted shoots are noticed. No canopy as such is established, but Sal constitutes nearly 60% of the crop, with poor quality and most of the trees are unsound and hollow. The common associates are Dhaura (*Anogeissis latifolia*), Chara (*Buchanania lanzan*), Dheu (*Dalbergia Paniculata*), Kasi (*Bridelia retusa*), Anla (*Embica officinalis*), Bahada (*Terminalia belarica*) Kendu (*Diospyras melanoxylon*) and Salia Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*). The undergrowth consists of Keruan (*Malalorrhena antidysentrica*), Kuchila (*Strychnos nuxvomica*), Kantaikuli (*Zizyphus oenoplia*), Banakhajuri (*Phoenix acaulis*) and Asan bushes (*Terminalia alata*) which are also found in abundance.

(ii) 5B/DS1-Dry Deciduous Scrub Forests.

Barunei R.Fs. and Sandha Mala, Jharana and Bagheiput D.P.Fs. are more deficient in their vegetation. Here natural vegetation has been virtually reduced to scrub over extensive areas under the impact of biotic factors like illicit fellings, over-grazing and fire. Previously, most of these blocks were included in the Coppice Working Circle, where the crop either did not coppice or the coppice shoots could not withstand the biotic pressure. The Plantations of Teak, mixed species and Cashew nut were undertaken by various agencies over the same areas repeatedly but primary species are coming up more vigorously than the plantations and in the period of 4-5 years both the planted stock as well as primary species disappear. The species generally met in such forests rarely attend a height of more than 5m and consist of shrubs like Kasi (*Bridelia retusa*), Keruan (*Hollarrhena antidysenterica*), Kendu (*Diospyras melanoxylon*), Veru (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*), Asana (*Terminalia alata*), and clumps of Salia bamboos (*Dendrocalamus strictus*). The soil is shallow, compact and hard lying over lime stone and lateriate rocks. These areas are dry, eroded full of rills and ravines. Continued biotic exploitations had fostered secondary successions

and further retrogression of the plant community. These areas require immediate rehabilitation and extensive soil conservation.

Though the forest area is rich in biodiversity with almost 452 species of trees, the dominance of Sal and Teak is observed.

The measure forest landscape in this district is Berbera, Mal and Dhani on the south and Chandaka-Barunei-Jariput on the north. As per Forest Survey of India's report on density classification, the total forest cover is 14% against a recorded forest cover of 16.78% with respect to geographical areas. The forest is very much threatened because of dominance of teak in Berbera landscape which is an economic species and prone to illicit felling causing maximum damage to forests. This is the only forest in India which is protected with the assistance of Central Reserve Police Forces since 1994.

Forest Fauna

The rich varied fauna of this district are due to existence of large stretch of forests in different density available in Berbera, Dhuanali, Chandaka and Chilika areas with different types of natural habitats in the plain and hilly regions. The climatic condition, compactness of area and composition of forests are extremely favourable for growth and multiplication of variety of wild animals of mammalian species, birds, reptiles and fishes and other main and micro-organisms as well. The Fauna is broadly classified into four categories and are found in varied profiles. They are: a) Mammals, b) Birds, c) Reptiles and d) Fishes. As many as 227 species of fauna are found in rich biodiversity areas of Berbera and Dhuanali regions. Bison, Spotted Deer, Peacock, Giant Squirrel, Python, King Cobra, etc. are found in abundance in Rajin and Tamana area of Khordha forest division as well as Chandaka Wildlife Sanctuary area. The Elephant Sanctuary in Chandaka Wildlife Division having 8 elephants as well as in Khordha, Tangi and Balugaon area of Khordha forest division are having a sizable number of 31 elephants which are creating human – animal conflict now a days. The scenery of waterfall in Balugaon and Mangalajodi area of Chilika Wildlife division during Winter is remarkable. The bird census reveals the number of birds found in Chilika Lagoon as under.

Year	Estimated Birds in Nalaban Sanctuary	Estimated Birds outside Sanctuary	Total Birds
2012-13	346877	530445	877322
2013-14	415135	304127	719262
2014-15	390697	371243	761940

System of Management

Right from Pre-British period to Post-Independence period covering the 12th Five Year Plan forests have undergone a sea change. Normally, forests are scientifically managed as per the prescriptions made in the Working Plan. The impact of a Working Plan is evaluated usually at an interval of 10 years. During the past 100 years the main focus has been on sustaining and augmenting natural regeneration through manipulation of overhead light and regulation of felling intensity of trees in different canopies. The different Working Plans prepared by Working Plan Officers (WPO) for the management of forests are as follows:

Hatt's Plan: 1896-97 to 1905-06, Monteath's Plan: 1905-06 to 1919-20, Derry's Working Plan: (1926), Mooney's Plan: 1931-32 to 1954-55, Dash's Plan: 1944-45 to 1953-54, Mitra's Plan: 1965-66 to 1984-85, J.D.Sharma Plan: 1985-86 to 2005-06, Abhiram Dash's Plan: 2006-07 to 2016-17.

The present forest management system has a focus on peripheral forest management through Vana Samrakhyan Samiti (VSS) for the need of people and conserving the Reserve Forests with better protection facilities to improve upon the density class is as follows.

1. Selection –cum- Improvement Working Circle
2. Rehabilitation Working Circle
3. Bamboo (Overlapping) Working Circle
4. NTFP (Overlapping) Working Circle
5. Car Timber (Overlapping) Working Circle
6. Wildlife (Overlapping) Working Circle
7. Plantation (Overlapping) Working Circle
8. Forest Protection (Overlapping) Working Circle
9. Joint Forest Management (JFM) (Overlapping) Working Circle

Collection of Forest Produce and Revenue Realization

Timber and Bamboo are collected from the forests through the Odisha Forest Development Corporation. Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) are being collected through the Gram Panchayats since 2002-03. The following table shows the collection of timber and bamboo from forests in the last five years.

Timber delivered to OFDC Ltd. and Revenue realized

Year	Timber in Cum.	Fire wood	Pole	Bamboo	Revenue realized in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-11	225.561	302	18	IB-1257.227 SU CSB-2000 nos.	20,78,650
2011-12	453.626	442	15	IB-332.06 SU	17,57,360

2012-13	646.696	282	-	IB-258.04 SU CSB-4100 nos.	19,38,772
2013-14	84.34	66	-	IB-1181.12 SU CSB-2000 nos. CDB- 39950 nos.	9,02,232
2014-15	86.255	60	-	IB-90.97 SU CSB-6000 nos. CDB- 5165 nos.	2,42,290

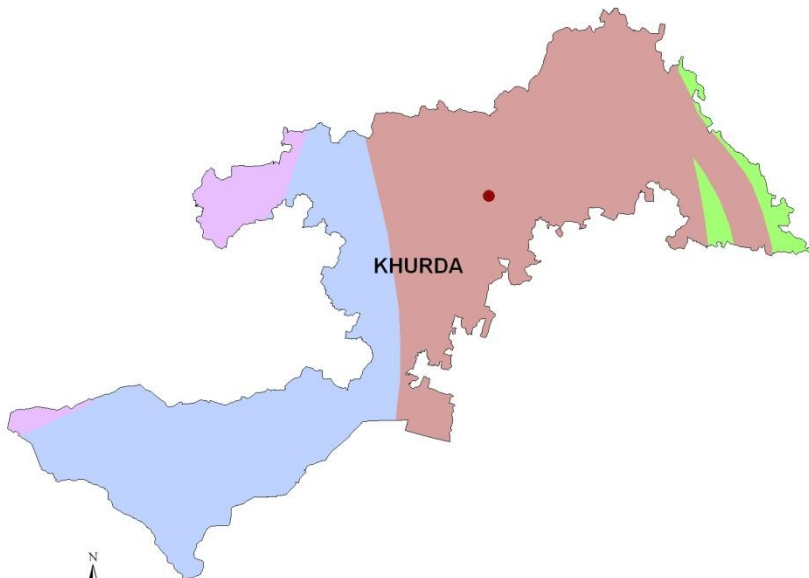
N.B: IB – Industrial Bamboo; CSB- Commercial Salia Bamboo and CDB- Commercial Daba Bamboo.

Supply of Car Timber to Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri

On an average, 1000 cft of green timber of species like Rai, Mai, Kalchua, Asana, Mundi, Phasi etc. have been supplied to Shree Jagannath Temple for Car Festival for construction of Chariots as per the details given below.

Sl No.	Year	Species	No. of Logs	No. of bullies	Volume in cft.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2010	Mai, Rai, Simili, Mahaneem	80	20	1334.59
2	2011	Mai, Rai, Simili and Kumbhi	45	20	874.64
3	2012	Mai, Mahala and Simili	44	20	750.45
4	2013	Mai, Mahala and Simili	36	20	753.05
5	2014	Mai, Mahala and Simili	52	20	888.34
6	2015	Mai, Rai, Kumbhi, Neem and Simili	75	20	1226.02

**MULTIHAZARD MAP OF
KHURDA DISTRICT**



- DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
- ∩ DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- W & C_VH(B); EQ_L; NFZ
- W & C_VH(B); EQ_M; FLZ
- W & C_VH(B); EQ_M; NFZ
- W & C_M(A); EQ_L; NFZ

- W & C_VH(B) = Wind and Cyclone Very High damage risk Zone B (50 m/s)
- W & C_H = Wind and Cyclone High damage risk Zone (47 m/s)
- W & C_M(A) = Wind and Cyclone Moderate damage risk Zone A (44 m/s)
- W & C_M(B) = Wind and Cyclone Moderate damage risk Zone B (39 m/s)
- EQ_M = Earthquake Moderate damage risk Zone III
- EQ_L = Earthquake Low damage risk Zone II
- FLZ = Flood Zone
- NFZ = No Flood Zone

Source : Vulnerability Atlas, published by BMTPC
Government of India

CHAPTER-V

INDUSTRIES

Old time Industries

Brass and bell metal craft, stone carving, cane and bamboo work, Pottery, Teracotta work, etc. are some of the important old time industries of the district. Besides, the district is well known for its Traditional Art and Craft of cottage industries. These industries have thrived for centuries for the upliftment of economic conditions of craftsmen households despite stiff competition in the market. Over the years a number of interventions have been made towards skill development, supply of improved tools and equipments, support of need based credit, raw materials, market linkages, etc. for sustaining these traditional activities of the district.

Stone carving

The district is having a number of ancient monuments starting from the cave architecture of the ancient times to the medieval temple architecture which indicate a continuous development of stone carving industries. The exquisite carving is noticed in the wonderful caves of Khandagiri, Udayagiri and Dhauli. The Stone carving industries also indicate the tradition of Odishan craft and culture in the world famous monuments of Lingaraj, Rajarani and Mukteswar temples in Bhubaneswar.

Salt Manufacturing

Salt was manufactured earlier in Bhusandpur area of Khordha district near Chilika lake. But at present, there is no activity. However, the salt factory located at Bhagabanpur Industrial Estate is processing salt out of raw material procured from outside the state.

Power

Khordha district has no sources hydro and thermal of power of its own. But, there is a solar power plant working at Tangi Block. They have proposed to set up a thermal power plant at Begunia having capacity of 1320 Mega Watt. One Enzine Global Solution Power Ltd., Pattamundai, Kendrapada has proposed to set up a solar power plant in the Khordha district with a capacity of 5 Mega Watt. There are 7969 units of Bio Gas plants functioning in the district. The power generation and transmission in the district are being looked after by OPGC and O.H.P.C. Ltd. and OPTCL Ltd. The Central Electrical Supply Utility (CESU) Ltd. is looking into the distribution of available power.

Bhubaneswar and Khordha, the two towns of the district, have been fully electrified. Of the total number of 1358 inhabited villages of the district, 1343 villages (98.9 %) are electrified as on 31.3.2014. The Remaining 15 villages need electrification.

Mining and mineral based industries

Khordha district is not having much mineral resources worth the name for commercial exploitation. Some amount of fire clay and sand stone and black stones are available in the district. The district is having the stone crushers as the major mineral based small industries. The building materials like stone and chips are produced from the hills of the district, particularly from Tapang, Narangarh, and Dadhimachhagadia. Apart from these, there are a number of stone carving units available in and around Narangarh and Bhogapur, in the district. There are only two mineral based industries i.e. Anuja Ceramics Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Refcash Industries located at Mancheswar Industrial Estate which are engaged in manufacturing ceramic products i.e. salt glazed stone pipes and non-ferrous metal products.

Heavy and large scale industries

Earlier, Khordha was not known as an industrial or commercial centre. However, with Bhubaneswar becoming the capital of the state, there has been massive development of infrastructure, particularly, the transport and communication network and assured supply of power and water. With faster growth of market in and around Bhubaneswar, a large number of industries have come up in the district in recent years. Along with traditional industries many large scale industries have been set up in the Khordha district particularly in the food processing and engineering categories. While there are five such industries like M/s Hindustan Cocacola Beverages Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Denzong Breweries Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Britannia Industries Ltd., M/s. Parle Agro Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Indo Nissin Food Pvt. Ltd which are engaged in different kinds of food processing, M/s. SMS India Pvt. Ltd. is producing machinery and spares for the steel plant.

Small Scale Industries (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)

Small-scale industries are of importance for a developing country like India from the point of view of use of local raw materials, knowhow and above all for providing employment to the youth. In the plan importance has all along been given to develop small-scale industries in the country. In recent years with the passage of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act-2006, priority has been accorded to the establishment of SSI sector. Accordingly, a number of SSI units have gradually come up in the district as elsewhere in the country, for producing a variety of products.

But owing to the increasing importance of Information and Technology, processing, biotechnology etc., industries in the categories of Information Technology/ Information Technology enabled services, Electronic system and manufacturing, Bio-Technology, Agro Marine and Food Processing, Tourism and such other activities have come up in large numbers in the district, especially in and around Bhubaneswar. The details of industries those are established under MSME in the district are given below.

Category-Wise Details of MSME Set up in Khordha District upto 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name	No. of units	Investment (Rs. In lakh)	Employment
1	FOOD AND ALLIED	762	17752.19	6111
2	CHEMICAL and ALLIED	251	3174.18	2097
3	ELECTRICAL and ELECTRONICS	278	2266.24	2118
4	ENGINEERING and METAL BASED	987	8004.52	6902
5	FOREST and WOOD BASED	320	1054.07	2273
6	GLASS and CERAMICS	508	4606.70	8711
7	LIVESTOCK and LEATHER	15	40.99	106
8	PAPER and PAPER PRODUCT	319	3492	2179
9	RUBBER and PLASTICS	174	5853.02	1440
10	TEXTILES	559	1679.33	3596
11	MISC. MANUFACTURING	729	3889.26	
12	REPAIRING AND SERVICING	5375	21514.24	19900
	TOTAL	10277	73324	59253

Food and Allied Industries

There are 762 units of food and allied industries working in the district with an investment of Rs.17752.19 lakh providing employment to 6111 persons. These industries include cashew processing, rice and dal mills, soft drinks, and other agro-processing products. A Food Processing Park has been established in the district in which a number of industries producing processed food products and beverages are established. A Sea Food Park has also been established at Deras where the industries engaged in processing marine products are getting infrastructural support.

Chemical and Allied Industries

There are 251 chemical and allied industries established in the district with an investment of Rs.32 crore and providing employment to 2097 persons.

Electricals and Electronics

There are 278 units working under Electrical and Electronics category in the district with investment of Rs.23 crore and employing 2118 persons. Some of the important units are manufacturing transformers, wires and cables, voltage stabilizers and electrical bulbs.

Engineering and Metal Industries

A total of 987 units have been set up under this category with an investment of Rs.80 crore and providing employment to 6902 persons. These industries are manufacturing aeronautic tools and machinery items, tracking instruments, structural fabrications, pre-fabricated houses and general fabrication, fly ash bricks machinery, steel furniture, fabrication works, etc.

Forest and Wood based Industries

There are two Panchayat Industries working in the district i.e. Janla Wood Products Indl.Co-operative Society Ltd. at Janla and Ramchandrapur Oil Expeller and Saw Mill Cooperative Society Ltd. at Jatni for manufacturing of Wooden furniture since 1963-64. Apart from the above two, another 32 units producing different wooden panels and ply-wood furnitures for domestic purposes are also working in the district with investment of about Rs.11 crore and employing 2773 persons. Nine Saw mills are operating in the district in the private sector. The important Saw mills are Nilachal Saw Mill, Bhagabati Saw Mill, Kalinga Saw Mill, Tarini Saw Mmill and Jagannath Saw Mill at Industrial Estate, Khordha.

Glass and Ceramic and Stones

A large number of Stone Crusher Industries have been established in and around Khordha, Tangi, and Jatni Blocks providing avital input i.e. Stone chips and metals to Bhubaneswar as well as nearby areas in Cuttack and Puri districts. A number of stone carving units are operating in the district because of availability of sand stones from quarries in the nearby areas of Narangarh and Bhogapur of Khordha block. M/s. Anuja Ceramic Pvt. Ltd. at Mancheswar Industrial Estate is manufacturing salt glazed pipes. In this category there are 508 units working with investment of Rs.46 crore and employing 8711 persons up as in 2014-15.

Livestock and Leather

Fifteen industrial units in the fields of livestock and leather categories have been set up with an investment of Rs.41 crore providing employment to 106 persons. There is also a cattle and poultry feed manufacturing unit namely, Amrit Feed Ltd. at Khordha Industrial Estate and M/s. Venus Leather and Shoes for manufacturing of shoes and utility items at Rasulgarh, Bhubaneswar.

Paper and Paper Products

There are 319 units of paper based industries working in the district manufacturing paper box, paper rolls, paper cup and plate, system papers,

offset printing press and book binding unit materials. The total amount of investment put up in these industries comes to Rs.35/- crore and these industries have employed 2179 persons. A good number of units under this category have been set up under the PMRY and PMEGP scheme.

Rubber and Plastic Industries

One hundred and seventy four units with investment of Rs.58.53 crore and employing 1440 persons have been established in rubber and plastic industries category till 2014-15. The major plastic industries under the sector are manufacturing PVC pipes, fittings and pet pre form and bottles tyre retreading, plastic recycling, HDPE, LDPE bags and cups and plates.

Textiles Industries

Odisha, the land of Art and Culture is famous for its handicrafts. The contribution of handloom weavers to the Odishan Art, Craft and Culture through their woven fabrics is very much recognized round the world. The Lungi and Napkins (Locally known as Gamuchha) produced by the weavers of Khordha district have earned a good brand image not only in the state but also all over the country. Besides Lungi and Gamuchha, the other famous handloom products of the district are Dhoti, Rekha Saree, Dhalapathar Parada, Gita Gobinda Patta (Silk) Bastra, Tassar Saree, fabrics, etc.

It has come out from the records of Madalapanji that the great poet, Jayadev had woven the 'Gita Gobinda' fabrics for three deities in Kenduli village of Baliana Block in 12th Century AD. In the later stage, the weaving skill was shifted to Nuapatna area of Cuttack district. At the present one weaver family of Routpada village is producing the 'Gita Gobinda' fabrics for the deities.

As per 2009-10 census, conducted for handloom weavers, there were 2264 weaver families in the district. They weavers mainly belong to 'Rangani', 'Sarak', 'Patra', 'Goudiya' and 'Bengali Tanti' communities and are concentrated in different handloom clusters as given below:

Sl No	Name of the Handloom Cluster	No of families in the cluster	Villages covered
01	Bolagad Handloom Cluster	700	Rajasunakhala, Arikama, Deuli, Podapatna, Sankarpur, Suanla, Gopinathpur, Gediapali, Dhalapathar, Rasola, Sanapadar and Krushnasaranapur etc.
02	Routpada Handloom Cluster	270	Roputpada, Dakhineswara, Lehanga, Niamuhna, Dalatola, Hirapura and Siko etc.
03	Khordha Handloom Cluster	180	Samantarapur, Podadiha, Tulasipura, Bhogada, Gurujanga, Bajapura, Chatipura, Panichhatra, Dadhimachhagadia, Golabai, Kaya and Malipada etc.

04	Balipatna Handloom Cluster	150	Banamalipura, Nuapatna, Athantara, Mundahanapatna, Pradhanapatna, Patitapanapatna, Derasahi and Laxmijanardanapatna etc.
05	Olasingh Handloom Cluster	100	Olasingh, Sarapari etc.

There are 32 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies in the district. The annual turnover of these societies is around Rs 5.00 crore. Raw Materials Banks (RMBs) are functioning in this district for meeting the yarn requirement of the member and non-member weavers. The RMBs procure the qualitative yarn at reasonable price from NHDC Ltd., a government of India undertaking and supply the same to the weavers at a subsidy of 10 percent.

The products are marketed mainly through Boyanika, the apex handloom society of the state, 'Sambalpuri Bastralaya, H.L.C.S. Ltd.', Bargarh and through local handloom traders/entrepreneurs. The production and sales units in this category include:

Ganapatiram Weaving Factory, Talasahi, Khordha, Radhakrushna Weaving Factory, Samantarapur, Khordha, Sri Krushna Weaving Factory, Marwaripati, Khordha, Santosh Weaving Factory, Khordha, Krushna Murari Weaving Factory, Machha Market, Khordha, Bijaya Krushna Weaving Factory, Marwaripati, Khordha, Sri Ram Textiles, Marwaripati, Khordha, Gopi Textiles, Janla.

Government of Odisha in Textiles and Handloom Department has formulated a number of schemes for the handloom weavers and also gives opportunities to formulate innovative proposals for strengthening the economic condition of the weavers with a view to motivating the younger generation to the handloom trade and helping in preserving this age-old tradition. However, the handloom sector has not been able to compete with the mill sector. With government intervention through different development schemes like the setting up of CFC, Modernization of Looms and Accessories. Design Development, Product Diversification and Skill Upgradation Training Programmes and sponsored Exposure Visits etc., the weavers have adopted methods and techniques for producing value-added fabrics and enjoyed better marketability and higher earning.

Miscellaneous Units

A good number of Fly Ash Brick units are working in Khordha district in different Blocks and urban areas to meet the increasing demand from the construction sector. Some of the other categories of the industries whose number is quite large include pre-cast pole units, R.C.C. Hume pipe units

precast tile and paver block units, etc. Some of the units are manufacturing PSC Poles, pre-cast concrete tiles and paver blocks, spun pipes etc.

Quite a large number of industries located in the district are producing incense sticks, pharmaceutical products, and ayurvedic medicines. These industries, numbering 729 units under the miscellaneous category, are functioning in the district with an investment of Rs.39.00 crore.

Repairing and Servicing Units

Therepairing and servicing activities in the district are quite large. Because of increasing use of different categories of vehicles by the people and establishment of a large number of educational and other institutions in the capital city, there has been a large scale growth of repairing and servicing industries and hotel industries in the district over the years. The total number of these industries works out to 5375 units with investment of Rs.215 crore and providing employment to 900 persons.

Information and Technology Sector

The state has given utmost priority for the development of IT sector in recognition of its potential for employment and exports and its usefulness for the growth of service sector. A beautifully landscaped IT park has been set up over 250 acres of land within Bhubaneswar city. It is known as INFOCITY and is the first official IT Park of Odisha. There are golf courses, quality infrastructure and an amenity centre within it and one part has already been notified as IT/ITES special economy zone. Major IT Companies in the INFOCITY are INFOSYS, TCS, WIPRO, MINDTREE, Gene Pack etc. About 15000 professionals are working in IT&ITES sector in Bhubaneswar.

INFO Valley

An Info valley has been planned with high technology habitat in a landscaped environment with lush green and abundant open space offering unique ambience that would integrate work, house, play and re-juvenation. It will be the largest IT Park in Eastern India spreading over 500 acres of land. An additional natural green of 113 acres located in Bhubaneswar Knowledge Corridor is housing IIT, IIIT, NISER and IMA. The ITSEZ with adjacent township covering an area of 180 acres will be made available in near future.

Hotel and Hospitality Industry

Tourism is considered as an engine of growth. As such the development of tourism will not only augment the state income but also generate employment and help in eradicating poverty from the state.

Khordha district has a lot of potential in developing tourism. Historically it has very good tourist attraction points with 17 Tourism Centers such as Bhubaneswar, Dhauli, Khandagiri and Udayagiri, Nandankanan, Atri, Banapur, Barunei. Bhusandapur, Chilika, (Barakul), Hirapur, Jayadev (Kenduli), Gadamanitri, Rameshwar, Mundiapada, Salia Dam, Kasalasuni, Thakurani Pitha and Balipatna (Sisuananta Pitha) identified by Department of Tourism and Culture, Government of Odisha.

In the recent years a number Star Hotels have come up in the district and particularly in Bhubaneswar city. In order to provide better hospitality and services for the promotion of Tourism. Some of the major hotels located in Bhubaneswar city with the stars tagged are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Hotel with address	Category
1	Hotel Swosti Pvt.Ltd., 103 ,Janapath, Bhubaneswar.	3 Star
2	Hotel Swosti Premium P-1, Jayadev vihar, Bhubaneswar.	3 star
3	The Crown A/1(A), IRC village, Nayapally,	3 Star
4	Hotel New Marion 6- Janapath, Bhubaneswar.	High spending Group
5	The Presidency 1471/A. Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar	High spending Group
6	The Mayfair Lagoon 8-B, Jayadev Vihar, Bhubaneswar.	5 star
7	Hotel Trident C/B-1 Nayapally, Bhubaneswar	5 Star
8	Hotel Suryansh NALCO Square, Bhubaneswar	High Spending Group
9	Hotel Empires Saheednagar, Bhubaneswar	High Spending Group
10	Hotel Kalinga Ashok ITDC Ltd., Goutamnagar, Bhubaneswar.	High Spending Group
11	Hotel Ginger JayadevVihar, Bhubaneswar,	3 Star
12	Hotel Sandy's Tower P-1 and P-1A, Jayadev Vihar, Bhubaneswar	High Spending Group.

Industrial Clusters

The following clusters have been identified in the district based on presence of mutually interdependent cluster actors such as producers, manufacturers, raw material suppliers and traders for holistic development of the respective industries. The progress in the various clusters as on date is as follows:

Bhubaneswar Engineering Cluster

This cluster has been planned with a view to up-grading the capacity of various Engineering Industrial units in and around Bhubaneswar to improve the quality and range of their products and make their products competitive in domestic market. A Diagnostic Study Report will be prepared by the consultant OMEGA TAST. The process of ascertaining information from various participant units has started.

Pahal Rasogola Cluster

The Entrepreneurship Development Institute has been engaged as the consultant for preparing a diagnostic study report for the cluster. A society named as Pahal Rasogola Entrepreneurs and Manufacturers Society has already been registered as per Registration of Societies Act-1860 on 21.9.2015 with 64 members to act as the special purpose vehicle for this cluster.

Banapur Cane Furniture cluster

Banapur region has been identified as a potential cluster for cane and bamboo industries as the area has been traditionally manufacturing Cane and Bamboo furniture and other can made house hold articles.

Brass and Bell Metal cluster

A brass and bell metal cluster has been identified at Balakati, in Baliantha Block of the district. A Diagnostic Study Report has been prepared and soft interventions have been made by MSME-DI under MSECDP. ORMAS has already taken steps to make a producer group and release a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh for production. In the subsequent stage sheet metal works shall be installed after training of the artisans at Muradabad.

Automobile Cluster

It is a pilot cluster implemented for the automobile servicing industries in and around Bhubaneswar. The Diagnostic Study Report prepared for the cluster has been approved by Government of India and soft interventions are going on at present.

Coir- based Industries.

There are two vital industries in the Coir sector working in the district which are manufacturing rubberized coir items i.e. pillow, cushion, beds and other utility items. M/s. Century Fibre Plates Pvt.ltd. at Khordha Industrial Estate and KURLON Enterprises Ltd. at Chandaka Industrial Estate, which come Both are under Medium scale Industries, are the leading units.

Micro Industries/Enterprises

A good number of Micro Industries/Enterprises are functioning in the district at Athantar, Narda, Biswanathpur and also in Bhusandapur.

Handicrafts

Khordha district is known through ages for its artistic monuments of architectural beauty and dotted with innumerable holy religious shrines has developed a large variety of crafts peculiar to the place and its traditions.

The district has the potential for the Terracotta, Applique Works, Tassar Painting, Patta Painting, Palm Leaf Engraving, Silver Filigree, Stone carving, Cane and Bamboo craft, Brass and Bell metal craft etc. There are about 11000 handicraft artisans residing in the district. The important craft pockets of the district are as follows.

Applique: There are 2500 artisans engaged in this craft. Places with concentration of appliqué artisans are Bhakarsahi, Tihuri, Banamalipur, Mundahanpatna, and Makundadaspur of Balipatna block, Bhubaneswar City, Tamando, Mendhasal, Naharakanta of Bhubaneswar block and Khordha town, Kurumapada and Jankia of Khordha block. Canopies and umbrellas made in appliqué process are increasingly finding place in different festivals. Some of these products are also exported to foreign countries.

Brass and Bell Metal: Proficiency in the working of non-ferrous metals is one of the most ancient handicrafts of the district. The metal craft reached a high level of perfection during the Ganga Rule from 11th century onwards. At present there are about 2200 artisans engaged in this craft in the district. Areas where these artisans are largely concentrated are Balakati, Bainchua, Hirapur, Rathijema and Barilo village in Baliana block, AchhutaPur in Tangi block and Muktapur village in Khordha block.

Cane and Bamboo: The district is very much well known for cane and bamboo works, particularly in making various domestic utilities. At present there are about 900 artisans who are engaged in this craft in the district. They are concentrated in Narendrapur, Banapur and Matiapokhari villages of Banapur block.

Art Textiles: Art textiles are ancient crafts of the district. At present, about 120 artisan households are in this craft. They are concentrated in Olasingh village and Khordha town.

Coir craft: There are about 90 artisans who are engaged in this craft in the district. They are largely found in Athantara, Narada and Biswanathpur villages of Balipatna block and Tangi of Tangi block.

Durry and Woolen Carpet: About 750 artisans are engaged in this craft in Kaimatia in Jatni, Gopinathpur in Tangi, Nachuni in Chilika, Bolagad and Bhimpada in Bolagad and Begunia in Begunia block.

Embroidery: Historically the district is well known for different embroidery works. At present about 120 artisans are doing this craft in Bhubaneswar town and in some villages of Begunia and Bhubaneswar Sadar blocks.

Golden Grass: There are about 51 artisans in this craft. They are seen largely in Narda of Balipatna and Sata Kabata of Baliaanta block.

Palm leaf engraving: About 70 artisans are engaged in this craft in Kudiary and San Nuagaon villages of Jatni block, Kaduapada and Arikama villages of Bolagad block and Khamanga and Kakarudrapur village of Baliaanta block.

Pattachitra: This craft is usually practiced in two ways i.e. Tassar painting and Patta painting. About 900 artisans are in this craft in Kakarudrapur and Khamangasasan villages of Baliaanta block, Malipada of Bhubaneswar block and in Balipatna and Bhubaneswar town.

Paddy Craft: About 40 artisans are engaged in this craft. They are found in Kudiary and Panchagaon villages of Jatni block.

Paper Mache: About 80 artisans are in this craft. They are places of concentrated in Old Town area of Bhubaneswar Town.

Silver Filigree: About 200 artisans are engaged in this craft. Areas where there is greater concentration of these artisans are Narda Amrutamanohi patna, Athantara, Nuasahi and Rajas villages in Balipatna block and in most of the urban centres in the district.

Terracotta: About 810 artisans in the district are in this craft. This artisan community is found in Balakati, Benupur, Sadhua, Nuagaon, Padasahi, Bhubaneswar, Kudiary and Dasarathipur villages and in Bhubaneswar town.

Wood carving and wooden toys: About 810 artisans are doing this craft. They are concentrated in Balakati, Benupur, Sadhua, Nuagaon, Padasahi, Bhubaneswar, Kudiary and Dasarathipur villages and in Bhubaneswar town.

Stone carving: About 1250 artisans are in this craft. They are concentrated in Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar city, Retanga, Naranagada, Bhogapur, Tangi, Baula Bandha, Lingipur, Dhauli, Uttara and Sisupalgarh.

Other crafts: About 400 artisans are engaged in other crafts like soft toys, metal craft, tribal jewellery, palm leaf basketry, straw craft, root craft, jute craft, patch work, zari work, lacquer work, coconut shell, etc . Areas where these artisan households are located are Balakati, Benupur, Sadhua, Nuagaon, Padasahi, Bhubaneswar block, Kudiary and Dasarathipur villages and in Bhubaneswar town.

Handicraft Societies

There are 74 Handicraft Cooperative Societies in Khordha district. Out of them 45 societies are now functioning and are having an annual turn over of Rs.2,63,10,303/- and providing employment to 2834 persons. These societies are mostly seen in activities such as, manufacturing Applique, Wood Carving, Pattachitra, Terracotta, Stone Carving, Cane and Bamboo, and Coir. Apart from the above, two units are working in manufacturing wooden furniture, mainly doors, windows and chookath. M/s. Janla Cooperativesociety has been awarded as the best Cooperative society in the State.

State Assistance to Industries

Under the impact of different Industrial Policies starting from Industrial Policy Resolution - 1977-79 various fiscal and non- fiscal incentives have been provided to MSMEs as well as large industries to improve their working capital base. Besides, credit support has been provided by the state government to different small-scale units for payment of sales tax, electricity duty, etc. due on them. Several other incentives like C.I.S., exemption of sales tax, exemption of octroi tax and stamp duty, Interest subsidy, VAT reimbursement and marketing support through rate contract have also been provided. Raw materials support in shape of supply of scarce and controlled raw materials units through OSIC are made available to the different industries in the SSI sector.

A number of bodies under central and state governments are functioning to help and facilitate the establishment of new enterprises. Apart from Director of industries, Odisha there are agencies like IDCO, IPICOL, Team Odisha, OSFC, OSIC and Director of Export Promotion and Marketing which are providing financial and other support for setting up industries. Some of the important organizations and their activities are given below:

Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IIDCO)

IIDCO was established in 1981 with the specific objective of creating infrastructure facilities in identified Industrial Estates / Areas for smooth establishment and growth of industries, trade and commerce. It basically

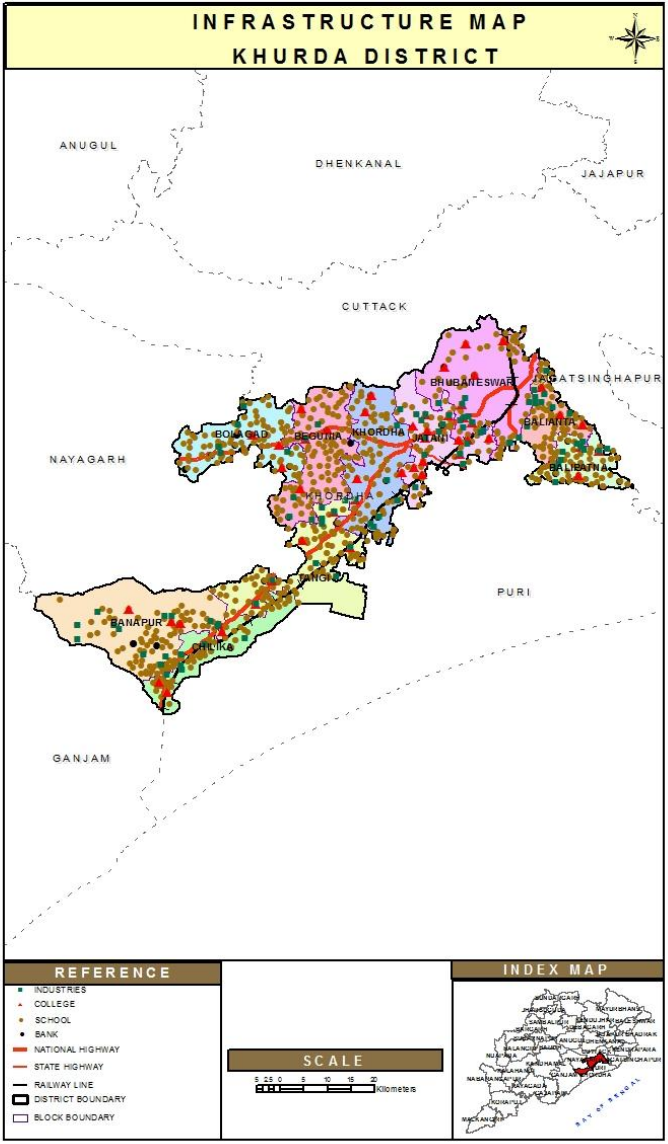
provides single window assistance to investors for land acquisition and co-ordination for other infrastructural services.

IIDCO has allotted 18,542 acres of land to 60 large/medium industries and 3214 acres of land to 3454 SSI units since 2001-02. In the last two years, it has allotted 732 acres of land to 747 SSI units.

IIDCO's major ongoing projects in the district include:IT and Corporate Park with ICE Mall at Bhubaneswar,International Convention Centre at Bhubaneswar, INFOCITY IT SEZ at Bhubaneswar, Knowledge Park SEZ and Integrated Township at Bhubaneswar, ITES/BPO SEZ in Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar with GENPACT as Anchor Tenet and Co-Developer and Apparel Park at Khordha.

Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited (IPICOL)

Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited (IPICOL) is a Government of Odisha organisation which was set up on April 12, 1973 to promote medium and largescale industries in the state. The focus was to provide necessary support services including equity participation and long term financial assistance to promoters.The Corporation since then has been associated with more than 400 units in the state in various sectors generating an investment of over Rs.3700 crore and creating employment opportunities for about 40,000 people.IPICOL has played a significant role in promoting industries in the backward areas of the state across various sectors like food processing, textile, plastic, petroleum, hotel, press, film studios and a wide range of products. As a result, a number of large business houses were attracted to establish joint ventures in the state. The Corporation was also associated with IDCO in setting up various business/ industrial parks.



In 2004, IPICOL was designed as the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) by the government of Odisha under the Odisha Industries (Facilitation) Act, 2004. As the SLNA, IPICOL focused its strength in investment promotion and operated as an effective one-stop shop for prospective investors. Since then its role has undergone a significant change from that of a financial institution to a promotional agency and facilitator for investors involving several government departments/ authorities with given parameters of the policies. IPICOL was also re-designated as a Technical Secretariat of SLNA which is an institutional framework of the government, engaged in investment promotion and investment generation activities.

Team Odisha

Government of Odisha has taken proactive measures to attract investments by creating the concept of “Team Odisha” that encompasses the broad institutional framework of the government. Team of Odisha is engaged in industrial facilitation and investment promotion in all key areas of economic growth. The combination of two words Team Odisha embodies the spirit behind every effort that is made towards furthering the investment climate and promoting entrepreneurship in the state.

Odisha State Financial Corporation (OSFC)

Established in 1956 under the State Financial Corporation Act 1951 with the object of providing loan assistance to the micro, small and medium enterprise, OSFC has emerged as a single window institution for meeting the financial and developmental needs of the MSME sector in Odisha.

The Corporation has been providing term loans for establishment of small and medium scale industries in the state since its inception in 1956. It also provides financial assistance for ventures in areas like transport, hotels, nursing homes and clinics and for acquisition of mining and road construction equipment etc. It receives financial assistance from the state government and central government and provides soft loans and margin money for rehabilitation of sick industrial units.

Odisha Small Industries Corporation (OSIC)

The Odisha Small Industries Corporation plays a vital role for promotion of small scale industries in the State. It provides marketing assistance and raw material assistance. It deals with quality raw materials like iron and steel, aluminum, rubber, plastics, coal and bitumen. OSIC also imports scarce raw materials to meet the requirements of small scale industries. The OSIC has been granted the status of a recognized Export House by the Government of India. It extends finance for purchase of raw material credit scheme and also

factors the bills of SSI units. It also obtains bulk orders for projects and products and offloads the same to the competent local SSI units.

Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing (DEPM)

Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing has been set up to promote export of goods from Odisha and to provide marketing assistance to SSI units of the state. It disseminates market intelligence and overseas tender/ trade enquiries among the existing and potential exporters/ entrepreneurs of Odisha for their active participation. It renders guidance in export processing, pricing of export items and on availability of different incentives for exports, granted by government of India. It endeavours to establish infrastructure including establishment of Export Promotion Industrial Park, etc. This Directorate registers SSI units and concludes rate contract for purchases by government departments and undertakings.

Industrial Estate

There are 11 Industrial Estates developed and maintained by IDCO in the district. The details of land and sheds available, allotment made and utilized in these estates are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Estate/Industrial Area	Land allotted in Acres	Shed allotted	No. of units allotted	Units working	Units closed
1	Bhubaneswar Indl.Estate	16.376	82	84	40	24
2	Mancheswar Indl.Estate	303.577	254	545	279	75
3	Bhagabanpur Indl.Estate	72.216	-	90	40	23
4	Chandaka /Infocity/SEZ	721.924	-	394	176	39
5	Chandaka Info Valley	50.919	-	1	-	-
6	Indl.Estate, Khordha including Kholadwara	44.946	10	219	64	22
7	Janla IE	8.88	-	19	5	10
8	Sarua	121.232	-	28	09	03
9	Gothapatna	89.68	-	05	04	-
10	Anlapatna	56.209	-	01	01	-
11	Ramchandrapur	34.783	-	01	01	-

No land has been allotted at Industrial Estate, Chatabar, Kanheipur and Sea Foods Park at Deras which are in the preparatory stage.

Industrial Potential and Plan for Future Development

Taking into account the availability of raw material, manpower, electricity, markets and other infrastructural facilities, a road map for encouraging the establishment of future industrial projects for the next five years has been prepared in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015. The focus sectors in this context include Auto and Auto component, Downstream and Ancillary Industries, Agro and Food Processing, IT and ESDM, Tourism, Manufacturing in Aviation and Maintenance, Repair, Pharma, Handicraft and Textiles, Petroleum, Chemical and Petro chemicals

and Plastic and Polymers. The proposed projects along with areas where they are to be located are given below:

Sl. No.	Block/ Municipality/ NAC	Proposed Projects to be encouraged
1	Balianta	Cold Storage, Coir, Apparel, Agricultural Implements, Mushroom Cultivation, Brass and Bell Metal Meat and Chicken processing, and Fly Ash Bricks
2	Balipatna	Cold Storage, Coir, Apparel, Agricultural Implements, Mushroom Cultivation, Brass and Bell Metal, Meat and Chicken processing and Fly Ash Bricks, General Fabrication
3	Bhubaneswar Sadar	Apparel, Agricultural Implements, Mushroom Cultivation, Hotel and Restaurant, Stoneware Crockery , Bio –Technology, Fly Ash Bricks, Coir Industry, IT and ITEs and Rep. and Servicing, General Fabrication, Meat and Chicken processing , Sea Food Processing, Paper Cup and Plate and Paper carry Bag.
4	Jatni Block and Municipality	Apparel, Agricultural Implements, Hotel and Restaurant, Fly Ash Bricks, Food Processing and Rep. and Servicing, IT and ITEs , Auto Component, Cold Storage, Package Drinking Water, General Fabrication, Nu-wood Furniture and Meat and Chicken processing
5	Khordha Block and Municipality	Agricultural Implements, Hotel and Restaurant, Fly Ash Bricks, Food Processing, Rep. and Servicing, IT and ITEs Cold Storage, Package Drinking Water, Precision Cutting Tools, Textile, Cashew Nut Processing, Hospital, Lencing Pipes, General Fabrication , Nu-wood furniture , Saw Mill, Meat and Chicken processing Paper Cup and Plate Paper carry Bag.
6	Tangi	Fly Ash Bricks, Food Processing, Rep. and Servicing, Cold Storage, Package Drinking Water, Apparel, Cashew Nut Processing, General Fabrication, Other food based Industries
7	Chilika Block and Balugaon NAC	Food Processing, Rep. and Servicing, Cold Storage, Package Drinking Water, Apparel, Cashew Nut Processing, Sea Food, Prawn Processing , Hotel and Restaurant, Agricultural Implements, Cane and Bamboo, General Fabrication, Boat Manufacturing, Sea food processing and Meat and Chicken Processing.
8	Banapur Block and NAC	Food Processing, Rep. and Servicing, Cold Storage, Package Drinking Water, Apparel, Cashew Nut Processing, Sea Food, Prawn Processing , Hotel and Restaurant, Agricultural Implements, Cane and Bamboo, General Fabrication, Nu-wood furniture, Paper cup and plate and Dal Mill
9	Begunia	Fly Ash Bricks, Packaged Drinking Water, Food Processing, Rep. and Servicing, Apparel, Cashew Nut Processing, Agricultural Implements, Coir, General Fabrication
10	Bolgarh	Fly Ash Bricks, Packaged Drinking Water Food Processing, Rep. and Servicing, Apparel, Cashew Nut Processing, Agricultural Implements, General Fabrication, Agarbatti
11	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation	IT and ITEs, Precision Cutting Tools, Bio- Technology, Auto Component, Apparel, Re-Oxidized Primer, Stone Crockery, Ceramic Glazed Tile, Oxygen Cylinder, Hotel and Restaurant, Hospital , General Fabrication , Nu-wood furniture, Meat and Chicken Processing, Paper Cup and Plate, Paper Carry Bag

Human Resource Development for Industrialisation

In the context of industrial development in the state there is urgency in developing skilled manpower and over the years a large number of technical educational institutions have cropped up in the state as well as in Khordha district. Accordingly, the district has a number of technical institutions i.e.,

Polytechnics, ITIs and, Entrepreneurship Development Institutions which are helping in creating the necessary manpower for deployment in various industries in the district. The list of such technical /professional institutions is given in the following tables.

List of Private Engineering Schools in Khordha District

Sl.	Inst_Name	Address	City
1	Aryan Institute Of Engineering And Technology 2nd Shift	At Panchgaon Bhubaneswar	
2	Asian School of Tech.	At- Bantala, PO- Muktapur, Khurda	
3	Barunei Inst. Of Engg. And Tech.Poly, Khurda	At- Kadalibari, PO- Daleipur, Khurda	Khurda
4	BHUBANESWAR ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 2nd Shift		
5	Bhubaneswar Polytechnic, Janala, Bhubaneswar	At- Maguni Badajena Nagara, PO-Pandiapada, Retanga, BBSR - 752054	Bhubaneswar
6	BRM INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY 2nd SHIFT	Pandra,Rasulgarh,Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar
7	C.V. Raman Polytechnic, Bhubaneswar	Vidyanagar, Mahura, Janla,BBSR-752054	Bhubaneswar
8	Einstein Academy Of Tech And Mgt Baniatangi Bhubaneswar	Baniatangi Bhubaneswar	
9	Gandhi Institute Of Education And Technology 2nd SHIFT	Baniatangi, Khordha	
10	Gandhi Institute of Technology And Mangement 2nd Shift	At Gangapada Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar
11	Ganesh Institute Of Engg. And Tech.Poly, Andharua, Bbsr	Bidyanagar, Jagannathprasad, Bhubaneswar-751003.	Bhubaneswar
12	Govt. Polytechnic, Bhubaneswar	Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Khurda	Bhubaneswar
13	Gurukula Engg. School, Bhubaneswar	Jamujhadi, Chhatabar, BBSR Pin-752054	Bhubaneswar
14	Hi-Tech Institute of Technology, 2nd Shift	Industrial Estate, Khurda	
15	Ideal School of Engg Poly, Jhinkharada, Khurda	At- Jhinkharda, PO- Retanga, Khurda	Khurda
16	Indic Institute of Design Andresearch 2nd Shift	Muktapur, Khorda	
17	Indus School of Engg.	At-Barakuda Heights, PO- Panchagaon, Khurda Pin-752050	Khurda
18	International Polytechnic	At Lahanga Po Motta Dist Khordha	
19	Kiit Polytechnic, Patia, Bhubaneswar	Patia, BBSR-751024	Bhubaneswar
20	Koustav School Of Engineering, Patia, Bhubaneswar	Plot No.2, Sec-B, Chandaka, Patia, BBSR-751024	Bhubaneswar
21	Krupajal Engineering School, Bhubaneswar	At-Prasantivihar, Pubasasan, Kousalyaganga, BBSR-751002.	Bhubaneswar
22	Krupajal Engineering School,Prasantivihar,Bhubaneswar 2nd Shift	Prasantivihar,Kausalyaganga,bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar

23	Maharaja Polytechnic, Taraboibehind Barunei Hill, Bbsr	At/PO-Taraboi, Back side of Barunei Hill, Near IIT, Bhubaneswar, Pin-752055	Bhubaneswar
24	Mahavir Engineering College	At Mavirnagar Po Palashpur Dist Khordha	
25	Mits School Of Engineering, Janla, Bhubaneswar	At/PO- Janala, Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Pin-751016	Bhubaneswar
26	Nalanda Institute Of Technology, Chandaka, Bhubaneswar	Buddhist Villa, Chandaka, BBSR, Khurda Pin-754005	Bhubaneswar
27	Nilachal Polytechnic, Bhubaneswar	Plot No.540/1780, Neelachal Nagar, PO-KIIT, BBSR-751024.	Bhubaneswar
28	Nm Institute Of Engg And Tech, Sijua ,Patrapada,Bbsr, 2nd SHIFT	Sijua Patrapada, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar
29	Oxford College Of Engineering And Management, 2nd Shift,Bhubaneswar	Ramchandrapur,Bhubaneswar	
30	Oxford School Of Polytechnic Diploma, Baliana, Bhubaneswar	Ramchandrapur, Bhatpatna, Baliana, Bbsr	Bhubaneswar
31	Raajadhani Engineering College	Near Mancheswar Rly Station Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar
32	Spitronic Technology And Advanced Research 2nd Shift	Taraboi Bhubaneswar	
33	Sudhananda Engineering And Research Center 2nd Shift	Nachhipur Bhubaneswar Khordha	
34	Swami Vivekananda School Of Engg. And Tech.Poly, Bbsr	At- Chaitanyaprasad, PO- Madanpur, BBSR, Khurda, Pin- 752054	Bhubaneswar
35	Swami Vivekananda School Of Engineering And Technology, 2nd Shift,Khorda	Madanpur Khorda	
36	The Techno School, Patrapada, Bhubaneswar, 2nd Shift	361 A, Patrapada, Bhubaneswar, Dist- Khordha, Odisha-751019	
37	Utkal Institute Of Engg. And Technology, Rathipur, Khurda	At- Rathipur, PO- Kantia, Jatani, Khurda	Jatni
38	Vedang Institute Of Technology 2nd Shift	Durgaprasad Khordha	
39	Zenith Institute Of Science And Technology, Jatani, Khurda	Pitapali, Jatni, Khurda	Jatni

ITIs in Khordha District

List of Govt ITIs in Khordha District

Sl. No.	Name of the ITI	Trades affiliated
1	I.T.I . Bhubaneswar,	Electronics Mechanic Dress Making IT and ESM Fitter Electrician IT Sector (CoE)

LIST OF PRIVATE ITIs in KHORDHA DISTRICT

Sl. No.	District / Name and Address of Private I.T.I.	Year of Establishment	Name of the Block	Trades
1	Ajit ITC, At- Balipatna , Po-BBSR, Dist- Khurda-752102,	2008	Balipatna	Fitter
2	Barunei ITC,Plot No.54 and 57, Indl. Estate, PS/Via/Dist- Khurda-752057,	2007	Khurda	Electrician Fitter
3	Begunia ITC At/PO- Begunia Plot No. 71 and 73, Dist. - Khurda – 752062,	2009	Begunia	Electrician Fitter
4	Bharat ITC, S-3/61/62, Sector - A Zone, B, Manchesswar Industrial Estate, Dist.- Bhubaneswar – 751010	2008	Bhubaneswar	Fitter Electrician MMV
5	Bharat Mata ITC, Balipatna, Bhubaneswar	2008	Balipatna	Fitter
6	Bhubaneswar Institute of Industrial Technology (BIIT) – ITC, 1288 Kapilprasad, Sunderpada. Bhubaneswar.	1998	Bhubaneswar	Electrician Fitter Electrician Electronics Mech.
7	Bhubaneswar ITC and Technology, Plot No. 15/D, Subudhipur, Kalingavihar, Phase -IV, P.O- Tamando, Bhubaneswar, Dist.- Khurda.	2006	Bhubaneswar	Fitter
8	Bhubaneswar TV Training ITC, Plot No.502/1502 At-Ogalpada , PO – Janla, P.S – Jatni, Khurda,	2006	Jatni	Electrician ETC Mech. ITandESM Fitter Electrician
9	Bijupatnaik Computer Academy (ITC), 295, Bomikhal, BBSR-1,	2002	Bhubaneswar	COPA MCH Fitter Bakery and Confectionary

					Pr. Of fruits and Veg
					Tourist Guide
10	Bijupatnaik ITC, Tikapada, Satyabhamapur, Baliana, Dist. - Khurda – 752100	2009	Baliana	Fitter	
					Electrician
11	Biswakarma ITC, Naveenbag, Khurda-752055,	1998	Khurda	DEO Fitter	
					Electrician
12	Central Toolroom and Training Centre ITC, B-36, Chandaka industrial Area, Bhubaneswar.	2004	Bhubaneswar	Machinist	
13	Centurion I.T.C, At: Plot No.136 and 137, CIT campus Jatni, Dist.- Khurda, Orissa	2010	Jatni	Fitter	
					COPA
					Welder
					Electrician
					MMV
14	CIPET Private ITI, Campus-2, Shed No. 53-72, Sector-A. Zone – B, Mancheswar Industrial Estate. BBSR.	2002	Bhubaneswar	Fitter	
					Electrician
					Welder
					ITandESM
15	CRPF Integrated Tech. Institute ITC, Group Centre, CRPF Campus, Bhubaneswar.-751011	1996	Bhubaneswar	Electronic Mech.	
					Electrician
					Radio and TV
					ITandESM
16	CV Raman Institute of Tech. ITC, A-17 Mancheswar Industrial Estate, BBSR.	1992	Bhubaneswar	Electrician	
					Fitter
					Surveyor
					Welder
					MMV
					DTPO
					Electronics Mech.
					Mech. RandAC

17	Dinabandhu Institute of Technology ITC, Plot No. - 265/1257, Sardhapur Nayagarh Road, Dist. - Khurda	2010	Bhubaneswar	DPCS MMV
18	Eastern ITC, At/PO - Chandeswar, Via- Tangi, Dist. - Khurda	2010	Tangi	Fitter Electrician
19	Focus ITC, Plot No.452, At/PO: Patia, Bhubaneswar, Dist.- Khurda, Pin- 751031,	2007	Bhubaneswar	Fitter Electrician DEO FOA
20	Ganesh Institute of Engineering and Technology, ITC, Plot No-561/562, Ekarma Vihar, Bhubaneswar.	1998	Bhubaneswar	Event Mgt. Fitter Electrician COPA Electronics Mech.
21	HIL-Tech. ITC,At-Shivaji Nagar, Pandiapada, Po-Retang, Bhubaneswar-752054,	2009	Balipatna	Fitter
22	Ignited Minds ITC, Plot No-505 / 592 , Alkar , Janla, Dist- Khurda	2009	Jatni	Electrician Fitter Electrician
23	ITC, Neheru Seva Sadan, Banpur, Khurda.	1996	Banpur	Stenography Cutting and Sewing Cane Willow and Bamboo work
24	Jogendra Jena ITC, Campus Bankuala, Bhubaneswar , Khurda-751002,	2008	Bhubaneswar	Fitter Electrician DEO
25	Jyoti ITC, Plot No.410-D At-Sameigadia, PO - Rasulgarh, Dist.-Khurda,	2010	Bhubaneswar	
26	Kalinga Institute of Indl. Technology (KIIT)ITC, Plot No.51, Chandaka Indl.Estate, Po:KIIT, Bhubaneswar, Dist. - Khurda	1994	Bhubaneswar	Fitter Electrician Electronics Mech.
27	Kalinga ITC, Shed No.S-32, Sector-A, Zone-B, Mancheswar	2007	Bhubaneswar	Fitter

Incl. Estate, BBSR-10

				Electrician
28	Kalinga ITC, Vidya Vihar Mandanpur, Janla, Khurda.	1994	Bhubaneswar	Electrician Fitter
29	Krupajala ITC, Prashanti Vihar, Puba Sasan, Kausalya Ganga, Khurda, Bhubaneswar,	2006	Bhubaneswar	Fitter Electrician
30	Labella Beauty Care Pvt. Ltd., A.116, Press Colony, Unit-3, BBSR.	1994	Bhubaneswar	Hair and Skin Care
31	Maa Durga Electronics Industrial Society, ITC, College square, Dadha, Via-Baranga, Khurda,	1994	Baranga	Electronic Mech. Electrician Fitter
32	Millennium ITC, At: Mancheshwar, Industrial Estate, Plot No.S-2/142, Zone B, Sector - A, BBSR.	2007	Bhubaneswar	Fitter Electrician
33	Mukti Insitute of Skill I.T.C, At-Mukti Nilaya, PO - Khandagir Square, Dist. - Khurda	2010	Bhubaneswar	Physiotherpy Technician
34	Nobel ITC, 3/B, Sector-A, Zone-B, Mancheswar I.E., Bhubaneswar	2007	Bhubaneswar	Electrician Fitter
35	Nousis ITC, P. No-7, Sector-A, Zone-B, Mancheswar I.E, BBSR-751010.	2007	Bhubaneswar	Electrician Fitter
36	Orissa ITC, 144/C,Mancheswar Industrial.Estate,Bhubaneswar-10,	2003	Bhubaneswar	Electrician Fitter
37	Orissa Rural Technical Education Centre, Balakati, Baliana, Khurda-752100.	2007	Baliana	Fitter Electrician DEO

38	Pragati ITC, SCR-33, Bhouma Nagar, Unit-IV, BBSR-9.	2002	Bhubaneswar	COPA
39	Pratibha Institute of Management and Technology ITC, At - N - 5/157, Jaydev Vihar, Nayapali, Bhubaneswar.	2010	Bhubaneswar	Hospital House Keeping
40	Premier I.T.C., Plot No. 11, At - Bisiapara, P.O - Tirimal, Via-Jatni, Dist. – Khurda,	2009	Jatni	Old Age Care Fitter Electrician
41	Rabindra ITC, P No.3, Bhagabanpur Indl.Estate, PO-Patrapada, Bhubaneswar-751019.	2007	Bhubaneswar	Fitter Electrician Plumber
42	Rajdhani ITC- District Centre, Chadrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar - 16,	2006	Bhubaneswar	Fitter Electrician COPA
43	Royal Institute of Indl. Technology ITC, A/9, Mancheswar Indl. Estate, BBSR-10,	2007	Bhubaneswar	Fitter Electrician
44	Sadhana ITC, Bankoi, Khurda,	2007	Bolagarh	Electrician Fitter DEO Plumber
45	Saraswata Industrial Training Centre, Plot – 4706/1585, Gajapatnagar, Sainik School, BBSR.	2002	Bhubaneswar	Photographar
46	Shiridi Sai College of Professional Education ITC, At-Ramachandrapur, Jatani, Khurda	2006	Jatni	Fitter Electrician
47	SIEMS ITC, Plot No.467, Infront of Kalinga Stadium, Madhusudan	2010	Bhubaneswar	Dental Lab. Technician

Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Dist. -
Khurda.

				Lib. and Informatio Science Fitter
48	Siridi Sai ITC, P. No-3/321, Begunia, Dey Village, Po- Dumduma, Dist-Khurda-751019.	2007	Begunia	Electrician
49	Sri ITC, Patrapada,NH-5,BBSR - 751019	2003	Bhubanesw ar	Electrician Fitter Electronics mech. Cutting and sewing DEO Cabin Room Attendant
50	Sri Sai ITC, Plot No-1/118/443 Jokalandi Po-Bharatpur,Khurda,	2008	Bhubanesw ar	Fitter
51	Sri Satyasai ITC , At-Nakhara, PO-Phulnakhara, Bhubaneswar,Dist- Khurda	2005	Cuttack	Electrician Fitter Electrician
52	SSB Instt. Of Science and Technology, ITCPlot No-670, Jagamara Mainroad, Bhubaneswar	2008	Bhubanesw ar	Fitter Electrician
53	Swami Vivekananda ITC, Plot No- 172, Anata Bihar, Pokhirput, BBSR, Dist-Khurda-751020.	2007	Bhubanesw ar	Electrician Fitter
54	Swosti Institute of Industrial Technology, ITC, Plot No.15, Sector-A, Zone-B, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar- 751010	2005	Bhubanesw ar	Fitter Electrician
55	Teresa ITC, Chandralok Market Complex,Niladri Vihar, Chandrasekharpur, BBSR –21.	2002	Bhubanesw ar	MCH MMV Mech. Electronics Secretarial Pract. Electrician

56	Uma Maheswar ITC, Balungoan, Khurda,	1998	Balugaon	Fitter Electrician
57	Utkal Bharati ITC, At- Vidya Vihar, Po-Tangi, Dist- Khurda-752023	2008	Tangi	Fitter Fitter
58	Uttarayani ITC, Jatni, Dist. Khurda.	1994	Jatni	Fitter
59	Sailaja Pvt. ITI, At-S-3/20, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, BBSR	2012	Bhubaneswar	Electrician Travel and Tour Asst. Network Tech.
60	Netaji Private ITI, Lahanga, PO: Motta, PS:Jankia, Dist:Khurda	2013	Khurda	Fitter Electrician

List of institutes imparting training to entrepreneurs

Sl. No.	Name of the institutions	Location
1	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development	Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar.
2	Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute.	Bhagabanpur Indl.Estate, Bhubaneswar.
3	Central Tool Room and Training Centre	Chandaka Indl.Estate, Bhubaneswar.
4	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology	Chandaka Indl.Estate, Bhubaneswar.

Industrialization, Displacement and Rehabilitation

Odisha Re-settlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2006 has been put in place for sustained development through a participatory and transparent process without affecting the industrialization of the state. The basic formalities are

- (a) To avoid displacement wherever possible and minimize exercising available options otherwise,
- (b) To recognize voices of displaced communities emphasizing the needs of the indigenous communities and vulnerable sections,
- (c) To ensure environmental sustainability through participatory and transparent processes, and
- (d) To help guiding the process of developing the institutional mechanism for institutional monitoring conflict resolution and grievances redressal.

Apart from these, the project authority shall be responsible for peripheral development within the guidelines issued from time to time by the state government.

Industrial Workers

According to 2011 Census the total population of the district is 2251673, out of which the number of working population is 792193, the proportion of workers being 35.18 per cent. Out of the economically active population 92662 (11.7 percent) are cultivators, 116274 (14.7 percent) are agricultural labourers, 39471 (5.0 percent) are workers in household industries, and 543786 (68.6 percent) are other workers. Thus workers in industrial sector comprise a very small proportion of the total workers.

Labour Organisations

There are 543 Trade Unions in Khordha district, out of which 66 Trade Unions relating to manufacturing and service enterprises are functioning in the district with membership of 133173. Most of these unions are not affiliated to any of the central labour organizations of national standing. However, some of them are affiliated to the national labour organisations like Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU), All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), National Federation of Indian Trade Union (NFITU), Bharat Mazdoor Sangh (BMS).

Labour Laws and Relations

The Orissa Industries (Facilitation) Act-2004 and corresponding Rules-2005 lay down the importance of Labour Reforms for industrial growth. The Act gives priority to amalgamation of different records, registers and returns required to be maintained under the various Labour Laws and introduce systems of self-certification for labour related compliance.

A system of joint inspection by various regulatory agencies such as OPCB, Odisha, Labour Commissioner and Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers shall be devised for implementation of various reforms in a time bound manner.

Implementation of these provisions shall be reviewed by the State Level Single Window Clearance Authority and the High Level Clearance Authority from time to time.

The categories of Industries/ Establishments which shall be declared as Public Utility Services for the purpose of application of provisions under Chapter-V of the I.D. Act,1947 are Information Technology (IT) and IT Enabled Services (ITES), Bio Technology, Agro-based and Marine-based Processing, Electronics and Telecommunications, Export Oriented Units (EOUs), Software Technology Park (STP) Units, ESDM (Electronic System Design and Manufacturing) Industries, Infrastructure projects including

Industrial Parks, SEZs and IT Parks approved under STP Scheme of Government of India.

Industrial units and establishments which shall be exempted from the provisions of Chapter Vi of Factories Act,1948 (Working Hours of Adults) include; Information Technology and IT Enabled Services,ESDM (Electronic System Design and Manufacturing) Industries,Bio Technology,Electronics and Telecommunication,Export oriented units and Industries set up in Special Economic Zones, Software Technology Parks and Electronic Hardware Technology Park.

Labour Welfare

With the growth of industrialisation in the district a number of welfare measures have been adopted to provide certain of welfare benefits to the workers.

Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board

This Board was constituted on 3.1.2004 by the Government of Odisha as per the Building and Other Construction Workers' Act, 1996 and this has been reconstituted subsequently on 14.1.2008, 20.7.2013 and 26.6.2014. The Labour Commissioner of Odisha is the Member Secretary as well as Chief Executive Officer of the Board. It has its own fund in the shape of Odisha Building and Construction Workers' Welfare Fund. So far 16578 beneficiaries have been registered.

CHAPTER-VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Indigenous Banking in Early Days

The village money-lenders, namely the Sahukars, the Mahajans, the landlords etc. constituted the bulk of indigenous bankers for several generations. These individuals were engaged in providing finance to farmers and other rural households at high rate of interest. The first institutional banking came into existence in the district in the year 1912 with the opening of The Khordha Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. at Khordha.

An economic survey conducted by the Government of Odisha in 1954-55 revealed indebtedness among the cultivating households. The survey revealed that the most important purpose for which debt was incurred was marriage and other social ceremonies followed by consumption and repayment of old debts. The major source of credit was the village money-lender. Data revealed that nearly 88 percent of the total amount of debt was obtained from village money-lenders.

Loans were incurred in the forms of both cash and grains. Some loans were secured under usufruct system according to which the money –lender took the produce of the land mortgaged towards interest and sometime for part payment of the principal. As the survey revealed nearly 72 percent loans of the farmers were incurred at 25 percent and more rate of interest. The uneconomic holdings, insecurity of crops and concentration of land in the hands of a few were mainly responsible for indebtedness among the agricultural population.

Spread of Banking Network

In recent years there has been considerable growth in the number of Commercial Banks including RRBs and Co-operative Banks and the influence of private money–lenders has declined considerably. The nationalization of commercial banks in 1969 and creation of Regional Rural Banks in 1975 have given a new dimension to the role of institutional finance in the economic development of the district. At present Khordha district has a good network of bank branches: Cooperative Banks, Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, and Private Sector Banks and some foreign banks including some non-banking financial institutions like Odisha State Financial Corporation which are operating to cater to the credit needs of a variety of clientele. Since the state capital, Bhubaneswar is located in the district and the city is becoming the hub of different development activities the network of banking has tremendously increased in the district over time.

Along with the increasing number of branches of different commercial banks and RRBs, a large number of regional offices of financial institutions like NABARD, Small Industries Development Bank of India etc. are operating in the capital city, Bhubaneswar.

A brief description of the growth of banking in terms of network of branches, number of clients covered and volume of business over the years, in the district is given below.

Co-operative Banks

The Khordha Central Cooperative Bank (KCCB) is the oldest financial organization in the district which has been functioning since 22nd March 1912. Late Rai Saheeb Satish Chandra Chakraborty was the founder President of KCCB. This is the second oldest Co-operative Bank in the state. It runs under the patronage and munificence of NABARD which has been meeting the financial needs through Odisha State Co-operative Bank- the Apex Bank in the co-operative structure.

Initially, the Bank was organized with 21 credit societies and 47 individual members with the aim of providing concessional credit to the weaker sections of the community specially agriculturists and weavers. As on 31st March, 2012 the Bank has 18 branches with 9598 members and working capital of Rs.38,219/-lakh. Deposits have gone up to Rs.17,111/-lakh whereas total loans and advances work out to Rs.24,992/- lakh.

Of late the Bank has patronized 86 Salary Earners' Society of which 71 are functioning in Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation area. As of now it is meeting the credit needs of the members including agriculturists, weavers, fishermen and salaried persons.

Primary Credit Co-operative Societies

Under the Co-operative credit system at the village level, there are Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies providing short-term credit to the farmers of the district. During 2010-11, the total number of PACSs working in the district was 143 with membership of 165404 and working capital of Rs.26,030.85 lakh. The amount of loan advanced by these PACSs to farmers and other clientele was Rs.14,465.11 lakh. The details of the working of PACSs at the Block level and Urban Local Bodies in the district in terms of number of societies, members registered and loan advanced in the year 2010-11 are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of Block/ULB	No.of Societies	No.of Members	Loan Advanced
1	Balianta	12	15609	1130.48
2	Balipatna	17	14871	1238.09
3	Banapur	13	14796	1658.69
4	Begunia	13	20725	1767.83
5	Bhubaneswar	10	6157	471.03
6	Bolagarh	22	24723	3300.26
7	Chilika	8	15731	1062.22
8	Jatni	10	7308	493.84
9	Khordha	16	18355	1339.62
10	Tangi	14	19733	1396.88
ULB				
1	Balugaon (N)	1	1586	73.96
2	Banapur (N)	1	1437	129.00
3	Bhubaneswar (MC)	1	1847	147.11
4	Jatani (M)	2	1461	98.76
5	Khordha (M)	1	1065	157.54

Commercial Banks

In line with the multi-agency approach to the expansion of banking network at the national and sub-national levels, a large of commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks are operating in the district. As on March, 2011 there are 331 commercial banks (including RRBs) branches functioning in Khordha district. The working of scheduled commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks in terms of number of branches, deposits mobilized and credit advanced in the district are given below:

Number of Reporting Offices, Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks. (As on 31st March)

Sl. No	Items	Unit	2009	2010	2011
Public Sector Banks					
1	Reporting Office	-	212	231	248
2	Deposit	Rs. In lakh	1711300	2118000	2718900
3	Credit	Rs. In Lakh	1033400	1454500	1921100
4	Credit-Deposit Ratio	Percent	60.39	68.67	70.65
Regional Rural Banks					
1	Reporting offices	No	50	50	50
2	Deposit	Rs. in Lakh	54000	69400	78200
3	Credit	Rs. In Lakh	24900	31700	40300
4	Credit-deposit ratio	Percent	46.11	45.67	51.50
All Scheduled Commercial Banks					
1	Reporting office	No	290	311	331
2	Deposit	Rs. in Lakh	2164400	2485800	3286400
3	Credit	Rs. in Lakh	1224500	1740600	2284700
4	Credit-deposit ratio	Percent	56.57	70.02	69.51

Source: Banking Statistics Hand out of RBI

Other Commercial Banks

Very recently IDBI has opened two branches in the district. Axis Bank has 15 branches and ICICI Bank has 10 branches which are operating in the district. Besides, HDFC, Bandhan and Yes banks are having their branches in the district. In addition, Odisha State Financial Corporation (OSFC) has completed five decades of service in financing MSMEs and is instrumental in developing industries, generating employment, promoting skill development and export promotion in the district. The OSFC has sanctioned credit to 1662, SSI units and disbursed Rs.12,632.88 lakh as loans. It has also provided loans to 744 Small Road Transport Operators amounting to Rs.1,832.69 lakh. A total number of 223 beneficiaries have availed loan assistance of Rs.5,025.17 lakh from the Corporation for different business purposes.

Development Financial Institutions

Since the capital city, Bhubaneswar is located within the district, Regional Offices of various all-India level Financial Institutions are working in Bhubaneswar and providing refinance and other support services under different schemes in the overall development of the state and the district. These are NABARD, SIDBI etc. The working of these institutions is given below.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

The Regional Office of NABARD, the apex re-financing institution for agriculture and rural development, has been functioning in Bhubaneswar since 1982 with the mission of promoting sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural prosperity through effective credit support and related services, institutional development and other innovative initiatives.

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) was set up on April 2, 1990 in Bhubaneswar and has been providing finance for the development of MSME sector in the state as well as in the district. Besides, it has been providing financial support to small road transport operators, qualified professionals for self-employment, small hospitals and nursing homes and hotel and tourism, etc. In addition it has assisted NGOs/ MFIs which are engaged in various productive activities.

Life Insurance Corporation

A sub-office of Life Insurance Corporation of India started functioning in Bhubaneswar on 1st September, 1956. In 1962 the status of the sub-office was raised to a branch office. At present 7 branches with 4 Satellite Offices

and a branch office are working in the district. Besides, two more offices-one for Pension and Group Insurance Scheme and one Customer Zone are also operating in Khordha district. While the branch and satellite offices are doing various life insurance business the other two are engaged in providing group insurance business and customer services. A sister office of the LIC is engaged in providing Housing Finance Services.

General Insurance Corporation (GIC)

A number of General Insurance Companies are working in the district. The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd, National Insurance Company Ltd., the New India Assurance Company Ltd., and the United India Insurance Company Ltd., are the public sector companies. Under the private sector 16 companies such as, Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd, ICICI-Lombard General Insurance Co.Ltd., IFFCO-Tokyo General Insurance Co. Ltd, Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd., Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd., TATA-AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd, Choamandalam General Insurance Co. Ltd, Bharati AXA Car Insurance Co. Ltd, Liberty Videocom General Insurance Co. Ltd, L and T General Insurance Co. Ltd, HDFC –Ergo General Insurance Co Ltd, SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd, Future General Insurance Co. Ltd, Religare General Insurance Co. Ltd, Universal General Insurance Co. Ltd.and Sriram General Insurance Co. Ltd, have been functioning in the district. These companies are doing insurance on fire, burglary, automobiles accident, etc.

Self- Help Groups

Self-Help Groups comprise micro-entrepreneurs having homogeneous social and economic background, who form groups voluntarily to save regularly and mutually agreeing to contribute to a common fund and meet emergency needs on the basis of mutual help. The total number of SHGs working in the district has increased from 12520 in 2010-11 to 13450 as on 31st March 2015. Begunia block has the highest number of SHGs in March, 2015.

Micro Finance

Micro finance is a source of financial services for entrepreneurs and small business lacking access to banking and related services. The Micro Finance Institution Bill, 2012 defines it as an organization different from Bank providing Micro Credit upto Rs.5,00,000 lakh per individual as per the RBI specification.

There are 522 SHG in the district who have availed loan to the tune of Rs.5.6 crore. There are 1750 groups in rural, semi-urban and urban areas

which have availed small loans ranging from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.50,000/- from different Nationalised Banks for productive purposes. .

Crop Insurance

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) has been operating in the district from the Rabi season 1999-2000 as a part of the strategy for risk management in agriculture. Recently, government has implemented Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) during the Kharif 2013 crop season for paddy crop on a pilot basis. Khordha district is selected among the 10 districts in the state for implementation of the scheme. Under the scheme, all farmers growing notified crops and availing seasonal agricultural operations (SAO) loans from financial institutions will be covered under the scheme. Non-loanee farmers growing notified crops will also be included in the scheme on a voluntary basis.

Government of Odisha has earmarked in Budget 2015-16 Rs.1600/- lakh as indemnity for crop insurance and Rs.384000/- lakh for interest subvention. The following table shows details of the number of farmers and amount of assistance received by them in Khordha district towards crop insurance in different years.

Crop loan and Crop Insurance of Khordha district

Year	Crop Loan (lakhs)	Crop insurance covered	
		No. of Farmers	Amount (in Rs. lakhs)
2000-01	25.88	-	-
2001-02	25.60	868	25.96
2002-03	29.74	1562	25.83
2003-04	39.27	27360	35.83
2004-05	51.78	40160	41.70
2005-06	67.85	41250	53.46
2006-07	99.38	42588	69.15
2007-08	102.08	55066	101.93
2008-09	-	58640	103.03
	-		

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

PMJDY is a comprehensive financial inclusion scheme. It aims at providing universal access to banking facilities starting with Basic Banking Accounts with overdraft facility of Rs.5000/- and inbuilt accident insurance cover of Rs.1/- lakh to each and every household in the country. It is an ambitious programme launched on August 28, 2014. It helps in opening a bank account. In Odisha as well as in Khordha district the programme has achieved more than the target in terms of number of opening new accounts.

Trade and Commerce

Pre- Independence Period

In the past, Khordha was predominantly an agricultural region with majority of people pursuing cultivation as a way of living. As such, trading was largely concentrated in paddy/rice. Besides, people of the region were engaged in producing a number of traditional industrial goods like brass and bell-metal utensils, earthen utensils, coarse cotton clothes, bamboo and cane furnitures, etc., which were traded with people and businessmen of other parts of the state and neighbouring states like West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Madhya Pradesh. Chilika being the major source of fishing, business on both fresh and dry fishes were carried on by the fishermen locally and small amounts were sent to Kolkata. Export earning was not very sizable. Local trade, to a greater extent, was carried at various haats (local markets). Jatni being the main railhead, it served as the main outlet for exporting different items to places outside Odisha. Further as Khordha endowed with vast forest area, considerable amount of timber, bamboo, and minor forest products used to be exported to different places. Chilika lake being located in the district there was regular export of fish, prawn, crabs, etc. to Kharagpur, Kolkata, Tatanagar, etc. Balugaon, Gangadharpur, Kalupadaghat and Bhusandpur were the main assembling centres of fish from where it was exported by rail to different places. Railway sleepers, cast iron pipes and galvanized iron buckets were exported to Kolkata from the foundries located at Tapang and Bhubaneswar. Textile products from Khordha especially lungis, gamuchhas and sarees were well known all over Odisha and were sent to neighbouring states in large quantities for sale. The famous brass and bell metal wares from Balakati were exported to outside states. The principal imports were oil, wheat, coal, sugar, cement, heavy and light machinery, ready-made garments etc.

Post-Independence Period

In the post-independence period and particularly after Bhubaneswar became the capital of the state trading activities have phenomenally increased in the district in a variety of ways. Urban population has increased tremendously in recent years. A large number of industries-large, medium and small-have cropped up in the district. With well developed network of road, rail and air connectivity, business activities in the district have increased manifold. The four important centres of business in wholesale and retail transactions in the district are Bhubaneswar, Jatni, Khordha and Balugaon. A brief account of each of these centres of business is given below.

Bhubaneswar

Bhubaneswar is well connected by rail, road and air. It is becoming increasingly developed as the educational and commercial hub of the Eastern Region of the country and accordingly, there has come up increasing wholesaling and retailing business in a wide variety of goods and services. There has been mushrooming of shops in different parts of the city. Business in different commodities and services are carried on a large scale daily.

Business centres have spread over different areas of the city. There are bi-weekly and tri-weekly markets in a number of locations in the city. Government has constructed market buildings in a number of localities for decentralisation of business activities in the city.

There are many good hotels and restaurants in the city which cater to the accommodation need of frequent visitors to the city for business and other purposes. Since two, three and four wheeler vehicles have increased tremendously a large number of repairing workshops have come up in the city. With the increasing use of computers, internet and other modern electronic gadgets there has been large scale growth of computer and electronic shops in Bhubaneswar too.

Jatni

Jatni is known as Khordha Road and is one of the main railway junctions of East Coast Railway. It is well communicated by rail and road. Goods are brought from different places and dispatched to nearby places within the state and neighbouring states. Rice, pulses, vegetables, cashew-nuts, chillies, betel leaves etc. are exported to different places. A number of wholesalers and retailers are involved there in dealing in various commodities.

Khordha

Khordha town, the district headquarters, is famous for its textile products. It is situated on the National Highway No.5 and is linked with railway junction at Jatni. The hinterland of Khordha is very fertile and vegetables are grown in plenty which are exported to different places by road and rail.

Balugaon

Balugaon is famous for its fish market. It is located on the National Highway No.5, close to Chilika Lake. Fish caught from the Chilika Lake is exported by rail and road from Balugaon. A number of wholesalers and retailers are engaged in fish business there.

Besides, there are a number of small business centres such as Baliana, Balipatna, Chandpur, Raj Sunakhala etc in the district.

Rural Market Centres

Local trade is generally carried on at various hats in rural areas dealing with different commodities. The hats are usually held once or twice a week. In these places the villagers dispose off their surplus agricultural products and purchase their daily requirements. A list of rural marketing centres is given below.

Information on Rural Haats of Khordha District

Name of the Block	Name of the G.P.	Name of the Hats/ Markets and their Features
Khordha	Golabai	Golbai daily market
	Kaipadar	Kaipadar daily (Tuesday and Friday)
	Kanpur	Malipada daily market (Tuesday and Friday)
	Mallipur	Muktapur Market (Wednesday and Thursday)
Begunia	Bajapur	Dihapur Market (Tuesday and Thursday)
	Garhhaladia	Haladia Market (Tuesday and Thursday)
	Begunia	Cattle Market Veg. Market
Bologarh	Siko	Veg Market, Siko
Chilika	-	-
Banapur	Gambharimunda	Gambharimunda daily market
	Nachuni	Nachuni daily market
Jatni	Jamukoli	1 (One)
	-	-
Baliana	Baliana	Weekly market at Baliana
	Bainchua	Weekly market at Bainchua
	Pratapsasan	Weekly market at Pratapsasan
	Sarakana	Weekly market at Sarakana
Tangi	Nirakarapur	Weekly market at Kirakarapur (Tuesday and Saturday)
Balipatna	Bhapur	1
	Deulidharpur	1
	Kurunjipur	1
	Majjihara	1
	Turintira	1
	Garedipanchan	1 Veg. Hat, 2 Cattle Hat
	Pampalo	1
	Somanasasan	1

Regulated Markets

The District is having two regulated market complexes (RMCs) 153 Agricultural Cooperative Societies, 18 wholesale and Primary Cooperatives,

23 primary consumer cooperative stores and 12 regional and specialised commodity marketing cooperative societies which provide institutional and hasslefree marketing facilities to the produces and consumers.

Marketing Co-operative Societies

As per the available data from ARCS, Khordha, 20 Marketing Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 11068 and business turnover of Rs.1001.23 lakh are operating in the district. These societies are dealing with marketing of various agricultural and allied commodities so as to ensure fair price to the growers. Of the total Co-operative Marketing Societies, one is working in Balugaon NAC, 18 in Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and one in Jatni Municipality.

State Trading

In keeping with the farmers' interest to get assured and remunerative price from the Paddy, the major agricultural commodity of the state, government of Odisha has made provision to purchase paddy directly from the farmers at the approved minimum support price. The extent of paddy procured by the state government from the farmers in the district during 2014-15 is given below.

Paddy Procurement:- KMS 2014-15

1.	Target allotted by Govt. -	63000 M.T (OSCSC-55000, MARKFED-5000 And LEVY-3000)
2.	No. of Millers participated -	16
3.	No. of PACs involved-	134
4.	Equivalent paddy for OSCSC -	80882.400MT
5.	No. of farmers registered -	22384
6.	No. of farmers who sold paddy -	22013
7.	Progressive paddy purchases by OSCSC as on 31.03.2015 -	77868.354 M.T

Distribution of Essential Commodities

With implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 in the State from December, 2015, the entitlement of beneficiaries to 5 Kg of food grains (rice or wheat or combination of both) for each member of Priority Household (PHH) and 35 Kg of food grains for Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) Households has become a right. State Government has notified 9 Exclusion Criteria and 5 Auto Inclusion Criteria for identification of a beneficiary family into the NFSA fold. The list of NFSA beneficiaries has become dynamic with changes happening every month according to changing status of the families.

These beneficiaries are being distributed rice/wheat @ Rs.1/- per Kg. with subsidies from Union and State Governments.

Similarly, all the PHH and AAY ration card holder are getting Kerosene Oil @ 1 litre per family member subject to a maximum of 5 litres per beneficiary family at subsidised rates.

Khordha District had 3,23,293 Priority Household beneficiaries with 12,30,043 members and 32,484 AAY household beneficiaries with 1,23,414 members as on 31st March'2016. In total, there were 3,55,777 beneficiary families with 13,53,457 members covered under NFSA as on 31.03.2016 in the District.

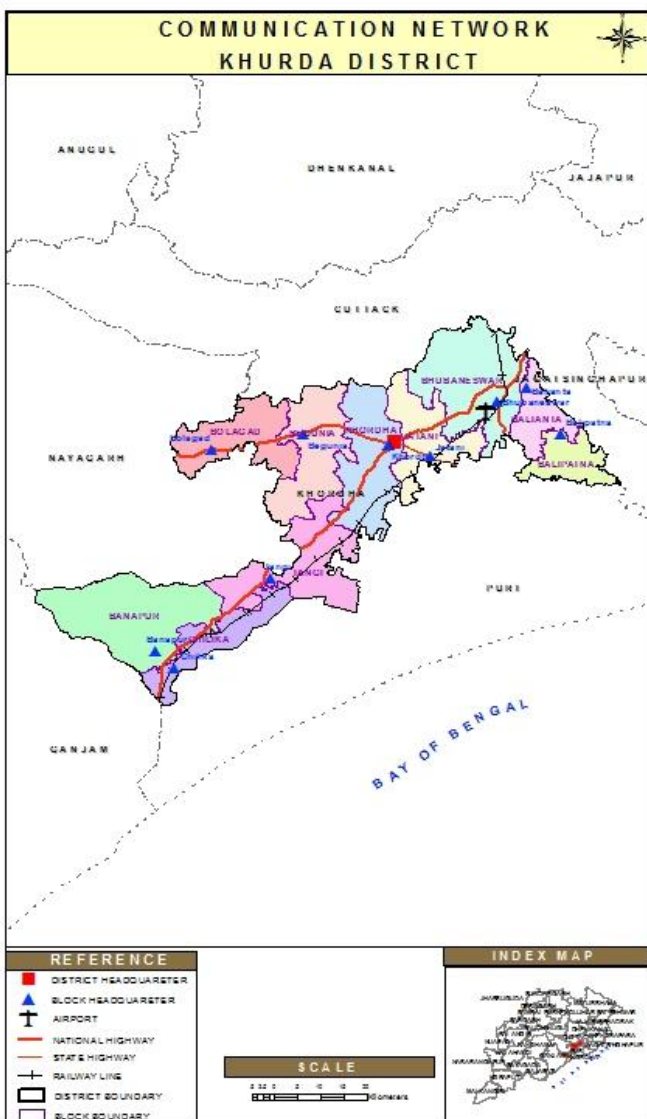
Weights and Measures

If we look into the history of weights and measures system, we find that pala, bisa and pasuri were the common units of measurement. One pala equalled 6 tolas. Baleswari seer was 105 tolas. Food grains were measured in terms of gaunis. Gauni may equal 7 seers at Khordha. Cloth was measured by hatha or cubit which varied from 18 to 24 inches. Land was measured by mana, guntha and biswa. One mana measured less than half an acre. One acre was 55 guntha and one guntha was equivalent to 18 decimals.

All the above measures varied from region to region and thus there were difficulties in transactions across regions. With a view to overcoming these difficulties the metric system of weights and measures was introduced as an all-India standard from 1st April 1961. The Weights and Measures Department is the official agency and it has its main office at Khandagiri with Assistant Controller, Legal Metrology and four district level offices at Bhubaneswar, Jatni, Khordha and Balugaon in Khordha district. These offices are engaged in regulating the use of correct weighing and measuring instruments in production, trade and commerce to ensure that exact weight, measure and number of any commodity is provided to any customer as contracted for, or paid for by him.

The Department carries out regular/surprise inspections in markets, fair price shops, kerosene oil depots, petrol pumps, gas agencies etc. to check whether measuring and weighing units bear valid verification stamp and deliver correct weight, measure or volume of commodities to consumers. Inspections are also conducted on receipt of complaint from any source either in writing or telephonically. Action for short measurement, use of defective and non-standard weights and measures is taken as per provision of relevant Act and Rules.

Packaged commodities are regularly inspected to see whether the mandatory declarations such as complete name and address of the manufacturer/packer/ importer, month and year of packing/import, common or generic name of the commodity, net contents and the sale price of the package (Maximum Retail Price, inclusive of all taxes) are printed on such packages and declaration printed on them conform to the contents of the package.



CHAPTER-VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Early Period

The antiquity of the places of pilgrimage in Odisha is well described in Baudhayana Srautasutra and Manu Samhita where 'Tirthayatra' finds mention and advantage of topography, and royal dynastic-rule of Khordha district speak of its rich trading and transport history since the beginning of 18th century. The Chilika lake in the South-Eastern part of the district; the transition from the peaceful, thickly populated deltaic region to the jungles and mountain passes of Nayagarh; the river Daya making the boundary between the plains and the inland hilly tract and two perennial rivers Kuakhai and Kushabhadra and the reigns of royal dynasties, Zamindars and feudatory chiefs during the princely rule and British periods. The discovery of remains of local woodcraft made immense contributions to growth of trade and commerce in ancient Utkal and parts of ships and other wood arts from Chilika Lake shows it as a boat-building centre. The earliest depiction of ships in Odisha in a sculptured form found near the Brahmeswar temple, Bhubaneswar provides ample evidence of trade in early days. Manikapatna was a port on the banks of Chilika that flourished from early historical times until the 19th century A.D.

Modern Period

Khordha is the leading district in the state of Odisha in term of infrastructure development. Due to location of the state capital, Bhubaneswar the district remarkable growth of industrial and business activities and phenomenon increase in the number of educational institutions in and around Bhubaneswar in recent years, the transport connectivity and communication network have expanded significantly. The district is well linked by road, rail and air transport services to different parts of the country and there has been massive growth of communication network in terms postal, telephone, cell phone and internet services in the rural and urban areas of the district. The rapid growth of transport and communication sector is reflected in terms of its contribution to the District Income (Gross District Domestic Product). Statistics show that this sector contributes 13.3 percent to district income which is higher than the state average of 9.6 percent.

Road Development

Till the 1990 Khordha was a part of Puri district. When the Britishers took possession of Odisha in 1803, there was no road worth the name, wrote Mr. Toynbe. The first road constructed in Odisha was the Jagannath

Road in 1812 which took long years for completion. Odisha suffered terribly in the great famine of 1866 due to lack of communication and transport facilities. The famine of 1866 points Mr. Mansfield, in the district Gazetter of Puri (1929) , directed attention to the state of Odisha districts and measures were taken to prevent such occurrence of similar disaster, roads being opened up, the coast surveyed and canals constructed. The Cuttack-Puri Road known as Jagannath Road or Pilgrim Road and Cuttack-Ganjam Road known as Ganjam Road were opened up to motor traffic from January to May only as there were river crossings like Kathajori, Kushabhadra and Bhargavi enroute. The Cuttack-Ganjam road had also a small branch from Tangi to the Chilika lake. During the British period the Nayagarh Feudatory state was connected with Khordha by a metalled road through Baghamari. From Baghamari ran another metalled road to Kalapathar. Khandagiri and Bhubaneswar were also connected by a metalled road to Chandaka on the Cuttack-Ganjam road. Another road was connected between Bhubaneswar and Sardeipur.

Roads at Present

At present the district is served by National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and other roads. The length of different categories of roads in the district in 2010-11 is given below.

Length of different Categories of Roads in Khordha district

Sl. No.	Categories of Road	2010-11
1	National Highway	166
2	State Highway	30
3	Major District roads	273
4	Other District Roads	673
5	Forest Roads	242
6	Grampanchayt Roads	3367
7	Classified Village Roads	NA
8	P.S.Roads	947
9	Village Roads	833

Source: District Statistical Hand-Book

Road Connectivity within District and Mode of Conveyance

Khordha is a small district in terms of size and its Tahasils/ Blocks are at a very close proximity to the district and the two sub-divisional headquarters. Besides the roads connecting the Tahasil/Block headquarters with the sub-divisional / district headquarters are Major District Roads having black-topped surface. The statement below gives the details about the distance of Tahasil/Block headquarters from district and sub-divisional headquarters with available conveyance facility available.

Sl.	Name of the	Distance on road	Distance on road	Whether Public /
No.	Sub-divisional Hqrs./ Block Hqrs.	from State Hqrs. (Bhubaneswar) (Kms.)	from District Hqrs. (Kms.)	Private or both Bus Services available
1	2	3	4	5
	Sub-divisional Head Qtrs.			
1	Khordha	29	0	Bus / Train
2	Bhubaneswar	0	29	-do-
	Block Head Qtrs.			
1	Balianta	13	45	Bus
2	Balipatna	23	52	-do-
3	Banapur	103	74	-do-
4	Begunia	49	20	-do-
5	Bhubaneswar	0	29	Bus/Train
6	Bolagad	68	39	Bus
7	Chilika	92	63	Bus / Train
8	Jatni	25	13	-do-
9	Khordha	29	0	-do-
10	Tangi	68	39	Bus

Source: District Statistical Abstract

Vehicles and Conveyance

With faster economic development taking place in the state, there has been increasing use of mechanically propelled and power driven vehicles such as; motor cycles and scooters, taxis, trucks, buses, cars etc in place of indigenous vehicles in the district. However, bullock-carts continue as the conveyance for transport of goods in some of the rural areas. But the heritage modes of conveyance such as, palki and sabari carried by men are hardly seen marriage and other social /religious ceremonies even in rural areas. Bi-cycle use has no doubt fallen over time, yet nearly 63 percent households were reported to have in 2011. The number of Cycle-rickshaws have drastically reduced, especially in Bhubaneswar and Khordha towns. But in different block headquarters and rural areas they continue to be a popular mode of conveyance for the people. The number of different vehicles registered in the district as on September, 2015 are given below.

SL	Type of vehicles	No of vehicles registered
1.	Motor Cycles, Scooter and Mopeds	
2.	Three-wheeler's and Auto rickshaw	7,18,900
3.	Private Cars	39,252
4.	Contact Carriage	1,42,745
5.	Light Goods Vehicle	26,116
6.	Heavy Goods Vehicles	11,973
7.	Contact Carriage Buses	15,518
8.	State Carriage Buses	2,371
9.	Tractor Trailer	1,933
10.	Others/ Miscellaneous Vehicles	16,583
		21,842
	Grand Total	9,97,233

Public Transport

OSRTC (Odisha State Road Transport Corporation), a government of Odisha undertaking in the Transport Sector is having its head office at Bhubaneswar . It is having 480 fleet strength of bus services throughout Odisha. However at present, 350 buses are on road. From Bhubaneswar depot a number of buses run every day to different districts. Most of them are night bus services.

Town Bus Services in Bhubaneswar

The town bus services are mainly controlled by two organizations namely BPTSL (Bhubaneswar Puri Town Bus Services Ltd) and BTBSCS (Bhubaneswar Town Bus Service Co-operative Society). The BPTSL is running 96 buses within Bhubaneswar city. The Bhubaneswar Town Bus Service Co-operative Society is running 14 Buses from AIIMS to Banamalipur and another 50 Buses are running within the City.

Railways

The East Coast Railways head office is located at Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar which controls three major divisions viz., Sambalpur, Khordha Road and Vishakhapatnam. The General Manager, is the overall in-charge of the head office of the East Coast Railways and thus looks into all the activities like planning, day to day operation and administrative control of the zone. The district is at presently served by Howrah-Chennai and Howrah – Puri railway lines of the East Coast Railways. Recently, a new railway line Khordha-Bolangir has been opened up with 27 kms being made functional between Khordha Road to Begunia. The total length of these railway lines in the district is 171.79 kms and these lines pass through 36 railway stations and passenger halts in the district and serve both the sub-divisions, viz., Bhubaneswar and Khordha.

A short description of each of the railway lines along with the list of the names of railway stations and passenger halts in the district are given below:

Howrah-Chennai Line

This was the first railway line constructed in the ditrict and was opened to traffic in 1899. Out of the total length of the line of 1659 km. 104 km. only lies in the district. The line within the district enters near Mancheswar and leaves at a short distance from Barakul, near Chilika. It has a broad gauge double line throughout its length in the district. The main railway stations on this line are Bhubaneswar and Khordha Road.

Khordha Road-Puri Line

From Khordha Road station to Puri the railway line covers 43.6 km., in length. It was a broad gauge single line since its construction and recently it is converted to a double line. This line is of great economic significance as it passes through a fertile track producing a number of agricultural commodities and thus requiring markets at Khordha Road and Bhubaneswar. Besides, Puri and Sakhigopal being two important pilgrim centres, people round the year travel from different parts of the country to these two places availing railway services on this route.

Khordha Road –Bolangir Line

Recently a new railway line from Khordha Road to Bolangir has started and as a first step a distance of about 27 km. from Khordha Road to Begunia has been opened to traffic.

Railway Stations and Passenger Halts

The railway stations and passenger halts within the geographical area of Khordha district include: Mancheswar, Patia, Bhubaneswar, Vanivihar, Sarakantara, Lingaraj Temple, Retanga, Arugul PH, Khordha Road, Dhaulimuhan, Kaipadar Road, Tapanga, Nirakarpur, Golabai, Bhusandapur, Mukteswar, Kalupadaghat, Kuhuri, Gangadharpur, Solari, Balugaon, Chilika, Khordha Town, Begunia, Rajsunakhala, Bolagarh(underconstruction).

Railway Repairing Workshop

One coach repairing workshop is functioning at Mancheswar. It is administered and controlled by Chief Works Manager, Bhubaneswar.

Railways in the Economic Growth of the District

East Coast Railways has contributed immensely to the economic growth of Khordha district. Number of passengers travelling outward and inward in the district has increased phenomenally. The carrying of raw materials and finished products to and from the district have also increased appreciably. Besides the industrialized zone in the immediate vicinity of Bhubaneswar, a number of cotton spinning and weaving units, rough casting, iron and other small-scale industries have come up all along the side of the rail route. The railway line has contributed to the movement of various local products particularly fish and fish products from Chilika and finished industrial goods from Bhubaneswar industrial zone to different distant places.

Waterways

Inland water transport has a small presence only at Balugaon sector which provides services from Balugaon to Krushnaprasad Gada and Kalijai and from Nua Gada to Ganda Kulai through motor launches.

The department of Port and Inland Water Transportation, Balugaon Sector provides daily motor lunch service from Balugaon to Krushnaprasad Gada which is 18km long and from Balugaon to Kalijai which is 15km. There is also reservation service of motor launch to Kalijai on all days. The travel time to cover 18 km distance from Balugaon to Krushnaprasad gada is about one hour 30min and from Balugaon to Kalijai (15kms) it is 1 hour 15 min.

The regular fare in motor launch is Rs1/km per passenger. The reservation fee of 30 sitter lunch is Rs1200 for to and fro travel from Balugaon to Kalijai and it is Rs.900 for a 20 sitter motor launch. Both the 30 sitter and 20 sitter motor lunches can charge maximally Rs.120 per head.

The motor launch are equipped with life Jackets and life Buoy for safety of passengers.

The timing of services from Balugaon to Krushnaprasad gada and Balugaon to Kalijai is as follows.

Chilika Boat Services

Balugaon To Krushna Prasad Garh (All Days)

Departure Place	Arrival Place	Departure Time	Arrival Time
Balugaon	Krushnaprasad gada	7.00 AM	8.30 AM
Krushnaprasad gada	Balugaon	8.45 AM	10.15 AM
Balugaon	Krushnaprasad gada	1.30 PM	3.00 PM
Krushnaprasad gada	Balugaon	3.30 PM	5.00 PM

Balugaon To Kalijai (Only On Sunday)

Departure Place	Arrival Place	Departure Time	Arrival Time
Balugaon	Kalijai	7.00 AM	8.15 AM
Kalijai	Balugaon	9.00 AM	10.15 AM
Balugaon	Kalijai	11.00 AM	12.15 PM
Kalijai	Balugaon	1.00 PM	2.15 PM

Ferry Services

From time immemorial ferry services are run on the rivers and nalas for the transport of passengers and goods. During rainy season there is considerable amount of traffic along rivers like Daya, Kuakhai and Dhanua in Khordha district.

Airways

The Biju Patnaik International Airport is the only airport functioning at Bhubaneswar since 1947. It is named after the former Chief-Minister of Odisha, Biju Patnaik who as also a famous aviator and freedom fighter. On March,2013 a new terminal was inaugurated by the then Minister, Civil Aviation, Ajit Singh. The Government of India accorded international status to the airport on 30th October, 2013.

International Flights

The International flights started operating from 14th July 2015 from Bhubaneswar. The custom and other required clearances for the passengers flying abroad are being done at Bhubaneswar.

Flights to Different Destinations

At present, 19 flights are operating on daily basis whereas 2 flights are operating on different week days to different destinations like Kolkata, Visakhapatnam, New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Port Blair, Varanasi, and Hyderabad. Along with Air-India, Go-Air, Indigo and Air -Vistara air services are operating from Bhubaneswar.

There are 13 bays (10 for large and 3 for small flight) available at the newly constructed terminal at Biju Pattnaik International Airport Bhubaneswar. There are also 8 bays available for small air craft in the old terminal.

Local Flights within Odisha

In order to have quick and close rapport with interior regions of the state, the intra-state flight services have been started by the Government of Odisha from Bhubaneswar to four important towns viz., Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Rourkela and Jeypore with effect from 18.1.2016

Communication

The Communication sub-sector has a direct bearing on the social and economic development of the district. The sub-sector comprising post offices, PCOs, Mobile phone resources internet, Radio/TVs, etc have developed in the district remarkably and they have profoundly influenced the

lifestyle of the people of Khordha. The household user percentages of households using different modes of the communication system have remarkably increased during the decade between 2001 and 2011. The development of different modes of communication system in Khordha district is given below.

Post Offices

The district is served by 2 Head Post Offices, 144 Sub Post Offices and 299 branch post Offices, making a total of 445 post offices during 2010-11. Of these post offices 152 have speed post services and 66 are having Instant Money Order services available for the public. The list of post offices in different blocks and urban areas of the district during 2010-11 is given below.

Postal Network within District

Sl. No.	Year / Block/ ULB	Head Post Offices	Post Offices			Post Offices having	
			Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices	Total	Speed Post service	Instant Money Order service (IMO)
	2010-11 BLOCKS	2	144	299	445	152	66
1	Balianta	-	3	14	17	3	-
2	Balipatna	-	2	22	24	2	2
3	Banapur	-	5	34	39	8	3
4	Begunia	-	4	40	44	4	1
5	Bhubaneswar	-	48	21	70	50	23
6	Bolagarh	-	2	23	25	2	-
7	Chilika	-	1	16	17	1	-
8	Jatani	-	6	23	29	6	2
9	Khordha	-	6	48	55	6	2
10	Tangi	-	6	34	40	6	2
	ULB						
1	Balugaon (N)	-	2	1	3	2	2
2	Banapur (N)	-	3	1	4	3	2
3	Bhubaneswar (M C)	1	48	21	70	50	23
4	Jatani (M)	-	6		6	6	2
5	Khordha (M)	1	2	1	4	3	2

Telecommunication Services

There 80273 land line connections in the district with 1482 PCOs and 24944 Broad Band Connections during 2010-11. The details of telephone facilities available in the district are given below.

Sl. No.	Block / ULB	Land line	PCOs	(In Numbers)
				Broad band connections
	2010-11 BLOCKS	80273	1482	24944
1	Balianta	310	45	24
2	Balipatna	305	52	43
3	Banapur	340	30	58
4	Begunia	372	37	32
5	Bhubaneswar	1905	243	648
6	Bolagad	397	35	53
7	Chilika	265	28	107
8	Jatni	183	23	31
9	Khordha	1689	187	391
10	Tangi	256	27	51
	ULB			
1	Balugaon (N)	522	38	149
2	Banapur(N)	340	34	58
3	Bhubaneswar (MC)	69755	382	22394
4	Jatni (M)	1724	153	477
5	Khordha (M)	1910	168	428

Households using different Modes of Communication

Over the years significant improvement has occurred in the use of different modes of communication by the people of the district. The trends in the use of different communication modes by the rural and urban households of the district between 2001-2011 are given below:

District as a whole

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS		RADIO/TRANSISTOR (%)		TELEVISION (%)		TELEPHONE (%)	
2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001
489,636	363,864	17.9	36.7	51.8	37.8	66.3	13.4

Rural area

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS		RADIO/TRANSISTOR (%)		TELEVISION(%)		TELEPHONE(%)	
2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001
247,940	193,411	12.7	27.9	34.3	18.1	50.6	3.0

Urban area

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS		RADIO/TRANSISTOR (%)		TELEVISION(%)		TELEPHONE(%)	
2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001
241,696	170,453	23.2	46.6	69.9	60.2	82.4	25.1

CHAPTER- VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

District Income

Khordha is a progressive district in of Odisha. Since its emergence as an independent district 1993 it has made rapid progress in terms of growth in Gross District Domestic Product and Per capita income. Between 1993-94 and 2011-12, the Gross District Domestic Product has increased from Rs. 54360/- lakh to Rs. 940675/- lakh and per capita income from Rs.3759/- to Rs.34898/-. The per capita income of the district in the year 2011-12 is much higher than the all-Odisha average of Rs.24151/-. The details of trend of income in the district over the period from 2007-2012 is given below:

Year	GDDP (Rs in lakh)	NDDP (Rs in lakh)	Population (in lakh)	Per Capita Income (Rs in lakh)
2007-08	744196	632063	21.09	29965
2008-09	815937	699128	21.48	32554
2009-10	850861	710286	21.87	32485
2010-11	940675	776912	22.26	34898
2011-12	988927	817990	22.67	36088

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DEandS), Odisha, Bhubaneswar
Note: Income figures are at constant 2004-05 prices

Sectoral composition

The economy of Khordha is more services dominated and industry-led and less agriculture oriented. The Primary sector includes Agriculture, and Animal Husbandry, forestry, fishery, mining and quarrying sub sectors; Secondary sector includes manufacturing, energy and construction sub sectors and the tertiary sector includes trade, hotels and restaurants, railways, transport, storage, communications, banking and insurance, real estates and business services, public administration and other services like education, health and welfare sub sectors. The primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of district contribute 6.8, 20.3 and 72.9 percent to its total GDDP at constant prices (2004-05 base) in 2011-12 as against 8.00, 25.00 and 67 percent in 2007-08 respectively.

The trade, hotel and restaurant sub-sectors have a major share of 21% in the tertiary sector GDDP of the district. The structural shift towards a services-led economy in the district is very much seen during these five years (2007-12). This is unsurprising because the state capital Bhubaneswar is in Khordha district with an extensive network of corporate, autonomous and other institutional sectors in and around the city. Although the district has a less dominant a primary sector the fishery sub -sector within the primary sector has a significant share in the GDDP. The shares of railways,

communications, banking and insurance, and public administration (which comprise the tertiary service sector) sub-sectors real GDDP of the district are very high and they are at the help in making Khordha the leading district of Odisha. The statement below gives the percentage shares of different sectors/ sub-sectors in the GDDP (at constant 2004-05 prices) of Khordha for the year 2011-12.

Share of Different Sectors in GDDP of Khordha During 2011-12 (in percentage)

Sl No	Sectors/Sub-sectors	Khordha
1	Agriculture and A.H.	5.2
2	Forestry	0.7
3	Fishery	0.9
4	Mining and Quarrying	0.0
	Primary Sector	6.85
5	Manufacturing Regd.	9.9
6	Manufacturing Un-Regd.	0.7
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	3.9
8	Construction	5.8
	Secondary Sector	20.3
9	Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	20.8
10	Railway	3.2
11	Transport by Other means	6.8
12	Storage	0.1
13	Communication	3.3
14	Banking and Insurance	14.5
15	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business services and Legal services	6.8
16	Public Administration	8.8
17	Other Services	8.6
	Tertiary/Service Sector	72.9
	All	100.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DEandS), Odisha, Bhubaneswar

General Level of Prices of Agricultural Commodities

The general price level of agricultural crops can be viewed from farm harvest prices and whole sale prices of the products. The major crops produced in Khordha district are paddy, wheat, ragi, mung, biri, kulthi, mustard, groundnut, til, sugarcane and potato. Trend of prices of these crops in Khordha district for 2009-10 - 2013-14 is analysed as follows:

Farm Harvest Prices: The price data for crops are obtained for the harvesting period of respective crops at the farmers' point. Among the major crops, kulthi witnessed highest rise of farm harvest prices by 62 % between 2009-10 and 2013-14 followed by potato (56%). The prices paddy, ragi, mung, biri and sugarcane registered a rise by 30-37 %. The details of farm harvest prices of major crops in the district for 2009-10 to 2012-13 are given below.

Farm Harvest Prices of Major Crops in Different Years (Rs/ qtl)

Crops	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Paddy	918.36	943.93	995	1100	1223.26
Wheat	NA	NA	1400	1440	1550
Ragi	NA	NA	1100	1248.5	1500
Mung	3400.00	3950.00	4000	4282.14	4672.92
Biri	3055.56	3544.44	3950	3845.83	4179.17
Kulthi	1460.71	1741.67	2000	2179.41	2373.08
Groundnut	2333.33	2500.00	2700	2500	2833.33
Til	3250.00	3750.00	NA	3608.33	3950
Sugarcane	115	133.40	140	150	NA
Potato	526.67	542.86	571.67	693.33	823.87
Onion	1171.4	1175	NA	1300.0	NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DEandS), Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Wholesale prices: The trend of whole sale prices of major crops are little different from that of farm harvest prices. It has been observed that the wholesale price of potato registered a very significant increase by 79% during 2009-10 – 2013-14 followed by kulthi 48% and wheat 45%. The prices of paddy, groundnut and onion increased by 30-38% during the said period. The wholesale prices of ragi and sugarcane rose slowly by 11-12 % during the period.

Whole sale prices of Major Crops (Rs/ qtl)

Crops	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Paddy	931	1015	1041	1179	1,274
Wheat	NA	1100	1440	1600	1,600
Ragi	1400	1333	1246	1407	1,555
Mung	4012	4543	4321	4886	4,907
Biri	3575	4020	4087	4427	4,533
Kulthi	1838	1980	2241	2310	2,722
Mustard	3533	3533	3484	3869	4,000
Groundnut	2900	2750	2964	3233	3,800
Til	3300	NA	NA	3657	4,150
Sugarcane	154	147	150	173	NA
Potato	650	681	715	794	1,162
Onion	1256	1360	1287	1676	1,728

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DEandS), Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Wage Payment System

Depending upon sources from which wage payment is made, generally three systems of wage payment are prevalent in the district. (i) The state government fixes the minimum wage rates for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled

and highly skilled workers and the rates are revised from time to time. (ii) The second is the wage rate fixed by the Central Government under different wage employment schemes and (iii) The average daily wages actually paid to rural unorganized labourers.

Wage Rates for Different Workers

For the years 2013-14 and 2014-15, Government of Odisha have fixed the minimum wage rates as Rs.150/-, Rs.170/-, Rs.190/- and Rs.205/- for unskilled, semi skilled, skilled and highly skilled labourer categories. In 2015-16, the minimum wage rates have been revised and increased to Rs.200/-, Rs.220/-, Rs.240/- and Rs.260/- respectively. These wage rates are implemented in Khordha district as scheduled wage rates in all wage employment related schemes of Government except in MGNREGS. The wage rate per labourer in centrally sponsored the MGNREGS is fixed at Rs 174/- at present. However, it is observed that the actual wage rate paid to the workers remains lower than the rates fixed by the government and it is mostly seen in cases when the worker get employment under private contractors. Sometimes it is noticed that the workers working under MGNRGS do not get their due amount on time. The following statement shows changes in wage rates for unskilled workers from time to time under MGNREGS.

Wage Rate for Unskilled Labourers in MGNREGS

Year	Wage Rate (In Rupees)
2008-09	90
2010-11	125
2012-13	143
2014-15	164
2015-16	174

Source : Panchayati Raj Department, Odisha

As stated earlier, the actual average daily wages paid to the labourers in the unorganized sector in Khordha district remains lower than the minimum prescribed wage rate by the State. A provisional estimate of wages paid to skilled and unskilled labourers in rural areas of Khordha district for 2008-09 to 2010-11 show that during these 3 years the average daily wages for skilled labour like carpenter have gone up from Rs.153/- to Rs.176/- and for mason from Rs.171/- to Rs.205/-. However, the average daily wages for unskilled labour in rural areas such as those of agriculture field labourers and other agricultural workers have shown a fluctuating trend. This speaks of increasing vulnerability of unskilled workers in the district. The statement below indicated the actual wage rates paid to unskilled labourers in the district.

Average Wage Rate of Unskilled Labourers in Rural Areas of Khordha District

Sl No	Category	Average wage rate per Manday (Rs)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
For Agriculture field labourers				
1	Men	69.56	65.52	106.65
2	Women	61.57	59.27	85.09
For other agriculture labourers				
1	Men	77.38	73.97	116.54
2	Women	61.70	59.31	85.44

Source : District Statistical Handbook, Khordha

Standard of living

For an understanding of the standard of living of the people, it is pertinent to look at the per capita income, incidence of poverty, literacy and health status in the district.

Per Capita Income

Per Capita Income (PCI) or per capita Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) at constant prices (2004-05 base) is the most important economic indicator to cardinal measure the relative standard of living of people of a district. The size of the district economy (NDDP) and district population determine the PCI of the people. In terms of size of the population, Khordha remains a thickly populated district in 2011-12 with high population of more than 20 lakh (projected population of 2011-12). However, in spite of the high density of population, the district is a developed district with PCI of Rs.36088/-. The PCI of Khordha District has increased from Rs 29965/- in 2007-08 to Rs 36088/- in 2011-12, a rise by 20.4% during the 5-year period. Quite unsurprisingly, the per capita income of the district is higher than the state average.

Per Capita Income of the District (in Rs.)

(In Rupees)				
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
29965	32554	32485	34898	36088

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DEandS), Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Poverty

Poverty remains alarming in the district in the two surveys conducted in 1992 and 1997. As per the Survey of 1992 the district had an overwhelming

population of 77.43 percent below poverty line which declined to 59.17 percent in 1997. The reduction in the incidence of poverty was by 18.26 percentage points. The trend of poverty reduction in the district was well ahead of the 12.36% points reduction at the state level during the same period. The detailed statement of people below the poverty line in the district in relation to rural families is presented below.

BPL Census of Khordha District

SINo	1992 Survey			1997 Survey			Variation in percentage
	Total Rural Families	No. of BPL Families	% of BPL Families	Total Rural Families	No. of BPL Families	% of BPL Families	
1	184484	142850	77.43	226800	134192	59.17	-18.26

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Odisha

Literacy

Education has long been identified as one of the most important indicators of human development and hence standard of life. Taking the Census data for 2001 and 2011 the literacy rate in the district is found to be higher than the all-Odisha average. The overall Literacy Rate in Khordha has increased by about 6.71 percentage points between 2001 and 2011 from 80.19% to 86.9%. Among the Blocks, Jatni Block has the literacy rate of 86.3 percent followed by Bhubaneswar Block 86.00 percent. Banapur Block has the lowest literacy rate of 78.3%.

Sex-wise Literacy Rate in Khordha District

YEAR	Male	Female	Total
2001	88.38	71.06	80.19
2011	91.8	81.6	86.9

Health Status

Health is an important indicator of well-being in the broadest sense of the term. Improved health is desirable not only in itself, but also because it leads to enhanced capability to work and earn higher living. Improved health status contributes to increase in Life Expectancy. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the single most important health indicator. IMR in Khordha District was 72 and 67 in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively per 1000 live births, which stood higher than the all-Odisha average of 51 per 1000 live birth for 2011.

Employment and Unemployment Situation in the District

Gainful employment is an important pre condition for food security, economic security and sustainable livelihood. The pattern and growth of employment and unemployment are estimated by multiple agencies, like Population Census, National Sample Survey (NSS), Economic Census, Labour and Employment Department, Government of Odisha (for organized sector only) etc. The employment and unemployment scenarios in Khordha district as per these sources are presented below:

Census sources

The Census of India is a rich source that gives decadal data on classification of workers into different categories. The details of workers in the district as revealed by picture of 2011 census are given at the end of this chapter.

Composition of Workers

Between 2001 and 2011 the composition of workers has undergone some changes in the district. The main workers as a percentage of total workers have declined while the share of marginal workers has increased. The statement below gives the details.

Percentage of Main and Marginal workers to Total Workers

Sl. No.	Percentage of Main Workers to Total Workers					
	2001 Census			2011 Census		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	83.5	87.1	61.0	79.9	84.1	61.1

Sl. No.	Percentage of Marginal Workers to Total Workers					
	2001 Census			2011 Census		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	16.5	12.9	39.0	20.1	15.9	38.9

Source : Census 2001 and 2011

The total workers constitute 35.18 % of total population in the district as per 2011 census. The share of Main and marginal workers to total workers are 80% and 20% respectively in the district. The revealing trend is that the share of marginal workers to total workers is on the rise during the decade from 16.5% in 2001 to 20.1 % in 2011 indicating a fall in share of main workers in the district. A similar trend is also observed for the state as a

whole. This shows the rise in the number of under- employed workers in the district as well as at the state level.

The share of cultivators and agricultural labourers to total workers exhibits a downward trend whereas those of house hold industry (HHI) and other workers shows a rising trend between 2001 and 2011 in Khordha district which explain diversification in occupational structure of workers away from agriculture to non-agriculture sectors in the district. Interestingly, higher proportions of female workers are engaged in economically productive household industries and other activities rather than in agricultural activities as compared to their male counterparts during the decade.

NSS sources

The second source of employment data is the results of household surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) from time to time. Usually NSS gives State level results. However, a district-wise estimate of employment and unemployment for Odisha has been provisionally attempted in the 66th Round of the NSS held during 2009-10.

The National Sample Survey has a more detailed classification of employment by (a) usual status (US), (b) current weekly status (CWS) .A person is employed by usual status if he/she was regularly employed in a regular principal status or subsidiary-status job. The sum of the two defines the usual status. By the current weekly status, a person is counted as employed if he/she was employed on any day in the week prior to the date of the survey. At any given point of time, the labour force is the sum of those working (i.e. engaged in economic activity) and those who are available for, or seeking work. Unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of persons (or person-hours) not employed to the workforce (or workforce hours). With these basic concepts in mind a summary picture of NSS data (66th Round) relating to Khordha district presented below throws some light on the employment/unemployment situation in the district as in 2009-10.

Employment and Unemployment Situation in Khordha District

Sl. No	Employment/Unemployment Status (per cent)	Value
1	Unemployment Rate	
	Usual Status (Rural)	24
	Usual Status (Urban)	24
	Current Weekly Status (Rural)	24
	Current Weekly Status (Urban)	28
2	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) per 100 Population	
	Usual Status (Rural)	332
	Usual Status (Urban)	332
	Current Weekly Status (Rural)	332

	Current Weekly Status (Urban)	385
3	Worker Participation Rate (WPR) per 1000 Population	
	Usual Status (Rural)	308
	Usual Status (Urban)	308
	Current Weekly Status (Rural)	308
	Current Weekly Status (Urban)	356

Source: National Sample Survey Office, New Delhi

A close look at the above table reveals that the overall Unemployment Rate (UR) of the district remains moderate with 24 per 1000 workforce as per Usual Status. The Unemployment Rate of 28 per 1000 workforce as per Current Weekly Status for the district seems little quite higher. This is obvious.

Economic Census source

The third source of employment data is Economic Census conducted in the State. The provisional estimates of 6th Economic Census conducted in Odisha during 2013 given valuable information on employment in respect of entrepreneurial activities in un-organized sectors, agricultural sector (excluding crop production and plantation) and non agricultural sectors, both in rural and urban areas of the State. The provisional results show that 2.84 lakh persons are employed in about 1.24 lakh establishments in Khordha district. The establishments include those outside households with fixed structure, outside households without fixed structure and inside household units. The workers include hired and non-hired workers. Of the total employed, 85% are males and 15% are the females. Between 5th(conducted in 2005) and 6th Economic Censuses the numbers of establishments and employments have increased by 28% and 14% respectively in the district. This is depicted in the statement below.

Employment Status as per Economic Census 2005 and 2013

2005		2013	
No. of establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of establishments	No. of persons employed
96747	249927	124278	284358

Source: Economic Census 2005 and 2013 (Provisional)

Employment in Organized Sector

Labour and Employment Department, Government of Odisha maintains the employment status for the State in respect of the organized sector. As on 31st December 2014, the total applicants as per the live register position of the district was 1.19 lakhs of which 30.8, 24.1, 21.6,

12.6 and 10.8 percent belong to Diploma, Graduate, Intermediate, Matric and Post -graduate degree holders respectively. Out of the total 1.19 lakh job seekers in live registers, the shares of candidates belonging to women, S.Cs and S.Ts come to 35.4, 26.1 and 17.8 percent respectively. Public sector absorbs an overwhelming 94% of total employment in the organized sector leaving behind private sector with only 6% in the district. This is but obvious.

Classification of Workers

Workers Classification	Total	Rural	Urban
	792193(35.18%of total population)	399642	392551
Total Workers			
Total Workers (Male)	645880	332526	313354
Total Workers (Female)	146313	67116	79197
Main Workers Total	632625	291625	341000
Main Workers (Male)	543178	261347	281831
Main Workers (Female)	89447	30278	59169
Main Cultivators Total	79793	76033	3760
Main Cultivators (Male)	76265	72996	3269
Main Cultivators (Female)	3528	3037	491
Main Agriculture Labourers Total	64072	58094	5978
Main Agriculture Labourers (Male)	54637	49942	4695
Main Agriculture Labourers (Female)	9435	8152	1283
Main Household Workers Total	29066	11162	17904
Main Household Workers (Male)	24378	9580	14798
Main Household Workers (Female)	4688	1582	3106
Main Other Workers Total	459694	146336	313358
Main Other Workers (Male)	387898	128829	259069
Main Other Workers (Female)	71796	17507	54289
Marginal Workers Total	159568	108017	51551
Marginal Workers (Male)	102702	71179	31523
Marginal Workers (Female)	56866	36838	20028
Marginal Cultivators Total	12869	11423	1446
Marginal Cultivators (Male)	9285	8398	887
Marginal Cultivators (Female)	3584	3025	559
Marginal Agriculture Labourers Total	52202	48413	3789
Marginal Agriculture Labourers (Male)	35197	32666	2531
Marginal Agriculture Labourers (Female)	17005	15747	1258

Marginal Household Workers Total	10405	6589	3816
Marginal Household Workers (Male)	5552	3179	2373
Marginal Household Workers (Female)	4853	3410	1443
Marginal Other Workers Total	84092	41592	42500
Marginal Other Workers (Male)	52668	26936	25732
Marginal Other Workers (Female)	31424	14656	16768
Marginal Workers Total (3-6 Months)	135643	89558	46085
Marginal Workers Male (3-6 Months)	88544	60641	27903
Marginal Workers Female (3-6 Months)	47099	28917	18182
Marginal Cultivators Total (3-6 Months)	10902	9503	1399
Marginal Cultivators Male (3-6 Months)	8092	7245	847
Marginal Cultivators Female (3-6 Months)	2810	2258	552
Marginal Agriculture Labourers Total (3-6 Months)	43313	40419	2894
Marginal Agriculture Labourers Male (3-6 Months)	30026	28073	1953
Marginal Agriculture Labourers Female (3-6 Months)	13287	12346	941
Marginal Household Workers Total (3-6 Months)	8498	5228	3270
Marginal Household Workers Male (3-6 Months)	4734	2655	2079
Marginal Household Workers Female (3-6 Months)	3764	2573	1191
Marginal Other Workers Total (3-6 Month)	72930	34408	38522
Marginal Other Workers Male (3-6 Months)	45692	22668	23024
Marginal Other Workers Female (3_6 Months)	27238	11740	15498
Marginal Workers Total (0-3 Months)	23925	18459	5466
Marginal Workers Male (0-3 Months)	14158	10538	3620
Marginal Workers Female (0-3 Months)	9767	7921	1846
Marginal Cultivators Total (0-3 Months)	1967	1920	47
Marginal Cultivators Male (0-3 Months)	1193	1153	40
Marginal Cultivators Female (0-3 Months)	774	767	7
Marginal Agriculture Labourers Total (0-3 Months)	8889	7994	895
Marginal Agriculture Labourers Male (0-3 Months)	5171	4593	578

Marginal Agriculture Labourers Female (0-3 Months)	3718	3401	317
Marginal Household Workers Total (0-3 Months)	1907	1361	546
Marginal Household Workers Male (0-3 Months)	818	524	294
Marginal Household Workers Female (0-3 Months)	1089	837	252
Marginal Other Workers Total (0-3 Months)	11162	7184	3978
Marginal Other Workers Male (0-3 Months)	6976	4268	2708
Marginal Other Workers Female (0-3 Months)	4186	2916	1270
Non Workers Total	1459480	767715	691765
Non Workers (Male)	521257	263283	257974
Non Workers (Female)	938223	504432	433791

Source : Census 2011

CHAPTER-IX

GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

General Administration

Following the pattern of district administrative set-up under the British rule in India, the Collector and District Magistrate of Khordha is in over-all charge of general, revenue and development administration of the district. Designated as the District Magistrate, he is the highest authority in the maintenance of law and order in the district.

Administrative Set-up

At present the Collector is assisted by two Sub-Collectors and Sub-Divisional Magistrates who are headquartered at two Sub-Divisions - Khordha and Bhubaneswar. The headquarters of the Collector is however located at Khordha.

The Sub-Divisional Officer who belongs to the Odisha Administrative Service is in charge of the Sub-Division. He continues to exercise within his jurisdiction all the powers of a First Class Magistrate under the preventive chapters of Criminal Procedure Code. He has the responsibility of supervision of revenue and developmental works of Tahasils and Blocks (co-terminus) under his Sub-Division and to exercise control over the officers and staff therein. While Bhubaneswar Sub-Division has got four Tahasils/Blocks (Bhubaneswar, Baliana, Balipatna and Jatni) under its jurisdiction, Khordha Sub-Division has got the rest six Tahasils/Blocks (Khordha, Begunia, Tangi, Banpur, Bolagad, Chilika) under its jurisdiction.

The Tahasildar belonging to Odisha Administrative Service is with revenue laws to look into the well versed collection of dues from the Government properties of the Tahasil under its jurisdiction. He is assisted by Revenue Supervisors, Revenue Inspectors and other staff in the collection of revenue and other matters.

The district has 10 Community Development Blocks and each Block is under a Block Development Officer who alongwith a number of Extension Officers specializing in different areas looks after the development of villages and rural areas under the Block.

Commissionerate Policing came up with the enactment of the Odisha Urban Police Act, 2003 (Odisha Act 8 of 2007). The State Government established a Police Commissionerate under section 4 of the Odisha Urban Police Act, 2003 for the twin cities of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack and their contiguous areas with effect from 01.01.2008. The Commissionerate is manned by the Deputy Commissioner of Police and headed by the Police

Commissioner at Bhubaneswar. However, Superintendent of Police is in the over-all charge of Khordha Sub-Division. The duty of the Executive Magistrate is vested with the Police in the Bhubaneswar Sub-Division whereas the Tahasildars are the Executive Magistrates in the Khordha Sub-Division.

Other Administrative Offices

Bhubaneswar being the state capital, a number of administrative offices of both Central and State Governments are located here. The offices of the State Secretariat and Heads of Departments are also functioning in Bhubaneswar. There are also a number of Central and State Government offices in the district headquarters, Khordha.

Revenue Administration

History of Land Revenue System

During Hindu Rule in Odisha there were two administrative divisions of land –the fertile alluvial zone between hills and the sea was held directly by the crown and the rest was divided into circles called Bisis and Khandas with a Bisoi or Khandapati in charge who used to have over-all control of the locality. Under him there was the Khandait who was looking after law and order, maintenance of accounts of the agricultural produce, land records, collection of revenue etc. Several villages grouped together formed a fiscal division which for all practical purposes was the primary unit of administration. The village officials consisted of a headman and an accountant whose responsibility was to prepare and maintain accounts of the revenue of the villages and make them available to their divisional supervisors. The hilly regions being inferior were divided among the military chiefs as they used to protect the country against foreign invasion.

Revenue System during Moghul Period

Todar Mal, Akbar's General and finance minister started with regular settlement of all the Crown lands in 1581. Two distinct divisions were created. Land area under military chiefs was named as Garjats and the Crown lands were named as Mugalbandi. A verbal allegiance and nominal tribute were all that were demanded from Garjats. The Crown lands were managed by old Hindu officers, the Bisoiis under a new name as Choudhuris.

Todar Mal paid respect to the provision made for the royal household with provision of land areas of 1547 square miles which were considered as undisputed territory of the Raja of Khordha and their dependents. The areas of Raja included present Khordha, Rahang, Sirai and Chabiskud. Over time, however the muslim rulers created a body of powerful middlemen who

were responsible for enforcing revenue demands and as a result the old fiscal officers of Hindu System lost their character and converted into land holders with proprietary right on land.

Marhatta Revenue System

During the Marhatta period (after 1751), the old political divisions remained unchanged. The land held by military chiefs was distributed among Rajas, and Chieftains/Zamindars. The crown land however, was divided into four chaklas or divisions such as Cuttack, Bhadrak, Soro and Balaore and each was sub-divided into 150 praganas. The revenue administration of the whole area was entrusted to 32 officials known as Amils and they were assisted by Sadar Kanungos under whom a number of Gumastas or agents each in charge of a pragana were employed. Further, each pragana was divided into a number of divisions each classified according to the rank of officers responsible for revenue collection. The sole object of the system was to realise revenue smoothly.

Early British Period

With the British occupation of Odisha the land revenue administration underwent significant changes. On the eve of British conquest there was some resistance from local chiefs to the British administration but later they gave in and were pardoned. Under Regulation XII of 1805 their continuity in the land revenue collection system was confirmed on a perpetual basis. However, the Khordha Raja rebelled and as a result his estate was confiscated in 1805 and held directly by the Government.

The first settlement of the province of Odisha was for one year only in early 1805. However, it was followed by a number of temporary settlements. The history of these early settlements is an unfortunate record of assessment on insufficient enquiry and unauthentic rules for the realization of inequitable revenues. The Zamindars and revenue officers combinedly suppressed all relevant papers in this regard. The British administration in its early days of conquest of Odisha adopted Bengal regulations in which revenue assessment was a fixed amount and this was having disastrous effect on the cultivators. Revenue payment in terms of cowri was also abolished. The Khordha rebellion (Paik Rebellion) in 1817 led to the confiscation of the estate of Mukunda Deva II, the Raja of Khordha. He was arrested and put in jail. General Fletcher, the Madras Military ruler who was in charge of territories of Mukunda Deva II resumed the Chakran lands of the Khordha Paiks which led to the Paik rebellion. A number of temporary settlements were made between 1805 and 1817 to raise revenue from the

people. There was resumption of Jagirs. All these caused a lot of hardship to the people.

The Khordha rebellion in 1817 served to indicate the deep discontentment among the people and resulted in forcing the Government to have a settlement on a detailed investigation of the situation prevailing in the province. In 1818-19, after the rebellion, another settlement was held which was followed by a fresh settlement in 1822-23 and a decennial settlement in 1836-37. Thereafter a number of settlements were held in 1856, 1875-80 and in 1912-14. A Milan Khasra revision was done in 1929-30 in which the enhancement of rent at the rate of two annas (12 paisa) to a rupee was enforced. This was done in lieu of the operations known as Dalziel settlement. The term of this settlement was fixed for 15 years but actually continued till the 1952-62 revised settlement.

History of Land Status in Khordha

Earlier, interests in land were extremely complicated and varied with minor distinctions between rights of different classes. However, because of a series of settlements, the number and varieties of such rights got reduced.

Raiyats in Khordha were of various kinds such as Chirasthaya Jama (raiya at fixed rent), Sthitibans (settled raiyats), Dakhal-Satwa-Bisista (occupancy raiyats), Dakhal-Satwa-Sunya (non-occupancy raiyats) and Bajyapti Sthitiban (settled raiyats after resumption). Most of the settled raiyats were the descendants of those who were there at the time of the British conquest and who entered into agreement during 1820. Homestead lands were either of Chandana category or of Minha category. The former were rent paying holdings of village labourers and artisans who had only homestead land and no agricultural land. The latter was rent-free homesteads of a variety of persons, agriculturists and non-agriculturists alike.

There were a number of Jagirs held in rent-free made in Khordha Sub-Division. The jagir-holders performing certain services in lieu of rent were subjected to ejection in case of failure to perform such services. Some of the Jagir-holders were Gram Sevak Jagir, Sabarkari Jagir, Paik Jagir, Kumbha Jagir, Dhoba Jagir, Barik Minha Jagir, Panji Kuha Jagir, Chhatia Jagir and Jyotisha Jagir.

Sikim raiyats or under-raiyats under Odisha Tenancy Act 1913 were tenants holding land under settled raiyats. In the revision settlement of 1952-62 of Khordha Khasmahal there were about 13676 Sikim holdings.

Post-independence Settlement Operations

The Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 (Orissa Act III of 1959) was enacted to consolidate and amend the laws relating to survey, record of rights and settlement operations in the state of Odisha.

Khordha Settlement

The unhappy condition of revenue administration after independence brought home the realization that it was not possible to conduct day to day revenue administration without up to date maps and land records. Accordingly in November 1951 the Government ordered for survey and preparation of record of rights in Khordha Khasmahal. The settlement was conducted during 1952-62 and took ten years for completion. The operation covered 1390 villages spread over an area of 2282.43 square kms mainly in Khordha and Bhubaneswar Sub-Division including a part of Puri Sub-Division. The rent settlement operations were conducted and as a result the rent amount increased. Subsequently, a fresh survey and settlement was taken up in 1974 and it continues till date.

Revenue Administration at Present

The Revenue Administrative hierarchy in the district at the present is that the Collector is the Chief Revenue and Administrative Officer of the District. Two Additional District Magistrates function at Khordha and Bhubaneswar who are assigned with Revenue and other wings of the district administration for supervision. The Collector also heads the Development, Welfare and Excise administration of the district. The Sub-Collectors and Sub-Divisional Magistrates at Khordha and Bhubaneswar do their statutory duties in the two respective Sub-Divisions excepting the fact that the responsibility of the Executive Magistrate in the Bhubaneswar Sub-Division is now with the Police Commissionerate (Cuttack and Bhubaneswar) at Bhubaneswar.

The Tahasildars of the 10 Tahasils are the Revenue authorities in the respective Tahasils who report to the Sub-Collectors.

Earlier, the Revenue Administration was managed by the Odisha Administrative Service officers and the Registration wing was managed by the Sub-Registrars. Of late, the Government have taken steps to fix up cadre and recruit Officers with identified domain for proper administrative functions. As a result, a cadre of Odisha Revenue Service has been created to manage the gap in Revenue administration.

Sources of Revenue

Revenue from Land (cess, irrigation dues and conversion fees), Sairat under Odisha Minor Mineral Concession Rules and Miscellaneous Revenue and Registration dues are the major sources of government revenue and alongwith the Excise and Transport registration revenue.

Land Revenue is collected from the Raiyats in teh form of Cess and irrigation dues together. These two constitute about 15-17% of the annual district revenue. Irrigation dues alone is about 12-16% of the total Revenue collected from the capture fishery sources in and around Chilika Lake is included in this category.

The Sairat sources in this district are limited to revenue from auction in view of a few number of sand of the Rivers, Kushabhadra and Daya in Bhubaneswar, in Balipatana and Baliana Tahasils only. There are also Sairat sources having Laterite / boulder stones are another Sairat revenue source in the district. This too is limited to revenue in Khordha Tahasil, in which some revenueish collected from auction of bolder stone confined to about 700 Acres of land belonging to Shree Jagannath Temple Administration, Puri.

Major amount of land revenue is collected through settlement of Sairat Sources and fees from conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land under OLR Act. This source also includes the premium collected from various organisations, in whose favour land is leased out under OGLS Act. However, sale of land is not regular and in Khordha District, the major procurers of land are IDCO which prodcures land at the rate permissible under Industrial Policy Resolution, BDA, Housing Board which procure land by paying premium on benchmark valuation. This sourceof land revenue in thedistrict accounts for about 66-68% of total land revenue. The conversion of land for the purpose of housing has increased by about 11% annually in the urban Tahasils i.e. Bhubaneswar and Jatani. Besides, the urban areas of Khordha, Baliana, Balipatana, Balugaon and Tangi also, witness increasing conversion of land towards housing in the district. In the financial year 2013-14 revenue collected from this source was about Rs.9 crore against the target of Rs.41 crore.

The revenue obtained from registration of land transactions is also an important source of revenue of the district. There has been a very steep rise in registration revenue in the last decade as real estate business has grown up by leaps and bounds following rapid urbanisation in and around Bhubaneswar. The amount of revenue collected during the financial year 2013-14 was about Rs.140/-crore against the target of Rs.184/-crore. For

smooth operation of land transactions in the district, one District Sub-Registrar and Tahasil-wise Sub-Registrars are functioning. The Additional District Magistrate, Khordha functions as the District Registrar who reports to the Inspector General of Registration, Board of Revenue, Odisha at Cuttack.

Revenue demand for the financial year 2013-14 from the State Excise source was Rs.91/-crore, which was achieved with little difficulty because the major source in this category i.e. the IM Beer was in short supply.

Revenue from vehicle registration and allied sources relating to transport is an important source in the district. Khordha has two RTO units such as, Bhubaneswar-I and Bhubaneswar-II. The total revenue demand of the district in 2013-14 from this source was Rs.125.74 crore out of which, the authorities realised Rs.120.45 crore.

Land Records

Information about land tenure systems are contained in Maddox and Dalziel Reports and Odisha Gazetteers.

Khordha as a Garjat, an estate, had seen many turns and quirks in history to reach the present day land systems and still there are pristine issues bugging the system with erstwhile Laws like Odisha Tenancy Act and the Estates Abolition Act.

The Khordha Khasmahal was covered under settlement in 1927-29, for which the final report was not made available and this has been mentioned in the final report on Revision Settlement of Khordha Khasmahal (1952-1962). However, records of right were prepared and maintained and a full fledged survey and settlement operation was taken up in 1952 in Khordha Khasmahal. It covered 1390 villages covering about 882.28 Sq. Kms. Out of the 1390 villages 1341 were Khasmahal villages, 42 mixed Khasmahal villages and 7 were Forest villages.

Another Settlement was taken up after a lapse of 30 years in the year 1988-89 in respect of some villages of Bhubaneswar Sub-Division. No village was taken up under Settlement in Khordha Sub-Division after 1962 and the physical condition of revenue records maintained in the offices has worsened over the years.

Consolidation operation was taken up in the year 1991-92 and RORs published in respect of villages of Bhubaneswar, Baliana, Balipatana and Banapur Tahasils, but the operation is yet to be completed.

Settlement operation in Bhubaneswar Sub-Division has moved at a slow pace. It was taken up in some villages in the year 1973-74 and

denotified in the year 1997-98 and again was taken up after a lapse of 6 years and records were published during 2009-2013.

Land Tenure System

The initial settlement of land as has been on records of Puri District, reads as

“The area under settlement consisted of (1) the temporarily-settled estates which cover the greater part of the Sadar Sub-Division, (2) the small revenue-free estates lying inside this temporarily- settled area, (3) the permanently- settled estates of Marichpur at the extreme south-east corner of the district, (4) the Ekhrayat mahal in Khurda sub-division, (5) scattered lands of religious endowments (about 3,848 acres) lying in the area of Ekhrayat mahal, and (6) the Balukhand Khas Mahal in Puri town.

The remaining area of the district is covered by the Khurdha Khas Mahal and the jagir mahals (including Parikud) on the southern side of the Chilika Lake, the revenue-free area in Puri town and the Chilka Lake.”

Khordha Khas Mahal and Ekhrayat Mahal were the important issues in the ancient Revenue Reports. These reports remain the only gateway of understanding the subsequent land tenure system of the district. Information available in these reports have been summarized as follows:

Settlement of rent by agreement in khurda Khas Mahal: The Khurda Government estate with an area of 883 square miles was originally included in the programme of the present settlement operations and it was intended that it should be taken up along with block. However, in view of the fact that there have been many settlements in Khurda and that a continuous record is maintained there it was felt that it would be a waste of time and money to have another settlement including the preparation of maps and records if the tenants could be induced to compromise with their landlord for a fair enhancement of rent.

Mr. Mansfield, therefore, after consulting the Collector and Subdivisional Officer, submitted to Government a proposal that an attempt should be made by the Khas Mahal authorities to compromise with their tenants on the basis of a rent enhancement of two annas in the rupee under section 34 of the Orissa Tenancy Act.

Ekhrayat Mahal:- The Ekhrayat mahal lies in 159 villages in the middle of the Khurda Khas Mahal. It comprises the whole of zilla Tapang and 51 villages in zilla Rameswar covering a total area of 105 square mile. Within the Ekhrayat Mahal are situated small revenue-free estates owned by different Baheldars. These estates were created in pre-British days and were

recognized by the British Government. They have been recorded in the Puri Collectorate Registers, and have been brought under the current settlement operations.

The lands of these state were originally part of the Khurda Khas Mahal but by order passed in 1858 and 1863 they were transferred to the Superintendent of the Puri Temple in lieu of certain annual payment of money which the British Government in continuation of the policy of previous rulers, had hitherto made for the maintenance of the Temple.

Nimiki Badal estate- The Nimki Badal mahalis are a small revenue free estate of five villages in the Khurda Sub-Division. It belongs to some Mathdharies of Puri. Originally they held a mauza on the sea-coast where they manufactured salt. When this manufacture was prohibited Government used to supply 560 maunds of salt to the Mathdharies, but this was commuted to a money assignment and later, in 1861, to the permanent grant of these five villages, which were taken from the Khurda Khas Mahal. The estate is still in possession of the Mathdharies. The Sarbarakars who collected the rent under the khas mahal claimed a permanent and heritable right after the assignment of the villages to the Mathdharies. For a time litigation went on between Mathdharies and Sarbarakars. The latter failed in the long run and were gradually removed. The status and the general customs prevalent in the estate are similar to those found in the Ekhrajat Mahal.

The Odisha Tenancy Act and Orissa Estate Abolition Act was the mainstay of determining the tenures of the individuals after the tenures of the intermediaries were vested with the Government. The last vesting took place in 1983. There were three owners of the land, namely, Government, Proprietors and Sub-Proprietors.

In undivided Puri district, 19,586 acres were recorded as *nijjote*. Of this area, 4,113 acres were held by cash-rented raiyats and 741 acres by produce-rented raiyats. The remaining 14,732 acres were recorded as in possession of the proprietors or sub-proprietors. The *nijchas* area was 42,240 acres, making a total of 56,972 acres in cultivating possession of these landlords. The area so recorded in the last settlement was 40,100 acres. Besides, there were rent producing Tenancies and Rent free Holdings.

The recording of Government land and Private land was very systematic in the 1962 revision settlement. Public roads, streets, paths, bridges, ditches, dykes, fences, river beds (including alluvial and diluvial land), creeks, water channels, tanks, streams, ghats and embankments and above all land acquired by the Government for various purposes under the

Land Acquisition Act 1895 were recorded as Government land. Government holding was largely dedicated to the use of the Public and for future Development Purposes in *Abad Jogya Anabadi*, *Abad Ajogya Anabadi*, *RakhitandSarbasadharan* (Communal) records. The land under occupation of institutions and offices of the Central Government were recorded with Government of India as *Khewatdar*.

Recording of Private land was dependent on tenures with intermediary interest. (1) The Bahel tenures were of two types, Lakhraj [rent free, again of two kinds, Brahmtotar (to Brahmins)-with power to alienate and Pirtotar (Institutions)-without having power to alienate] and Tanki (with quit rent), which on resumption, entailed full rent to be converted to Rayati. The OLR Act was enacted in 1960 but was executed in the year 1965 after the Rule was framed. Therefore, the 1962 settlement retained the pristine character of land tenures in Khordha District. (2) Jagir was the tenure for service rendered by the persons to intermediaries. The Jagir lands were held rent free performing certain service in lieu of rent and failure to perform entailed ejectment. The Jagirdars had the right of occupancy over homestead land on payment of rent. (3) Rayati tenure was of mainly of four categories, Chirasthayi Jama bisista (fixed rent), Sthitiban (settled raiyat), Dakhalswattwa bisista (Occupancy Raiyats) and Dakhalswattwa Sunya (non-occupancy raiyats). Sikim Tenants were holding land under Sthitiban tenants with a system of rent in cash or kind termed as Bhag, Sanja or Kata. (4) Homestead lands were termed as Chandana (rent paying holding of village labourers who only had homesteads and no agricultural land) and Minha (rent free homestead for others irrespective of agricultural land).

After the introduction of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, at different times, simple principles were adopted to minimize the jargons and record the land in two categories, Government or Sthitiban. However, due to want of settlement operations, the records with archaic nomenclature are still in operation in the district.

Acquisition of Land and Abatement of Rent

Acquisition of private land for public purpose is a continuous process so as to provide better amenities and facilities to the citizens. While the general Land Acquisition Officer and Land Acquisition Officer for Railways are functioning at Khordha Collectorate the Land Acquisition Officer for National Highways and Sewerage Board is functioning at Bhubaneswar. Abatement of rent of the acquired land is followed up in the respective Tahasils.

National Highway- 5 is passing through the district from Jaipur near Pahal (Bhubaneswar Tahasil) to Nimikheta (Banapur Tahasil) and NH 203

originates from Khandagiri towards Puri. National Highway 224 connects Khurda and Balangir. The New Jagannath Sadak connects NH224 with NH5 and NH203. Widening of the Highways and State Highways require acquisition of land regularly for which the role of the Land Acquisition Officer assumes considerable importance in the district administration.

Citizen Centric Services

All the Tahasils have adopted e-services for providing Miscellaneous Certificates to the applicants through Common Service Centres (CSC) known as e-District. The applicants of all the Tahasils are being benefited through the process. However, continuous and uninterrupted internet service remains an issue in the process. Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) is gearing up to provide internet services to the constituent offices of the district. Barring a few the Revenue Circle Offices have been electrified and all the Revenue Inspectors have been provided with computers for easy and efficient functioning of their office.

Land Pass Book scheme has been implemented in the district through which updated land accounts are provided to the Raiyats.

Maintenance of Sairats

Khordha district has got the maximum number of sand sairat sources in the Tahasils where the rivers and rivulets exist. The sairat sources are being managed through approved mining plan as per the new policy of the state. However, illegal laterite mining is rampant in the district, which is damaging the environment and strict action curbing laterite mining is being enforced by the district authorities.

Settlement of Government Land

There have been many cases in the Tahasils of the district where Government-lease land was allotted in favour of the applicants which amount to about 7,000 acres. Most of the lease- land was in the undivided Bhubaneswar Tahasil adjacent to the capital city.

Irregularities in the grant of lease came to notice in the later stage of 1994 and the lease cases were reviewed compliant to the observation of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa in OJC No. 9449 of 1993. A Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri R. C. Mishra, IAS, Commissioner, Consolidation and Settlement, Odisha was appointed by the Revenue and Excise Department to enquire into the irregular settlement of land in Bhubaneswar Tahasil.

Following the intervention of the Commission, many irregular leases were detected, most of which were Jawan Leases, wherein land was granted upto 5 acres following the Eligibility Certificates issued by the Home Department in recognition of the services of the members of the Armed Forces who served during 26.10.1962 to 31.1.1964 war and certificate to that effect was obtained from the respective Unit Command. The said grant was made under the Government Grants Act, 1895 and not under the Odisha Government Land Settlement Act. On detection of irregularities and on detection of ineligibility of the Lessees who got grants of land in and around Bhubaneswar, leases were cancelled / resumed following procedure laid down under the OGLS Act. The same issues have been litigated in many fora and still remain unresolved. This is a major issue of litigation for the District Administration.

As many as 35 such “Jawan Leases” have been detected by the end of 2010 and Government have taken steps to probe into the veracity of the settlement. It is found on verification that in most cases, the land provided to the recipients for agricultural purpose as a Grant, for their dedicated service to the Nation, has been later unleashed to unscrupulous hands by way of sale and has been utilised for the purpose of housing due to increasing urbanisation in and around Bhubaneswar. This defeated the very purpose of honour bestowed upon the War Heroes and courteousness of the Government. Many such cases have been taken to the Apex Court for restoration of Government land.

On the date of creation of Khordha district w.e.f 01.04.1993 there were three Tahasils namely, Bhubaneswar, Khordha and Banapur. Subsequently in pursuance of the decision of the Government of Odisha. to create new tahasils co-terminus with the Block Boundary, more Tahasils were created in phased manner raising the number to 10. The 10 Tahasils, are Bhubaneswar, Jatni, Baliana and Balipatana under Bhubaneswar Sub-division and Khordha, Begunia, Bolagad, Tangi, Chilika and Banapur under Khordha Sub-division. The Tahasildar heads the Tahasil with Additional Tahsildar(s). Considering the work load of Bhubaneswar Tahasil there are more number of Additional Tahasildars posted by government Assistant Collectors are also posted by the Order of the Collector to discharge the duty of Additional Tahsildar when needed. These officers have been drafted either from the Odisha Administrative Service or from the Odisha Revenue Service. The staffing pattern of Tahasil consists of field staff and ministerial office staff. The Revenue Supervisor of a Tahasil directly supervises the work of revenue field staff like Revenue Inspector, Assistant Revenue Inspector, Peon, Amin and Chainman working in RI Circles. The Ministerial staff of the office is headed by Head Clerk under whose supervision Senior

Clerks, Junior Clerks and Group-D staff function. There are different sections in the Tahasil like Establishment, Nizarat, Touzi, Revenue, Gen and Misc., Judicial, Misc. Certificate and the Record Room. The Head Clerk being the head ministerial officer supervises the work of the Sub-ordinate staff in the Tahasil Office. After introduction of computerisation of land records, the computer section and the record room are the most important sections of the Tahasil and it is under the direct supervision of Tahasildar or Additional Tahasildar.

The Tahasil wise and Revenue Circle wise the position of the Villages of the District is as under.

Name of the Tahasil	No. of R.I Circles	No. of Villages
Bhubaneswar Sub-division		
Bhubaneswar	13	184
Jatni	9	121
Balianta	8	98
Balipatana	9	88
Total	39	491
Khordha Sub-Division		
Khordha	5	141
Tangi	5	208
Bologad	5	250
Banapur	8	276
Begunia	4	173
Chilika	5	145
Total	32	1060
Grand Total	71	1551

Thus the district is having 71 R.I Circles and 1551 Revenue Villages including 193 un-inhabited villages. Some new Revenue villages like Sibira, Naduru and Mahulia are likely to be declared as revenue Villages now inside the reserve forest of Banapur Tahasil.

Bhubaneswar Tahasil

This office is functioning in 1st floor of the building of Sub-Collector's office, Bhubaneswar. This Tahasil has been divided and Jatni, Balianta and Balipatana Tahasils have been created from the Bhubaneswar Tahasil. After re-organisation, this Tahasil is now functioning with 13 R.I Circles having 184

revenue villages under 2 supervisory Zones covering Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and Bhubaneswar Block. The Record Room of this office is functioning in a separate building adjacent to the main building.

There are seven Additional Tahasildars headed by One Tahasildar. Different R.I Circles with sections have been assigned to different officers for smooth functioning of the Tahasil Administration. There are many important historic and tourist places in this Tahasil viz. Khandagiri, Udayagiri, Dhauligiri, Nandankanan Zoological Park and Chandaka-Damapara Sanctuary. The City is also otherwise known as Temple city having many temples including the famous Lord Lingaraj temple. The transaction of land in this Tahasil is one of the highest in the state for which the number of revenue cases is also very high. Every year State Government and Central Government Offices and their subsidiary units apply for alienation of land for opening of their additional offices in and around Bhubaneswar and accordingly land is also allotted to them.

Balianta Tahasil

This Tahasil has been created one 15.04.2008 from Bhubaneswar Tahasil and functioning in its own building from 16.07.2011. The Tahasil has 8 R.I Circles having 98 Villages i.e 85 villages under Balianta P.S and 13 villages under Balipatana P.S. The Tahasildar heads the Tahasil with Addl. Tahsildars. The Tahasil has one Revenue Supervisor to check and supervise the works of the Revenue Inspectors. A facilitation centre with all amenities is functioning within the office building for the convenience of the general public. The village Kendubilwa, the birth place of the famous Poet Jayadev, is in this Tahsil. The Chausathi Yogini temple is also a place of tantra pitha in this Tahasil and this monument has been protected by ASI. The sacred 'Daru' of Lord Sudarshan of Sri Jagannath temple, Puri was identified in village Gadakuntunia of this Tahasil during Nabakalebar in 2015 and after performing the rituals by the Sevayats of Lord Jaganath temple the 'Daru' of Lord sudarshan was taken to Puri and used for Nabakalebar. The Tahasil is having scenic beauty as it is surrounded by rivers such as, Kuakhai, Kusabhadra and Bhargavi .

Balipatana Tahasil

This Tahasil has been created on 15.04.2008 Bhubaneswar Tahasil. It is functioning in its own building in Mouza-Garedipanchana. It comprises 88 Revenue Villages under 9 Revenue Circles covering. All villages come under the Balipatana P.S. The Tahasil is having its boundary with Cuttack and Puri Districts. It has one Revenue Supervisor to check and supervise the works of the Revenue Inspectors. A facilitation centre with all amenities is functioning

within the office building for providing help and assistance to the general public.

Jatni Tahasil

This Tahasil has been carved out of Bhubaneswar Tahasil and functioning at Jatni since 16.08.1996. Up to 31.8.2004 this Tahasil was under the administrative control of Tahasildar, Bhubaneswar and on 1.9.2004 it became an independent Tahasil.

Jatni tahasil is having 9 R.I circles and 121 Revenue Villages including 19 un-inhabited Villages. Total area of the Tahasil is Ac.56703.729 acres. Of the total area, Government land is 16518.888 acres and private land is 33686.306 acres. It is the only Tahasil in the district having Khas Mahal land in Jatni R.I circle. The total area of Khas Mahal land is 147.959 acres.

The area of the Tahasil is under Jatni Police Station and part of it is under Chandaka P.S and Airfield P.S. National level institutes like IIT, and NISER are situated in this Tahasil. There are other important institutes like Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy, Institute of Foot and Mouth Diseases within the jurisdiction of Jatni Tahasil. Besides that many private Engineering colleges are also functioning in this Tahasil such as Centurion University of Technology and Management, Mahavir Institute of Technology, Odisha Engineering College, Konark Engineering College, Aryan College of Engineering and Technology etc. There are many Villages in this Tahasil having vast land belonging to Lord Jagantah, Puri. The Tahasildar has also been appointed as the Assistant Administrator of Shree Jaganath Temple Administration to protect the properties of Lord Jaganath. Major godowns to reserve the food stuffs like PEG Godown, FCI Godown ,Central Warehousing Corporation(CWC) Godown are situated in this Tahasil. Khordha, Puri and Nayagarh Districts lift their food stuffs particularly rice from these godowns for distribution among the beneficiaries covered under NFSA (National Food Security Act). Jatani is also a major railway junction of the state and thus a commercial hub of the District.

Khordha Tahasil

This is an old Tahasil located at Jajarsingh village. The total area of this Tahasil is 82798.572 acres having 81370 holdings consisting of 188492 plots. Out of area the total Government land is 22628 acres and 768 decimiles having 530 Khatiyans comprising 15567 plots. This Tahasil comprises 5 R.I Circles covering 141 Revenue Villages. Out of that 131 Villages come under Khordha Block and 8 Villages come under Khordha Municipality. Barunei hill with a temple therein is a tourist place in Khordha Tahasil. An industrial estate is also there in Barunei of Khordha district. A

unit of ITBP (Indo-Tibetan Border Police) is functioning at Tartua under the Tahasil. Huge quantities of Granites deposits are found in Tapang village area of Khordha Tahasil. It is a big source of construction material and caters to the need people and offices in different parts of the state. The area having Granites is the property of Lord Jaganath, Puri.

The Tahasil has one Revenue Supervisor to check and supervise the works of the Revenue Inspectors. A facilitation centre with all amenities is functioning within the office building for the convenience of the general public.

Begunia Tahasil

This Tahasil was carved out of Khordha Tahasil and is functioning in its own building at Begunia. The geographical area of the tahasil covers 202 square kilometers with 173 Revenue Villages under 4 R.I Circles. The Tahasildar heads the Tahasil with Additional Tahsildars. It has one Revenue Supervisor to check and supervise the works of the Revenue Inspectors.

Bologad Tahasil

This Tahasil was carved out of Khordha Tahasil and is functioning in its own building at Bologarh. The geographical area of the Tahasil covers 54230.818 area with 250 Revenue Villages under 5 R.I Circles. The Tahasil has one Revenue Supervisor to check and supervise the works of the Revenue inspectors. A facilitation centre with all amenities is functioning within the office building for the convenience of the general public.

Banapur Tahasil

It is a pre- independence period Tahasil. It has 276 villages under 8 R.I Circles. The Tahasil is functioning in its own building. The famous Goddess Bhagabati temple is located at Banapur. Two panchayats namely Niladriprasad and Damia-Barabara are the remotest Panchayats of the district mostly dominated by tribal population. One Modified Area Development Agency is functioning in these two G.Ps for the welfare and development of tribal inhabitants. The agency receives funds from ST and SC Development Department. The two G.Ps are having dense forest with predominance of sal and teak species. Some trees are more than 200-300 years old and having the girth of 2-3 metres. The plantation was believed to have been done by Britishers and CRPF force used to guard the forest to prevent cutting and theft of the trees. At present, Government of Odisha has deployed state armed police to keep watch over the forest.

Chilika Tahasil

Chilika Tahasil is functioning at village-Gangadharpur. It has jurisdiction over 145 Villages under 5 R.I Circles with one Revenue Supervisor Zone. The Tahasil is on Chilika Lagoon which is famous for its flora and fauna. Illegal prawn culture in Chilika lake is a major challenge for the Tahasil. One task force has been constituted with officials from Police, Forest Department, Chilika Development Authority (CDA), Fisheries Department for eviction of the illegal gherries so as to facilitate the fishermen for capturing the fish.

Tangi Tahasil

This Tahasil has been carved out from Khordha and Banapur. It Tahasil is functioning in its own building. It extends its jurisdiction over 208 Villages having total area of 85,565.063 acres under 5 R.I Circles with one Revenue Supervisor Zone.

Hi-Tech Survey

The Odisha Special Survey and settlement Act, 2012 came into effect the same year and is being made operational in Khordha district too. It is an improved version of the traditional survey. Under this new Act, the aerial photography of plots have been taken and superimposed over the cadastral maps to verify the correctness of the maps and thereafter verification of the plots in the field and the obscure plots are done by the Amins. The Tahasildar and Sub-Collector are also required to make test checks of the plots. After following the procedure laid down in the Act, the Tahasildar makes draft publication of the ROR and thereafter any person aggrieved, has scope to appeal before the Sub-Collector. Finally the Tahasildar publishes the ROR and after final publication of ROR, for any wrong entry or omission, one can file revision petition/appeal before the Additional District Magistrate of the concerned district. The Hi-tech survey is done using the aerial photography of the plots taken by ORSAC and in practice it is found that the variation of size of the plot with that of cadastral map is minimum and survey is done in less time than what was required under the traditional method. Hi-tech Survey under the Act is going on in two villages namely, Aringola and Suvalo of Baliana Tahasil on pilot basis and will be completed very soon.

E- Mutation

Disposal of the Mutation cases under e-mutation has been started in Jatni R.I Circle of Jatni Tahasil as a Pilot project. Under e-mutation the Tahasildar initiates cases on receipt of on-line intimation from the office of the Sub-Registrar. The case will be allotted automatically by the system. The

Tahasildar will send the case records on-line to the concerned R.I. who will send the case record on-line to the Tahasildar after disposal for confirmation. After confirmation of the case records by the Tahasildar, the case record will be sent on-line to the Record Room for correction of record. To make e-mutation successful all R.I circles need to be given un-interrupted power and internet connectivity.

Issue of Miscellaneous Certificate

The Tahasildar generally issues Miscellaneous Certificates such as, Residential Certificate, Income Certificate, Legal Heir Certificate and Solvency Certificate under Odisha Misc. Certificate Rules, 1984 and Caste Certificates are given under Odisha Caste Certificate Rules, 1980. The previous practice was to receive of applications for different certificates in the Office of the Tahasildar and the same was forwarded to the concerned R.Is for necessary enquiry and again on the basis of the enquiry report of R.Is and with reference to the relevant documents the Tahasildar issued certificates. But after implementation of the e-District project, CSCs have been appointed across the district to provide service to the public faster and at the door step. Now people are submitting the applications to the Tahasildar through CSCs and after necessary enquiry and getting the approval of Tahasildars, the applicants are receiving certificates from the CSCs without going to the Tahasil office. The applicants are also getting SMS alert at each step till delivery of Certificates. After implementation of e-district project, applicants are no longer visiting the offices and the mischiefs of touts and middlemen have been eliminated.

Bhulekh

Bhulekh is a composite of 'Bhu' meaning land and 'Lekh' meaning records. Hence Bhulekh means authentic land record.

It is a standard term used in Indian Land Records. People of Odisha can visit **Bhulekh Odisha** website to get information. For availing online land records, Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Odisha has created the Land Records Portal in the first decade of 21st and it is popular by the name of Bhulekh Odisha.

The **Bhulekh site** has been designed by NIC for providing all sorts of property and land related information through internet to the people. Each Tahasil of the district has uploaded all sorts of land records of their villages under rule of RoR (Record of Right) as well as ROI (Right of Information) meaning that all common citizens are having full right to getting all sorts of information related to their queries.

Individuals can directly visit bhulekh.ori.nic.in for complete information. Here users will be required to select name of district, tahasil, Sub-division, Khatiyani number, name of village, plot number, or the tenant name for viewing online land records on Odia font. On this specific portal, related forms and maps can also be availed (Bhunaksa).

Modernization 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 (DILRMP). Major focus of the Programme is on citizen services. Various components of the programme are underway in the district which have been outlined below.

Under DILRMP, 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 has been a 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 with 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 used 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.

Hi-Tech survey operation using High Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI) followed by Ground Truthing by Electronic Total Station (ETS) and Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) has been started in the district under DILRMP. All areas except those declared as urban areas and forest areas have been covered under the programme. Necessary Ground Control Points have already been installed in the district. These Ground Control Points have been established taking the reference of existing Survey Pillars of Survey of India for the sake of accuracy and uniformity. One private agency namely, M/s TriCAD Design and Consultants Pvt. Ltd. has been engaged by the State Government to undertake Hi-Tech Survey operation in the district. Digital map preparation depicting the ground reality in most accurate manner under Hi-Tech survey is expected to bring paradigm shift in the land record management and shall bring efficiency in the public delivery system.

Powers and Functions of Revenue Officers

Traditionally the Revenue Officers are vested with the powers of Executive Magistrates to deal with the preventive sections of Cr.P.C because most of the disputes in rural areas arise out of land. With the Police Commissionerate coming into force in Bhubaneswar, the powers of Executive Magistrates have been vested with the Police Officers in Bhubaneswar Subdivision.

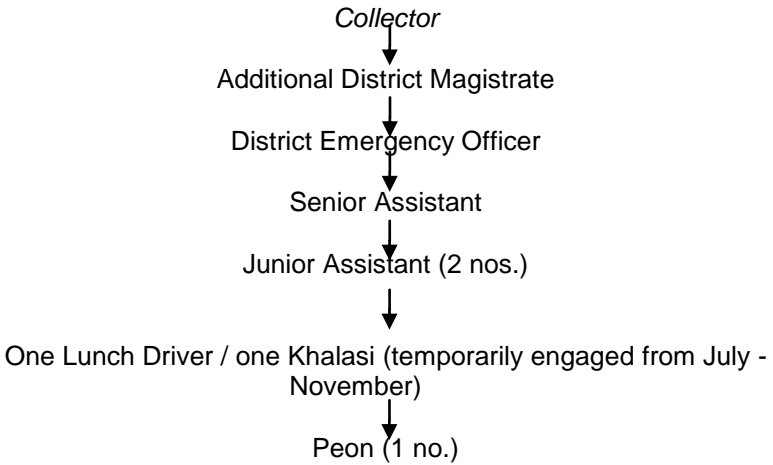
Land Revenue administration is the prime job of the Revenue Officers. Updation of land records and mutation proceeding is a major function at Tahasil level and whenever somebody purchases land, he/she wants to update the land records in his/her name. Previously the process of mutation was on the basis of the applications filed by the purchaser of the land. Subsequently it has become transaction based. Whenever somebody purchases land, the transaction is made in the Sub-Registrar office and then transferred electronically to the Tahasil office. The Tahasildar then institutes suo-motu mutation cases. Because of the coming into force of disposal of mutation proceedings under the purview of Odisha Rights to Public Service Act, it has been mandatory on the part of the Tahasil to complete the process of mutation proceedings within a period of 4 months. Previously the Tahasildars/Additional Tahasildars were only authorized to take up mutation cases but subsequently State Government have liberalised the subject and the Revenue Inspectors have been authorised to take up uncontested mutation cases which are subsequently ratified by the Tahasildar/Additional Tahasildar and correction is effected thereafter.

Management of minor minerals like sand, morrum, soil etc., is also an important function of the Revenue Officer. Government gets royalty out of extraction of minor minerals. In 2013, the OMMC Rule has been amended wherein environmental clearance has become mandatory before operationalisation of minor mineral sources. Khordha district has potential in minor minerals like granite stone, laterite stone and sand across the river Kuakhai, Kushabhadra and Bhargabi. A number of sources are found in Khordha subdivision area which provide various building materials to the construction sites in and around Bhubaneswar. Cashew plantation has been taken up in a lot of areas of Khordha district which enhances the revenue for the district. Cashew plantation is also a major source of income to the people in rural areas and Odisha Cashew Development Corporation gets a lot of revenue by putting the cashew orchards to auction.

Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation

The Emergency Section is one of the important sections of the Collectorate which oversees the Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Response and Disaster Mitigation measures. Khordha District has been often witnessing major Disasters since Super Cyclone'1999, followed by devastating Flood in 2001 and 2003, Droughts in 2000 and 2002 and Phailin-2013. The Section has over these years put into practice preparedness measures for minimizing the response time in time of Natural Calamities.

It liaises and coordinates with all the sub-ordinate offices as well as the line department district level offices for effective Disaster Preparedness, Response and Mitigation in times of natural calamities. The organisational chart of the Collectorate in respect of Disaster Response and Mitigation and Management is given below:



The District Emergency Officer oversees and coordinates all the matters relating to Disaster Preparedness, Response and Mitigation measures. District Project Officer, Disaster Risk Management supported by UNDP oversees the field level activities undertaken in the DRM Programme which is being implemented in Khordha District under the aegis of Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority.

"Alertness" is the password for functioning in the Emergency Section. All the staffs assigned to the Emergency Section are expected to live up to this Bench mark.

The Emergency Section acts as the Nodal Agency for convening the District Level Natural Calamity Committee meeting twice in a year to take stock of the preparedness measures. In times of Natural Calamities, it is the nodal agency for coordination of Relief - Rescue - Rehabilitation measures. Besides this, administration of Relief as per the revised Calamity Relief Fund norms as well as the directives of the SRC / Revenue and Disaster Management Department are also routed through the Emergency Section. Payment of assistance to the beneficiaries out of the CMRF is also given through the Emergency Section.

MLAs / MPs / President, Zilla Parishad / Chairman of Panchayat Samities / Chairman of ULBs / recognised Political Parties are members of the District level Natural Calamity Committee who in the meetings of the Committee interact with the line department officials which help in effective and expeditious functioning in pre-during post-disaster situations.

Disaster Resilient infrastructures in Khordha District

Odisha is vulnerable to multiple natural calamities like, flood drought and cyclone. Data for the past 20 years show regular occurrences of these natural hazards in alternate years. Khordha district also gets affected because of the frequent occurrence of these calamities. Since irrigation facility is not adequate in the district, agriculture here is very much affected during the years having erratic and uneven rainfall.

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, especially in the coastal Odisha. The government of Odisha therefore initiated steps to provide necessary life 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.

Chilika is the biggest lagoon along the East-coast of India. It covers Khordha and Nayagarh districts and two other coastal districts i.e. Puri and Ganjam districts of Odisha. Khordha district is not only vulnerable to cyclonic storms of the highest intensity but also subject to high floods, due to back

water on account of river systems not draining into the sea at high tidal levels.

As per the vulnerability atlas published by the Building Materials and Technology Council, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India (1997), the Chilika coast of Khordha district has been assessed as a severely vulnerable district. In the past, during 1968 there was large scale flooding in Chilika coast and a number of villages were washed away. During 1972 and 1985 the wind velocities reached 132 km/hr in Chilika coast. An examination of the available literature shows that in severity the effects of storm and storm surge could be lesser in case of the areas surrounding Chilika lake. However, the danger from flood waters of the rivers, falling into Chilika could be as severe.

It has been observed that parts of three Blocks namely Tangi, Chilika and Banpur are coming under High Risk Zone and most vulnerable for cyclone 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 a loss of human lives, live stock, crops, aquatic animals etc. with large scale damage to the environment. Those escaped became destitutes. 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 gaps, premises location and capacity choice 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 Balipatna, Baliainta, Khordha, Jatani and Begunia Blocks including Chilika surrounding of the 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 schools 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 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 Shelters (MFS)**.

Features and facilities available in the MCS and MFS buildings

All the MCS and MFS have separate hall and toilets for men, women and disabled 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, 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 and maintenance of these shelter buildings, community-based Cyclone/Flood Shelter Management and Maintenance Committees (CSMMC/FSMMC) are formed and their members are imparted suitable orientation trainings. In addition, shelter level taskforce volunteers have been identified and they are being oriented, trained and involved regularly. Further, 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 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
	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) and CMRF surplus fund	MFS	05	2008-09
	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), World Bank assisted	MCS	01	2011-12
	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project-Additional Financing (NCRMP-AF), World Bank assisted	MCS	33	2014-15
	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) / State Plan	MFS	10	Post Phailin (2013-14)
	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) / State Plan	MCS	02	Post Phailin (2013-14)
	Total		51	

Availability of Block-wise shelters in Khordha district

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total number of MCS and MFS
	Balipatna	4
	Balianta	4
	Banpur	9
	Chilika	12
	Tangi	15
	Khurda	2
	Jatani	3
	Begunia	2
	Total	51

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) and NCRMP (Additional Financing)

One 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 01 Godown-cum-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 Government of India after the very severe cyclonic storm, Phailin that hit Odisha on 12th Oct 2013. 33 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, visualizing the requirement for more cyclone/flood shelters in Odisha, the state government has decided to construct 12 MFS and MCS out of the Chief Minister’s Relief Fund and State Plan in Khordha district.



Bhagabatipur MCS in Chilika Block under NCRMP(AF), World Bank funded



Jatani Godown-cum-MCS in Jatani Block under NCRMP, World Bank funded.

Phailin Management

A very severe tropical cyclone hit coastal Odisha on 12 October, 2013. The Meteorology Department forecasted the approach of severe cyclonic storm Phailin and anticipating the intensity of the severe cyclonic storm the district administration made elaborate arrangement to face the disaster starting from the District headquarters to the Panchayat and village levels. All the field level functionaries of Revenue, Panchayati Raj, Health and other line Departments were alerted to be in readiness to mitigate the disaster. All the field level functionaries were geared into action from 10 October and sensitised the people about the possible outcome of the very severe tropical cyclonic storm “Phailin”and its intensity and severeness and repeatedly advised the people to take shelter at Cyclone shelter centres and also at different buildings declared as temporary cyclone shelter centres. The message was given to the people at large through public address system and Print and Electronic Media. All Block Development Officers and Tahasildars were also instructed to remain present in the head quarters and monitor the arrangement from time to time and apprise the district administration at regular intervals. All Government officials working in the district were also instructed not to leave headquarters and avail leave during

'Dasahara' festival was going on during that time. Taking into consideration of the magnitude of the disaster, the Government also cancelled the Puja Holidays of its employees. The BDOs and Executive Officers of the urban local bodies were instructed to keep the food stuffs and drinking water reserve in inaccessible pockets and also in the panchayat godowns. Similarly elaborate arrangement was also done in Bhubaneswar Metropolitan Area and all concerned officers were asked to be in readiness by the Commissioner, BMC to face the disaster. Commissioner BMC also alerted the City Engineer and engineering wings of BMC to be in readiness along with the earthmoving equipment and other vehicles for clearing of the road and draining out of the waterlogged area. The severe cyclonic storm 'Phailin' after the land -fall at Gopalpur, Ganjam District moved North-North-East and passed over Khordha district at about 10 p.m on 12 October, 2013.

The speed of the wind was about 100-130 Km/hr with a gusting speed of 150 Km/hr. Keeping in view the intensity and the degree of devastation of the cyclonic storm, ODRAF team was deployed by Government in the District and they were sent to Banapur, Chilika and Tangi Tahasil of Khordha District as these Tahasils are adjacent to the Ganjam district, where the Cyclone Phailin had its landfall. The cooked food was also served to the people in the Cyclonic shelter centres, where the people had taken shelter during the Cyclone. Thereafter the District administration made all out efforts for recovery of the damage caused by Phailin such as payment of Ex-gratia to the Next of Kin of the deceased. House damage assistance, agriculture input subsidy and also construction of houses under Odisha Disaster Recovery Project(ODRP) in Tangi and Chilika Tahasils were undertaken. The pre and post Disaster management of Phailin of Khordha district administration was made as per the Standard Operating Procedure of the disaster management plan for which the degree of damage to the lives and properties could be minimised.

CHAPTER-X

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

District Police Administration

Prior to 01.04.1993 Khordha was a Sub-Division with 07 Police Stations namely, Khordha, Begunia, Bolagarh, Jankia, Tangi, Balugad and Banapur.

Consequent upon reorganization of districts and creation of the Commissionerate system for the Twin cities of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, on 1.1.2008, Khordha district has been divided into two parts in the matter of law and order. The Superintendent of Police, Khordha handles the law and order of Khordha Sub-division while the Bhubaneswar Sub-division comes under the Police Commissionerate headed by the Commissioner of Police of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack Commissionerate. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bhubaneswar is in charge of law and order within the territory of Bhubaneswar Urban Police District comprising the territorial areas of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation notified under the Odisha Municipal Corporation Act' 2003 and the contiguous areas of Bhubaneswar Sub-Division of Khurda district.

Incidence of Crime in the District

With higher economic growth following massive investment in education, industries and businesses in and around Bhubaneswar in recent years, crime of various kinds have increased in the district. The miscreants are adopting innovative doing heinous methods of committing crimes. The crimes registered in the district under 8 major heads are given below.

Head	DCP, Bhubaneswar		Khordha Sub-division	
	2010	2014	2010	2014
Murder	44	42	16	40
Dacoity	21	30	13	17
Rubbery	55	123	49	63
Burglary	271	286	64	86
Theft	1146	1432	137	197
Cheating	90	394	23	65
Rioting	56	90	19	48
Rape	43	72	41	39

Source: Crime Bureau

Khordha Police District Administration

Khordha Police District (Khordha Sub-Division) have been reconstituted in 2008 and 2009. The present Khordha Police District is having two sub-divisions and nine police stations. The details are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-Division	Name of the P.Ss
1	Khordha Sub-Division	Khordha Jankia Begunia Bolagad Sadar
2	Balugaon Sub-Division	Balugaon Banapur Tangi Nirakarpur

The Superintendent of Police is in charge of overall police administration of the district. He is assisted by one Additional Superintendent of Police, six Deputy Superintendents of Police, 12 Inspectors and other subordinate staff including ministerial staff and menials.

Posts of 39 OAPF have been sanctioned for this district on 01.02.2014.

The Armed Police Reserve functioning at Taratua also looks after the law and order situation. It is headed by one Inspector, two Sergeants and other subordinate staff.

After abolition of the Chowkidar system, the Grama Rakhis were appointed. The present strength of Grama Rakhis of re-constituted Khordha Police District is 320.

The number of Home Guards (HGs) of Khordha Police District is 187. Posts of 123 HGs have been sanctioned for this district in the year 2015 and the recruitment process for appointment of 132 HGs is in the final stage. Hence the sanctioned strength of HGs 310 as on 31.12.2015.

Commissionerate of Police, Bhubaneswar

The Commissionerate of Police, Bhubaneswar operates in the Municipal Corporation Area of Bhubaneswar city and contiguous areas of Bhubaneswar Sub-Division. The details of the Police Sub-Divisions and Police Stations working under Commissionerate Police are given below.

Name of Police District	Name of the Police Sub-Divisions	Name of the PSs
Urban Police District, Bhubaneswar, under Police Commissionerate, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack	Sub-Division-1	Capital PS 2- Kharavelnagar PS Bhubaneswar Mahila PS
	Sub-Division-2	Shree Lingaraj PS Dhuli PS Airfield PS
	Sub-Division-3	Jatni PS Tamando PS Khandagiri PS Special Energy PS

Sub-Division-4	Badagada PS Laxmisagar PS Balianta PS
Sub-Division-5	Balipatna PS Nayapalli PS Mancheswar PS Saheednagar PS
Sub-Division-6	Chandaka PS Chandrasekharpur PS Infocity PS Nandakanan PS

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bhubaneswar is in charge of Criminal matters and Law and Order within the territory of Bhubaneswar Urban Police District. He is assisted by six Assistant Commissioners of Police, one each posted in the six police Sub-divisions.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police being the overall in-charge of the Commissionerate, exercises the powers and performs the duties of an Executive Magistrate in respect of Bhubaneswar Urban Police District under the provisions of the code within the general control of the Police Commissioner, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack. Two Executive Magistrate Courts are functioning under the direct supervision of D.C.P Bhubaneswar to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Executive Magistrate in respect of the provisions of section 106 to 124 of Chapter-VIII and 129 to 148 of Chapter-X of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 in accordance with Government of Odisha Home Department Notification No.60901/DandA, dt.28.12.2007. By virtue of specific order of Commissioner of Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, the Additional D.C.Ps are in charge of Executive Magistrate Courts of this Urban Police District Jurisdiction to deal with 107/CRPC, 110/CRPC, 108/CRPC, 109/CRPC, 133/CRPC, 144/CRPC, 145/CRPC, 146/CRPC and 147/CRPC.

Fire Services

The fire services in the district are handled by two Assistant Fire Officers one each at Khordha and Bhubaneswar.

The District Fire Officer-cum-Assistant Fire Officer is in charge of the Khordha Sub-Division and 7 Blocks. There are Fire Stations at all the ten Blocks which are functioning in their own buildings except at Balianta, the construction work for which is being taken up by the department.

The Assistant Fire Officer at Bhubaneswar is in charge of the Commissionerate area having control over Bhubaneswar Fire Station at Kalpana square and three Fire Stations at Jatni, Baliapatana and Balianta. To assist the Assistant Fire Officer, three Station Officers are there.

All the Fire Stations have got fire firefighting vehicles. There are 145 firemen in the district at different stations. The Fire Stations are having power boats and state of the art fire fighting equipments facilitating rescue and relief operations. The district has got three specialized vehicles, designed at Finland, for fighting fire and for rescue of persons from high rise buildings with an outlay of Rs.12.5 crore. The District Fire Officer has been trained at Finland and Sweden to impart specialized training to the field officials for capacity building.

There is a Fire Training Institute i.e. Regional Training Centre at Bhubaneswar for imparting training the Fire Officers and Firemen. It is headed by the Fire Officer in the rank of Superintendent of Police. It is one of the ten Training Centres of Government of India.

Jail and Jail Administration

There are three Jails in Khordha district namely, Special Jail, Bhubaneswar and Sub-Jails at Khordha and Banapur.

Started as a sub-Jail in 1964 over an area of 15.615 acres of land in the central location of Bhubaneswar at Jharpada, it was converted to a Special Jail in 1981. As the space is becoming insufficient now and owing to the growth of urbanization in the near vicinity, the Government of Odisha is contemplating to shift the Special Jail to the outskirts of Bhubaneswar, i.e., Shyamsundarpur near Chandaka.

The Special Jail is headed by the Superintendent. Jail Medical Officer, the Jailer, two Assistant Jailors, two Sub-Assistant Jailors and 58 other Officers and Staff constitute, the officials and staff of the Jail.

The Special Jail has been constructed to accommodate 723 Male and 26 Female under- trial prisoners. There are 43 Cage latrines, 92 day latrines, 10 urinals and 25 bath rooms for the inmates.

Safe drinking water is provided to the inmates from the three bore wells inside the Jail along with 14 Acquagards installed at different wards. There is one 10- beded hospital inside the Jail premises managed by the Jail Medical Officer and his staff. There are facilities for vocational training along with one blanket manufacturing unit and phenyl production unit inside the Jail. Jammers for Mobile phones and CC TV system have been put in place along with video conferencing system, door frame metal detector and rapiscan baggage scanner, are also in place for safety and security purposes.

The Sub-Jail at Khordha is very old and known to be established in the year 1931 over an area of 1.32 acres. It is having a capacity of housing 243

Male and 15 Female under-trials prisoners. The different facilities available inside the jail include 14 day- latrines and 6 cage- latrines along with water supply by two submersible motor pumps fitted in deep bore wells.

The Sub-Jail at Banapur started functioning on 28.12.2008 over an area of 4.25 acres. The sub-jail has been designed to accommodate 231 prisoners . Sanitation and other amenities are provided inside the jail for the benefit of the in-mates.

Judicial Set-up in the District

The District Judge is the Head of the judicial system in the district. The CBI and the vigilance judges are not under the control of the District Courts.

The District Judge is supported by two Additional District Judges placed at Bhubaneswar and Khordha.

Apart from the Additional District Judge, New Court, Bhubaneswar, there are Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhubaneswar and Registrar, Civil Courts, Bhubaneswar to handle judicial and administrative matters. The other courts functioning at Bhubaneswar are one Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, one Judicial Magistrate, First Class (O) and three other JMFCs.

The Additional District Judge at Khordha has a complete set up of courts. He is supported by the Chief Judicial Magistrate and one Munsif. There are other judicial courts such as Special Magistrate and JMFC at Khordha to handle cases.

Besides, there is a JMFC court at Tangi as Gramya Nyayalaya and the Judicial Court at Banapur has got one JMFC and a sub-judge-cum- ASJ.

Criminal Justice

There are three police court offices one each at Khordha, Banapur and Tangi attached to the courts in the Khordha Police District. The prosecution work of criminal cases tried in different courts of Khordha Police District is performed by the police court staff. A Criminal Court is also functioning and dealing with G.R. Cases under Police Commissionerate, Bhubaneswar. It is located inside the Court premises at BJB Nagar, Bhubaneswar.

Vigilance and CBI Courts

In the district court premises, Bhubaneswar, courts of vigilance and CBI are also functioning. The Vigilance Courts consist of 1st Additional District Judge-cum-Vigilance Judge, 2nd Additional District Judge-cum-Vigilance Judge., Additional Special Judge-cum-Vigilance Judge, Authorised Officer, Vigilance Court and Special Vigilance Court. The CBI court is headed by the Principal CBI judge and the cases are managed by three Special CBI

judges. There is a Family Court in the District headed by an Additional District Judge.

Bar Associations in Khordha District

There are Bar Associations at Bhubaneswar, Khordha, Banapur and Tangi Courts. The Bhubaneswar Bar Association was established in 1960 and is having 5000 members. It is affiliated to State Bar Council. Apart from this, there is a Tax Bar Association and a Tribunal Bar association functioning at Bhubaneswar. There are 3 Bar Associations functioning in the Khordha Police District. Khordha Bar Association was formed in 1954 with seven members. Presently it has 485 members. The association has its own library. Besides, there are two more bar associations namely, Banapur Bar Association having 124 members and Tangi Bar Association having 70 members, in the district. Public Prosecutors in the position of Additional Public Prosecutor, Special Public Prosecutor, Associate Public Prosecutor and Assistant Public Prosecutor are also engaged in different courts.

Juvenile Delinquency

A special juvenile police unit (SJPU) has been formed in the district headquarters on 23.9.13 under the chairmanship of Dy.S.P, HRPC. The members constituting the unit are one from each police station under the police district and two independent social workers nominated by DCPS of the district. The Mahila Sishu Desk officer of each police station is designated as juvenile unit officer of her jurisdiction. The objective of the unit is to provide necessary assistance/guidance to the field officers dealing with JCL and juvenile in need of care and protection. It also works conjointly with DWO, DCPS and JJB to implement the provisions of JJ Rule and JJ Act.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Joint Grievance is being heard in every Monday by the Collector and District Magistrate, Khordha, Superintendent of Police and other Department Officers at the District Headquarters/Block Headquarters. Besides, daily grievances are being heard by the Superintendent of Police in his office from 10 A.M to 2 P.M on all working days.

Community Policing

Community policing is working in the district. All the PSs have been divided into 5-6 beats. A Beat Officer/ Constable has been engaged for each beat. Amal Police Samiti has been formed at PS level consisting of 20 to 25 Samiti Members. The Samiti Meeting is being held in each month in each PS to discuss different matters relating to crime and law and order problems and other miscellaneous matters. A District Advisory Committee has been

formed at the District level to monitor the functioning of Amal Police Samiti. This sort of Community Policing helps a lot in the maintenance of Law and Order and crime issues with the involvement of the members of Amal Police Samiti. Grama Rakhis are engaged in Rural areas of the concerned PSs for Rural Policing system of this territorial UPD Bhubaneswar Under Police Commissionerate, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack.

Home Guard

The Home Guard organisation is in operation within the area of Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar to assist traffic control, check crimes, help in maintenance of law and order and assist in rescue operations at the time of natural calamities.

Reception Center and Sishu- Mahila Desk

A Reception Centre functioning at all PSs(except Sadar and Nirakarpur PS) with sitting accommodation, drinking water, toilet facility and free supply of paper and pen for writing of reports. Presently one Home Guard of each PS is engaged at the reception centre for receiving the reporters coming to PSs with their grievances. It is intended to bring a change in the approach of the police towards the common people.

Similarly, a Reception Centre and Sishu-Mahila Desk is also functioning in the Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar to make police people friendly.

Citizen Portal

A citizen portal in the CCTNS system is functioning which is frequently used by the common people mostly for verification of character and antecedent, request for issue of license for holding procession, function and meeting, verification of character antecedents of tenants and domestic help etc. without coming to Police Station.

A face book in the name of “Khordha District Police” has been created in which the day to day achievements regarding crime and law and order issues are published. Different tips relating to prevention of crime in the use of ATM cards, traffic rules etc. are also published.

Ama Police Samitis

In order to make community policing more robust “Ama Police” Samitis are being introduced in all Police Stations under the Commissionerate of Police, Bhubaneswar. Separate units like Integrated Anti-Human Trafficking unit, Investigation unit of Crime against Women and Cyber CrimeDetection units are operating in the Urban Police District, Bhubaneswar to be more effective in detecting and checking different crimes.

Consumer Protection

The District Consumer Redressal Forum is functioning at Bhubaneswar headed by the President and assisted by two members including one lady member. Government of Odisha in the Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, sanctions funds for the functioning of the consumer forum which includes camp courts of the President and regular courts. As on December, 2015, 485 cases have been instituted out of which 328 have been disposed of.

Vigilance Administration

The office of the Superintendent of Police, Vigilance is functioning in Bhubaneswar. The S.P. is the head of the district vigilance organization and he is supported by six officers at present. The office takes up cases referred by various departments and suo-motu and places matters in vigilance courts.

Cyber Crime and its Control

There is no cyber Police Station in this district but S.R Section of DPO, Khordha which is under the charge of Additional SP, Khordha is monitoring the Cyber Crime matters.

CHAPTER-XI

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The Local-Self Government system has developed in India from the idea of entrusting the people with the management of local affairs and capacity building for self-governance. It has become an essential part of the three-tier system of participatory Governance and has the mandate of the constitutional. It is in this light that local self-governing institutions at the rural and urban levels have been constituted in the district as elsewhere in the country.

History of Local Self-Government

The Village Panchayats were there in India in the pre-British period. The British rule dealt a mortal blow to these local – self governing institutions by introducing Zamindari and Ryotwari systems. However, in 1882 Lord Ripon tried to revitalize the local- self government system and since then it has been a continuous journey for panchayats to grow and develop to their present position. Ripon infused a new life into the system of local self government and made it broad based. But in the absence of any formal indigenous institutions he took the model of the British local self-government. The resolution on local self-government was announced in May 1882. For him it is as an instrument of political and popular education. He believed firmly that the people of the country need to manage their own affairs. Earlier all the members of the Municipal Boards of cities and towns were nominated by the Government. However, Ripon's mandate provided for electing the representatives with an exception to a few Municipalities.

With the passage of time the rural- urban divide accentuated the difference in the scope of local self government. The rural segment was mostly ignorant about how to place their issues before the government and here it was provided that the self- government to the rural people would be provided with a District Board in each district of the Presidency and a Local Board in each of the sub-division as provided by the Bengal Council in its Local-Self Government Act III of 1885. And the Union Committees were established accordingly at the village level. The Decentralization Commission of 1907, the Montague Declaration of 1917, the Government of India Act 1919 and the Government of India Act 1935 have been the stepping stones in this process.

Mahatma Gandhi's advocacy of "Gram Swaraj" was a boost to this process concept. After independence, there was a concerted effort by the

constitution makers to strengthen the Panchayat system. Article 40 of the Constitution of India gave a directive to the state for effectively organizing village panchayats at the village level and equipping them with necessary authority and resources. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in its report of 1957 advocated the case for democratic decentralization. It recommended the creation of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system with Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at block level and Zilla Parishad at the district level. It also mandated the union and states to enact the laws for the same.

Odisha lost no time in implementing the Mehta Committee report and in 1959 the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act was passed by the State Government and it came into force in January, 1961. Thereafter there were a series of amendments in 1962, 1965, 1968, 1987, 1991 and 1994. The Orissa Gram Panchayat Act was amended in the year 1994 for incorporating the provisions of 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Earlier in 1993 the Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 was amended for a similar exercise. The system of present day local self- government system in the rural areas is the outcome of all these acts and amendments. The Urban Local Self-Government in Odisha stands organized on the basis of Odisha Municipal Act, 1950 as amended from time to time. This provides for organization, powers, functions and financial viability of urban local bodies. This has been done in the light of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

History of Local- Self-Government in Khordha District

The system of local self government was in vogue in all parts of the state including Khordha which had its local board way back in 1885 as per provisions of Local Self Government Act of 1885.

Local Self-Government in the District at Present

The rural-urban continuum in Khordha district witnessed some change over the years. At the present, the local self government in rural areas comes under Panchayati Raj and in the urban sector under urban development. For the urban areas, the institutions of local self government are Municipal Corporation, Municipalities and Notified Area Councils (NAC). At present there is one Municipal Corporation in Bhubaneswar, two Municipalities at Khordha and Jatni, two Notified Area Councils at Balugaon and Banapur in the district. The Local Self-Governing Bodies those function in the rural areas of the district are Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis the Zilla Parishad. There are 10 blocks and 168 Panchayats and 2617 wards in the rural areas of the district.

Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC)

Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation has a historic tradition of strong civic activism dedicated to the cause of a better life for all its people. Right from its inception in the year 1948 as a Notified Area Council, subsequently upgraded to a Municipality in the year 1979 and then finally to a Corporation in the year 1994, BMC as an organization, has traversed through a long path and gained strength from time to time. BMC to-day covers an area of 135sq. km. with a population of 8, 54,538 out of which 4, 51,821 are males and 4, 02,717 are females. Five revenue villages such as, Patrapara, Bhagbanpur, Shankarpur, Subuddhipur and Paikarapur have been included in the Corporation in 2014.

For effective administration, the whole area under the Municipal Corporation is divided into three zones i.e. North Zone, South-West Zone and South-East Zone, 67 wards and 46 Revenue Villages. One Deputy Commissioner is in-charge of each Zone.

There are 67 elected corporators one from each ward and these corporators elect a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor from among themselves. The Corporation functions through the Mayor-in-Council constituted with the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and the Corporators.

These elected representatives are assisted by a number of officials like a Commissioner, two Additional Commissioners, one Chief Finance Officer, one Chief Health Officer, one Chief Engineer and a host of technical and non-technical subordinate staff.

There are nine Standing Committees which are formed to look after urban planning and maintenance roads, government-aided schools, hospitals and municipal markets. These committees are: Taxation, Finance and Accounts; Public Health, Electric Supply, Water Supply, Drainage and Environment; Public Works; Planning and Development; Education, Recreation and Culture; Licence and Appeals; Contracts; Corporation Establishment and Grievance and Social Justice;

The Corporation discharges two types of functions – obligatory and discretionary. It provides a range of civic services/ infrastructure facilities which include water supply, drainage, sewerage, sanitation, solid waste management, street lighting, building regulation etc. Holding tax constitutes the prime source of own revenue for the Municipal Corporation. Other sources of tax revenue are revenue from Carts and Carriages. In terms of non-tax revenue, rental income from municipal properties is a major source. Licence fee is an important revenue raising source of the Corporation and it is collected from traders, shop-owners and other areas of revenue such as

advertisement space, hoardings, parking spaces etc. The dependence of the Corporation on the Assigned Revenue from the State Government, though declining over the years continues to be high.

Khordha Municipality

Khordha Municipality covers an area of 25.84 square kilometres comprising 08 revenue villages in the district of Khordha. It was initially established as a Notified Area Council on 12th July, 1960. On August 31, 2000 it was upgraded to a Municipality. The whole area of this urban local body has been divided into 22 wards represented by Councillors. The Municipality has a population of 46205 of whom 23937 are males and 22268 are females as per Census Report, 2011. It has 9328 houses, and it supplies basic amenities like water, sewerage, sanitation etc. Besides, it provides street lighting and maintains public parks. It is also authorised to build roads within Municipality limits. The Municipality derives its resources from holding tax, lighting tax, tax on carts and carriages, license fee, rent from shops, bus-stand fees and fisheries. Besides, it also receives grants from the State Government.

Jatni Municipality

The erstwhile Ramachandra Grama Panchayat and Kudiary Grama Panchayat were merged to form the Jatni NAC on March 13, 1972, and on February 27, 1999 Jatni NAC became a Municipality. The total geographical area of this Municipality is 17 square kilometres. As per the Census Report, 2011, it has a population of 63455 of whom males constitute 52 percent and females 48 per cent. It is divided into 23 wards and having no 10 revenue villages under its jurisdiction. The chief sources of income of the Municipality are license fees, tax on carriages, tax on public resort and other entertainment. The functions of the Municipality include maintaining public hygiene, supplying potable water, arranging street lighting and providing vending zones. It also builds Kalyan Mandaps for socio-religious functions.

Balugaon Notified Area Council

Balugaon Notified Area Council (NAC) came into existence on 10.09.1982. The geographic spread of the NAC is 6.12 sq.kms. It comprises 11 Wards. The NAC has a population of 17635 out of which males are 9127 and females are 8496. The chief sources of income of the local body, besides Government Grants, are pisciculture and revenue from coconut gardens.

Banapur Notified Area Council

The Banapur NAC was constituted on March 15, 1973. The local body has an area of 10.87 square kilometres and is having 17262 population as per 2011 census report. It is divided into 15 wards. The chief sources of income of this local body are pisciculture, coconut gardens and grants received from the State Government. The NAC has been providing the basic services to general public and it helps in executing different infrastructural works with the assistance from Government of Odisha. It primarily looks after the supply of potable water, street lighting and construction and maintenance of roads under its jurisdiction.

Election to Urban Local Bodies in Khordha district

The last election to Urban Local Bodies in the district was held in 2013 for Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, two Municipalities – Khordha and Jatni and two NACs – Balugaon and Banapur. The previous elections were held in 1998, 2003, and 2008.

The election was held by the State Election Commission in keeping with the provision of Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, Odisha Municipal (Delimitation of Wards, Reservation of Seats and conduct of Election) Rules 1994, Odisha Municipal Corporation Act 2003 and Odisha Municipal (Division of City into Wards, Reservation of Seats and Conduct of Election) Rules 2003.

It was on December 6, 2013 that the election notice was issued for Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. The election was held on January 8, 2014 and the result were declared the very next day. The BMC saw an increase in ward from 60 to 67 in 2013 due to the merger of 5 revenue villages.

In case of Khordha and Jatni Municipalities and Balugaon and Banapur NACs, after delimitation, the number of Wards for which voting was held were 23, 22, 11 and 15 respectively.

The Mayor seat of BMC and the Chairman seat of Khordha, Jatni and Balugaon were kept under unreserved category while Banapur NAC's Chairman's seat was reserved for women.

Town Planning and Development

Urban planning is a technical and political process concerned with the use of land and design of the urban environment including air, water and infrastructure in the urban areas. It guides and ensures orderly development of settlements and satellite communities which commute into and out of the urban areas and share resources with it.

In line with the above concept, the Master Plan for Bhubaneswar was prepared by the Town Planning Organisation, Odisha. The Master Plan got off to a start by the eminent architect and town planner Dr. Otto H. Koenigsberger. Originally he intended to make Bhubaneswar a capital town so as cater to the essential needs of the government and populace. He also foresaw the future migration of the people into the capital town and planned for 40000 inhabitants. In 1958 the US Ford Foundation team was commissioned to advice on future growth patterns. The team emphasized on limits of peripheral growth and recommended for greater diversification of the on-going socio-economic agenda. In 1966 the greater Bhubaneswar Master Plan was developed by the government subsuming the hitherto Notified Area Council (NAC). The master plan actually came into effect in 1968. In 1983 the Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA) was created replacing the earlier Regional Improvement Trust.

The BDA brought into its orbit all the important activities of land development and land use. There are also other agencies like General Administration Department, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Municipal Authorities and Directorate of Town Planning who are involved in the town planning in Bhubaneswar along with the BDA. Recently, in accordance with the 74th Amendment of Constitution of India and order of Government in Housing and Urban Development Department, BDA has delegated its powers of approving building plan proposals and enforcement activities to Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC). Khordha and Jatni Municipalities have accordingly been advised to follow it up within their jurisdiction.

Zilla Parishad

The Zilla Parishad is at the apex of the PRIs and operates at the district level. In Odisha, the Odisha Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959 came into effect from January, 1961. The Act this was amended and District Advisory Councils replaced the Zilla Parishad in 1968. Once again in 1991 the Zilla Parishads were revived.

The Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 was further amended in 1993, 1995, 1997, 2001 and 2003 incorporating necessary changes as provided by 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Khordha Zilla Parishad consists of both directly elected as well as ex-officio members. Ex-Officio members include chairman of all Panchayat Samities and M.L.As and the M.Ps. The Zilla Parishad has 30 elected members and out of them 02 are SC, 03 are SCW, 01 is ST, 01 is STW, 04 are BCC, 05 are BCCW, 06 are RW and 08 are UR. The elected members

elect from among themselves a President and another Vice- President of the Zilla Parishad. The President of Zilla Parishad enjoys the executive authority and in his absence the Vice –President takes over. The President convenes and presides over the meetings of the Zilla Parishad and it is essential that at least four meetings are held within a year and there cannot be a gap of more than three months between any two meetings.

The Zilla Parishad has a fixed tenure of five years. The Collector of Khordha is the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. The Parishad functions through a number of standing committees, each relating to a specific subject.

The five main committees are: General committee, Finance, Audit and Planning Committee, Social welfare committee, Education and Health Committee and Agriculture and Industry Committee.

The Zilla Parishad is expected to function as an advisory and supervisory body for the Panchayat samities. Broadly speaking its functions are: Examining and approving the budgets of the samities, Distributing funds allotted to the district by the Government among the Samities, Having general supervision of the Samities in the district, Coordinating and consolidating the plans of the blocks and preparation of plans for the district, Securing the execution of plans, projects, schemes etc., Advising the Government on all matters relating to the development activities and maintenance of services, Advising the Government on the allocation of work among Panchayats and Panchayat Samities and coordinating the same and Collection of necessary socio-economic data and publishing information and statistics relating to all aspects of developmental activities undertaken by Panchayat samities and Grama Panchayats etc.

Panchayat Samiti

The panchayat samiti are the intermediate tier in the Panchayati Raj system. They are organized at block levels. In Odisha, the Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 came into effect from January, 1961. It underwent several amendments in 1961, 1968, 1994, 1995 and 2003. At present Khordha has 10 blocks and therefore it has ten Panchayat Samiti. They are: Khordha, Begunia, Bolagad, Tangi, Chilika, Banapur, Jatni, Bhubaneswar, Baliana and Balipatna.

Each Panchayat samiti consists of elected as well as official members. The official members include the Block Development Officer (BDO) and different extension officers stationed at block level. All the Sarpanches of the respective Grampanchayats are also ex-officio members. Likewise the MLAs and MPs are the ex-officio members too. The people of all Panchayats

elect one representative a samiti member, who represents them in the Panchayat Samiti. The Samiti members elect from among themselves the Chairman and the Vice- Chairman.

According to section 19 of Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act the executive authority is vested with the Chairman and the BDO is the executive officer of the Samiti. The Chairman has the authority to convene Samiti meetings and has the power to oversee the works that are taken up by the Samiti. The Act also lays down the powers and functions of the Samiti which include: planning, execution and supervision of development programmes in the Samiti area, undertaking community Development Programmes, management of primary education, supervision of the laws concerning registration of births and deaths and granting of loans etc., and other functions assigned to it by the Government from time to time. There are statutory committees in the Samiti level which deal with social welfare, cooperatives, cottage industries, rural water supply, health and sanitation, taxation and administration etc. The main sources of income of the Samitis are the Government grants and loans.

Grama Panchayat

Grama Panchayat is the primary unit in the system of democratic decentralization. Initially in 1949 the Grama Panchayats came into being on an experimental basis in Puri district. These institutions are governed under the provisions of Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964. After the formation of Khordha district 168 Grama Panchayats came under its fold. Out of the 168, 15 are reserved for SC, 17 for SCW, 05 for ST, 07 for STW, 25 for BCC, 26 for BCCW, 35 for UR and 38 for RW.

Each Grama Panchayat is divided into a number of wards. The ward members are directly elected by the people and so also the Sarpanch. The Sarpanch is assisted by a Naib Sarpanch. The Naib Sarpanch is elected from among the ward members. If the Sarpanch is a male member, a lady member may be chosen as the Naib Sarpanch. Their election is conducted under the provisions of Orissa Grama Panchayat Election Rules, 1965.

The Sarpanch is the political head of the Grama Panchayat. He/ She convenes the Panchayat meetings and presides over it. There are usually four or more committees. The Sarpanch is the ex-officio member and President of each committee while other members are elected by the members from among themselves.

The Sarpanch's tenure is five years but he/ she can be terminated by 2/3rd ward members on grounds of misuse of power with recommendations of the Sub-Collector.

There is also a provision for a Panchayat Secretary who looks after the official work and is the custodian of the records and files of the Grama Panchayat.

The Grama Panchayat functions as the main agency for the implementation of all developmental activities. Usually it performs the functions such as: All public works and public welfare activities like construction of roads, bridges and drains, Upkeep of cremation ground, Sanitation, Health and setting up of Health centres etc., Providing primary education, Looking after irrigation and distribution of seeds and fertilizer, Maintaining records of common village property, Building up of libraries and marriage halls etc., Organizing regular village melas and exhibitions etc. and Looking after horticultural development by planting trees, constructing parks and play grounds.

Other than Government grants and loans, the sources of income of the Gram Panchayats are Panchayat and other taxes, fees from issuing licenses, rent from local markets, cattle pounds, ferries and ghats.

Grama Sabha

Grama Sabha or Grama Sasan is the Grass-root layer of the Panchayati Raj system. Each village with a minimum population of 2000 and maximum 10,000 can have a Grama Sasan. All the persons of the Grama are voters and constitute its members on the basis of the Peoples Representation Act, 1950. The Grama Sasan holds at least two meetings in a year usually in February and June which are known by the name Grama Sabha. One-tenth of the members is the quorum for the meeting. The Grama Sasan has the power to approve the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development taken up by the Grama Panchayat. It has also powers to identify the beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation programmes and other schemes.

Palli Sabha

For every village within the Grama there shall be a Palli Sabha and if a ward consists of more than one village there shall be only one Palli Sabha for such ward. All the registered voters become members of Palli Sabha. Each Palli Sabha holds at least one meeting per year usually in the month of February. The person representing the ward in the Grama Panchayat shall preside over the meeting of the Palli Sabha and in his absence the members may elect one from among themselves to preside over the meetings. The quorum for holding meeting is one tenth of the members of the Palli Sabha. In its annual meeting it gives its recommendations to the Grama Panchayat pertaining to the issues relating to development schemes that may be taken

up during the ensuing year and also assists in deciding the annual budget estimate by the Grama Panchayat.

Election to the PRIs in the district, Khordha

The election to the three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has been held successively in the district in accordance with the provision of the laws enacted by the State Government. The last and fourth election to the PRIs in the district was held in February 2012 in order to elect Zilla Parishad Members, Sarpanchas, Panchayat Samiti Members and Ward Members. The elections were held simultaneously in all the 30 districts in difference phases in the State. Indirect election to the office of Naib Sarpanches was held in March 2012. The elections to the office of the President of Zilla Parishad and Chairman of Panchayat Samities were subsequently held in March itself. It is the State Election Commission which conducts, monitors, supervises and oversees the entire election process for the PRIs. The elections were held for 30 Zilla Parishad Members, 168 Panchayat Samiti Members, 160 Sarpanches and 2617 Ward Members.

The reservations in seats provided for Ward Members, Sarpanchas, Panchayat Samiti members and Zilla Parishad members are detailed below:

1. Ward Members : Total - 2617
 - SC - 186
 - SCW - 282
 - ST - 68
 - STW - 157
 - BCC - 346
 - BCCW - 428
 - UR - 668
 - RW - 482
2. Sarpanchas : Total 169
 - SC - 15
 - SCW - 17
 - ST - 5
 - STW - 7
 - BCC - 25
 - BCCW - 26
 - UR - 36
 - RW - 38
3. Panchayt Samiti Members : Total 168
 - SC - 15
 - SCW - 17
 - T - 5

STW	-	11	
BCC	-	25	
BCCW -		26	
UR	-	34	
RW	-	35	
4. Zilla Parishad Members :			Total 30
SC	-	2	
SCW	-	3	
ST	-	1	
STW	-	1	
BCC	-	4	
BCCW -		5	
UR	-	6	
RW	-	8	

The election was conducted by the State Election Commission.

CHAPTER-XII EDUCATION AND CULTURE

State of Education in Ancient Period

As history reveals, Khordha was the centre of learning, religion and culture in ancient Odisha. Majority of population of Khordha were living with Jagannath culture and Sanatana Dharma. It was also well known as an ancient centre of Sanskrit learning. Bhubaneswar was the provincial headquarters of emperor Asoka and the capital of emperor Kharavela. The inscription of Khandagiri, Udayagiri and Dhauligiri are silent testimony of its heritage and culture.

The earliest recorded history of Odisha begins with the conversion of Asok into a Buddhist after the Kalinga war in 261 B.C. Buddhism was in a flourishing condition during the reign of Sailodbhav from 6th Century A.D. to 8th Century A.D. The Chinese pilgrim, Huen Tsang in his 'Si-yu-ki' mentioned about the existence of numerous Buddhist monasteries and shrines of Hinayanism and Mahayanism.

At that time the eminent Buddhist monk-scholars were Jayasena, Dharmapada, Dharmakirti, Chandragomin and Chandrakirti. Huen Tsang has mentioned that after occupation of Odisha, Harsa Vardhan held a Mahayan Buddhist conference in Kongada, the ancient Khordha region, to which several Buddhist monks and scholars were invited from all over the country including Shilabhadra, the Chancellor of Nalanda Mahavihar. King Harsa donated the revenue of eight large towns of Odisha to scholar, Jayasena, the organizer of the conference. Dhauli was the famous Buddhist centre of Tosali.

The Banapur Copper Plate grants of Dharmaraj Mahabhita (695 – 780 A.D.) of the Sailodbhava King records a grant of the village Madhuvataka in the Thorana Visaya of Kongada to Probodha Chandra, a Jain Acharya for the maintenance and worship of a Jaina Devi. The copper plate grant of Vighraha who ruled over the present Khordha and Puri regions was written in Sanskrit prose.

The text of different copper plate grants of Sailodbhava (Khordha Copper Plate, Banapur Copper Plate, and Musium Copper Plate) and Bhaumakar dynasty which ruled over this region were found written in Sanskrit and are very sweet, melodious and impressive. The rhetorical style of composition of the text of these grants indicates that Sanskrit literature was being properly studied by pundits of the region. Odia language, most

probably, came into being and began to develop gradually during the Bhaumakaras.

Most of the Mathas were running with Sanskrit Tols where the disciples were imparted education in Sanskrit and religious scriptures. Inculcation of moral and social values was the prime objective of the educational institutions. The kings of Khordha were great patrons of art, literature and education. They embellished their court with the poets and scholars of great distinction. The earliest epigraphic reference to education in Odisha is seen in the Hatigumpha (Khandagiri) inscription of Kharavela.

It narrates how the young princes received instruction in coinage and economics, accountancy, law, statecraft, official correspondence, music and welfare of the state. Records from the 4th century AD onwards show the support extended to teachers and scholars by the rulers. The Bhaumakaras (736 – 940A.D.) were ancient Buddhists but were tolerant to Jainism and Hinduism. Jainism got patronage from the Somavamsi monarchs in 1000 to 1100 A.D. The oldest Bharati Matha of Bhubaneswar was connected with some famous teachers who were responsible for increasing the number of temples in Bhubaneswar. Suryavamsi Kings were found showing their respect to all existing religious faiths. The author of “Saraswati Vilasam”, Gajapati Prataprudra Deva (1497-1534AD) was a great poet and an eminent Sanskrit scholar. During that time, the Bhagabat Tungi in villages was the centres of non-formal education (*Govt. of Odisha Report 2006*).

After the establishment of Muslim Rule in Cuttack during 1568, many renowned families migrated to different parts of the newly established kingdom of Khordha. From 16th century onwards, we find scholars settled in different areas who contributed immensely towards Sanskrit and Odia literatures. The contribution made by the Pandits, poets and scholars of Khordha Kingdom to Odia literature was remarkable. During the Muslim rule (17th century), scholars were attached to mosques for imparting instruction in Islamic religion.

Khordha kingdom did not make much headway in the field of education. Only reading, writing and simple arithmetics were imparted in village schools which were known as *Chatasalis*. The teachers (*Abadhana*) of the *Chatasalis*, who belonged to the Matibamsa and Karan castes taught their students the indigenous systems of mathematics and some religious texts. Reading of Odia Bhagabat by Jagannath Das was considered as an important parameter for measuring the literacy standard of the students.

Education during British Period

Odisha came under the British administration in 1803. However, the status of education remained very poor in the state for a pretty long period in comparison to other provinces. In 1866, only 3536 students were getting education in 77 schools. Thereafter steps were taken to improve the *chattasalis* and village schools known as *pathasalas*. Those institutions were patronaged by monthly grants (*Govt. Of Odisha, Human Development report: 2004, Page: 99*).

Training schools were established to impart training on teaching skills and methods to the teachers for improving the standard teaching in primary schools. Vernacular education was introduced from the year 1902 under the kindergarten system. But there was no exemplary development in the primary education. 97% of Odias were illiterate by the year 1905. On the whole, the status of education in Khordha was not satisfactory both from the qualitative and quantitative points of view (*Utkal Dipika, 20th July 1905*).

Odisha became a separate province comprising seven districts on 01.04.1936. By the year 1947-48, the entire state had only 6814 primary schools, with an enrolment of 2.55 lakhs, 286 Middle English schools with 32000 students and 106 secondary schools in which only 15000 were enrolled. The total number of colleges in Arts, Science and Commerce was only 12 with an enrolment of 4104. But in Khordha, the Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar High School was established in the year 1896. There was no higher educational institution except the Utkal University, which was established in 1943. After independence, the educational policy of our country as well as our state to the remarkable rise of educational institutions in the state as also contributed a lot in Khordha district.

Beginning of Western Education

Britishers had no interest in advancement of education in Odisha during the 1st stage of their rule in India. Some Britishers personally showed their interest in spreading western education in our country. Mrs. Campbell set up an orphanage for girls at Madras in 1786. Dr. Enducbell and Brown set up orphanages in 1787 and 1788 respectively. Mrs. Pitt, Loshan, Copland and others set up numerous schools.

Raja Rammohan Ray, Raja Radhakanta Deb, and Tejchandra Rai Bahadur of Burdwan and other Indians joined their hands with English people for the development of western education in India. The British missionaries started aided schools in erstwhile Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. William Carey and his friends established a Baptist Mission in Serampore in 1800 AD.

In the Charter Act of 1813, Rupees one lakh was sanctioned per year for advancement of education in India. Lord William Bentinck introduced some changes in the educational system of Thomas Babington Macaulay who did something through formulating a proposed education policy for the advancement of English education in 1835. Alexander Duff, Sanders, and Calvin supported T.B. Macaulay in this endeavour. Thus Macaulay's dream of giving rise to a race which was Indian in colour and blood but English in dress, conversation, ideas and thoughts, came true (*Bhatnagar, S and Saxena, A, 2003: Modern Indian Education and its problems*).

Lord Auckland succeeded Lord Bentinck as India's Governor General. He realised the importance of oriental education, and increased the educational grant for oriental education gave stress on oriental studies, increased the number of scholarships, made arrangement for printing and publication of the oriental works.

During his term as the Governor General, Lord Bentinck gave priority in appointing the Indians with English education in company offices. Unsurprisingly the demand with this move for English education increased between 1833 and 1853. The growth of the educational institutions was rapid in Bombay, Bengal, Madras, frontier areas, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. Babu Madhusudan tried his best to spread education among the natives of Khordha region. He encouraged the people to get acquainted with English education to get a government job. Dr. Roar, the Inspector of South West Bengal Schools, appreciated the contribution of Madhusudan in his report of 1857-58, thus, 'Thanks to Baboo Biswambar Bidyabhusan and Madhusudan Pattanaik, Deputy Collector, Khordha for promoting education among Odias.'

The charter was reviewed in the year 1853 and Charles Wood published his declaration on education in the year 1854. The first freedom struggle in the year 1857 brought a far reaching change in Indian Education. The British government established a General Council of Education of India in England under the influence of Wood's Despatch.

The well known educational despatch came into force in the year 1854 which stressed on a more determined effort in bringing western education to the doors of the Indians. In 1872-73, the diffusion of vernacular education was first taken systematically in hand by extending the grant-in-aid rules to unaided private managed schools.

Lord Rippon appointed an Indian Education Commission on 03.02.1882. The Commission was headed by William Hunter. Few Indian educationists were taken as members in this Commission. The Commission studied the systems of primary education, secondary education, higher

education, religious education, education of women and gave its recommendation for improvement. Sir William Hunter wrote “not less than the missionaries, long found itself baffled by the obstinate orthodoxy of Orissa. Until 1838, no schools worthy of the name existed except in the two or three little bright steps within the circle of missionary influence. Throughout the length and breadth of the province, with its population of two and a half million of souls, all were in darkness and superstition. Here and there, indeed, a Pandit taught a few lads Sanskrit in a corner of some rich landholders’ mansion; and the large village had a sort of hedge school, where half a dozen boys squatted with the master on the ground, forming the alphabet in the dust and repeating the multiplication table in a parrot like sing-song. Anyone who could write a sentence or two on a palm leaf passed for a man of letters.”

The spread of education in Odisha was not satisfactory till the first half of 19th century. The Government was no less responsible for sad state of affairs. Sir Henry Ricketts strongly criticised the apathy of the government towards the spread of education in Odisha. “I think I may safely assert”, wrote Ricketts, “that there is no place in our dominion where liberality and assistance on the part of government are more called for and I earnestly recommend that the same should be afforded. At the conquest, we found the Ooreah in a state of great degradation and to our shame are it recorded that our policy was to perpetuate the degeneracy which prevailed among them.” In conclusion, he observed: “If schools be established and properly attended to, the Ooreahs will soon show that degeneracy is but the usual consequence of misrule” (*Utkal University History of Orissa, Vol. VI, P-436*).

Khordha School was the second oldest one in Odisha to impart education. The Commissioner, Cockburn took keen interest in the progress of vernacular education in Odisha. He proposed for publication of works at a low price to reach education to poor children and recommended for the appointment of a separate Inspector of Schools for Odisha (*Jen, P.R.-“Pooree English School” in Journal of Bihar and Orissa, Research Society*).

List of Government Vernacular Schools in Khordha Subdivision

No.	Place	Year of Establishment
1	Khorda	1844
2	Tangi	1858-59
3	Banapur	1858-59
4	Begunia	1858-59
5	Bhubaneswar	1858-59
6	Janla	1858-59

(Pradhan,A.C.2007. *Freedom Movement in Khurda, Orissa Review.*)

A vernacular school was established in 1844 according to the scheme of the Governor General Lord Hardinge at Khordha. It was elevated to the status of a Middle English School in the year 1867 and raised to a High English School in the year 1896. The school was later named as Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar High School in memory of Buxi Jagabandhu after independence. In the year 1859 other vernacular schools were established in Tangi, Banapur, Begunia, Bhubaneswar and Janla.

Sri Timati Samantaray of Athagarh estate was the Head Master of Khordha Middle English School for 25 years. He was a Brahmin converted to Christian. He was also a teacher in the Cuttack Academy School. His granddaughter, the popular poet Utkal Bharati Kuntala Kumari Sabat, was also associated with Khordha School. She had a good relation with the founder of the High School, Sir H. Macpherson. With H. Macpherson, the young British Officer, the names of Sri Digambar Srichandan, the Settlement Clerk of Khordha SDO Office, Sri Chintamani Pattanaik, Kanungo of Olasing, Sri Radhakrishna Pattanaik, Muktar and Raybahadur Radhanath Ray, the then Inspector of Schools will be ever remembered as Co-founders of the school.

The education in Khordha improved gradually after 1844. The introduction of vernacular scholarship attracted more and more students towards education. Deputy Inspector of Puri established a training school on Sept. 01, 1863 (*Samantray, N., Odia Sahityara Itihas, P-93*).

Mr. J.N. Gupta, ICS in his administration report mentions that the numbers of students in schools fluctuated very much and depended a great deal on the crops; the numbers rising after a good crop year and vice versa. He mentioned the fact that there was an increase of 111 schools in 1897-98 alone following the good harvest. It is probable that a large number of *Pathasalas* and *Chatsalis* have not been included in his report. He established a small hamlet in his name as Gupta Patana. The hostel of Khordha High English School was then named as Gupta Boarding.

Western education gradually made an advance in the second decade of the 20th Century. Persisted demand made headway to open new schools. In the meantime, the generosity of Zamidar Dasarathi Pattanaik helped to open a High English School at his own village Olasing, in which Baman Chandra Das was the first Headmaster. This was the second High School in Khordha Sub Division and the third High School in undivided Puri district. Pandit Godabarish, a great luminary of modern Odisha, established a high school at Banapur on 9.1.1930, with the ideology of Satyabadi Bana Vidyalaya. This was the third High School of Khordha Sub-Division. It was recognized in 1934 by Mr. G.E.Fox, DPI of Bihar-Odisha Government. Kings

of Kalahandi, Paralakhemundi, Jeypore and Ranpur patronaged in the construction of new building. Dr. Mayadhar Mansing, Lokratna Kunja Bihari Dash, Gouri Kumar Brahma, Sridhar Dash, poet Krushna Chandra Tripathy, Baman Chandra Das and Pandit Narayan Mahapatra were the renowned teachers. Ranganath Mishra (Former Chief Justice of India), Lokanath Mishra (Former Member of Parliament), Prof Gopal Chandra Mishra, Ramchandra Mishra (Dramatist), Umasankar Mishra, IPS(Director,CBI), Poet Jagannath Das, IAS etc., glorified the school as students (*School Record*).

Growth of Literacy in the Post-Independence Period

There has been rapid development of education in the country in the post Independence period. As per the Census of 1991 the percentage of literacy in Khordha district was 67.72 with male literacy at 78.74 and female literacy at 55.39. In the Census 2001 the literacy rate increased to 80.19%with comprising 88.38% for males and 71.06% for females. As per the Census, 2011 the percentage of literacy in the district has gone up to 86.88 with male literacy at 91.78 percent and female literacy at 81.61percent. The following table exhibits the literacy position of Khordha district as compared to that of this state.

Sl. No.	Census	Percentage of literacy		
		Male	Female	Total
01	1991	78.74	55.39	67.72
02	2001	88.38	71.06	80.19
03	2011	91.78	81.61	86.88

Government of India, Census Reports 1991, 2001 and 2011

Status of Education among Backward Classes and Tribes

The status of Education among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was poor before Independence. Poverty, ignorance, and lack of facilities stood in the way of the spread of education among the backward sections of the society. Three lower primary schools for the education of the Kandhas were established in 1908 near Banapur Police Station. Only sixty Kandha children were enrolled in those schools. Two lower primary schools were also opened for lower caste fishing folks in the pre – independence days.

After independence, efforts have been made for the spread of education among the backward classes. The Constitution of India has made special provision for development of education among the backward classes. The Constitution clarifies that the state will not be hindered, by para (2) of article 29, from taking any steps for the progress of educationally and

socially backward citizens or for making any special provisions for the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.

Various committees and commissions on education were appointed after independence. The common objectives of Indian Education Commission 1964-66, National Policy on Education 1967, National Policy on Education 1979 were to take special measures, with emphasis on the Ashram Schools, for the educational development intribal areas.

The National policy on Education 1986 focused on the educational development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. In the Policy, specific provisions were made to provide incentives to indigent families to send their children to school regularly till they reach the age of 14. These provisions included pre-matric scholarships, hostel facilities in government schools, establishment of residential schools etc. Besides, scholarship for higher education and for technical and professional courses were also provided. In recent years different provisions under SSA, RMSA and RTE are given to develop educational facilities for the children of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community.

With the constitutional and other policy provisions, a number of steps have been undertaken in the district to increase the education of SC/ST children. Sevashram and Ashram Schools have been setup in the areas having higher concentration of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. In the context of providing free education to S.C and S.T students, study materials like bags, books, slates, etc., are given. Sevashrams are equivalent to primary school standard. The students are getting training on spinning, gardening and handicrafts in Sevashrams. Ashram schools are equivalent to middle school standard. There is provision for music, dance and other entertainment programmes. The students feel the school like their home. The students of Ashram schools are getting general education as well as basic training in spinning, weaving, carpentry, bee keeping etc.

Innovative steps have been undertaken to improve the quality of education and make the SC/ST children self-sufficient. The activities like parent counselling, Siksha Sambad, Srujan, Kala Utsav, Exposure Visit, Suravi, Science Exhibition, Remedial Coaching, ICT@School (e-Vidyalaya), Math Mela, Traditional games, Storytelling, Quizes etc., are the flagship programmes organised under SSA and RMSA projects (*RTE-SSA, Khordha*). The following tables give growth in the literacy rate of the S.C and S.T population and the number of S.C and S.T students reading in Sevashram/Ashram and Government Schools.

Growth in Literacy Rate of S.C Population in the District

Sl.	Census	Percentage of literacy		Total
		Male	Female	
01	1991	62.73	31.29	47.46
02	2001	70.47	40.33	55.53
03	2011	79.21	56.76	69.02

(District Statistical Handbook, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar)

Growth in Literacy Rate of S.T Population in the District

Sl. No.	Census	Percentage of literacy		Total
		Male	Female	
01	1991	41.66	13.41	28.11
02	2001	37.37	51.48	23.37
03	2011	63.70	41.20	52.24

(District Statistical Handbook, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar)

List of Sevashrams/Ashram Schools in Khordha district

Sl. No.	Block/ Municipality/ NAC	No. of Schools	No. of students		Total
			SC	ST	
01	Bhubaneswar	03	234	590	824
02	BMC	04	112	830	942
03	Jatni	02	17	250	267
04	Khordha	03	86	457	543
05	Bolagarh	02	42	488	530
06	Banpur	05	87	911	998
	Total	19	578	3526	4104

(DWO, Khordha)

List of SC/ST students studying in Government Schools in Khordha district

Sl. No.	Block/ Municipality/ NAC	SC	ST	Total
01	Balianta	3632	268	3900
02	Balipatna	3968	11	3979
03	Bhubaneswar	2745	2308	5053
04	BMC	8535	4101	12636
05	Jatni	2162	1088	3250
06	Jatni Mpl.	991	60	1051
07	Khordha	2108	2303	4411
08	Khordha Mpl.	754	150	904
09	Begunia	1811	2656	4467
10	Bolagarh	1478	2155	3633
11	Tangi	3653	527	4180
12	Chilika	3801	82	3883
13	Balugaon NAC	596	03	599
14	Banapur	1428	2138	3566
15	Banapur NAC	232	86	318
	Total	35894	17936	53830

(UDISE, Khordha)

Education among Minority Communities

Some minority communities found educationally backward or deprived in the district. Hence, to improve their level of education,

To improve the level of education among the minority communities the district administration has taken a number of steps such as; establishing separate educational institutions, preparation of text books in their language etc, to raise their interest in education. In Khordha, 6926 numbers of Muslim children are enrolled in Governement Schools. Except this, a number of Madrasas are functioning in Khordha to provide educational facilities to the Muslim population. The details of Madrasas are given below.

Blockwise Information on Madrasas in Khordha District

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Madrasa schools		
		Institutions for primary education (I-V)	No. of students	No. of teachers
01	Balipatna	02	112	06
02	BMC	01	75	03
03	Khordha	01	37	03
04	Bolagarh	02	121	06
05	Tangi	01	94	02
06	Balugaon NAC	01	76	03
07	Banpur	01	11	03
08	Banpur NAC	01	28	03
	Total:	10	554	29

(UDISE, Khordha)

Spread of Education among Women

In India, women's education was encouraged in the ancient days. One finds mention of numerous learned women in the Vedic period who were well-versed in various disciplines. But situation changed during the Muslim period when women were kept behind Purdah (*Mask*) under the Muslim influence and the unsafe conditions prevailing in the then society acted as an impediment to their education. But by the middle of the nineteenth century some progressive Indians and Englishmen started working for their re-awakening. This encouraged the development of their education. According to the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882 some schools for women were opened with government grants. Certain private organisations also came forward and opened many schools and colleges for girls.

After the First World War, great efforts were made for expansion of women's education in the country. A number of leaders spearheaded the movement. Their efforts bore fruits and by 1947 there were 31,41,860 girls

studying in different schools. Out of this number 40,843 were in vocational and industrial schools and 16,284 were in general schools.

During the last fifty years of development planning, a number of programmes have been implemented to develop women's education in the country. The committee on Women Education (1957-59), Committee for Girls' Education and Public Co-operation (1963-65), Committee on the status of Women (1971-74) appointed by the State Government etc. have made a number of recommendations for improving women's education in the country and in Odisha.

In recent years implementation of schemes under both Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rastriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) have played an important role in women's education in Khordha district. Free school uniforms and free text books are being provided for enhancement of girls' education. Self defence training programmes are being organised at upper Primary and Secondary levels for their self protection and to increase self-confidence. Vocational training on tailoring, stitching etc. are imparted in schools for girls. Participation of girl students in school cabinet has been made compulsory. They have to supervise activities like MDM and attendance of students, maintain discipline, cleanliness etc. Maa-Jhia mela is also organised to educate the mothers to take care of the education of their daughters.

The major steps taken for girls' education in Khordha district include

- a) steps for prevention of sexual harassment in the district, b) redressal of complaints by the District/Block Level internal complaint committee, c) operational activated school student helpline and orientation imparted to the district level functionaries regarding online disposal of grievance issues through SSH, d) addressing gender issues by the District Resource Group, e) monitoring of school sanitation programme, f) monitoring and supervision of residential Girls' Hostels at Unit-VI, Government Primary School, Bhubaneswar, g) working of MDM programme, h) orientation training to all the field functionaries (CRCCs, ABEO-cum-BRCCs, BEOs, Intervention Heads, DRG, DPC, DEO etc.) for addressing complaints by Internal complaints Committee regarding gender issues and harassment in work places, i) encouraging the retention rate in the schools through distribution of school uniforms among 154055 eligible children from Class-I to VIII of the district, j) provision of residential school for girls and k) self defence package for building up self confidence, safety and security among the girl students through the Utkal Karate School.

At present the number of girls'/ women's educational institutions working in Khordha district is given below.

Girls Primary Schools	Girls Upper Primary Schools	Girls High schools	Women colleges	Women universities	Women college for technology/ medicine
01	06	44	12	01	Nil

Source: SSA Khordha

Inclusiveness and Equality in Education

In order to achieve inclusiveness and equality in education across communities and gender and social classes a number of programmes are being implemented in the district. These are given below:

The District Education System

It is working with other organizations and communities to ensure education for all children. This includes developing and supporting formal as well as non-formal initiatives for children and young people who are out of school, facilitating community early-learning initiatives and providing remedial support for children with learning difficulties for a more inclusive, gender-sensitive and supportive school and community culture. It lays emphasis on identifying and removing the financial, social, cultural, geographical and other systemic barriers that prevent children from accessing and moving through the different stages of education.

The Right to Education

The District Education System is working in alliance with families, communities and educational institutions in supporting the development of relevant education infrastructure, opportunities and support for all girls and boys to access and complete a quality age-appropriate education. This includes supporting alternative non-formal education programmes for out-of-school children and young people, their re-entry into the formal system and strengthening the capacity of communities to implement early-learning initiatives.

Conducting Action Researches

Action Researches are conducted by practitioners, expert teachers and faculties in DIET from time to time for addressing educational problems. The suggestions and recommendations of researches are implemented to overcome the gender and inter-caste differences in education.

Strengthening School Management Committee (SMC)

Local Community is empowered to take any constructive decision for the betterment of education of their children where the interference of district authority is found to be inadequate and inappropriate. Hence, gender and inter-caste gap is addressed locally. It promotes shared responsibilities among community leaders, families and education authorities.

Growth of General Education

Re-Organisation of District and Block Level Educational Administration

After independence, as a priority to develop education in the state, the reorganisation of district and block level educational administration was implemented. The department of School and Mass Education was structurally reorganised. The post of Circle Inspector of Schools (C.I.S.) has been renamed as District Education Officer (D.E.O.), likewise the post of District Inspector of Schools (D.I.S.) was also renamed as Block Education Officer (B.E.O.) to work at the district and block levels respectively.

At present one District Education Office and Ten Block Education Offices in ten blocks are functioning in the district. One District Education Officer is working as the administrative head of the district educational administration. Two additional District Education Officers (ADEO) are working under the DEO. Out of the two ADEOs one ADEO is working as ADEO-cum-DPC (District Project Coordinator), Right to Education and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) (RTE-SSA). Ten Block Education Officers are working as heads of the block educational administration. Under each BEO, three Assistant Block Education Officers (ABEOs) are working. One ABEO is working as Block Resource Centre Coordinator (BRCC), RTE-SSA in each Block. In each block and in Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC), 17 Cluster Resource Centre Co-ordinators (CRCCs) are working under the administrative control of B.E.O.

School Education

Different levels of schools like Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary are functioning in the district. Out of them, while some are central and state government schools, others are public schools managed by private agencies. The odia medium schools are State Government schools and privately managed recognised schools but English medium schools are central Government schools and privately managed schools. The Odia medium schools are affiliated to BSE, Odisha and English medium schools are affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi and ICSE, New Delhi. All the children have to appear the school examinations to qualify for further higher education.

These examinations are: All India Secondary School Examination (AISSE) conducted by the Central Government run Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Odisha High School Certificate Examination, which is conducted by the Board of Secondary Education (BSE), Odisha, The Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) Examination conducted annually by the New Delhi based Council for Indian School Certificate Examination (*Odisha Reference 2014, p-421*)

Elementary Education

There are 971 Primary Schools with 2533 teachers and 105412 students in the district in the year 2015-16. The average teacher-student ratio is 1:42. There are 704 Upper Primary Schools with 3284 teachers and 72774 students in the year 2015-16. The average teacher student ratio is 1:22. Under Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan, Khordha has engaged 1317 Sikshya Sahayaks and 276 Gana Sikshyaks in different Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

The statement below shows the number of Primary and Upper Primary schools with student strength and teachers’ position in the district.

Status of Elementary Education in the district during 2015-16

Primary Schools			Upper Primary Schools		
No. of Schools	Teachers’ Position	Student strength	No. of Schools	Teachers’ Position	Student strength
971	2533	105412	704	3284	72774

(RTE-SSA, Khordha)

Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan

Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan is a flagship programme of the government launched in 2001-02 and is being implemented in a mission mode to achieve the constitutional mandate of universalisation of elementary education. The cost of the programme is shared by the Government of India and the state government in the ratio of 65:35. The programme supports infrastructure development i.e. construction of new school buildings and classrooms, toilets, position for drinking water facilities, supply of uniforms to girl and boy students of SC/ST and BPL categories and supply of free text books. It also gives importance on enrolment and quality education. The trainings for teachers and SMC members and use of TLM, Sadhan, Samadhan, Sanjog etc. during classroom activities are the strength of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan programme in Khordha district.

The following activities have been undertaken by SSA in Khordha district.

RTE-SSA, Khordha has undertaken a number of measure for construction of buildings for Block Resource Centers, Cluster Resource Centers, New Primary Schools, New Upper Primary Schools, Additional Class Rooms(ACR) in lieu of upgraded Upper Primary Schools, Dilapidated Primary Schools, Upper Primary Schools, Additional Classrooms for Class VIII, Head Master Rooms for Primary and Upper Primary Schools, Block Resource Centers Training Halls, Toilets, Girls' Toilets, toilets for Children with Special Needs, Water Facility, Boundary wall, Electricity facility, Child Friendly Elements and Building As Learning Aid(BALA).

The district administration with the help of SSA has undertaken number of programmes for the education of child with special need. These programmes include, Household survey for identifying the CWSN through Inclusive Education Volunteers and Resource Persons (IEVRS); Conducting Block level medical assessment camps for supply of aids and appliances; Distribution of aids and appliances to needy CWSN at block level; Surgical correction of CWSN like cleft lip and palate, eye, ear drum and orthopedically handicapped; Distribution of large print books for lower vision students and Braille books for blind students; Distribution of LV kits, blind kits, mentally retarded kits and hearing impaired kits to the needy CWSNs for classroom teaching; Distribution of escort/ transport allowance to severely CWSN; Functioning of District Resource Centre and Block Resource Centres for resource and therapeutic services to CWSN; Engaging 52 IEVs for regular attendance of CWSN in general schools; Engaging 31 resource persons for support services and education of CWSN; Imparting training to generate school teachers on different modules of inclusive education for effective teaching and classroom transaction of CWSN and Ramps with Handrails have been constructed in 1191 schools for barrier free access.

For the development of quality education, new teachers are being appointed and teachers training programmes are being organized at Cluster, Block and District levels in convergence with District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), Khordha. Different grants like School grant and repair and maintenance grant are released to schools each year for fulfilling different qualitative and quantitative requirements of school. Block Resource Center and a Cluster Resource Center with one Block Resource Center Coordinator(BRCC) at Block level and different cluster resource center coordinators (CRCCs) are engaged for execution of the different activities of SSA. Continuous and comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is being done in the schools for evaluation of students. School environment has been made a punishment free Zone where no child is given any type of physical and mental punishment. Shishu Mahotsav is organized each year for all students

at Cluster, Block and District levels for encouraging the innate talents of students through different competitions like song, dance, essays, debate, quiz, creative writing etc.

One hundred Computer Aided Learning (CAL) Schools have been opened under SSA in Khordha district. In these schools Upper Primary class students are imparted training on computers and some subjects are taught to them through computer. Teachers are also given training on CAL.

Secondary Education

Presently 190 Governement High schools, 83 aided High schools and 34 recognised High schools are functioning in the district at the secondary education level. The total enrolment of students in these schools comes to 46380. The total number of teachers working in these schools comes to 2314. The following statement gives the details about Secondary schools in the district.

No. of Schools	Teachers in Position	Total Enrolment
307	2314	46,380

(DEO, Khordha)

Rastriya Madhyamika Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

To bring about qualitative improvement in education at the secondary level RMSA is operating in the district.

National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship(NMMS)

In order to encourage students to read at the secondary level, National Means –cum – Merit Scholarship is provided by the Government of India. Students eligible for such scholarship get Rs.5000/- per month till they complete their 12th standard. The number of students awarded such scholarships in the district during the last five years is given below.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Students awarded
1	2010-11	151
2	2011-12	148
3	2012-13	126
4	2013-14	156
5	2014-15	150

(DEO, Khordha)

Incentive to Girl Student

Any SC/ST girl student aged below 16 years reading in Class-IX in any government high school is eligible to get an incentive for education. General caste students who have passed from KGBV are also eligible to avail the said incentive. One time incentive amounting to Rs.3000/- (Rupees three thousand only) is to be deposited in the account of each beneficiary student

and the student can withdraw the said amount after completion of 18 years of age on completion HSC Examination. The number of beneficiaries in this category in the district in different years is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Applicants
1	2009-10	941
2	2010-11	1010
3	2011-12	607
4	2012-13	246
5	2013-14	944
6	2014-15	2295

(DEO, Khordha)

INSPIRE Award Scheme

Inspire Award is a national programme. It is meant for innovation in science through research activities. The Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India is giving this award to the young lads of schools to study science and pursue career with research activities. Rs.5000/- (Rupees five thousand only) is awarded under the scheme for early attraction of talents for science (SEATS). Rs.80, 000/- is awarded for continuing education at B.Sc. and M.Sc. levels as Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE). The number of students under the Award Scheme in the district in different years are given below:

Year	Participants in DLEPC
2009-10	268
2010-11	119
2011-12	330
2012-13	212
2013-14	97
2014-15	456

(DEO, Khordha)

Vocational Education (VE)

In Khordha, only one school i.e. Capital High School, Unit-III, Bhubaneswar has been approved in the vocational education category in the trade of automobiles and IT and ETS under the central sponsored scheme.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) at School

The programme is implemented to impart knowledge on information and technology to the students of secondary schools in the state. [Computer literacy plays a vital role in the life of students in this modern age. The policy in school education aims at preparing youth to participate creatively in the establishment, sustenance and growth of a knowledge society leading to all round socio-economic development of the nation and global competitiveness. This programme is organised by OKCL through IL and FS.] The number of schools in the district having ICT Labs are given below:

Total no. of secondary schools
273

ICT labs installed as on 31.12.2015
179

ICT lab not installed as on 31.12.2015
94

(DEO, Khordha)

Chief Minister's Bi-cycle Scheme

It was observed that many girl children leave the secondary schools before completion of HSC examination due to various reasons. In order to achieve high retention rate in secondary schools, this scheme is implemented in Khordha district as elsewhere in the state. The amount of grant per student is Rs.2600/-(Rupees two thousand six hundred only). The number of student-beneficiaries who have obtained by-cycles under the scheme are given below:

Year	No. of beneficiaries
2012-13	18151
2013-14	19688
2014-15	22827
2015-16	22866

(DEO, Khordha)

Higher Secondary Education

A total of 136 Government, Aided, Block Grant and Private Junior Colleges imparting higher secondary education are functioning in the district. All these colleges are affiliated to the Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE), Odisha. In addition to these colleges, English Medium higher secondary schools are also working in the district. Among them 36 are affiliated to CBSE and 08 are affiliated to ICSE. Out of these English Medium Higher Secondary Schools, 11 are run by the central government. As the higher secondary level, students are getting education in three streams like Arts, Science and Commerce with different subjects. The total number of Higher Secondary Schools/Junior Colleges working in the district is given below.

+2 Junior Colleges Higher Secondary Schools

CHSE	CBSE		ICSE	
	Central Govt.	Pvt. managed	Central Govt.	Pvt. managed
136	11	25	00	08

(www.dheodisha.gov.in/ www.cbse.nic.in/ www.cisce.org)

Vocational Education

Training is imparted in different trades in the vocational stream of 13 Junior Colleges in the district for capacity building and skill formation and to prepare students for self employment and gainful wage employment. The list of such colleges is given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the +2 Vocational College
01	Rajdhani Govt. Jr. College, Bhubaneswar
02	P.N.College, Khurda
03	Biju Patnaik College of Science and Education, Jaydev Vihar, Bhubaneswar
04	Jagannath College, Kaipadar
05	D.C.C.College, Tangi
06	Paramananda College, Bolagarh
07	R.D.W.Govt. Jr.College, Bhubaneswar
08	Godavarish Mahavidyalaya, Banapur
09	Sisu Ananta Mahavidyalaya, Balipatna
10	Jatni College, Jatni
11	Begunia College, Begunia
12	P.S.Mahavidyalaya, Balakati
13	B.J.B. Govt. Junior College, Bhubaneswar

(www.dheodisha.gov.in)

Elementary Teachers Training Institutions

Four Elementary Teachers Training Institutions are functioning in the district to impart pre-service and in-service training to the Elementary school teachers. The details of such institutes are given below.

Sl No	Name of the Institutes	Address	Status	Type	Medium	Board	Course Name
1	DIET, Khurda	At/Po./Dist : Khurda, Pin- 752055	Govt.	Co- Ed	Odia	BSE, Cuttack	D.El.Ed
2	Elementary Teacher Education Institution, Bhubaneswar	At/PO : Bhubaneswar Unit VI, Dist : Khurda	Govt.	Co- Ed	Odia	BSE, Cuttack	D.El.Ed
3	Elementary Teacher Education Institution, Bankoi	At/PO : Bankoi, Dist : Rajsunakhala	Govt.	Co- Ed	Odia	BSE, Cuttack	D.El.Ed
4	Elementary Teacher Education Institution, Tangi	At/PO : Tangi, Dist : Khurda	Govt.	Co- Ed	Odia	BSE, Cuttack	D.El.Ed

(www.scertodisha.nic.in)

General Degree Colleges

The Department of Higher Education, Government of Odisha looks after education at +2, graduation and post graduation studies at college levels. It also oversees vocational education and promotes professional courses and provides grants to institutions for a variety of purposes. At present a total of 33 Government, Aided, Block Grant and private degree colleges are functioning in the district under the general education category. Two autonomous degree colleges like BJB (Auto) College, Bhubaneswar and P.N. (Auto) College, Khordha are functioning in the district. The list of degree colleges is given below.

Sl. No.	Block Name	Name of College
1	Balianta	Pratap Sasan (Degree) College, Balakati
2	Balianta	Sri Banaswar (Degree) College, Bentapur
3	Balipatna	Banamalipur (Degree) College, Banamalipur
4	Balipatna	Sishu Ananta (Degree) Mahavidyalaya, Balipatna
5	Balugaon (NAC)	Balugaon (Degree) College, Balugaon
6	Banapur	Nachuni (Degree) Mahavidyalaya, Nachuni
7	Banapur (NAC)	Godavarish (Degree) Mahavidyalaya, Banapur
8	Begunia	Begunia (Degree) College, Begunia
9	Begunia	Rama Chandi (Degree) Mahavidyalaya, Gadamanitri
10	Begunia	Rama Mani (Degree) Mahavidyalaya, Kantabada
11	Bhubaneswar	Kunja Bihari (Degree) College, Baranga
12	Bhubaneswar (MC)	Basic Science and Humanities (Degree) College, Bhubaneswar
13	Bhubaneswar (MC)	Biju Pattnaik (Degree) College of Science and Education, Jayadev Vihar
14	Bhubaneswar (MC)	Deb Ray (Degree) College, Nayapalli
15	Bhubaneswar (MC)	Ekamra (Degree) College, Bhubaneswar
16	Bhubaneswar (MC)	Maharishi (Degree) College of Natural Law, Bhubaneswar
17	Bhubaneswar (MC)	Raja Madhusudan Deo (Degree) College of Science and Education, Patia
18	Bhubaneswar (MC)	Rajdhani (Degree) College, Bhubaneswar
19	Bhubaneswar (MC)	Sai International College of Commerce and Economics, Chandaka
20	Bhubaneswar (MC)	Sri Jayadev (Degree) College of Education and Technology, Naharkanta
21	Bhubaneswar (MC)	Sri Satya Sai (Degree) College for Women, Pokhriput
22	Bolagad	Kali Charan Panchagarh Ananga Narendra (Degree) College, Bankoi

23	Bolagad	Parama Nanda (Degree) College, Bolagad
24	Bolagad	Raghunath (Degree) College, Deuli
25	Jatni	Bauri Bandhu (Degree) Mahavidyalaya, Chhatabar
26	Jatni	Sanatan Harichandan (Degree) Mahavidyalaya, Madanpur
27	Jatni	Sarat Paikray (Degree) Mahavidyalaya, Argul
28	Jatni (MPL)	Jatani (Degree) College, Jatani
29	Khordha	Haladia (Degree) College, Haladia
30	Khordha	Sri Jagannath (Degree) College, Kaipadar
31	Tangi	Durga Charan Chilika (Degree) College, Tangi
32	Tangi	Janata (Degree) College, Kuhudi
33	Tangi	Kshetrabasi Dayananda Anglovedic (Degree) College, Nirakarapur

(www.college.eodisha.com)

B.J.B. (Autonomous) College

B.J.B Autonomous College is one of the premier educational institutions of the state. It came into existence in 1957 through the initiative of the Government of Odisha. Named after Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Bhramarabara Ray Mahapatra, a noted patrioted extraordinary rebel of pre-independent India, it is located over an area of 28.2 acres of land near Kalpana Square on the National Highway connecting Cuttack and Puri. It is situated at a distance of 3 kms from Biju Patnaik International Airport and 2 kms from Bhubaneswar railway station. It was an affiliated college of Utkal University till 1998. It has been functioning as an autonomous institution since 1999 following the conferment of autonomous status by the UGC.

Disciplines

The college offers under graduate courses with Honours in 15 subjects in Bachelor of Arts, 6 subjects in Bachelor of Science and 2 subjects in Bachelor of Commerce. The subjects in which Honours teaching is provided are (i) Anthropology (ii) Economics (iii) Education (iv) English (v) Geography (vi) History (vii) Hindi (viii) Indian Music (ix) Odia (x) Philosophy (xi) Political Science (xii) Psychology (xiii) Sanskrit (xiv) Sociology (xv) Statistics under the Arts stream, (i) Botany (ii) Chemistry (iii) Computer Science (iv) Mathematics (v) Physics (vi) Zoology in Science stream, and (i) Accountancy and (ii) Finance in Commerce stream.

Faculty

Regular faculty members are working in all departments except the departments of Computer Science and Indian Music. Presently, 78 faculty members are working in 19 departments in the college.

Students Strength

Five hundred fifty five (555) students are admitted into +3 Arts courses. The same number of students are also studying in +3 Science courses. Two hundred eighty seven (287) students are admitted into +3 Commerce courses. The fee structure is determined by the State Government.

P.N. (Autonomous) College, Khordha

The college owes its origin to the devoted and tenacious efforts of the great soul Late Pranath Pattnaik. The college came into existence on January 28, 1959. The foundation stone of the college was laid by the Union Minister of Education, Prof. Humayun Kabir. The institution started as "Khurda College" and in November, 1970 its name was changed to Pranath College after Late Pranath Pattnaik the great freedom fighter and founder of the college. It was starts as an Arts college with provision for teaching Pre-University Arts course, for which affiliation was granted by the Utkal University. The institution became a Degree College in Arts in the year 1963 and provision was made for teaching Pre-University Science Course in 1964, Pre-Professional Course in 1967, Honours Courses in History and Odia in 1968, B.Sc. with teaching facilities in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and Honours Courses in Economics and Political Science in 1970; teaching facilities in Botany and Zoology and the Pre-University Commerce Course and Honours Course in English were opened subsequently occurs.

Degree courses in Commerce was started in 1972, Honours courses in Chemistry, Philosophy and Physics were started in 1973. Honours in other subjects were opened in later years, Botany and Zoology in 1974, Accountancy in 1979, Psychology on 1981 and Education and Mathematics in 1981.

Higher Secondary (+2) Courses were opened simultaneously in Arts, Science and Commerce from the academic session 1983-84 and the institution got affiliated to the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa in the same year.

Post Graduate Courses (M.Sc in Computer Science and M.A. in Personnel Management and Industrial Relation) were opened in the year 2009-10 and Government of Odisha accorded due recognition to the courses in December 2010.

Teachers' Training Institutions

Nalini Devi Women's College of Teacher Education (NDWCTE) and Regional Institute of Education (RIE, NCERT) are the two prime teachers'

training institutions in the district. NDWCTE renders pre-service and in-service training to the secondary school teachers. Being a State Government institution, it imparts teaching in B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses. RIE (NCERT) is a Central Government institution which provides training for Elementary and Secondary teachers of Odisha and other states.

Regional Institute of Education

The Regional Institute of Education, Bhubaneswar is a constituent unit of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi. The Institute offers innovative Pre-service Professional Training Programmes to prepare School Teachers and Teacher Educators of Elementary Training Institutes. The Institute is actively engaged in In-service Teacher Education Programmes catering to the needs of Eastern states and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It provides expertise for programmes organized by the states under its jurisdiction and other educational agencies like SCERTs, DIETs, SIEMAT, DPEP and SSA. The Institute is also engaged in Research and Development activities in different areas pertaining to school education.

Nalini Devi Women's College of Teacher Education (NDWCTE)

This institute came into existence on 07th November, 1980 under the auspices of a private management with the objective to extend the facility of teacher education to women candidates offering B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses. This institute was named after late Nalini Devi Routray, a known personality in Odia literature. Government of Orissa took over this institution on 26.06.1991. In 1993 it was upgraded to the status of "College of Teacher Education". Consequent upon its upgradation it was renamed as Nalini Devi Women's College of Teacher Education on 5.4.1995. This College is affiliated to the Utkal University offering B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses as a part of its Pre-Service Teacher Education Programme. It also imparts teaching and training for in-service education, extension education and research in education. Apart from pre-service training, this institute is involved in the process of dissemination of new pedagogic ideas and skills to the secondary schools for qualitative improvement in education.

Professional and Technical Education

Law Colleges

Two law colleges named Capital Law College and University Law College have been established in Bhubaneswar city. The University Law College is managed by Utkal University and Capital Law College is managed by a private body.

Engineering Institutions/ Colleges

A number of technical educational institutions like Diploma or Polytechnic Colleges, Industrial Training Centres/Institutes, Engineering Colleges, and Management Institutes have been established in the district in recent years. They have played an important role in developing skill and professionalism among the youth to bring diversification in the district and state economy. The different types of technical/engineering institutions working in the district with locations are given at the end of this chapter.

Engineering Colleges (Government Colleges)

College of Engineering and Technology

The College of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar was established by the Government of Odisha in 1981 to meet the growing technical man power need of the State. In the beginning, it was a Constituent College of the Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar. After creation of a Technical University for Odisha State, it has become a Constituent College of Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT), Odisha with effect from 09th July, 2002.

Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology, (CIPET)

The CIPET was established in Bhubaneswar in 1986. The centre is providing both academic and technology-support services.

Private Engineering and Management Colleges

Thirty Four private Engineering Colleges and 24 colleges offering MCA courses are in place in the field of technical education in the district. Besides, in view of the increasing demand for management education 19 Management Colleges offering a variety of management courses are also working in the district. The names of these colleges are given in the Tables at the end of this chapter.

Medical Education

A number of medical colleges are established in Khordha to impart medical education to the students and awarding MBBS, MS etc. degrees.

AIIMS Bhubaneswar

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar is one of the apex health education institutes established by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). The foundation stone of this institute in Bhubaneswar was laid by the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajapayee on

July 15, 2003. The Institute has been operational and providing medical education as well as hospital facilities in different departments.

Institute of Medical Sciences and Sum Hospital

The Institute of Medical Sciences and SUM Hospital is a constituent of the Siksha “O” Anusandhan University, Bhubaneswar. The institute is situated in the Chandaka forest range in the western part of the sprawling Bhubaneswar city. The institute was recognized by Medical Council of India in 2013. As a constituent of the SOA University, a deemed University, it is a leading institute in Odisha offering MBBS program with hospital facilities in varied disciplines. The SOA University has been accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with ‘A’ grade certification for its overall performance.

Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS)

Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS), a constituent of KIIT University, offers education in MBBS and MD courses along with hospital facilities in a number of disciplines. The Medical College offers MBBS courses at the undergraduate level with an annual intake of 100 students as well as M.D. courses at postgraduate level. The Medical College has 21 academic departments.

HI-Tech Medical College and Hospital

The HI-Tech Medical College and Hospital, Bhubaneswar on the bank of the river Kuakhai, provides education in MBBS and MD courses. Besides, it has the hospital facility in variety of disciplines. There are 20 intensive care beds with 24hrs high-tech trauma care facility, and the hospital is providing healthcare for a number of diseases.

Dr. Abhin Chandra Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

Dr. Abhin Chandra Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Bhubaneswar is one of the oldest homoeopathic institutions in India established in the year 1969. It is the first homoeopathic medical college in the country identified by the Department of AYUSH, Government of India as the State Model Homoeopathic College. Initially the name of the college was Government Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital which was later renamed as Dr. Abhin Chandra Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Bhubaneswar. It is the first government Homoeopathic college in the country imparting Degree courses in Homoeopathic Medicines and Surgery (BHMS) in the year 1977 and second government Homoeopathic Medical College in the country providing post graduate teaching course in

homoeopathy in the year 1996-97. It is the second college in the country to obtain accreditation with the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India presently known as AYUSH for research and development in homoeopathy.

Indira Gandhi Memorial Ayurved Medical College and Hospital

Indira Gandhi Memorial Ayurved Medical College and Hospital is located at Bhubaneswar. It is a private college and was established in the year 1985. It is affiliated to Utkal University. It offers Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery- BAMS (Ayurvedacharya).

University Education

Within the jurisdictional area of the district a number of universities - general and technical are functioning. More specifically Khordha becomes the lead district in the state for pioneering the spread of University Education. The first university of the state, Utkal University was established in Bhubaneswar in the year 1943.

Utkal University

After the creation of Odisha as a separate province in 1936, there was a great demand for establishing a separate University for the province. Accordingly, the Utkal University Act was passed in Odisha Legislative Assembly in June 1943. The University was inaugurated on August 02, 1943. It is the seventeenth University in India in order of year of establishedment. Its present campus at Vani Vihar is located on a sprawling area of 399.9 Acres in the heart of Bhubaneswar. The Sainik School is to its north, National High way No.16 to its south, Regional Research Laboratory, Regional Museum of Natural History, Pathani Samanta Planetarium and Institute of Physics to its west and the East Coast Railway line to its east. The Foundation stone of this Campus was laid on 01.01.1958 by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India and the Campus was inaugurated on 02.01.1963 by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the second President of India.

It is a teaching-cum-affiliating University. It is the largest affiliating University in the state with approximately 267 affiliated Colleges. Out of them 219 are Degree colleges, 44 are Professional colleges and 02 are constituent colleges and 02 are other colleges.

The university has post-graduate departments in 27 subjects viz., Analytical and Applied Economics, Ancient Indian History, Political Science, Public Administration, Philosophy, English, History, Geography, Anthropology, Statistics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Bio-

technology, Commerce, Business Management, Mathematics, Computer Science and Application, Sociology, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, Library and Information Science, Law, Psychology, Sanskrit and Geology and M.Phil courses are available in each post-graduate department. It has three constituent Institutions, viz. Directorate of Distance and Continuing Education and the University Law College at Vani Vihar and M.S. Law College at Cuttack. Twenty-six sponsored courses are offered under the direct academic control of the P.G. Council of the University.

RD Women's University

Rama Devi Women's University is the first Women's University in the State. It was established on 30th May, 2015, after the erstwhile Rama Devi Women's Autonomous College was upgraded to a University. The college in the beginning was known as Government Women's College and in the year 1969 it was renamed as "Rama Devi Women's College" after Maa Rama Devi, the noted freedom fighter and ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi. The University is located beside Janpath at **Bhoinagar** in Unit-IX, in the heart of capital city, Bhubaneswar. It is a teaching-cum-affiliating university. The University offers education in U.G and P.G courses in Science, Arts and Commerce.

Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology

The University Education Commission of 1948 emphasised the need for establishing Agricultural Universities in the country. In 1956, Dr. J.H. Longwell from the University of Missouri visited Odisha and had discussion with the State Government. In 1960, a decision was taken to establish an Agricultural University in Odisha in the pattern of the Land Grant Colleges of USA. Elmer Ellies of the University of Missouri visited the Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges of Odisha in 1961 and had discussion with the State Government for establishment of the Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology.

The Legislature of the State of Orissa enacted the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology Act, 1961 (Orissa Act 20 of 1961). The University took its birth on 24th August, 1962. Prof. John K. Galbraith, The U.S. Ambassador in India inaugurated the University. The University started functioning on 01st February, 1963. At that time, two Government Managed Colleges, the Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya and the Odisha College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry with their staff were transferred to the University.

The University started a College of Basic Science and Humanities with the Pre-University Science class in 1964 and in the following year the Pre-

professional science class was added. The College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology came up in the year 1966. In 1981, another College of Agriculture was started at Chiplima, Sambalpur. In the same year, the College of Engineering and Technology, College of Home Science, College of Fisheries, Rangeilunda and PG Department of Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar were established. In 1986, the Department of Forestry was started to offer the Bachelor's degree in Forestry under the College of Agriculture. In February, 1963, the State owned Agricultural Research Station at Bhubaneswar was transferred to OUAT. Subsequently, Berhampur, Jeypore, Chiplima, Kendrapara, Pottangi and Jashipur Research Stations were brought under the University. As the research areas were extended to more disciplines through several All India Co-ordinated Research Projects and ad-hoc schemes funded by ICAR, Government of India and other agencies, more research stations were established.

In 1978, four Regional Research Stations were established under the "Odisha Agriculture Development Project (OADP) with World Bank funding at Bhubaneswar, Chiplima, Keonjhar and Semiliguda to undertake location specific research. Another 13 Adaptive Research Stations, one in each of the 13 old revenue districts of the State were established to verify the research results generated in the Regional Research Stations.

During 1983 - 1995, the research capability of OUAT was further strengthened through implementation of the National Agriculture Research Project (NARP). Four Zonal Research Stations at Ranital, G.Udayagiri, Bhawanipatna and Mahisapat, four Zonal Substations at Kirei, Kalimela, Umerkote, and Motto and one Commodity Research Station on Sugarcane at Nayagarh were established subsequently. Besides, A Maize Research Station at Jashipur, Species Research Station at Pottangi and the Jute and Allied Fibre Research Station at Kendrapara are also functioning under the University.

The extension education programme of the University was operating in several villages of the State to help the farmers in different agricultural operations. From 1982 to 1995, the extension programme was further strengthened through establishment of eight Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Koraput, Keonjhar, Balasore, Ganjam, Bargarh, Phulbani, Kalahandi and Kendrapara.

Utkal University of Culture

The Utkal University of Culture, Bhubaneswar is the only university of its kind in the entire country. It was established under Utkal University of Culture Act 1999, on 02.01.2002. The university is located at Madanpur,

Jatni, Khordha. The University has a number of disciplines. They are as follows.

Faculty of Language and Literature

It has two departments like department of Scio-Linguistics and department of Foreign Language. This department offers courses in Japanese, Germany, Russian, French, Korean, Thai, Burmese, Spanish and Italian languages.

Faculty of Visual Arts

This discipline includes the department of Painting, department of Applied Art and Design and department of Art, History and Aesthetics.

Faculty of Performing Art

Under this faculty, department of Vocal Music, department of Instrumental Music, department of Drama and department of Dance are functioning.

Faculty of Architecture and Archaeology

Department of Cultural Heritage and Conservation is functioning under this faculty. It is a self financing course.

Faculty of Cultural Studies

Faculty of Cultural Studies imparts education in culture.

Faculty of Odishan Studies

Department of South and South East Asian Studies is functioning under this faculty.

In addition to these departments, departments of Tourism and Hospitality Services is also offering education and training. In the concerned disciplines, it is operating under self financing mode.

Affiliated Government College of Utkal University of Culture

It has four (04) affiliated government colleges like Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, B.K. College of Art and Craft, Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra Odissi Research Centre and College of Art and Craft. Besides, 33 Private Colleges in Odisha are affiliated to Utkal University of Culture for imparting education in different courses.

Siksha 'O' Anusandhan University (SOA)

Siksha 'O' Anusandhan is a Deemed University and it came into existence in 2007. Earlier it was recognized as an educational society under

Society Registration Act XXI, 1860. It is located in the Bhubaneswar city. The university has seven constituent colleges under it such as Institute of Technical Education and Research, Institute of Medical Sciences and Sum Hospital, Institute of Dental Sciences, Institute of Business and Computer Studies, School of Hotel Management, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences including Centre of Biotechnology and Sum Nursing College. The university provides educational facility to students on various disciplines.

Xavier University, Bhubaneswar

Xavier University, Bhubaneswar (XUB) primarily aims at delivering quality management education to the students the world over. The Xavier University inherits the legacy of the 28 year old XIMB (Xavier Institute of Management Bhubaneswar), a premier B-School in the country. The University came into being with the Government of Odisha passing the Xavier University Act in June 2013.

Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology University (KIIT University)

KIIT University, formerly Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT) is a co-educational autonomous university located at Bhubaneswar. The university offers under-graduate and post-graduate courses in engineering, bio-technology, medicine, management, law, computer application, rural management, fashion technology, film studies, journalism and sculpturing. It is one of the youngest universities to be awarded the deemed university status in 2004. Admissions to under-graduate and post-graduate programmes of the university are primarily done through the university's entrance examination, KIITEE. Admission to M.Tech programmes is granted through GATE. The university is in twelve landscaped and eco-friendly campuses of 400 acres of land. It provides separate hostel facilities to boys and girls reading in different disciplines.

Regional Centre of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)

The Regional Centre of the Indira Gandhi National Open University is operating in the capital city, Bhubaneswar.

Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) Bhubaneswar

Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar came into existence on July 22, 2008. It is an "engineering and technology" institute. It is one of the eight new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) established by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India under The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2011. It started functioning from the campus of IIT Kharagpur on 23 July 2008 and shifted its operation to the city of Bhubaneswar on 22 July 2009.

The institute is now located in its permanent Campus at Arugul, outskirts of Bhubaneswar city. It admits students into B. Tech, M. Tech and Ph.D. programs.

Under-graduate programmes leading to degrees in Bachelor of Technology in Civil Engineering, Computer Science, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Metallurgical and Material Engineering are offered in IIT-B. Integrated 5-year programme for under-graduate students leading to M.Tech is also offered.

IIIT, Bhubaneswar

Indian Institute of Information and Technology (IIIT) Bhubaneswar owes its origin to the initiative of Government of Odisha. The Institute has been registered as a society in Nov 2006. In January 2014, the Institute is converted to a University by the Government of Odisha. It is a Government of Odisha Institute. The Information Technology Department is the controlling Department. However, the Institute enjoys academic, financial and administrative autonomy.

The Governor of the state is the Chancellor of the Institute. The Board of Governors has members from Odisha Legislative Assembly, Government of Odisha, Leaders from the IT industry and Eminent educationists. Currently, the Chief Secretary of Odisha is the Chairman of the Institute. The Director is the Executive Head of the Institute. He is assisted by the Registrar, the Deans, the Controller of examinations and the Comptroller of finance in day-to-day management of the Institute. The Institute has its focus on developing quality resource, technology and innovation.

National Institute of Science Education and Research(NISER)

This is an autonomous institute under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Government of India. On 28 August, 2006 the Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh laid the foundation stone for the establishment of NISER at Bhubaneswar. The academic activities of the institute started in 2007 temporarily from the premises of the Institute of Physics, near Sainik School, Bhubaneswar. The Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi dedicated the institute to the nation in its new campus on February 07, 2016. Now the institute has become functional in its new campus located near Jatni 20 kilometres south of Bhubaneswar railway station and 25 kilometres from Bhubaneswar Air-port.

The institute offers integrated 5-year M.Sc Programme in the Core and Emerging branches of Basic Sciences to students after their 10+2 higher

secondary schooling. The institute is also in the process of starting an integrated Post-B.Sc Ph.D Programme.

Centres of Research and Higher Learning

A number of research institutes have come up in the district over time. These institutes are engaged in higher research in different fields in Physical Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences, Medical Sciences etc.

Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar

The Institute Of Physics, Bhubaneswar is an autonomous research institution funded jointly by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and the Government of Odisha. The Institute was established and registered in 1972 by the Government of Odisha under Societies Registration Act 1860. It started functioning on September 4, 1974 in rented rooms of Utkal University Guest House. It shifted to rented house in Sahid Nagar in January 1975 and to its own campus in 1981. On March 25, 1985, the Institute was taken up by the Department of Atomic Energy. It offers pre-doctoral programme and doctoral programmes.

Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies

It is an ICSSR and State Government Research Institute operating in Bhubaneswar. The institute is named after Odisha's Former Chief Minister and noted Freedom Fighter, Nabakrushna Choudhury. The institute is engaged in higher research in Social Sciences. Besides, the institute takes up different project works of national and state level importance. It also undertakes different training programmes of social importance in collaboration with various organisations.

Institute of Mathematics and Applications (IMA)

The Institute of Mathematics and Applications was established by the Government of Odisha on 31 May 1999. The Institute has been registered on 28 March 2000 under Registration of Societies Act 1860 with Registration No. 20851 /187 of 1999-2000. It has been active in searching and nurturing talents in mathematics by organizing training and interactive camps for successful students in various mathematical Olympiad tests. It has engaged itself in exploring the applicability of mathematical ideas in exotic areas of studies such as studies on heat wave, cyclone, wetland management etc.

The Institute started functioning in a room of Pathani Samanta Planetarium, Acharya Vihar, Bhubaneswar after which it was shifted to Unit-IX, Bhoi Nagar on 30.9.2003. Since 23rd July 2008, it has been functioning in the new campus at Andharua Mauza.

Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (IMMT)

Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (IMMT), (formerly, Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar) is an advanced research institute in the field of mineralogy and materials engineering, established in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. It was established in 1964 by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi. The main focus area of research of IMMT is mining and mineral/bio-mineral processing, metal extraction and materials characterization, process engineering, industrial waste management, pollution monitoring and control, marine and forest products development, utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants, colloids and Materials Chemistry and environmental sustainability.

Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA)

Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA) (formerly the Freshwater Aquaculture Research and Training Centre) is an advanced research institute for freshwater aquaculture, established in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. It was founded in 1987 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi. Its genesis lies in the Pond Culture Division of Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Cuttack which started the training center at Kausalyaganga, on the outskirts of Bhubaneswar for developing and training on inland fishery.

Centre for IT Education, Bhubaneswar

The College of IT and Management Education, Bhubaneswar, was established in August 2000. It is a government Institution and provides professional Postgraduate degree education in the areas of Business Management and Information Technology. The institute is an affiliate of Biju Patnaik (BPUT) under AICTE and Government of Odisha.

The college was established as a self-sustaining institution, initially funded with capital for land and buildings with promotion of infrastructure and funds by Odisha State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. which functioning under the Information Technology department of the Government of Odisha. In February 2006, the institute was transferred to the Industries Department.

It has been offering 3 years full-time MCA (Master in Computer Application) course since the academic session 2001-02 with due approval of AICTE and Government of Odisha. From the academic session 2005-06, it has been offering 2 years full-time MBA (Master in Business Administration) course with the approval of AICTE and Government of

Odisha. The institute takes candidates only through Odisha Joint Entrance Examination (OJEE) Counseling.

Institute of Life Sciences

Institute of Life Sciences is an autonomous institute of higher education for research and education in life sciences in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. It was established by the Government of Odisha in 1989. Its administrative control was taken over by the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India in August 2002 and the institute was declared a National Centre for excellence in 2003. It has three faculties; a) Infectious Disease Biology, (b) Gene Function and Regulation and (c) Translation Research and Technology Development for higher research.

National Institute of Fashion Technology

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) is an important institute of Odisha located in Bhubaneswar. It was set up in 1986 under the aegis of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India and is an institution of design, management and technology for the international fashion business. NIFT was granted statutory status in 2006, empowering it to award degrees and other academic distinctions. With its head office in New Delhi, NIFT Bhubaneswar enjoys the same status as NIFT at Mumbai, Kolkata, Kangra, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Chennai, Bangalore Raebareli, Patna, Shillong, Bhopal, Kannur, and Jodhpur. It offers four-year Bachelors and two-year Mastera programmes in the areas of Design, Management and Technology.

Regional Medical Research Center, Bhubaneswar

The Regional Medical Research Center, Bhubaneswar is an advanced research institute in the field of medical science. It was established in 1981 by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi. The main focus area of research of the institute is on locally prevailing communicable and non-communicable diseases, tribal health and malnutrition in Odisha and adjoining states.

Institutions of Fine Arts

Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar

The college was established on 14.04.1964 under the administrative control of Odisha Sangeet Natak Academy, Bhubaneswar for teaching and training in and dissemination of Odisha culture. It offers teaching in subjects like Odissi Dance, Chhow Dance, Odissi Vocal, Hindustani Vocal, Violin,

Sitar, Tabla, Odissi Pakhawaj and Drama from Intermediate to Master Degree level.

B. K. College of Art and Crafts was established in Bhubaneswar by the Government of Odisha, under the administrative control of the Department of Culture, in the academic year 1983-84. Bhubaneswar synthesizes the tradition and the modern in every facet of life and culture and it provides a backdrop of centuries old Artistic creativity reflected in its great temples and monuments. This induces an atmosphere of incessant art activity in the city. The college of Art and Crafts is dedicated to loving memory of *Late Bibhuti Kanungo*, an eminent painter, graphic designer, and art educationist of Odisha.

Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra, Odissi Research Centre

It is situated at Chandrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar and it trains dances in three styles of Odissi Dance i.e. Guru Kelu Charan style, Guru Pankaj Charan style and Guru Deba Prasad style. It carries on Research in Odissi Dance.

Sainik School, Bhubaneswar

Sainik School, Bhubaneswar is located in the Capital City of Odisha. It is close to Utkal University, Vani Vihar. It was started by late Biju Patnaik the then Chief Minister of Odisha on 15 Jan 1962 under an adhoc government recommendation. The new building and infrastructure was brought up within two years at the present location and was inaugurated by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on 08 Jan 1964.

The school is managed by a three tier system of management, with the Sainik Schools Society (Ministry of Defence) as its apex body, Local Board of Administration and the school staff comprising the Principal / Headmaster, Registrar, Academic and Administrative Staff.

This school is affiliated to CBSE and imparts education from Class-VI to XII. It provides Science Education at Higher Secondary Level. It has a well furnished Library with a good collection of books.

Education for Handicapped

Bhima Bhoi School for the Blind

Bhima Bhoi School for the Blind was established on 1st Sept. 1960 in Bhubaneswar. It functions under the Department of School and Mass Education, Government of Odisha. The chief objective of the school is to educate the visually challenged children along with vocational training. In addition to general curriculum, the learners take the advantage of learning

pre-vocational skill like Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Craft works. This is a co-educational institution and the students reside in the school hostel. At present 31 girls and 54 boys are studying in this school.

Odisha State Museum

The State Museum is located at Kalpana Square in Bhubaneswar. It was initially established in erstwhile Ravenshaw College, Cuttack in the year 1932 due to the effort of William Jones, Ghanasyam Das, N.C. Banerjee, and Harekrushna Mahatab. The Museum was shifted to Brahmananda building in Old BBSR and given the status of State museum by Government of Odisha. It was shifted to Patel Hall in 1950 and again to another building in Unit-I, BBSR. The foundation stone of the new building was laid down by the President of India, Rajendra Prasad. Finally it was started operating from 1960 in the present building.

The Museum is divided into eleven sections such as Archeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Armory, Mining and Geology, Natural History, Art and Craft, Contemporary Arts, Patta Painting, Anthropology and Palmleaf Manuscripts. The Museum is headed by a Superintendent and the administrative control lies in the hands of Department of Culture, Government of Odisha. It has the objectives of collection of antiquities and specimen for display, preservation and research in museum, documentation of museum objects, conservation of museum objects, organization of galleries of Odisha State Museum and branch museums of Odisha, research on Art, History, Manuscripts and Subjects related to Museum, Publication of Books and Journals related to Art, Culture and Indology, Organization of Seminars, Symposiums, workshops, training programmes etc. related to Art and Culture, Museum and Musicology.

Regional Museum of Natural History

The Regional Museum of Natural History is located near Acharya Vihar Square which in Bhubaneswar, exhibits on plants, animals and geology of the eastern region of India. The Museum was inaugurated in 2004. It functions under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. The museum exhibits plants, animals and geology of the Odisha, the Eastern and north-eastern India and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The galleries emphasize the conservation of nature and natural resources while depicting ecological interrelationship among plants and animals. Visually challenged students can feel the exhibits of animals on the premises. The museum provides an extracurricular activity for schools and promotes environmental awareness. A skeleton of Baleen Whale, has been installed in the museum, which is supposed to be largest for any museum in India.

SCSTRTI and Tribal Museum

The SCSTRTI located at CRP Square, Bhubaneswar is a permanent institution under the control of ST and SC Development Department where the Director enjoys the powers equivalent to the Director Heads of the Department. It is one of the premier institutes of the country and is having thrust on research and training on tribal community, their culture and development. The Institute has been conferred the status of Nodal Tribal Research Institute (NTRI) by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.

The activities of the Institute includes research on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes ethnic (caste) status studies, formulation of Action Plans and preparing, Project Proposals for development of STs and SCs and underaking, Evaluation of Development Programmes under Tribal Sub-Plan. It also organises State and National level Training Programmes meant for personnel in charge of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in tribal areas, and also for ST and SC youths, entrepreneurs, and peoples' representatives. It publishes 'Adivasi', a half-yearly journal of the Institute. It has a museum which documents and displays different articles of tribal life and living.

Harakrushna Mahatab State Library

The idea of a State Library was conceived during the First Five Year Plan. The Library construction was completed in 1959 with a majestic building of around 16000 sq.ft on a beautiful land of 3 acres in a prime location of Capital City of Bhubaneswar. In 1987 it was renovated and the entire space of the four storeyed building was utilized for the functioning of two Libraries i.e. State Library for the State of Odisha and another Public Library for Bhubaneswar City.

In 1987, Government renamed the State Library and the Public Library as Harekrushna Mahtab State Library and the Bhubaneswar Public Library respectively. The former is a Reference Library and lending of books are not permitted whereas the latter is a Lending Library for the public of Bhubaneswar City. These two Libraries have managed to function over the limited space. There are about 350 seats against the present demands of 600-700 readers per day. The Library has 44,000 books, subscribers to 15 newspapers, 56 magazines. It has 6000 registered members. The library has different sections like Depository, Bibliography, Research and Reference, Fine Art, Language and Literature, Serials, Text Book and Career Development, Subject collection, Children, Braille, Registration,

Computer, Reprography, Binding, Technical, and Dormitory and Conservation Laboratory.

Oriental School System

Khordha is not only important for its historic background but also for its education and Sanskrit literature. Its fame as a seat of Sanskrit learning can be traced back to the time of Jayadev's Gitagobinda and Gopal Bhanja's Arka Mahatmya of 12th Century. Since the reign of Bhoi dynasty, the courts of the kings of Khordha continued to be adorned by many pandits, poets and litterateurs in Sanskrit. Bhubaneswar, Banapur, Haladia and Khordha had the reputation of being the celebrated centres of Sanskrit learning. Scholars from all parts of the state used to come here to learn Sanskrit and Sastras. After 1850 there were many Sanskrit Tols functioning near Kumaranga Sasan, Gopalpur and Brahmana Kusadiha of Banpur under Government Grants. The teacher Dasarathi Sadangi of Kumaranga Tol was honored by the King of Jaypur, Koraput for the translation of Tulsi Ramayan by giving Kabichandra title. Pandit Gangadhar Sadangi of Gopapur Tol and Pandit Upendra Padhi of Brahmana Kusadiha were famous teachers.

A Sanskrit Tol was established in Bhagabanpur Sasan of Haladia on 1.10.1926 with donation from Sri Raghunath Bhanja Birabar Jgadeb, the King of Haladia. Renowned teachers of this Tol were Madhab Mishra, Artabandhu Mishra, Gangadhar Mishra, Lingaraj Mishra, Mrutyunjay Rath, Godabarish Mohapatra, Tatikrushna Bhanja, Binod Bihari Panigrahi. Pandit Sudarshan Mishra was honoured by the State Government as an ideal teacher in 1968.

Institutions like Tols used to impart teaching in Prathama (3 -year), Madhyama (3-year) and Sastri. The students were imparted teaching in subjects like Sanskrit Kabya, Puran, Grammar, Odia Literature, History etc.

Literary and Cultural Societies

There are many cultural and literary societies in most of the towns and villages in the district. The main objective of these organisations is to organise literary and cultural meetings , symposia, stage dramas and variety shows , in-door and out-door games etc.

List of literary societies

Some of the literary societies are

- I. Khordha Sahitya Sansad, Khordha
- II. Jatni Sahitya Snsad, Jatni,
- III. Khordha Pustak Mala Trust, Khordha
- IV. Jatni Pustak Mela Committee, Jatni.

- V. Darabar Sahitya Sansad, Balipatna
- VI. Pallishree Sahitya Sansad, Khordha
- VII. Prativa Sahitya Sansad, Gadamanatira, Begunia
- VIII. Palli Sahitya Samaj Deuli, Bolagarh
- IX. AMARI SATYA, Mukunda Prasad Housing Board Colony, Khordha

List of Cultural Societies

Some of the important cultural societies include

- I. Sanskar Bharati, Indiragandhi Padia ,Khordha
- II. Bhabani Young Club, Samantarapur , Khordha
- III. Eagle Club, Paltan Padia, Khordha
- IV. Aswasana, Gurujang Khordha
- V. New Thinking Forum, Talasahi, Khordha
- VI. Basudev Kala Sansad, Bhaliabadi, Khordha
- VII. Nitya Nutan sanskriti Sansad, Mangala Nagar, Khordha
- VIII. Andolan, Palla, Khordha
- IX. Sanskar, Indian School of Cultural Philosophy, Gandhi padia Khordha
- X. Uttarayani club, Uttarayani Chhak, Jatni
- XI. Hawa Hawa, Jatani
- XII. Literary Periodicals and Magazines

Literary Periodicals and Magazines

Odia is the predominant language of the state, Odisha. The modern Odia language is formed mostly from Pali words with significant Sanskrit influence. The eminent scholars, poets and writers of Khordha through their learned works have strived to spread the odia language through out the country. Some of periodicals of the past and the present of Khordha district are

- a) SAMABESHA
- b) PANCHAJANYA
- c) ISTAHAAR
- d) SUCHARITA
- e) KADAMBINI

Eminent Poets and Writers of the District

This holy land has given birth to a number of eminent poets and writers, who brought national and international reputation for the district. The list of some of the eminent personalities is given below.

Poets and Writers

1. JAYADEVA, the famous poet Kaviraj Jayadeva Goswami, belongs in the 12th century A.D and produced the immortal work *Gitagobinda*. He was born at Kenduli, a village located under Baliantha Block of Khordha district.

2. Sisu Ananta was born in Balipatna near Bhubaneswar in 1486. He was imbued with mystic power. His best creation is “*Bhakti Mukti Daya Gita*”. His other works are *Sisu Deva Gita*, *Artha Tarnai*, *Udebhakara*, *Tirabhakana* etc.

3. Bhakta Charan Das was born in 1729. He was a great poet of “*Ritiyuga*” in Odia literature. ‘*Mathura Mangal*’ was his best work. *Manabodha Chautisa*, *Kahai Mana are Mo bolo Kara*, *Kala Srimukha* are some of his important works.

4. Godavarish Mohapatra was born on 10 Jan 1898 near Banapur of Khordha district. He was awarded by Kendriya Sahitya Academy for his book ‘*Banka ‘O’ Sidha*’.

5. Pandit Godabarish Mishra was born in Srinibasapur Sasan near Banapur, Khordha. He obtained his M.A. in Economics from Calcutta in 1912. He was a teacher in the Satyabadi School from 1913 to 1919. Then, he became the headmaster of Chakradharpur High School in the Singhbhum district (Now in Jharkhand) from 1919 to 1921. His aim was to preserve the Odia language in the district of Singhbhum. After taking part in the non-cooperation movement, he returned to his village in 1922 and was involved in establishing new schools and social welfare organizations. He worked as an editor of *The Samaja*, published by Utkalamani Gopabandhu Das for 2 years. Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, he later, joined politics and became a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly. Pandit Godabarish Mishra was the first Education Minister of the State and had an important contribution to the establishment of Utkal University.

His work includes many essays, stories, novels, poems, biographies and translations. His poems played a crucial role in creating awareness and patriotism. His dramas *Purushottam Deva*, *Mukunda Deva* and *Ardha Shatabdi Ra Orissa O Tahin Re Mo Sthana* are significant contributions to Odia literature. As an illustrious editor he published the magazine-*Lokamukha* from Banapur in 1924. He also used to write for the *Eastcoast* (An English paper) published by Shashi Bhusan Rath.

He was honoured with the fellowship of Sahitya Academy in 1971. In the same year, he was honoured with Padma Bhushan. In 1976, Sambalpur University conferred on him honorary D. Litt. degree.

6. Kalindi Charan Panigrahi was born on 2nd July 1901 and was a noted Odia poet, novelist, story writer, dramatist, and essayist. He was one of the members of the Odia literary group '*Sabuja Goshthi*' (the Green Group). Influenced by the romantic thoughts of Rabindranath Tagore, he formed a group in 1920 called "Sabuja Samiti", along with two of his writer friends Annada Shankar Ray and Baikuntha Nata Patnaik. Later Kalindi Charana Panigrahi wrote his famous novel *Matira Manisha*, being influenced by Gandhis. He was, for a period, the editor of English Journals, *Bhanja Pradipa* and *Mayurbhanja Chronicle*.

His eminent contribution to literature are *Jadu Ghara, Puri Mandira* and *Mahadipa* (Poems), *Matira Manisha, Luhara Manisha, Amarachita, Aajira Manisha* and *Mukta Gadara Kshudha* (Novels).

7. Anatna Patnaik was born on 11 June 1912 at Chanahat, Balipatna, Khordha. His works are 'Rakta Sikha', 'Tarpana Kare Aji', 'Kinchit', 'Abantara', 'Maa' and 'Bhagya Ru Khea'. He was awarded with Soviet Land Nehru Award for his translation of 'Mother' into Odia in 1965. In 1988, he was awarded with Kendra Sahitya Academy Award for 'Abantara'.

8. Sachidananda Rout Roy was born on 13 May 1916 in Gurujang of Khordha Municipality. He was a pioneer of Modern Odia poetry. 'Baji Rout' is his noblest work. He got Kendra Sahitya Academy Award for his collection of poems 'Kabita' in 1963. He also received Utkal Ratna in 1998 and Janapath Award in 1986 for his contribution to Odia poetry. Indian Padmashree Award was given to him in 1962.

9. Akhil Mohan Patnaik was born in 1931. He was an Odia short story writer. He was conferred with Kendra Sahitya Academy Award in 1981 for 'O Andha Gali'.

10. Janaki Ballav Pattanayak had an illustrious combination of literature and politics. While studying in Ravenshaw College, he led the students' movement for the removal of Union Jack from the College premises. He held the position of President, State Youth Congress, Orissa in 1950 and had led a successful Farmers Agitation in Madhupur of erstwhile Cuttack district in 1953. He worked as a Member of the Pradesh Congress Working Committee, Odisha during 1954-60 and was also a Member of Odisha Sahitya Academy during 1956 - 1967. He was chosen as the Member of Executive Committee of All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference for the period from 1956 to 1960. He became the Chief Minister of the State twice and was the Governor of Assam in April, 2015.

His eminent contributions to the world of literature are, 'Gautama Buddha', 'Swapna O Sankalpa', 'Sindhu Upatyaka', 'Mahabharat' and 'Ramayana'. He also translated 'Niti Sataka', 'Srungar Sataka', 'Bairagya

Sataka`, `Gokulananda Granthavali` and `Novels of Bankim Chandra`
`Prabandha Sankalan` Srimad Bhagabat' and 'Swadhinata Sangramara
Smruti`.

Private Diploma / Polytechnic Colleges

Asian School of Technology Bantala, Muktapur, Khurda

Barunei Institute of Engineering and Technology (Polytechnic)
Kadalibadi, Khordha

Ideal School of Engineering (Polytechnic) Jhinkharada, Khurda, Odisha,
India

Indus School of Engineering Barakuda, Khurda/Khordha

Utkal Institute of Engineering and Technology Rathipur, Khurda

Zenith Institute of Science and Technology Jatni, Khurda

Bhubaneswar Polytechnic, Bhubaneswar

C V Raman Polytechnic Bhubaneswar

Ganesh Institute of Engineering and Technology Bhubaneswar,
Orissa, India

Government Polytechnic Bhubaneswar

Kalinga Polytechnic Bhubaneswar

Koustav School of Engineering Bhubaneswar

Krupajal Engineering School Bhubaneswar

Maharaja Polytechnic Tarabai, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

MITS School of Engineering Janla, Bhubaneswar

Nilachal Polytechnic, Bhubaneswar

Nalanda Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar

Swami Vivekenanda School of Engineering and Technology,
Bhubaneswar

Utkal Institute of Engineering and Technology Rathipur, Bhubaneswar

Women's Polytechnic Bhubaneswar, Orissa

Private Engineering Colleges

1. Bhubaneswar College of Engineering
2. Bhubaneswar Engineering College

3. Bhubaneswar Institute of Industrial Technology, Khurda
4. Bhubaneswar Institute of Technology
5. Capital Engineering College, Khurda
6. C. V. Raman College of Engineering, Bhubaneswar,
7. College of Engineering
8. Eastern Academy of Science and Technology, Bhubaneswar
9. Einstein Academy of Technology and Management
10. Gandhi Engineering College
11. Gandhi Institute for Education and Technology, Bhubaneswar
12. Gandhi Institute For Technology, Bhubaneswar
13. Hi-Tech Institute of Technology
14. Indus College of Engineering, Bhubaneswar
15. International Institute of Engineering and Technology, Khurda
16. KMBB College of Engineering and Technology
17. Konark Institute of Science and Technology
18. Koustuv Institute of Self Domain
19. Koustuv Institute of Technology
20. Krupajal Engineering College, Bhubaneswar
21. Kruttika Institute of Technical Education, Chandaka
22. Maharaja Institute of Technology
23. Mahavir Institute of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar
24. Modern Institute of Technology and Management, Bhubaneswar
25. Nalanda Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar
26. NM Institute of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar
27. Orissa Engineering College, Bhubaneswar
28. Radhakrishna Institute of Engineering and Technology, Khurda
29. Rajdhani Engineering College
30. Silicon Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar
31. Sophitorium Engineering College
32. The Techno School
33. Temple City Institute of Technology and Engineering, Bhubaneswar
34. Vivekananda Institute of Technology

Private Colleges offering MCA

1. Bhubaneswar Engineering College, Bhubaneswar
2. BRM Institute of Management And Information Technology, Bhubaneswar
3. C. V. Raman College of Engineering, Bhubaneswar
4. Centre for IT Education, Bhubaneswar
5. College of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar
6. College Of Engineering, Bhubaneswar

7. Gandhi Engineering College, Bhubaneswar
8. Gandhi Institute For Technology, Bhubaneswar
9. Gandhi Institute Of Technological Advancement, Bhubaneswar
10. Indian Institute Of Science and Information Technology, Bhubaneswar
11. Indus College Of Engineering, Bhubaneswar
12. Institute Of Technical Education and Research, Bhubaneswar
13. Koustuv Institute Of Self Domain, Bhubaneswar
14. Mahavir Institute Of Engineering Technology, Bhubaneswar
15. Nalanda Institute Of Technology, Bhubaneswar
16. Nm Institute Of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar
17. Orissa Computer Academy, Bhubaneswar
18. P J College Of Management and Technology, Bhubaneswar
19. Rajdhani Engineering College, Bhubaneswar
20. Regional College of Management, Bhubaneswar
21. Silicon Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar
22. Srusti Academy of Management, Bhubaneswar
23. The Techno School, Bhubaneswar
24. Trident Academy of Creative Technology, Bhubaneswar

Private Management Colleges

1. Academy Of Management Studies, Bhubaneswar
2. Bhubaneswar Inst. Of Mgmt. and Information Technology, Bhubaneswar
3. Biju Patnaik Inst. of Information Tech. And Mgmt., Bhubaneswar
4. Konark Institute of Science and Technology, Bhubaneswar
5. Koustav Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar
6. Koustuv Institute of Self Domain, Bhubaneswar
7. Madhusudan Institute of Co-Operative Management, Bhubaneswar
8. Mahavir Institute of Engineering Technology, Bhubaneswar
9. Modern Institute of Technology and Management, Bhubaneswar
10. NM Institute of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar
11. P J College of Management and Technology, Bhubaneswar
12. Rajdhani College of Engineering and Management, Bhubaneswar
13. Rajdhani Engineering College, Bhubaneswar
14. Regional College of Management, Bhubaneswar

15. Saraswat Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar
16. Srusti Academy of Management, Bhubaneswar
17. The Techno School, Bhubaneswar
18. Trident Academy of Creative Technology, Bhubaneswar
19. Trident Academy of Technology, Bhubaneswar

CHAPTER- XIII

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Health plays a vital role in human resource development. Khordha has the distinction of having organized health care facilities for the people even during the British rule. The Chief District Medical Officer is in overall charge of the medical administration of the district. He along with the medical officers and subordinate staff posted at District Headquarters Hospital, CHCs, PHCs and other hospitals look after the preventive and curative aspects as well as family planning and immunisation programmes of the Health Department in the district. There are three Assistant District Medical Officers, District Malaria Officer, District Tuberculosis Officer, District Leprosy Officer and District Surveillance Medical Officer who assist the CDMO in implementing different health programmes in the district.

Health facilities and health staffs in the District

The district has one District Headquarters Hospital, 13 Community Health Centres, 46 Primary Health Centres, 202 Sub Centers, 1328 Gaon Kalyan Samitis which are working to provide different healthcare services to the people. A total of 162 Allopathic Medical Officers, 36 Ayurvedic Medical Officers, 33 Homeopathic Medical Officers, 113 Pharmacists, 175 Staff nurses, 22 Laboratory Technicians, 59 Multi Purpose Health Supervisors (Male), 36 Multi Purpose Health Supervisors (Female), 191 Multi-Purpose Health Workers (Male), 327 Multi-Purpose Health Workers (female), 274 Grade IV and 1198 ASHAs are working in different capacities for providing health care services in the district.

Healthcare at the District Level

The CDMO is in overall charge of the Health Care System in the district. He is assisted by three ADMOs, one DMO, DTO, DLO and DSMO looking after different nodal health programmes. While the ADMO (Family Welfare) looks after family planning and immunisation programme, ADMO (PH) looks after the Public Health activities. ADMO (Medical) sees the day to day management of District Headquarters Hospital. District Malaria Officer (DMO) is charge of the vector borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue, and Chickungunia. District Tuberculosis Officer (DTO) sees the Tuberculosis programme. Leprosy programme is looked after by DLO.

Block Level Scenario

Community health Centre (CHC) implements the health programmes at block level. M.O I/C is the controlling authority in CHC and he is assisted by other Medical Officers including the AYUSH Medical Officer.

Sector Level Position

Medical Officer PHC looks after day to day functioning of curative and preventive aspects at the sector level.

Sub-centre Level Scenario

Health workers (Female and Male) look after the health programmes at the sub-centre level. ASHAs help them in program implementation with the supervisory advice of health supervisor (Male/female).

Healthcare at the Village Level

Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS) is formed at village level to look after the health and sanitation condition of the village. Staffs engaged are ASHA and Angana Wadi Workers. The Ward Member is the head of GKS. Along with the medical officers a variety of technical and paramedical staffs are working at different levels in providing medical services to the people.

At village level primary health care is looked by ASHA , AWW. They provide family planning services, Immunisation, conduct Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis, Leprosy surveys with help of Sub-centre level staffs like Health Workers (Male/Female) who take supervisory advice of Health Supervisor (Male/Female) at Sector level. They also treat minor ailments like Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infection, Swine flu, Diarrhoea, Vomiting, Measles, Chicken pox, Jaundice etc. and refer the cases to the Medical Officer of the PHCs. ASHA, AWW and LHV are the main health care providers for maternal and child health problems. During pregnancy they do antenatal check up, give T.Toxoid, and distribute iron tablets, conduct delivery and refer complicated cases to CHC. After delivery they do house visit for mother and child health check up. Subsequently at block level CHC Medical Officers are the controlling authority of all the subordinates. At CHC level, Speciality services like Medicine, Surgery, O andG and Paediatrics are available for both out patients and indoor treatment. At the CHC level Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic doctors are also these available to treat the diseases with their own system of medicines. Simultaneously they take part in implementation of different health programmes including school health under RBSK. At district level the District Headquarters Hospital is the apex health institution which provides secondary health care services.

District Headquarters Hospital (DHH)

The old Sub-Divisional hospital, Khordha was converted to District Headquarters Hospital after formation of the new district in 1993. The DHH provides all the essential health care in Medicine, Surgery, O andG, Paediatrics, Dental, Skinand VD etc. with surgical operation facility. There is a well-equipped OT and diagnostic laboratory in the DDH. OPD and emergency services are provided on 24 X 7 basis with referral system using Ambulance 108 and 102 through which patients are referred to tertiary centres like Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar and SCB Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack. There is a Blood Bank which meets the transfusion requirements. At present there are 146 indoor beds in DHH. One 100 bedded Maternity and Child health building is under construction. The NCD Clinic and Mental health clinic are also doing well. A Geriatric ward having 10 beds for the elderly patients will be functional very soon.

Implementation of Different Programmes in the District

Family Welfare Programme

This National Programme was launched in 1952 throughout India with the objective to stabilize the growing population and for controlling Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate.

Under this programme the methods such as sterilisation operation, Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD), Conventional Contraceptive (CC) and Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCP) are practised in the district. The details of adoption are given below.

Family Welfare Programme

Sterilization

Year	Target	Achievement	%
2012-2013	9182	8672	94%
2013-2014	9330	6204	66%
2014-2015	9789	6158	63%
<u>IUCD</u>			
2012-2013	10330	5945	58%
2013-2014	11895	6172	52%
2014-2015	12508	11392	91%
<u>CC</u>			
2012-2013	19512	7277	37%
2013-2014	19826	4599	23%
2014-2015	20200	11816	58%
<u>OCP</u>			
2012-2013	11478	8773	76%
2013-2014	11662	5695	49%
2014-2015	11882	9547	80%

Vaccination Program (Immunisation)

The Universal immunisation programme which aims at reduction in mortality and morbidity among infants and younger children due to vaccine preventable diseases like Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Viral Hepatitis, Measles and Influenza is working effectively in the district. In an age related dosage schedule OPV, DPT, Hepatitis B, Measles vaccines are also given. Recently Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced i.e. 5 vaccines in one injection to prevent DPT + Hep.B + Hib. Routine immunisation programmes are being implemented in Village Health and Nutrition Day sessions on each Tuesday and Friday, in which ANM, ASHA, AWW are the key personnel for healthcare management at field level. Outreach sessions are also undertaken in unreached areas. Pulse Polio Immunisation is done as a state/ central level campaign as and when required. Besides vaccination to children and Pregnant women are immunised with Tetanus Toxoid. The details of full immunisation programme taken up in the district during the last three years are given below.

Full Immunisation

Year	Target	Achievement	%
2012-2013	47058	31419	67%
2013-2014	44083	31173	71%
2014-2015	44439	31850	72%

National Health Mission (NHM)

Lunched in 2005 as a mission, it is used as an umbrella, integrating all the vertical health programmes. Its primary objective is to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 25 per thousand of live births by 2017 and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 100 per one lakh live births by 2017. In the year 2014 the IMR was 68 per 1000 live births and MMR was 222 per one lakh live births in the district. In both cases the district lags behind the state average.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the pregnant women. Under the JSY scheme Rs.1400 is given to rural and Rs.1000 to urban mothers. By 2005 when

NRHM was introduced institutional delivery was 32% which increased to 90% in 2015 in the district.

Fixed day Sterilisation Services

Fixed day sterilization services are provided at the DDH and 10 Block CHCs every week on Monday and Thursday. The Services Provided are Sterilization ,IUCD ,OP and CC. Pregnancy Testing Kits have been provided to all ASHAs to test the pregnancy and ensure early registration.

Janani Sishu Surakhya Karyakram (JSSY)

This is a maternal and child health programme of the government. Under this Program, free services are provided since 2011 for in Transportation of pregnant women to Hospital and Back to home after delivery, treatment, diagnostic purposes, drugs and logistics including providing blood and diet.

Delivery Point

A total of 19 delivery points are functional in Khordha district and 7 new delivery points have been selected to be operational in the year 2015-16 by GIS Mapping. Every delivery point is equipped with a New Born Care Corner (NBCC), and 16 Labor rooms which are standardized and fully equipped.

Rastriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

Child health screening and early intervention services are available through RBSK. RBSK is an initiative to improve child Survival and Quality of life. It is a systemic approach to early identification of 4Ds: Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies and Developmental delays including Disabilities in children between 0 to 18 years of age. The existing school health programme under NHM is now expanded to include comprehensive screening for all children. The scheme is expected to cover all children in a phased manner and is an initiative to ensure free management and treatment including surgical interventions at tertiary level through NHM. AYUSH doctors in the district are engaged in this programme.

Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS)

RKS is formed at all levels i.e. DHH, CHCs and PHCs for the overall development of the infrastructure of the institutions and treatment of patients. Grants provided annually for the purpose are for DHH - Rs. 10, 00,000/-, CHC – Rs.5, 00,000/-, PHC -Rs. 50,000/-and Other Hospitals - Rs. 75,000/- which can be utilised for infrastructure development and treatment of the patients.

AYUSH (Aurveda, Yoga and Naturapathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy)

Thirty seven Ayurvedic and 32 Homoeopathic Medical Officers are working in different medical institutions in the district. AYUSH doctors are engaged in different health programmes besides their exclusive OPD duty for patient treatment. They are under the administrative control of director AYUSH under AYUSH mission which is integrated with NHM. They treat the patients with their own system of medicines as well as take active part in implementation of different health programmes.

Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Biju Krusaka Kalyan Yojana (BKKY) and Odisha State Treatment Fund (OSTF)

These schemes are being implemented in DHH and all the 10 Block CHCs for BPL category and low income group patients. Under RSBY up to Rs.30,000/- are provided to the policy holder if treated in government institutions and designated private Hospitals. Under BKKY up to Rs.1,00,000/- is provided.

Ambulance Services

In the district 23 Ambulance-108 are engaged in providing emergency services in cases of accidents, disasters, patients of serious nature or any emergency patients for transportation to nearby Hospital/ Referral Hospital, free of cost. A total of 17 Ambulance-102 are operating in the district on 24 x 7 basis for transporting pregnant and lactating mothers and infants up to one yr of age to nearby referral hospital.

Pre Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC and PNNDT)

In order to exhibit transparency in medical administration and provide right information to the public web portal has been developed at the district level viz., <http://www.pcpndtkhordha.in/pcpndt/>. The general public can get all information by opening the portal.

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

It is considered as a Sub-Mission of over-arching NHM. The components of NHM are NRHM, NUHM, DCP, NCD and Infrastructure maintenance. NUHM was launched at National level on 20 January, 2014 and at state level on 23 February, 2014. In Khordha district, there are three Urban Local Bodies (ULB) i.e. Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Khordha Municipality and Jatni Municipality and the NUHM is operating in these three urban areas to provide quality health services with the active co-operation/ partnership of these bodies.

Public Health Activities

Public Health in early times

Public health is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through organised efforts. In early times people did not know that diseases could spread by polluted water and wastes. Infectious disease like Small pox, Cholera, were generally attributed to the wrath of village dieties and their propitiation through various rites. No medicine was given to the patients. Similarly, earlier there was no vaccination for Polio, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough etc. for which many children used to die and were becoming disabled due to paralytic Polio. Ayurvedic system was popular among people. The Vaidyas and Kabirajs were used to carry on their profession as a family creed. Homoeopathy was also used in some part of the district. When Allopathic medicine became popular, their influence was gradually declined. As most people were poor and uneducated, they used indigenous herbs and plants containing therapeutic properties.

“*Adhia*” i.e. lying prostrate before a deity till one’s wish is fulfilled, was also popular. Even after snake bite people to take the victim Shiv Temple for prayer instead of taking him to the Hospital, This practice is still going on today in remote areas of the district. People living in rural areas used water from wells and tanks, which were available in insanitary condition. Sanitation was not adequate. There was no drainage system. So death due to diarrhoea and dysentery was high. Disposal of dead bodies was improper. Jackals, dogs, vultures used to eat the carcasses. Malaria was prevalent in Chilika area, Typhoid was common. Filarial fever and Elephantiasis were common in the district. Cholera was endemic mostly during Rath Yatra due to congregation of large number of people. Vaccination was unpopular. Skin diseases were common due to stagnant water of tanks and ponds, where people used to bath. Yaws, a contagious disease was endemic among tribal people in the district. Hospital and doctors were very few to treat the ailing persons. Public health measures, as known to- day, did not exist. People had profound faith in Mantras (Charms) and Hukums.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Program (IDSP)

The common outbreaks seen in the district are Viral Hepatitis, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Food Poisoning, Chicken pox, Measles and Swine flu. The following statement presents the number of patients suffering from different diseases treated and died in the hospitals and dispensaries during 2013 and 2014.

Year wise Outbreak Cases and Death of Khordha District

2013		
Diseases	Cases	Death
Chickenpox	53	0
ADD	77	1
Food Poisoning	179	0
Viral Hepatitis	29	0
Typhoid	10	0
2014		
Diseases	Cases	Death
Food Poisoning	124	0
ADD	80	3 (Tangi -1 andJatni - 2)
Viral Hepatitis	82	0
Chickenpox	17	0
Measles	8	0
Ebola Suspects	5	0

Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation

As the main cause of viral Hepatitis and Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, is contaminated water, disinfection of water source is the mainstay preventive measure. A total of 57, 463 dug wells, 26402 Tube wells and Pipe water supply systems in different Urban Local Bodies and other areas are chlorinated to prevent the out breaks. From April to June chlorination of all water sources are done one monthly basis with repair of basement areas of wells and tube wells, leakage of water pipes are checked and water samples are tested by Ortho toluidine test kit and Hydrogen sulphide test kit to know chlorine level and faecal contamination, so that water can be treated effectively. Use of sanitary latrine is paramount for control of water borne diseases like Diarrhoea, Jaundice, Typhoid, Polio etc. Safe disposal of human excreta is still a perennial problem in the District

Standard Operative Procedures during Out- breaks

Active surveillance is conducted including house to house survey and daily reporting of new cases by health staff and prompt treatment of cases are being done. Minor ailments are treated and health camps are established with adequate ORS, Anti-diarrhoeal and IV fluids and Follow up of cases are done by Health staff leading to hospitalization if needed. Collection of samples like water, rectal swab and serum are done for Examination, Chlorination and disinfection of dug wells are done for a period of seven days. Halazone tabs are distributed for instant disinfection of drinking water. Disinfection of tube wells and bore wells are done by RWSS and PHED. Cleaning of overhead tanks are done by RWSS in rural areas. Safe drinking water are supplied through water tanker when required. IEC/BCC activities are under taken through group meeting organizing and healthy hygienic habits like hand washing, use of sanitary latrine and use of safe drinking water (boiled and cooled water) and making people aware

about the dangers of taking not to take food from street vendors. Leaflets regarding Jaundice, ADD, Swine Flu are distributed to create awareness. Constant monitoring and supervision is done by CDMO, ADMO (PH), District RRT and Block RRT.

Contingent plan for Disaster Management

Khordha district is prone to Flood, Cyclone and Heat- Stroke. The district has been divided into 5 zones and District Level Officers look after the zones for better management. Block level control room team also work under the medical officer in charge of CHC in emergency situations calling for healthcare intervention.

Rapid Response Team: District rapid response team is formed under the leadership of ADMO(PH) comprising Specialist MOs, Pharmacist and Attendant to provide emergency medical help. Similarly teams also work at the Block level under the leadership of Medical Officer I/C. Contingency plan for opening of Medical Relief Centres are prepared and mobile health team are formed with deployment of staffs for provision of healthcare in need. Prepositioning of drugs, logistics and disinfectants are done to meet the emergency. Health Education, Daily Reporting and inter sectoral co-ordination meeting are done held in the affected areas for effective healthcare management.

Non Communicable Diseases (NCD)

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio Vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

NPCDCS was launched during 2011-12 with the objective of providing drugs/ logistics free of cost to PHC/DHH There is referral system to transport Patients from CHC and PHC to Tertiary centre. Health promotion through behaviour change with involvement of community, civil society, community based organizations, media etc. are implemented with opportunistic screening at all levels in the health care delivery system from sub-centre and above for early detection of diabetes, hypertension and common cancers. Outreach camps are also organised to prevent and control chronic Non-Communicable diseases, especially Cancer, Diabetes, CVDs and Stroke and to build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, early diagnosis, treatment, IEC/BCC, operational research and rehabilitation. To support diagnosis and cost effective treatment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of illness database of NCDs through Surveillance System is created and monitored regularly.

National Program for Healthcare of Elderly (NPHCE)

As 10% of population are above 60 years of age, their health care is a concern for the society. NPHCE started during 2013-2014 with the objective of providing an easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly through community based primary healthcare approach and to achieve this objective capacity building in district hospitals and regional medical institutions has been given priority. A 10-bedded Geriatric ward is under construction at DHH, Khordha to look after the elderly patients.

Food Safety and Standards in the District-

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 which consolidates various acts and orders that have hitherto handled food related issues in various Ministries and Departments. FSSAI has been created for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

Under the FSS Act, production, storage, sale and transportation of Gutkha and Pan masala containing Tobacco and Nicotine are banned in Odisha since 03-01-2013. In Khordha district it is implemented since 2012-13. Accordingly, enterprises doing business in these products are to register and get license. At the end of 2015-16 the total number of food licenses issued were to 352 with 167 food registrations.

HIV/ AIDS

The District Aids Prevention and Control Unit (DAPCU) has been functioning in the district since 2002. Till the end of Dec 2015, there are 1758 HIV/AIDS cases detected in the district and treatment is offered to them on a continuous basis.

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

This programme was launched in the year 1976 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme with the goal of reducing the prevalence of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3%. As per a Survey in 2001-02, prevalence of blindness is estimated to be 1.1%. Rapid Survey on Avoidable Blindness conducted under NPCB during 2006-07 showed reduction in the prevalence of blindness from 1.1% (2001-02) to 1% (2006-07). Various activities/initiatives have been undertaken in the district under NPCB to achieve the goal of reducing the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by the year 2020.

District Mental Health Program (DMHP)

This program started in the district during 2005-06 to provide health and rehabilitation to mentally ill patients. Under this programme diseases like treated: Schizophrenia, Psychosis, Neurosis, Depression, Anxiety, Mania, Affective bipolar Disorders etc. are screened and treated. A de-addiction Centre will be operational very soon at District Headquarter Hospital for chronic Alcoholics and other substance users.

Vital Statistics

Registration of Birthsand Deaths is done by the registrar. At block level, MO I/C is declared as registrar of Birth andDeath who can register the events within 21 days and issue certificates. CDMO/ ADMO (PH) are declared District registrar/ Additional District registrar. They can give permission for the events with duration above 30 days up to 1 yr. delays. In case of events of more than one year the Executive-Magistrate can pass the order after verification and certificate can be obtained from concerned registrar at block level. In DHH, ADMO (Med) is declared as registrar for the Birthsand Deaths occurring at DHH level. Director of Public Health is declared as the state registrar. In the year 2011,the total number of births registered in the district was 47030 of which males were 25069 and females 21961. During the same year the total deaths registered were 13054 of which males. 7909 and females 5145. The total numbers of infant deaths registered in 2011 were 377 of which 202 were males and females 175 were females.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Program (NVBDCP)

The district malaria office is situated in the premises of CDMO Office, Khordha. The District Malaria Officer is the Nodal Officer of the programme. Diseases covered under the programme are Malaria, Filariasis, Dengue, Chikungunia, Kalazar, Japanese Encephalitis. The following statements show the different procedures adopted to contain these diseases in the district.

Malaria

Year	Total Blood Samples Tested	Result			Death
		PV	PF	Total	
2006	225517	3356	4534	7890	0
2007	229754	3862	3730	7592	0
2008	263908	2780	3492	6272	0
2009	267438	1728	3132	4860	0
2010	275824	2508	3968	6476	2

2011	259012	2618	2474	5092	0
2012	230802	1284	854	2138	0
2013	204410	439	693	1132	0
2014	470836	700	922	1622	0

Dengue and Chikungunia

Year	Dengue cases	Dengue deaths	CHIKUNGUNYA Cases
2012	112	0	0
2013	1349	0	0
2014	136	0	0
2015 Till 30.9.2015	79	0	22

Filaria

Item	Khordha 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013
No. of L.F. cases line listed	4015	8622	5953	13425	13936	12719	12103	12964	12800
No. of L.F. cases trained during this month for MM	4015	8622	5953	13425	13936	12719	12103	12964	12800
Balance to be trained	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. trained L.F. cases Following MM	0	0	0	0	0	0	355		
No. of hydrocele cases ine listed	4252	3164	2016	3585	4521	3758	3567	2841	3681
No. ineligible for surgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of hdrocele cases operted	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	39
Balance to be operated	4252	3164	2016	3585	4501	3758	3527	2841	3642

Tuberculosis

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program (RNTCP) was lunched on 25 February, 2004 District Tuberculosis Officer is the Nodal officer of this program. To assist him other staff are engaged. DTO office is located in CDMO office premises.

TB and HIV tests are done in a coordinated manner. All the TB +ve cases are referred for HIV tests and 10% of HIV +ve cases are referred for sputum exam to know TB. This procedure is followed in all TUs and ICTCs of CHC/DHH.

The total number of TB cases detected between 2006-2014 is given below.

Year	Number of Cases Detected
2006	1154
2007	1183
2008	1222
2009	1252
2010	1131
2011	1095
2012	1126
2013	1016
2014	1071

HIV

Six hundred and eighty five patients were tested for HIV as on September, 2015 out of whom patients detected HIV positive were 19.

National Leprosy Eradication Program (NLEP)

Headed by the District Leprosy officer, the office is functioning in the premises of CDMO Office, Khordha since 1.7.2011 and the case details are given as under:

Year	Case load beginning of the year			New cases detected during the year			Cases RFT during the Year.		
	PM	MB	Total	PM	MB	Total	PM	MB	Total
2011-12	29	35	64	45	32	77	58	36	94
2012-13	16	30	46	86	72	158	68	18	86
2013-14	32	72	104	37	80	117	66	84	150
2014-15	61	81	142	96	86	182	66	82	148
2015-16	61	77	138	38	46	84	56	88	144

Health Institutions in Bhubaneswar

There are 245 Private Hospitals, Clinics and Nursing Homes and 185 Ultrasound clinics in Khordha district. Within Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation Area the total such Clinical Establishments come to 202 and 164 respectively.

Capital Hospital

This is the premier Government Hospital in Bhubaneswar. It was started in 1954 with only 60 beds, now there are 647 beds including 100 beds in MCH ward. There are 108 doctors to provide different health care services in the hospital. Being the biggest peripheral Hospital in the state it provides specialist services on 24 x 7 basis. This hospital is the main destination for poor and middle class patients for affordable treatment. It has departments like Medicine, Surgery, O&G, Paediatrics, Anaesthesia, Eye, ENT, Cardiology, Psychiatry, SNCU, Radiology, Dermatology, Dental. Super speciality wing also functions in Neurology, Endocrinology, Nephrology, where senior doctors from SCB Medical College and Hospital attend on weekly basis. Capital Hospital causality is opened round the clock providing health services for emergency and serious cases.

Besides patient treatment, various National health Programmes are also implemented in Capital Hospital, specially for the capital city, Bhubaneswar.

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) is functioning in Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation area since 2013-14. The mission is implemented with the formation of 206 ASHA, 617 Mahila Arogya Samitis and 67 Ward Kalyan Samitis. 18 Urban PHCs and 4 Urban CHCs are also working in the city.

Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation Hospital

Upto 2014, this Hospital was managed by Urban and Housing Development Department, Government of Odisha. At present it is working under Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Odisha. It is the oldest Hospital in Bhubaneswar catering to the healthcare needs of general patients and most of the speciality services. All Health programs come under NUHM are being implemented by this hospital.

There is one ADMO (P.H), Bhubaneswar who works as the Nodal Officer in the capital city. To assist him, there are DSMO, DTO, DLO. City Program Management Unit (CPMU) is functioning under the Nodal Officer.

AIIMS

AIIMS Bhubaneswar is an apex Healthcare institution in Bhubaneswar. This institution provides quality treatment facilities in different departments. OPD services are available from Monday to Saturday from 8AM to 1PM. Multi-disciplinary afternoon services are also available from 2PM to 5PM from Monday to Friday. O&G, Dental, Paediatrics, Medicine, Psychiatry, Radiology and super speciality facility in Neurology and Transfusion

Medicine are available at AIIMS, Bhubaneswar. There a 344 beds in the AIIMS hospital for the patients.

Total Beds available in the institute are 344.

Hi- Tech Medical College and Hospital

Hi-Tech Medical College and Hospital (HMCH) is a private medical institution based in Bhubaneswar. This institution is functioning from 2005. At present the hospital has 400 beds with high quality operation theatres. There are 20 intensive care beds with 24hrs high-tech trauma care facility. Free medical services are given to the poor and needy patients.

The hospital provides treatment in specialized departments like Medicine, Surgery, O and G, Paediatric etc., with super speciality in Nephrology, Neurosurgery, Plastic Surgery, etc.

The Institute of Medical Sciences (IMS) and Sum Hospital

This is a medical college-cum-hospital of the Siksha O Anusandhan University situated in Sampur, Bhubaneswar.

The institute has a quality hospital having 1200 beds. It has an intensive care unit and a special N-ICU for neonates. It has air-conditioned and normal private cabins for patients. The hospital has operation theatres equipped with the most advanced equipment's and machines. It also provides all types of speciality services in cardiology, neurology, nephrology, plastic surgery and neonatology.

Beside the basic medical services, the hospital provides almost all super speciality services to the people in Clinical Haematology and stem cell transplant, Cardiac Sciences, Gastroenterology and Hepato-biliary diseases, Oncology, Neurology, Plastic and cosmetic surgery, Endocrinology, Nephrology, Urology, Paediatric surgery of emergency medicine, Immunology and rheumatology, geriatric diseases.

Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS)

This institute is a constituent of KIIT University and offers medical education with hospital facilities in a number of disciplines, Located in Patia, Bhubaneswar.

It runs a hospital named Pradyumna Bal Memorial Hospital. It isa1500 bedded Multi-specialty Hospital. The hospital is having 450 Bedded Advanced Paediatric, Neonatal ICU, Obstetrics and Gynaecology ward, and provides ultra-modern ventilator facility. Besides, there are 400 Beds reserved for poor (BPL) patients, 100 air-conditioned cabins, and 50 air-conditioned sharing cabins, 100 ICU Beds with state-of-the-art intensive care

facilities, 14 Modern OTs in a ultra-modern OT complex, 24x7 Emergency (Casualty) health services with Emergency OT and ward, 24x7 Ambulance Service with high end facilities for critical patients.

Kalinga Hospital

Kalinga Hospital Limited (KHL) is a Multi Super Speciality Hospital located in Chandrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar city. Set up by a visionary philanthropic group of 54 NRIs under the name of Hospital Corporation of Orissa (HCO), a Company registered in USA; the Hospital has been registered under companies Act 1956 on 02.05.1990. Since commencement in 1990, the hospital has been serving the society by delivering preventive, curative and rehabilitative healthcare services to the patients from all the economic and social strata. With 250 beds and the spectrum of other services, the hospital serves as the most comprehensive, and dependable health care institution in the state. As an ISO 9001- 2008 institution for rendering Multi Super Speciality Health Care Services, KHL has been declared as a referral hospital of first choice for treatment of critical cases.

It is a Centre of Excellence and includes upgraded 24X7 Emergency and Trauma Care Unit with 42 bedded Critical Care Unit to meet tertiary health care standards. It has the track record of 300+ Successful Kidney Transplants. The hospital has the largest number of Dialysis Machines.. Advanced Orthopaedic Surgeries – Endospine and Total Knee or Hip Replacement etc. facilities are also available in the hospital along with the most modern diagnostic and therapeutic investigation as EP Study, CT guided FNAC, Mammography, 500Slice CT Scan, 1.5 Tesla MRI, Colposcopy etc. In addition, the hospital has facilities for full range of treatment in areas such as General Medicine, General and Laparoscopic Surgery, Geriatrics, Dental and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dermatology and Cosmetic Surgery, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Ophthalmology and ENT, Interventional Radiology etc.. The Institute also provides round the clock service of Pharmacy and ambulatory services.

Apollo Hospital

Apollo Hospitals, Bhubaneswar, the 49th hospital of the Appollo Group was inaugurated on 5th of March 2010. This Health Care Institution is a 350-bedded Tertiary Care Hospital with state-of-the-art technology. Medical and Surgical Cardiac Sciences, Oncology, Neurosciences (Neurology and Neurosurgery and Neurophysiology), Urology, Nephrology, Rheumatology, Endocrinology, etc., are some of the departments having state-of-art healthcare facilities here. This tertiary care hospital has an excellent amalgamation of medical specialities, laboratory services, Imaging

(Radiology) and Rehabilitation services with sophisticated Therapeutic/Diagnostic equipments. This Health Care Institution has 64 ICU beds and is a large corporate hospital in Odisha offering diagnostic, medical and surgical facilities. Apollo Hospital, Bhubaneswar has also got a level 3 NICU and is equipped with advanced ventilators, and other equipments. Neonatal retrieval system is also available here, for the first of its kind in Odisha, where babies can be transferred to this Hospital from other units around the state by an ultra modern transport system. There is 24 x 7 Emergency and Trauma care facility backed by wireless ambulances with life support systems stationed at different locations in the city and it provides 24 hours Blood Bank, Laboratory, Pharmacy Service.

AMRI Hospital

The AMRI Hospital Ltd is a multi-specializing hospital located near Satyasai Enclave, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar. It provides Heart Surgery, Neuro Surgery, all kinds of Cancer treatment, Orthopaedic Surgery and Complicated critical care.

Neelachal Hospital

Neelachal Hospital is a multi-specialty hospital, located in Kharvel Nagar, Bhubaneswar. Manned by highly efficient professionals from reputed institutes like AIIMS, BHU, JJ Hospital, KEM Hospital, SION Hospital etc., it offers all types of specialized services. It is the only hospital among very few in the State having Spiral CT Scan which has made diagnosis easier by detecting diseases., The hospital is also well equipped with advanced software for 3D reconstruction, vascular angiograms and virtual endoscopy.

The hospital provides casualty services with dedicated Nephrologists and trained technicians, and is well equipped to handle all regular emergencies and provide round-the-clock renal care. A advanced treatment is provided with haemodialysis, six nos of high-end Dialysis machines and it is the only centre in the city to conduct CAPD, kidney biopsies and renal angiograms. The department of Neurosciences is an advanced Neuro care center having 32-channel EEG and EMG and provides comprehensive non-operative treatment like lithotripsy (non-invasive procedure of breaking kidney stones by shock waves). It has a Full-fledged unit to cater to all diseases of the stomach, liver, intestine, CBD, gall bladder and pancreas. It has critical care unit with 8 beds having special devices in the bed and mattresses, the operation theatres are having all modern equipments Like C-Arm, Operating Microscope, Endosurgical and Laparoscopic Surgical Instruments.

Aditya Care Hospital

The CARE Hospitals Group is a multi-specialty healthcare provider, with 16 hospitals serving 9 cities across 7 states of India. Aditya care Hospital, Bhubaneswar is one of them having a 100- bed unit, located at Chadrasesharpur in Bhubaneswar. This multi super specialty hospital offers comprehensive patient-focused care, with 24x7 state-of-the-art infrastructure, medical equipment and facilities, complemented by globally trained and experienced doctors and professional support staff. It is recognized as an advanced, complete cardiac care centre in the country, powered by cross-functional teams with deeper skill sets and round-the-clock availability of cardiologists, cardiac surgeons, critical care and emergency medicine specialists.

Hemalata Hospital

Hemalata Hospital and Research Centre, Bhubaneswar is a super specialty cancer hospital located at NALCO Square, Bhubaneswar. The hospital came into being on December 27, 2005. In the last ten years of its existence this hospital has contributed significantly to comprehensive cancer care by way of imparting multimodality cancer management comprising Surgical Oncology, Medical Oncology and Radiation Oncology. There is high quality infrastructure in diagnostic and therapeutic disciplines including Linear Accelerator with IMRT facility, Multi-Slice High Speed Sub Second CT Scanner, CT Simulator with 3D Treatment Planning System, Digital Computed Radiography, Doppler Ultrasound and Echo Cardiography, Ultramodern Operation Theatres and Fully equipped ICUs.

Kar Clinic

It is a multi-specialty hospital with the facilities in Medicine, Surgery, Obst. and Gyn, Orthopaedics, Eye, ENT, Dental, Paediatrics, Nephrology, Urology, Andrology, Hand Surgery, Plastic, Surgery, Pathology, Skin, Ultrasound Including TVS, ECG, ECHO and X-Ray. It is located in Unit-4, Bhubaneswar.

Sparsh Hospital and Critical Care

It is a multi-specialty hospital with to general and super specialty wings.

It is located at Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar.

Dr. Abhin Chandra Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

Dr. Abhin Chandra Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Bhubaneswar, is one of the oldest homoeopathic institutions in India. It was established in the year 1969.

The college has good infrastructure in terms of building, teaching staff, laboratory, library, diagnostic laboratory, herbal garden etc. It gets financial support from Central as well as State governments.

The college is identified as the nodal centre for the Healthy mother and happy child programme launched by the Dept. of AYUSH, Government of India.

The hospital of the institute is equipped with modern diagnostic facilities like X-ray, Ultrasound, auto analyser, ECG, Slit lamp examination, various other pathological investigations, Ancillary therapy (Physiotherapy), Yoga, specialized clinics, O.T. and specialist service and computer application for improved health care. Presently patients are treated both in the outdoor and indoor patient departments. IPD is having 50- bed capacity. This college has the homoeopathic manufacturing unit and provides genuine, good quality, standardized homeopathic medicines both potency medicines and Mother tinctures. The medicines manufactured in the Pharmacy unit are supplied to the 560 Government Homoeopathic Dispensaries and 4 Govt. Homoeopathic hospitals of the State. Recently Dept. of AYUSH, Govt. of India provided financial assistance to upgrade the manufacturing unit as the State Homoeopathic Pharmacy for which a new building has already been completed and instruments and equipments will be installed very soon.

Indira Gandhi Memorial Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital

It is a private college and was established in the year 1985. It is located at Jagamara, Bhubaneswar and has a good hospital for provision of quality healthcare.

CHAPTER-XIV

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

Political Parties and General Election

Khordha district is politically highly sensitive both historically and additionally because it is the home to the state capital; Bhubaneswar. Almost all the Registered National and State Political Parties have their existence in the district. is located in this district. The Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist) as the National Political Parties and Biju Janata Dal as the State level Political Party are active in the district.

There are 8 Assembly constituencies viz., Jayadev (Scheduled Caste), Bhubaneswar Central, Bhubaneswar North, Ekamra-Bhubaneswar, Jatni, Begunia, Khordha and Chilika the district. The constituency-wise area under the district is given below:

Assembly Constituencies	Area Covered (Blocks)
Jayadev (S.C)	Balianta, Balipatna
Bhubaneswar (Central)	Bhubaneswar MC (Part)
Bhubaneswar (North)	Bhubaneswar MC (Part), Bhubaneswar(Part)
Ekamra-Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar MC, (Part), Bhubaneswar (Part)
Jatni	Jatni(M), Jatani, Khordha (Part), Bhubaneswar(Part)
Begunia	Begunia , Bolagad
Khordha	Khordha(M), Tangi, Khordha(Part)
Chilika	Balugaon(NAC), Banapur(NAC), Chilika, Banapur

General Election, 2014

This district has Bhubaneswar Parliamentary constituency – Bhubaneswar consisting of seven Assembly Constituencies. The Chilika Assembly Constituencies is included in Puri Parliamentary constituency. As per 2014 General Election, of the total Electors in the district 9, 28,274 were Males, 7, 70,378 Females and 253 others. The EPIC coverage in the election against the Electoral Roll in the district was 89.21. In the 2014 Election, there were 1766 Polling Stations (Urban 603 and Rural 1163) in 1459 locations. The Biju Janata Dal bagged 7 Assembly Constituencies

seats out of 8 Constituencies and Bharatiya Janata Party won in the Chilika Assembly Constituency.

Civil Society Organizations

There are a number of civil society organizations including grass root level voluntary organizations and community based organizations like youth clubs, Women SHGs, civil society organizations. Professional Associations and Research Organizations in the district and they are engaged in multifarious activities for the development of the society. A number of international NGOs and National NGOs, are having their headquarters or coordination offices in Bhubaneswar. Indian Red Cross Society is also having its presence in the district with its state branch office at Bhubaneswar.

A brief description of some of these organizations are given below.

Indian Red Cross Society

The Indian Red Cross Society, Bhubaneswar has been constituted under the provisions of the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920. The Society is committed to the promotion of health and mitigation of human sufferings caused by flood, drought, cyclone etc. The society spends for maternity services, managing the blood banks, nursing and ambulance work, relief in natural calamities and such other work approved by the Executive Committee. The Red Cross Health Home was founded on 16th November, 1970. The principal objective of the organization is to bring up healthy children of leprous parents. Children in the age-group of 4-8 years are generally admitted into the Health Home. On attaining 10 years of age, these children are sent to a Balashram or similar institution that will take care of them subsequently.

The Ramakrishna Matha and Mission, Bhubaneswar

The monastery was founded by Swami Brahmanand in 1919, is located near Mausī Maa Mandir, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is managed by a Managing Committee consisting of some devoted monks of the Matha and some local people. The Mission branch has a Middle English School, Upper Primary School with free Reading Room and a Charitable dispensary.

Since inception of the Matha at Bhubaneswar, the Charitable dispensary is functioning. At present the dispensary is housed in a separate building under a Medical Officer.

Khordha Nari Seba Sangha

Since 1959, the Sangha has been doing various social welfare works. It was registered in 1959. The institution is financed both by the Central Social Welfare Board and the state Social Welfare Board.

The main objective of the Sangha is the general welfare of women, service of the indigent and needy, child welfare, family planning, removal of ignorance etc.

Since its inception the Sangha has done a number of welfare oriented activities for the cause of women. In 1960 with the support of Central Social Welfare Board it opened an Adult Female Education Centre to educate adult women. During the Indo-Chinese War in 1962, the Sangha also donated food-packets and woolen clothes to the Prime Minister's Defence Fund.

Nilachakra

Nilachakra was founded in 1970 with its headquarters at Dolamundai, Cuttack. It has its branches at Puri, Bhubaneswar, Banapur, Jatni and Khordha. These branches are managed by their respective Presidents and Secretaries.

It is a cultural-cum-social service organization. It strives for the upkeep of Odia language, culture, art and sculpture. It aims at arousing consciousness among Odias and is firmly committed to the development of Odiya people within and outside the State. It tries to spread Odia language in outlying Odia tracts. The organization plays a prominent role at the time of flood, cyclone, drought and other natural calamities. The members of the organization render voluntary services at the time of Car Festival at Puri.

Rotary Clubs

Rotary clubs are basically involved in social and community services like arranging health camp, eye camps, plantation programmes, blood donation programme, sanitation programme etc. Literacy programme and End Polio campaigns are two important flagship programmes of Rotary Club. There are 18 Rotary Clubs in the district.

Lions Club, Bhubaneswar

Lions Club, Bhubaneswar is involved in promoting better health through health camps, diabetes detection camp, blood donation camps, Bone Mineral Density check up camps, etc. It also undertakes plantation programmes, peace poster contests, flood relief, food for need programme etc. Lions club is also best known for fighting blindness and providing service for voluntary service for different kinds of community projects including

caring for the environment, feeding the hungry and aiding seniors and the disables.

Bhubaneswar Club

The Bhubaneswar Club was started in 1949 by the then Chief Engineer, Bennet in garden house of Jhunjhunwalla near the Railway station. It was mostly a club of the officials. The management of the club is entrusted with an executive committee elected at the annual general meeting. The club is now functioning in a house built by government free of house rent. Its activities include playing out-door games, like tennis, badminton and indoor games like ping-pong etc.

People's Cultural Centre (PECUC)

A group of young people from different background including social workers, educationists, progressive artists, development professionals and National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers, having empathy for poor, concern for children and believing in change came together to work for people's empowerment and sustainable development and formed a society which was registered in July 1990. PECUC was launched in a grand children's festival (Sisu Mela) at Bhubaneswar on 14th November 1990 with participation of more than 5000 child participants. Since then, PECUC is organizing Sisu Mela in Bhubaneswar every year. PECUC has undertaken massive plantation in areas under the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Baliana Block and Bhubaneswar Block which includes plantation in houseyards, institutions. PECUC has promoted ECOSAVER youth network for protection of environment. PECUC has been actively involved in the total literacy campaign in the district. Elimination of Child labour through education has been a flagship programme of PECUC. PECUC has set up the National Child Labour Project schools in three slums and 2 Villages in the district. It has undertaken a special campaign i.e. Sradha Abhijan (A campaign for love and affection, care and protection, Education for Children) in Bhubaneswar urban and Baliana block and established Learning centers to provide pre-school education, bridge course and supplementary education for children. PECUC is implementing a Grand Parent programme and Alternate source of help and action (ASHA) for older persons and also promoting older persons self-help groups in BMC and Baliana block area with help of Help Age India. PECUC is actively involved in Enhancement of Socio-Economic Status of SC Communities through livelihood interventions in Baliana Block (Under Cluster development programme of OSFDC), empowerment of Adolescent Girls and young women in 2 slums and 9 villages through Promoting and protecting their rights including reproductive rights. It has promoted 128 women self-help groups with a

membership of 2198 women and 25 older self-help groups, 33 Adolescent and Young women Groups, 15 Child rights clubs in BMC, Khordha Municipality area and Baliana Block area. Emergency management and disaster risk reduction programme is one of the priority areas for PECUC and Terre des Hommes, Germany had joined hands with PECUC for the purpose.

Open Learning Systems (OLS)

OLS came into being in the year 1987 when a group of young psychologists, educationists, social workers and likeminded individuals felt the need for protection and realization of the rights of the children in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

OLS provides training to different functionaries/activists of various agencies of the Juvenile Justice System such as the police, judiciary, and development sector organisation working for the vulnerable children, social workers and lawyers

It empowers the children with disabilities especially those with autism, cerebral palsy, intellectual disabilities and multiple disabilities through its centres of special education and vocational training providing multi dimensional care, protection, education and rehabilitation services aiming at early intervention, engaging and involving the parents in the therapies and psycho-educational interventions to help the children realize their potential. It also provides diagnostic and referral services.

OLS has set up SANKALPA, an Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts, in 1994. OLS has been implementing CBR since 1997 in various parts of the State ensuring inclusion of children with disabilities in the mainstream society.

SOS Children's Village Bhubaneswar

SOS Children's Village Bhubaneswar is one among the 32 SOS Children's Villages of India, which is today a symbol of carrying responsible parenthood of the society towards children who have lost their parents or are homeless for other reasons in Family Based Care. Basically SOS Village is a child right based organization working for the best interest of the children and is working in three key areas- Care, Health and Education. SOS Village Bhubaneswar which was established in the year 1989 started its operation in the year 1990 near Kalinga Studio at Khandagiri in a land given by Govt of Odisha.

SOS Children's Village Bhubaneswar has 265 children in the age group of 5 to 23 years. Out of them 150 children in the age group of 5 to 18 years are accommodated under the loving care of SOS Mothers in 15 family houses. Each family has 10 children under one dedicated and loving mother. And others are staying in school and college hostels while pursuing higher education in different parts of the country. The organisation believes that only the love of a caring mother, a family, and a home can help a child grow up as a self-reliant and decent member of the society. And in FSP program it looks after 1200 children in 12 villages in and around 20 km radius of SOS Village. Till date 100 children are settled in the mainstream of the society and 42 boys and girls are married and settled happily.

Orissa Voluntary Health Association (OVHA)

OVHA is a federation of Voluntary organisations with a current membership of 161 VOs of Odisha having its main head quarter at Bhubaneswar. Since its inception in the 1970s it is working with a vision of "Making Health a Reality for the people of Odisha". Besides being involved in different policy making bodies on Health, OVHA undertakes capacity building training programmes for both members and non members in varied fields but concerning Health as the main focus. OVHA has also many publications in different topics of health the best being – Jeunthi Daktar Nahanty (Where There is No Doctor) in Odia.

Ruchika Social Service Organisation

Ruchika Social Service Organisation (RSSO) is a registered Non-Government Organisation working since 1985 for the underprivileged children living in the slums, streets and in and around the railway station of Bhubaneswar. RSSO provides remedial education to the 3300 economically and educationally backward children enrolled in the Government Schools, pre-primary education through 10 joyful Early Childhood Care and Education Programme (Balwadi), day care and pre-primary education with nutrition and healthcare to the 153 children in the age group of 0-6 years through 06 Creche centres. It also provides educational sponsorship to the socio-economic backward girls living in the slums to complete high school education, mobile toy library services to the children in the 12 slums and Open Shelter services to the children in need of care and protection., It imparts vocational training to the underprivileged slum youths to develop skill.

Youth Clubs

Youth clubs are associations of youth who are striving towards the achievement of some common goals and objectives. They are managed and

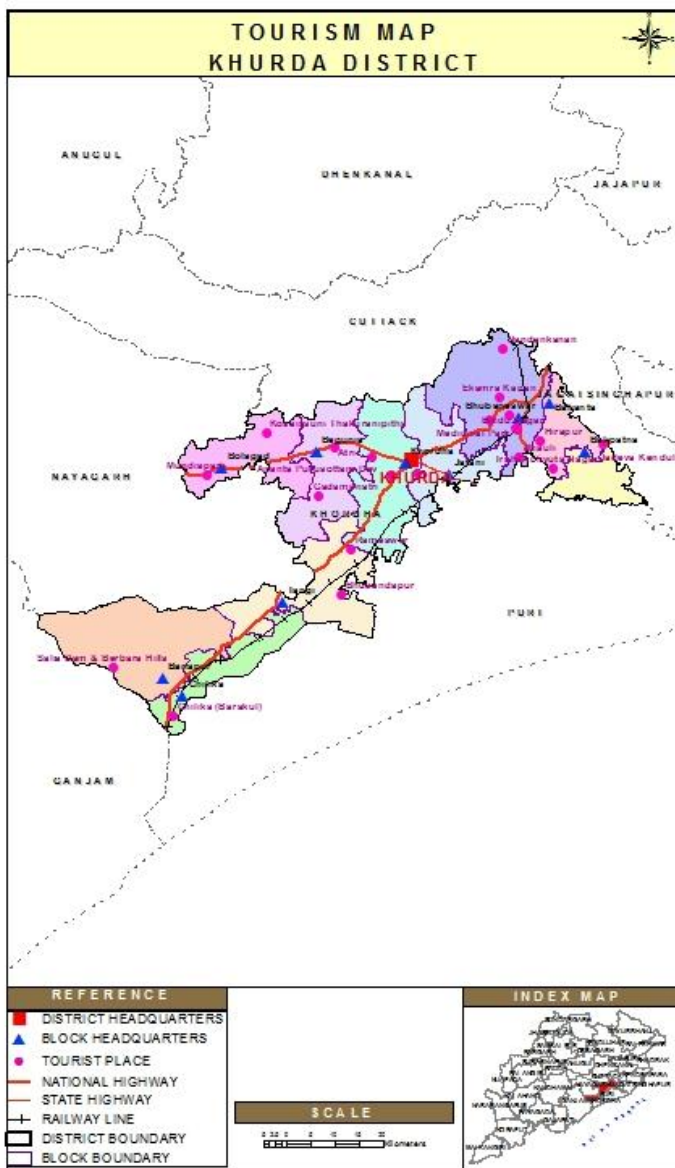
run by youth themselves for the development of youth as well as common people. In the district many youth clubs are set up to provide young people with activities designed for developing their skill and interest in different activities. The number of registered Youth Clubs associated with Nehru Yuva Kendra and working in different Blocks in the district are as follows:

Block	Registered Youth Clubs
Balianta	8
Balipatana	15
Banpur	7
Begonia	14
Bhubaneswar	13
Bolagargh	13
Chilika	5
Jatni	7
Khordha	18
Tangi	15
TOTAL	115

News Papers and Periodicals

In the district, about 750 news papers and periodicals have been registered of which 311 are registered in Bhubaneswar where all the leading Newspapers are having their publishing units. The leading Odia News Papers circulated are Samaj, Sambad, Samaya, Prameya, Dharitri. Besides the English dailies published in Bhubaneswar include The New Indian Express, Orissa Times, and Odisha First. There are about 51 high precision printing presses in Bhubaneswar city which cater to the need of printing and other activities. About 35 most read periodicals, fortnightly, monthly are released from Bhubaneswar.

The Orissa Review, an English monthly is being published on behalf of the Government of Odisha, by the information and Public Relations Department since 1944. It usually publishes articles of importance on the state economy. Though the publication of this monthly was stopped for some time, it has again revived.



CHAPTER-XV

PLACES OF INTEREST AND TOURISM

Hemmed by ranges of mountains and dense forests and intersected by many rivers. Khordha district enjoys a distinct geographical position in Odisha. It has developed a pattern of life, art, language and literature of its own. Nature's unique bounty has given her people individuality and the district has maintained her political identity, economic prosperity and cultural efflorescence through the ages. It occupies a place of pride which had grown from pre and proto history past to its present day existence, containing within its dimension a mosaic of all that are bright and brilliant in patriotism, religion, communal harmony, philosophy, art, architecture and sculpture. Khordha is crowded with innumerable temples, monasteries, forts within a radius of 25km which evokes the curiosity and admiration of visitors.

Arikama

Village Arikama under Bolagad block is situated about 28 km. away from Khordha and lies on Rajsunakhala-Dhalapathar road. It is 5 km. from Dhalapathar and 9 km from Rajsunakhala. It is famous for Maa Koshalsuni mandir in the forest. This green forest is protected by villagers of Arikama, Thanapalli and others. It is a scenic picnic spot. The annual festival on Mahasthami, Raja festival, and an annual Yagna are observed by the villagers at the shrine.

Atri (Hot Spring)

It is situated in the village of Baghamari, at a distance of 42 km from Bhubaneswar and about 14 km from Khordha. It is famous for its Sulpher-Water springs and a temple dedicated to Lord Hatakeswara (Lord Shiva). The water of the hot spring is collected in a reservoir which is provided with outlets to prevent stagnation. The circumference of the reservoir is 10 feet and depth is 15 feet. During Sivaratri and Makar Sankranti festivals are held and a large number of people congregate at the mela.



Banapur

Banapur is a town situated in the south-west of Khordha Sub-division. It is 5 km. to the north-west of the Balugaon railway station. The town has derived its name from Banasura, a demon-king of legendary fame who is said to have ruled from this place. It is famous for **Maa Bhagabati** (one of the names of Hindu



Goddess Maa Durga) temple and is one of the famous Shakti Pithas of the State. At a distance of about 14 km. to the west of Banapur the Salia Dam has been constructed amidst a picturesque site. The dam serves as a minor irrigation project.

Barunei

Barunei is a small hill (304.8 metres high)situated about one and a half kms. to the south of Khordha town. It is a saddle-backed hill rising into bare and often inaccessible precipices. The Bhoi Kings of Odisha made Khordha their capital during Muslim occupation. In the Khordha



rebellion, 1804 it was captured by the East India Company troops after a siege of three weeks. The fort is now in ruins , some traces of its walls and the ramparts still remaining. The temple Barunei is situated on the northern slope of the hill. Goddess Barunei is the famous deity of Khordha. A beautiful stream, known as Swarna Ganga, flows from the hills, which enhances the attraction of this place. On the occasion of Raja Sankanti (during month of June) a large fair is held here for three to four days. The place is recognised as one of the most significant historic places of Odisha from the days of the Paika rebellion.

Bhubaneswar

A special note on Bhubaneswar is given at the end of this chapter.

Chandaka

The Chandaka-Damapara Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in close proximity to Khordha and Bhubaneswar. It is only of its kind in the country harboring a large population of wild elephants. The Chandaka forest

spreads over 175.79 square kilometres of rolling table land and small sprawling hillocks of Khordha and Cuttack Districts. Its large stretches of bamboo tracts provide excellent habitat for the elephants. The presence of the elephants is also indicative of productivity and diversity of the forest. Miscellaneous plants and water bodies harbor large number of small animals and attract variety



of feathered birds. According to the latest Elephant Census there are 62 elephants, 400 plants species, good number of spotted, barking and mouse deer, wild boar, wolf, langur, etc. in Chandaka. The potentiality of sanctuary in terms of biomass production explains the presence of elephants in the locality. It was designated as an elephant reserve in December 1982. There are cottages made of bamboo for the visitors to stay, watch and enjoy. There is also an open air jail for the convicts, engaged in producing crop and other artefacts.

Chilika

The Chilika lake is a brackish water lagoon situated at a distance of 75 km. from Khordha Town and 100 km. from the state capital Bhubaneswar. Chilika (or Chilka) lake is the largest lake of India. It is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a group of islands formed by silt deposits and by a long strip of land which for miles consists of nothing but a sandy ridge. Hemmed in between the mountains and sea the lake spreads itself out into a pear-shaped expanse of water having its wider end towards the north-east and conical end towards south.



The water of the northern half where the Daya river meets the lake is fresh from August to December on account of the flood waters coming into



the lake and is salty from January to July on account of salt water from the sea pushed into the lake by tides and strong winds. The water of the southern half is brackish to fresh throughout the year.

The scenery of the lake looks different in different seasons and varies from north to south. Thousands of birds roosting on Bird Island make the landscape white like marble rocks. The Deer Island was forested and contained herds of deer. At present both deer and forest look desolate as they have been destroyed by notorious people.

The Nal-ban (reed forest) in the north is like an enormous raft overgrown with tall weeds. Several types of migratory birds visit Chilika in different seasons (mostly during winter) and stay in Nal-ban. Birds from as far as Caspian Sea, Lake Baikal, Aral Sea and other parts of Russia, Central and South-east Asia, Ladakh and the Himalayas come here. The lake has been declared as a **Bird Sanctuary** by the Odishastate government.

There are numerous islands within the lake, and one such picturesque island is called **Kalijai**, which hosts **Kalijai Temple**, an important place of worship for the nearby people. Chilika is famous for Irrawady Dolphins which attract th tourists to the lake.

Chilika has played an important role in the history of Odisha. It was the route through which Purushotam Deva, the king of Odisha invaded the kingdom of Kanchi (modern Kanchipuram) to avenge the insult meted to him by the king of Kanchi and subsequently married his daughter.

Chilika is economically important as it produces a lot of delicious fish which are transported to Kolkata and other distant places in India. Among the Chilika fish , the most popular are Bhekti and Khanga. Large quantities of prawn which are caught daily from Chilika are also sent to Kolkata and other places.

The Indian Naval Training center is also situated nearby. The State Government have put up a Hotel with Cottages under Odisha Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC) at Barakul for the visitors.

Deras and Jhumka

Deras Dam and Jhumka are two beautiful tourist destinations located at a distance of 15 kilometres from Bhubaneswar .Deras and Jhumka are actually two dams merged as one and the



exhilarating scenic beauty of the place has made it a good picnic spot. Thousands of picnickers visit this place to enjoy a day out in the lap of nature every winter. Three heavily dense forested hills surrounded the dams on three sides and the remaining side is all covered with water up to the horizon. It is a place worth visiting. Bamboo house is another beautiful thing to watch out in Deras. The place is quiet and beautiful for photography.

Dhaulti

It is a village situated at a distance of 15 km from Bhubaneswar. Close to the village are two short ranges of low hills running parallel to each other and only a few hundred feet apart. They are collectively known as Dhaulti Hills. Here the famous rock edict of Asoka bears the early history of Kalinga engraved by Emperor Asoka. Several letters have been lost or damaged because of weather action since Lieutenant Markham Kittoe first brought the inscription to notice in 1838.



Immediately above the inscription is a terrace, on the right side of which is the forepart of an elephant 1.2192 metres high hewn out of the solid rock and carved with some skill. This is perhaps one of the oldest carvings in India.

At the top of Dhaulti hill, stands a majestic white Peace Pagoda (Shanti Stupa) built by the Japanese in collaboration with the Government of Odisha in 1970. The Pagoda stands on the top of a mound with four colossal figures of Lord Buddha in different mudras on four sides. Here a visitor finds the description of Buddha's life as told in the Jataka Stories and the final attainment of Buddhahood(True Knowledge).

Hirapur

The village Hirapur situated in Baliaanta Police Station is about 10 km. to the east of Bhubaneswar city. It is a Centre of Tantric order for the worship of 64 Yoginis carved out of black chlorite stone. The images are positioned in standing posture in the hypaethral temple. Presently there are 63 statues available and placed in circular order inside the temple wall. A ten armed deity called Mahamaya, bearing terrible look is worshipped here. There is an image of



Ek Pada Bhairava with one leg in the cluster of Godlings. The shrine is datable to the 9th century. Of the four hypaethral temples in India, Odisha enjoys the distinction of being home to two of these, one at Hirapur and the other at Ranipur Jharial. It is a protected monument under the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.

Jagulaipatna

It is situated at a distance of 5km from Khordha on the right side of the State Highway No.1 on the Khordha – Bolangir route. The worshipped deity of the village is Jageswari after whom the village is named. This place is considered very sacred as it contains the Samadhi Pitha of Goswami Raghubara Das of Badachhata Matha of Puri. The most significant aspect of this place is the 'Purna Abayab form of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Devi Subhadra. We find the three deities with their hands and feet, which is very rare and unique. It is believed that Rishi Dayanidhi Das otherwise called Raja Rishi, was no other than Gajapati Divyasingha Deva III of Puri, who escaped from the Portblair jail and worshipped the Trinity incognito.

Kaipadar

It is situated 11km to the South-West of Khordha. The place is famous for the Tomb of Bokhari Saheb, a Muslim saint of 18th century. He was a close friend of a Hindu hermit and both preached their respective religious beliefs with a spirit of synthesis and harmony. Pilgrims belonging to both the communities visit the Tomb for the fulfillment of their wishes. On 25th October of every year, the birth day of Bokhari Saheb is celebrated here and sweets are offered. Adjacent to the shrine, there is a mosque. The sit of Pir Baba at Kaipadar is the brightest example of communal harmony which was initiated by Sufi Saint Kabir. Khordha being the land of all castes and communities, seldom there is any communal strife.



Kenduli

The village Kenduli is situated on the river Prachi in Balianata police station of Bhubaneswar Tahasil. It is a Sasan Brahmin settlement. Its other part is Kendulipatna. The area that



contains the old relics of temple and images is known as Kenduli Deuli. The village has a long tradition of being the birth place of poet Jayadeva who wrote famous 'Gita Govinda'. The area has extensive relics of brick temples and sculptures of Saiva, Vaishnava and Sakta cults some of which may be ascribed to the 10th-11th century A.D. A two-armed image (both arms broken) with heavy matted hair is worshipped by the local people as the sage 'Jayadeva'. On the southern side of the village there is a temple dedicated to God Laxmi-Nrusimha and the image of Nrusimha carrying Laxmi on his lap reveals the iconographic peculiarities of the Ganga Period.

A cultural organization called the Jayadeva Sanskrutika Parishad has started here since 1966. A small museum containing old images and other archaeological finds unearthed from nearby area is housed in a building. Every year a cultural programme in honor of poet Jayadeva is organized at Kenduli by the Jayadeva Sanskrutika Parishad close to Bhubaneswar city.

Khandagiri and Udayagiri

Khandagiri and Udayagiri Caves are situated on two adjacent hills Khandagiri and Udayagiri are mentioned as Kumari Parvat in the Hatigumpha inscription. These caves are of archaeological, historical and religious importance. From the foot it is seen divided into three distinct peaks called



Khandagiri, Udayagiri and Nilagiri. The rock cut caves on the Twin Hills of Khandagiri and Udayagiri are the wonders of early Odishan Sculptors. The famous King Mahameghavahana Aira Kharavela of Chedi Dynasty had built 117 caves (Sala Dasa Lena Sata) for the Jaina Monks. The caves are divided into two groups. The earlier group dates back to 1st century B.C. and the latter belongs to 9th and 11th century A.D. The walls of these caves depict the stories of the contemporary times and the grandeur of the king. The most famous inscription engraved on the Hatigumpha is unique in the sense that it depicts the life and work of king Kharavela chronologically upto 13th reginal years. Further, it testifies Kharavela's conquest of Magadha in the 12th reginal year and bringing back the Kalinga-Ginasana (the alter of Jina) as a trophy to the great satisfaction of the people of Kalinga. Again, the description of education imparted to the crown prince in Lekha-rupa-Ganana-Vyabahara-Vidhi Visharad is rarely found in the inscriptions of early times of all the caves, the double storied Rani Gumpha (Queen's cave) is the largest one with ornate carvings. The King has been described as Sarva Pasanda Pujaka (the worshipper of all denominations).

Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves

One of the earliest groups of Jain rock-cut shelters, the caves of Udayagiri (Hill of Sunrise) and Khandagiri (Broken Hills) command a unique position in the field of history, rock-cut architecture, art and religion. The two hills rise abruptly from the coastal plain, about six km west of Bhubaneswar, separated by a highway. Called *lena*, in the inscriptions, the caves of Udayagiri and Khandagiri are essentially dwelling retreats or cells of the Jain ascetics, opening directly into the *varandah* or the open space in front. Mostly excavated near the top of the ledge or boulder, they simply provided dry shelter for meditation and prayer, with very little amenities even for small comforts. The height being too low, does not allow a man to stand erect.



Each cell was tenanted by several monks. The cells are austere plain, but their facades are encrusted with sculptures depicting auspicious objects worshipped by Jains, court scenes, royal processions, hunting expeditions and scenes of daily life. The austere later additions, when Jainism no longer enjoyed royal patronage in this part, show 24 Jain tirthankars. At present, all the important caves have been numbered to avoid confusion in nomenclature.

Udayagiri

From Bhubaneswar, *Udayagiri* is the hill on the right and access to its 18 caves is provided by a flight of steps.

The largest and the most beautiful, *Cave 1, Rani Gumpha* or *Queen's Cave*, off the main path to the right is double storeyed. Excavated on three sides of a quadrangle with fine wall friezes and some recently restored pillars, not exactly architectural marvel, but has some beautiful sculptures.

The right wing of the lower storey consists of a single cell with three entrances and a pillared *varandah*. On the walls, flanking the terminal pilasters of the *verandah*, are carved two *dvara palas* (sentries). The pilasters of entrances to the cell are embellished with side pilasters crowned by animals. Over them there are *toranas* (arches) relieved with religious and royal scenes-couple standing reverentially with folded hands, a female dancer with accompanying female musicians, etc.

The main central wing, consisting of four cells, has themes apparently indicating victory march of a king, starting from his capital and returning back

after passing through various lands. At the angles, where the right and left wings meet, are two small guard rooms which are lavishly decorated—springs cascading down the hills, fruits laden trees, wild animals, sporting elephants in lotus pools etc.

In the better preserved upper storey there are six cells, one each in the left and right wings and four in the rear. All the four cells of the main wing are provided with two doorways each, flanked by two pilasters, from which springs an ornately carved torana (arch) with auspicious Jain symbols (snake and lotus), and friezes depicting scenes laid in wild surroundings story reminiscent of Dushmanta's first meeting with Sakuntala, a dance performance for the royal couple, etc.

Cave 2, **Chota Hathi Gumpha**, or Small Elephant Cave, is notable for its facade having masterly carving of six vigorous elephants flanking its entrance.

Cave 4, **Alakapuri Gumpha**, contain sculptures of a lion holding a prey in its mouth, and pillars topped by pairs of winged animals, some human and some bird headed.

Cave 5, **Jaya Vijaya Gumpha**, is double storeyed and a bodhi tree is carved in the central apartment. The high sanctity of the tree is represented by an umbrella over it and it is being worshipped by a couple on either side.

Cave 9, **Manchapuri and Swargapuri** up the hill and around to right house a damaged relief, the subject of which is worship of some Jain religious symbol. The assemblage on the right is a group of four votaries with folded hands, dressed in long dhotis, scarves and heavy kundalas (ear rings). The second crowned figure from the left is thought to be the Chedi King, **Vakradeva**, whose donative inscription occurs on the roof-line of the facade of the cell to the right side of the varandah.

Cave 10, **Ganesh Gumpha**, about 50 m from the top of the steps takes its name from the figure of Ganesh carved on the back of its right cell. The carvings tell the story of the elopement of **Basavadatta**, Princess of **Ujjayini**, with King **Udayan** of **Kausambi** in the company of **Vasantaka**. Proceeding to the top of the **Udayagiri Hill** by a pathway to right, the visitor will reach the ruins of an apsidal structure, known as **Chaitya Hall** unearthed in 1958. The hall was said to be the place of worship of the monks and in all probability once housed the legendary **Kalinga-Jina** that **Kharavela** recovered after it had been removed by **Nanda** king of **Magadha**.

Below the ruins is Cave 12, **Bagh Gumpha** or **Tiger cave**, so called on account of its front carved into the shape of a tiger's mouth, with distended

upper jaw, full of teeth, forming the roof of the varandah and the gullet forming the entrance. The Cave 14, Hathi Gumpha or Elephant Cave is a large natural cavern and on the walls are scratched a few names. Architecturally plain, but with a 117 line famous inscription of king Kharavelait is important. It relates to the life history of Kharavela, his expeditions and exploits off the battlefield inscribed in the Magadhi characters.

Khandagiri

Coming down to the main road by a flight of steps in front of Cave 17 of Udayagiri and going up the road for about 15m, the visitor will find a track to his left leading to the summit of the Khandagiri hill. Following this track for a few meters, brings you at Cave 1 and 2, known as Tatowa Gumpha or Parrot Caves, known so from the figures of parrots carved on the arches of their doorways.

Guarding the entrance to Cave 1, are two sentries in dhotis and scarves and armed with swords. Between the two arches of the doorways providing entrance to cell is a one line inscription calling the cave that of Kusuna.

Cave 2 is more spacious and its decorations more elaborate. On the back wall of the cell are Brahmi inscriptions in red pigment, of the first century BC to first century AD, presumably scrawled by a monk in attempt to improve his handwriting.

Farther ascending by the same flight of steps, the path goes to Cave 3, *Ananta Gumpha* or *Snake Cave* after the figures of twin serpents on the door arches. It is one of the most important caves on the Khandagiri hill on account of its unique motifs in some relief figures of boys chasing animals including lions and bulls, geese with spread wings holding in its bill the stalk of a lotus bud or a blue lotus, a royal elephant flanked by a smaller one carrying lotus flower, a female figure driving a chariot drawn by four horses and the Goddess Lakshmi in a lotus pool being bathed with water from pitchers held by two elephants.

On the back wall of the cell is carved a nandipada on a stepped pedestal flanked on either side by a set of three symbols-a triangle headed symbol, a srivatsa and a swastika, auspicious to the Jains.

Cave 7, *Navamuni Gumpha*, called so due to the figures of nine (nava) tirthankars carved on the back and right walls and Cave 8, *BarabhujjiGumpha*, named so from two 12 armed (bara-bhuj) figures of

sasana-devis carved on the side walls of the verandah, both also have relief of Hindu deities.

The last noteworthy Cave out of 15 Caves of **Khandagiri** is Cave 9 which like Cave 8, was also reconverted in medieval times. Ranged along the three sides of the chamber is the relief of 24 robeless tirthankars. Except for the three standing images of Rishabhath, the rest of images exhibit some crude workmanship.

The 18th century Jain Temple, at the top of the hill dedicated to Rishabhath, was most probably built on the site of an earlier shrine. The temple enshrines some old tirthankars and affords a panoramic view across the plains. For a week late in January, every year, the site attracts holy men who assemble on the hillside to intone verses from Hindu epics and meditate. A lively fair comes up at the foot of the twin hill attracting crowds who enjoy the religious spectacle and the shops set along the roadside do brisk business.

Khordha

Khordha is the headquarters of the district of the same name and is situated in 85°37'30"E and 20°11'N. Khordha town is close to the National Highway No.5 and is 11 km. away from Khordha-Road (Jatni) railway station. The local name of the place is Jajarsingh, which originally was a small village. Probably the place was also formerly known as Kurada which means 'foul mouthed'. The old milestones of the area had the word 'Kurada' dug into them which have now been whitewashed and the word 'Khurda' written on them. Later its name changed to Khordha.

Khordha came into prominence when the first king of Bhoi dynasty Ramachandra Deva made it the capital of his kingdom during the later part of 16th century A.D. Khordha suffered repeated onslaughts from Muslims and Maratha cavalry but retained its independence till 1803 when the British under East India Company occupied Odisha. To fight against the British hegemony, Raja Mukunda Deva under the guidance of Jayakrushna Rajguru rebelled against the British dominion but was dispossessed of his territory (Jayee Rajguru). Khordha is also memorable because of the Paik Rebellion of 1817-18 under the leadership of Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar. It is an important center of handloom industry. Khorha Lungi and cotton towel are very popular and have an all Odisha market.

Mangalajodi

It is located in the fringes of northern part of Chilika lagoon. It is primarily a fresh water zone with marshes and emergent type vegetations

that provide an excellent habitat for migratory and resident birds. The place is considered to be a haven for the avian fauna. Because of its importance as a significant global wetland habitat, it is being declared as an International Bird Conservation Area. A community based eco-tourism center has been developed by Chilika Development Authority (CDA) at Mangalajodi which includes a Tourist Reception Center, Watch Tower, Nature Trail and a small boat landing center for the convenience of the visitors.

Nandankanan

Nandankanan named after the heavenly pleasure garden of Gods is a beautiful Biological Park situated under Chandaka police station. It was inaugurated on 29th December,1960. It is connected with Bhubaneswar by road and is 15 km. away from Bhubaneswar city. Barang railway station of the East-Coast Railway is only 2 km. from the Biological Park.

Situated in exquisite natural surroundings of green forests, the Park area is 500 hectares. A lake covering an area of 50 hectares is situated close to the Park. The Botanical garden to the north of the lake covers nearly 100 hectares. The main advantage of Nandankanan over most of its kind in the country is its natural settings in forest with a lake close by which attract various migratory birds in winter.

There are nearly a thousand animals and birds of about 136 varieties in the park kept mostly in natural surroundings. The Park is famous for having the largest number of white tigers in the country.



The Biological Park with its shady trees, green lawns and flower beds turns into a veritable pleasure garden of Gods in spring and winter months. The lake provides the visitors with boating facility. The Botanical garden on the northern side of the lake provides beautiful picnic spots.

A Rest House of the Department of Forests and Environment, Government of Odisha caters to the lodging needs of the visitors and is supplemented by a tourist lodge. The Department has a museum at Nandankanan in which varieties of forest products and stuffed specimens of animals and birds have been preserved. While the Zoological garden is under the administrative control of the Forest Department and one Deputy Conservator of Forest is looking after the Park, the Botanical garden is under the Director of Agriculture, Odisha.

Sisupal

Sisupal is a small village in Bhubaneswar Tahasil situated at a distance of 2.5 km. to the south-east of Bhubaneswar. The place is the site of a ruined fort which was excavated by the Department of Archaeology, Government of India in 1948. The fort Sisupalgarh probably



represents the ancient Kalinganagar, the Capital of Kalinga under Emperor Kharavela during 1st century B.C. The excavations from the site have revealed the unique features of its plan of the gateways and antiquities that go back to the 4th Century B.C. A gold coin, one silver coin, 14 lead coins and 15 copper coins have been found during excavation. A group of 16 monolithic laterite stone pillars stand mute witness to Odisha's great historic past. It also reveals various types of pottery, terracotta ear-ornaments, iron implements of warfare, glass bangles etc. The iron implements include caltrops, a four pronged instrument which the Romans used to stop the advance of cavalry. It shows evidence of contact with Rome in about 400 B.C.

Ugratara Shrine

Situated at Bhusandapur, 57 kms. away from Bhubaneswar towards south, the temple's presiding deity is Ugratara. It is famous as a Sakti Pitha. The Ganga



Gajapatis of Odisha established the temple of Maa Ugratara which is a scenic spot frequently visited by tourists and picnickers. Devotees from almost all parts of Odisha visit this holy shrine everyday. Raja Parba which falls in the month of June is one of the most famous festive occasions of Ugratara Shaktipitha and thousands of devotees throng into the spot on this occasion.

Accommodation Facilities

Accommodation facilities of various kinds are available at different tourist destinations. These are given below:

Places of Interest	Type of Arrangement	Agency
Atri	Tourist Complex	Government of Odisha
Chilika	Panthanivas at Barkul	Government of Odisha
Barunei	Circuit House and Inspection Bungalow	Govt. of Odisha
	Bhubaneswar Hotels, Panthanivas	Government and Private

In Bhubaneswar, a large number of hotels of varying budgets are available for accommodation of tourists. There is also one Yatri Nivas in Bhubanswar-Puri road which provides accommodation to the tourists and pilgrims. In Balugaon (Chilika), besides Panthanivas at Barkul, hotel facilities are available for tourists.

Bhubaneswar

Bhubaneswar, the capital of Odisha is located in Khordha district. When Odisha became a separate province in 1936 Cuttack was its capital. However, in 1948 Bhubaneswar was made as the capital of the state. The modern city was designed by the German architect Dr. Otto H. Koenigsberger in 1946. Along with Jamshedpur and Chandigarh it was one of the first planned cities of modern India. It is also one of the fastest developing cities of the country.

The city is bounded by the rivers Daya to the south and the Kuakhai to the east. The Chandaka wildlife sanctuary and Nandankanan Zoo lie in the western and northern parts of the city respectively. The city has an average altitude of 148ft above sea level.

History of Bhubaneswar

It is not known when civilization started in Bhubaneswar. However, extensive ruins found at Sisupalgarh, about 2.5 km. to the south-east of Bhubaneswar, have revealed the origin of the city back to the 4th century B.C. The famous Kalinga War fought on the bank of the river Daya is six km.

away from Bhubaneswar. The monuments of Khandagiri and Udayagiri hills situated on the western side of the city, particularly the Hatigumpha inscription of Kharavela engraved in one of its caves provides a good account of Bhubaneswar during that period. The period of Kharavela is estimated as First-Second century B.C. Temples built throughout the ancient and medieval periods chronicle the city's history. Bhubaneswar is famous for its heritage culture around the world.

Jain and Buddhist temples portray the settlement around Bhubaneswar during first and second centuries. One of the most complete edicts of the Mauryal emperor, Asoka dating between 272-236 B.C remains carved in rock 8 km. to the southwest of the city.

Urban Structure

The Bhubaneswar urban development area consists of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation area, 173 revenue villages and two other municipalities spread over 393.57 square km.

The old town or the 'Temple Town', the oldest part of the city, is the abode of many temples including the famous Lingaraj, Rajarani and Mukteswar temples.

Bhubaneswar was designed as a planned city in 1948 to house the state capital. It is divided into units each with residential houses, shopping centres, play areas, etc. While most of the units house government employees, Unit V houses administrative buildings, including the State Assembly, State Secretariat and Raj Bhavan. Private residential areas have been later built in other areas including Bapuji Nagar, Ashok Nagar, Saheed Nagar, and Satya Nagar. Under the auspices of Bhubaneswar Development Authority and Odisha State Housing Board, houses have been built in other areas of the city too.

Temples

There are numerous temples in the old town built during 6th century A.D. to the 15th century A.D. An account of such temples is given below.

Mukteswar Temple

The 34feet height temple with an elegant arch at the entrance is considered as the gem of Odishan architecture. Its ornately decorated arched gateway known as Torana dates back to 10th century A.D. The outer walls are full of sculptures, some depicting interesting stories from the famous folk tales and Panchatantra. It has a carved ceiling inside its Jagamohan (Porch). The temple marks a transition from the earlier groups and the latter standardized temples of Odisha. The beautiful sculpture

eloquently speak of the sense of proportion and extraordinary skill of the sculptors. The porch marks the beginning of a Pidha temple. The images have been carved in alto-relievo, Gajasinha and Naga Column. In the cult images, we find here a mouse used as the mount of Ganesh, a cock associated with Kartikeya, babies carried in the arms of Sapta-Matrikas and Ketu among the planets. M.M. Ganguli has described it as a dream realized in sandstone.

Parameswar and Swarnajaleswar Temple

Close to the temple of Muketeswar is the Parameswar temple, a small but richly carved shrine of Siva that was built in 7th century A.D. It has sculptures featuring amorous couples, animals and floral motifs.

The SwarnaJaleswar Temple located little south of Parameswar temple has beautiful depiction from the epic Ramayana.

Lingaraja Temple

Bhubaneswar is famous as a Saiva Khetra and Lord Lingaraja is its principal deity. Lingaraja, otherwise called Kritivasa, Kruttivasa, and Tri-Bhubaneswar is believed to be the most sacred of the 12 Jyotirlingas in India and is held in high esteem by every Hindu. It is a Swayambhu (self-established) Linga. Its form is a huge un-carved block of granite, about 8 feet (2.4384 metres) in diameter and rising 8 inches (0.2032 metres) above the floor level. A natural line that exists in the deity is generally pointed out as the line demarcating the Siva and Vishnu who is thus invoked as Hari-Hara. The leaves of Vilva and Tulasi which are favourite of Siva and Vishnu respectively are used in daily worship of the deity.



The temple of Lingaraja is one of the best archaeological monuments of the east. Rising to the height of 180feet, the temple represents the quintessence of the Kalinga type of architecture. It stands in the midst of around 190 smaller temples within a spacious compound. According to local saying, the Lingaraja Temple was built by Jajatikeshari who has been identified with Jajati-II of the Somavansi dynasty. However, in remodeling the temple, the Ganga kings introduced some Vaishnavite features which are not usually found in other Siva shrines.

The influences of Jagannath cult on the Lingaraja Temple is seen as it has lost its distinctive character of a Siva Shrine. The priests known as Badus described in the sixty-second chapter of the Ekamra Purana are taken as the descendants of a Savara mother by a Saiva saint known as Siddhabhuti. These are like the Daitapatis of the Jagannath Temple who continue as the custodian of the shrine although the Brahmins have taken share in the worship of the Lord in recent years.

The temple is absence of plinth (raised platform). One of the unique architectural features is the Angasikharas on the main tower. The Vrisha-Sthumba bears at the top not only a Vrishava (Bull) mount of Vishnu. The crowning members of the great Lingaraja Temple have the Ayudha consisting of half a disc and a trident. The synthesis of the two cults is believed to have taken place during the Ganga period.

Daily Services of the Deity

The door of the temple is opened at about 6 A.M and regular services like bathing, placing of fresh flowers with Vilva leaves and Tulsi on the deity the arati are performed. After this the temple is thrown open to pilgrims up to 12 Noon. For a short interval from 12 Noon to 3.30 PM the temple remains closed. After the door is closed, Mahasnan-the bathing of the deity is performed. Between 1 to 1:30 PM. The food offering called Ballabha Bhoga (breakfast) is offered to the deity. At about 2 PM Sakala Dhupaa (morning offering of food) takes place. Another offering of food called Bhand Dhupa is offered at Bhogamandap at about 3:30 PM. Then the temple is once again thrown open to pilgrims for an hour after which Ballabha Dhupa (light refreshment) is offered to the deity. Then the Dwipahar Dhupa (mid day meal) at about 5 Pm, followed by Sandhya Arati at about 7 PM is performed. Thereafter the pilgrims are allowed to visit till 8 PM. Then begins the Sahan Dhupa. Between 9 to 9.30 PM preparation is made for the last services of the Lord- the Bada Singara(the great decoration). The Lord is then supposed to retire for the night. The deity is decorated with flowers and ornaments after which light food is offered. A wooden palanquin decorated with flowers and scented agarbati is laid for the rest of the Lord.The daily work of the temple ends with this service. To perform various services of the deity a variety of servitors—brahmin and non-brahmin Sevakas are engaged in the temple.

Festivals of Lord Lingaraja

A number of festivals (yatras) are celebrated in honour of the deity round the year. There are 14 principal and 12 minor yatras observed during a year. The year begins from the 1st day of the new moon in the month of

Margasira (November-December) when the ritual year is said to commence and the festivals are usually calculated from that day.

In the temple there are deputies (chalanti pratima), viz; Chandrasekhar, Gopaluni, Durga, Dolagovinda, Panchabakra and Basudeva. All these images are worshipped in a small temple called Dakhina Ghar. In festival days these deputies go out on visit to different temples. Since the deity Lingaraja is a solid block of stone, it is represented by small bronze images called Chalanti Pratima.

The fourteen principal festivals of the Lord are Prathamastami, Pravaran Sasthi, Pusyaviseka , Makar Sankranti, Sivaratri, Asokastami, Damana Bhanjika, Chandan Yatra, Parsuramstami, Sayan Chaturthi, Pabitra Ropani, Yamadvitia and Uthapana Chaturdasi. The twelve minor festivals are Dhanu Sankranti, Basanta Panchami, Bhaimi Ekadasi, Kapila Yatra, Dola Yatra, Naba Patrika, Sital Sasthi, Janmastami, Ganesh Chaturthi, Durgastami, Sodasadina Parba and Kumarostaba.

The activities of the temple are performed under the management of a Trust Board, consisting of a President and eight nominated members. The Executive Officer who is on deputation from the Office of the Endowment Commissioner, Odisha is the ex-officio secretary of the Trust Board.

Of the festivals of the Lord, the Car Festival (Ratha Yatra) on the day of Asokastami in the month Chaitra (March-April) is very famous. The day is held sacred because on this day Sita when confined by Ravana in the Asoka Bana is said to have offered some Asoka flowers to God while praying for re-union with her Lord Ramachandra.

On the day of the festival, towards midday three deities Chandrasekhar, Rukmini and Basudeva (Chalanti Pratimas) are ceremonially brought to ascend the car. The car is drawn first westward and then northward up to Rameswar temple situated at a distance of 1.5 kms from the Lingaraja temple. The deities after reaching the Rameswar temple are taken inside the temple and are kept for four days in a small apartment called Gundicha Ghar. On fifth day the three deities start return journey called Bahuda. While returning the car is drawn to the temple from the backside. Hence the saying in Odiya: *Rukuna Ratha Analeuta* – the car never turns back.

Rajarani Temple

Rajarani Temple of Bhubaneswar is considered as one of the architectural wonders of Odisha. Built in the 11th century A.D., it is believed to have been known originally as Indreswar Temple. The temple is built on a raised platform with two structures: a central shrine called Vimana (sanctum) with a bada (curvilinear spire) over its roof rising to a height of 18 metres and a viewing hall called Jagamohan with a pyramidal roof. The temple was constructed of dull red and yellow sandstone locally called 'Rajarani'.



Some historians place the period of original construction of the temple between 11th and 12th century and have placed it roughly to the same period as the Jagannath Temple at Puri. There are various sculptures in the walls around the temple depicting scenes of marriage of Siva and Parvati. The temple is without a presiding deity and its exquisite carvings are considered as an unparallel example in the history of plastic art in Odisha. A complex of temples with graceful sculptures on the walls reflect the skill of Odia sculptors. It is a miniature of the Lingaraja Temple. The cluster of miniature sikharas (Angasikhara) are reminiscent of Mahadev temple of Khajuraho. The temple attracts many visitors all the year round. The images on the outer walls have inspired many foreigners to compose ballads which have gone viral in European Countries. Every year, a musical festival is organized for the promotion of classical music. At present the temple is maintained by Archaeological Survey of India and is a ticketed monument.

Bhaskareswar Temple

The temple is known for its huge Siva Lingam about 9' high and 12'.5' in circumference. It is described in the local sacred texts as Vrihatlingam (Biggest Lingam). However, it is believed by some scholars that originally it was a remnant of Asokan monolith pillar, the capital of which is found in the compound of Odisha State Museum. It is a plain temple which was most likely built during the Ganga period.

The Vaital Temple

The Vaital Temple represents an altogether a different conception in shape and does not confirm to Odishan type of architecture. M.M. Ganguli suggests that the shape of the temple has been derived from the rathas of Mahabalipuram. Percy Brown is of opinion that the Vaital temple is of

Buddhist tradition and connect it with Chaitya hall of Buddhists. The origin of the name can be traced to the type of cult practiced by the Kapatikas who used to invoke the aid of the Vetals(Spirits) for their siddhis. The interior of the temple is intensely dark and there are no windows, grills and pillars. The roof has been built on the cantilever principle. The inner walls contain 15⁷ enshrining deities, which look terrific in appearance.

Ananta Vasudev Temple

It is a Vaishnavite Temple dating back to the 13th Century A.D. located on the banks of river Bindusorabar. It has a three chambered frontal component consisting of Jagamoahana(audience hall), the Natamandira(the dancing hall) and the Bhoga Mandapa(offering hall). It was built during the period of Gangas as most of the architectural and sculptural peculiarities resemble the Ganga monuments. Lord Krishna as Vishnu's incarnation, Lord Balabhadra as Ananta and Devi Subhadra are worshipped here.

Kedar-Gouri Temple

Kedar-Gauri Temple, devoted to Lord Shiva (Kedareswar) and Goddess Parvati (Gouri) is one of the ancient temples at Bhubaneswar, situated behind the Mukteswar Temple. Kedar Gauri temple is believed to have been built between the last decade of the 11th century and the early part of the 12th century. One of the eight Astasambhu Temples, the ancient temple stands near the yard of the Mukteswara Temple.

The main attraction of Kedar Gauri temple is the 8-foot statue of Hanuman and Goddess Durga standing on a lion that closely resembles Sidheshwar Temple. The 13.7 meter high Kedar Gauri temple has a Panch-Rath sanctum and the Jagmohana (rectangular hall) has a three-divisional wall with crowning ornaments. The temple is facing south and the enshrined deity is a circular *yonipitha* made of sandstone. The linga at the centre is missing. The sanctum is 2.5 square meters with 0.8 meters below the present ground. It stands near the yard of the Mukteswar Temple. The temple premises houses two kunds (ponds) namely Khira Kund and Marichi Kund which are said to have sacred powers. The water from Khira kund is believed to relieve devotees from the cycle of birth and death and water from Marichi Kund is said to overcome infertility of women. Lord Lingaraja's procession to Kedar Gauri temple is conducted annually during Sital Sashti to commemorate the marriage with Goddess Parvati.

Religious Shrines in the New Capital Area

In the new capital area several temples have been constructed at different places during the last 50 years. Among these temples some are

Saiva, Sakta and Vaishnava temples built in stone or brick in Odishan style with cement plasters. Most of these temples are devoid of architectural skill, and design. They are mostly constructed to meet social and religious needs of the people.

Besides Hindu religious shrines, there is one Mosque, two churches, one Gurudwar, one Budha Vihar and one Jain temple in the New Capital Area.

Tanks and Springs

Bindusagar

Next to temples are its tanks. The biggest is the Bindusagar tank. The size of the tank is 396.24 metres x 213.36 metres with depth of 3.048 metres. It is situated in the old town. The tank is fed by one or more natural fountains at the bottom. Around the tank there are some big and small temples. On the eastern side of the Lingaraja temple Sahasra Linga Tank is situated. The tank is surrounded by a number of small temples having Lingas and these temples are left uncared.

Other Tanks and Springs

There are also other tanks, called Brahma Kunda, west of Brahmeswar temple, Mukteswara Kunda behind Mukteswar temple, Gauri Kunda, Dudha Kunda and Kedar Kunda to the south of Mukteswar temple.

Besides, in the old town, adjacent to various temples there are also other small tanks / springs like Asoka Jhara, Gosahasreswar Hrada, Papanasini tank, Kapileswar tank, etc.

Mathas

In course of time several Mathas and Ashramas have been established in Bhubaneswar. The Kapali Matha situated to the north-west of the Lingaraj temple is one of them. The Arakhita Das Matha is situated near Khandagiri and Udayagiri.

Hills and Caves

In Jagmara mouza and in Ghatikia mouza lie Udayagiri and Khandagiri Hills. (Details have earlier been given in this chapter). Besides, Pandava Gumpha lies a few metres west of Bhaskareswar temple on the Tankapani Road. There are five rock-cut caves named after the five Pandavas of Mahabharata.

Museum of Tribal Art and Artefacts

The State of Odisha is uniquely proud for its tinted spread of ethnic mosaic brought over by its 62 culturally vibrant tribes including 13 primitive tribal groups, who are found sprinkled all over the state. The museum is located near CRPF Square, adjacent to NH-5. The edifice of the museum exhibits panoramic view of the tribes of Odisha against an ambience of tribal environment. A large variety of tribal artefacts are displayed in five spacious galleries. The museum pieces include dress and ornaments, Dhokra items, dance costumes, musical instruments, agricultural implements, hunting implements, fishing nets, personal belongings, art and craft, paintings and photographs. The ethnographic museum depicting the ethnicity and rich tribal heritage of Odisha has found place in the map of UNESCO.

Odisha State Museum

It is located in the heart of the city. There are several galleries showing - casing the art, architecture, sculpture, paintings, coins, evolution of Odia script, tribal culture, and artifacts from the royal families, minerals of the state, birds, animals etc. One section of the museum deals with palm leaf manuscripts and inscriptions which have been deciphered by the experts for common understanding.

Pathani Samanta Planetarium

The Planetarium is located near Acharya Vihar. It is a major attraction for the people of all ages, more particularly children. Pathani Samanta Chandrasekhar was a great astronomer, who would count the stars and heavenly bodies with the help of two sticks. His calculation stands nearer to the calculation of scientists. The planetarium is named after this celebrated astronomer of Odisha. It conducts several shows in English and Odia languages on the wonders of space. Children enjoy the lunar and solar eclipses through telescope.

Regional Museum of Natural History

It is located near Acharya Vihar. It has a large collection of materials from natural history and some rare specimens which add glory to the museum. It is worth visiting.

Regional Science Center

The Centre is located north of Regional Institute of Education. Visitors, particularly the children, use to have thrilling experience of learning scientific principles through games in the centre.

Regional Plant Resource Center

It was established in 1985 at Nayapalli as a recreational garden with an aim to provide a green lung for the inhabitants of Bhubaneswar city. Over time, it has become a dynamic and vibrant organization of the state government with a focus on conservation of plant biodiversity. It has a huge collection of varieties of plants of the state including magnificent cacti types.

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GLOSSARY

Abadhan	A village school teacher
Adibasi	The first settlers
Agnyamala	Invitation
Ahya	In Hinduism, a woman dying before the death of her husband is called Ahya
Amruta Bela	Auspicious moment
Anabadi	Uncultivated land
Anusuchit Janjati	Scheduled tribe
Ashram School	A type of secondary school meant for tribal areas.
Atu	Roof made of mud and bamboo below the thatch of a house.
Ayat	Control
Ayurveda	Hindu science of medicine
Ballabha Bhog	Breakfast for the Deity
Banabsi	Inhabitants of forest
Bahuda Jatra	Return Journey of the Car Festival of Lord Lingaraj.
Bhoga Mandap	Offering Hall
Bhag –chasi	Share cropper
Bhulekha	Authentic land record
Bethi	Unpaid labour
Bibhuti	Sacred ash
Bisoi	Title of the collector of revenue of a Bis/Pargana
	During the Muslim rule
Chaitra	Month of March-April
Changu	Stick drum
Chasa	The cultivator
Chatasali	An old type of village school
Chitta	Rangoli
Chaitra	The months of March-April
Chuda	Flattened rice
Darsan	Visting an Idol face to face
Dasahara	A Hindu festival observed in the month of Aswina- (September-October)
Dhoop	Mid-day meal
Garh	A fort
Ghanta	A bell-metal gong
Ghat	Ferry
Gram –rakshi	The village police
Gram –Sabha	The village meeting
Gumasta	A minor official
Gumpha	Cave
Halia	A labourer engaged in ploughing

Home Guard	The house police
Imam	A spiritual preceptor of the Muslims
Jagamohan	The vestibule of a temple; Porch
Jagir	Land given on service tenure
Jagirdar	A holder of service tenure
Janajati	Folk people
Jyotisha	Astrologer
Kabiraj	An Ayurvedic Practitioner
Kanungo	A subordinate revenue official
Kamar	black-smith
Kansa	A bell-metal
Kansari	A bell-metal worker
Karta	The main performer of a ritual
Khanda	Sword
Kharif	A crop season (Summer-Autumn)
Kokei	Coffin-The Hindu way of carrying the mortal remains of the deceased, man/woman to burial ground. It is made up of some pieces of bamboo.
Kothighara	Religious Community Home
Kuberaputra	Son of the God of wealth
Kumbha	A water-pot
Kumbhara	A potter
Kunda	A small water pond
Mahal	An estate
Mala	Garland made of flower
Mali	A gardner
Matha	A Hindu monastery
Muliya	A day labourer
Nata-Mandira	The dancing hall
Nazarana	A payment for meeting face to face
Nawab	A feudatory Muslim Chief
Odissi Dance	A classical dance of India
Pahi	A non-resident Raiyat
Pahadis	The hill dwellers
Paik	The landed militia of Odisha
Pakhhal	Water-rice
Patta	A lease given to a raiyat showing his land and rent for a period
Patta Chitra	An indigenous painting of Odisha
Pitha	Rice-cake
Raiyat	A tenant
Sakal Dhupa	The morning offering to the Lord
Sankalpa	A promise made before performing a ritual
Sarada	Winter rice reaped in November-January
Sarapanch	Elected President of village panchayat
Smasan	The burial ground

Sevayat	A temple servitor
Sthitiban	Occupancy tenant
Thakur Raja	The king of the Lord
Thani Raiyat	A raiyat cultivating land as a permanent resident
Thatari	A person engaged in selling bell-metal product
Upabasa	fasting
Utkaladhipati	The king of Utkal/ Odisha
Vaidya	A physician practicing the indigenous medicine
Vetalas	Spirits
Viman	A towered Sanctuary in which the image of the deity is Enshrined
Vrata	A religious observance; the carrying out of a religious vow.
Yajna	A Hindu ritual done in front of a sacred fire with mantras.
Zamindar	A land-lord

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