

ODISHA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



NABARANGPUR

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

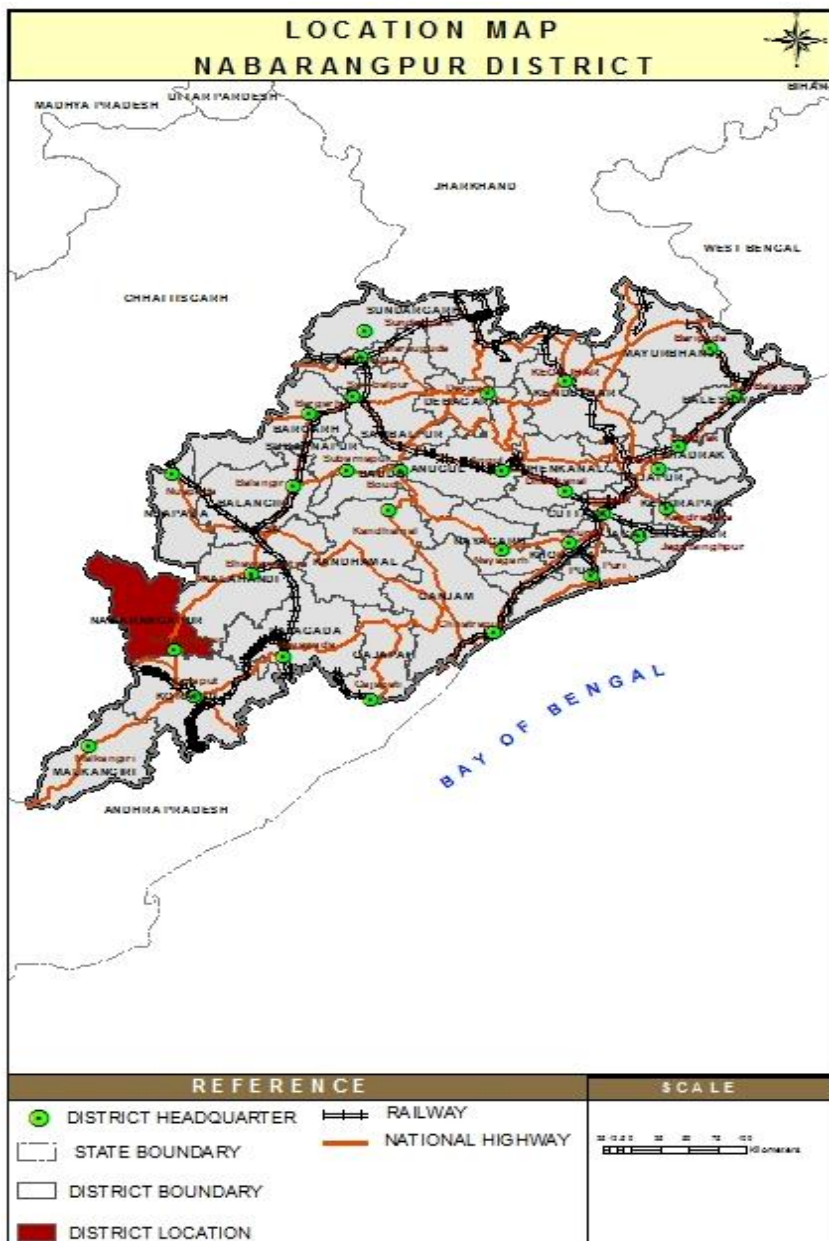
ODISHA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



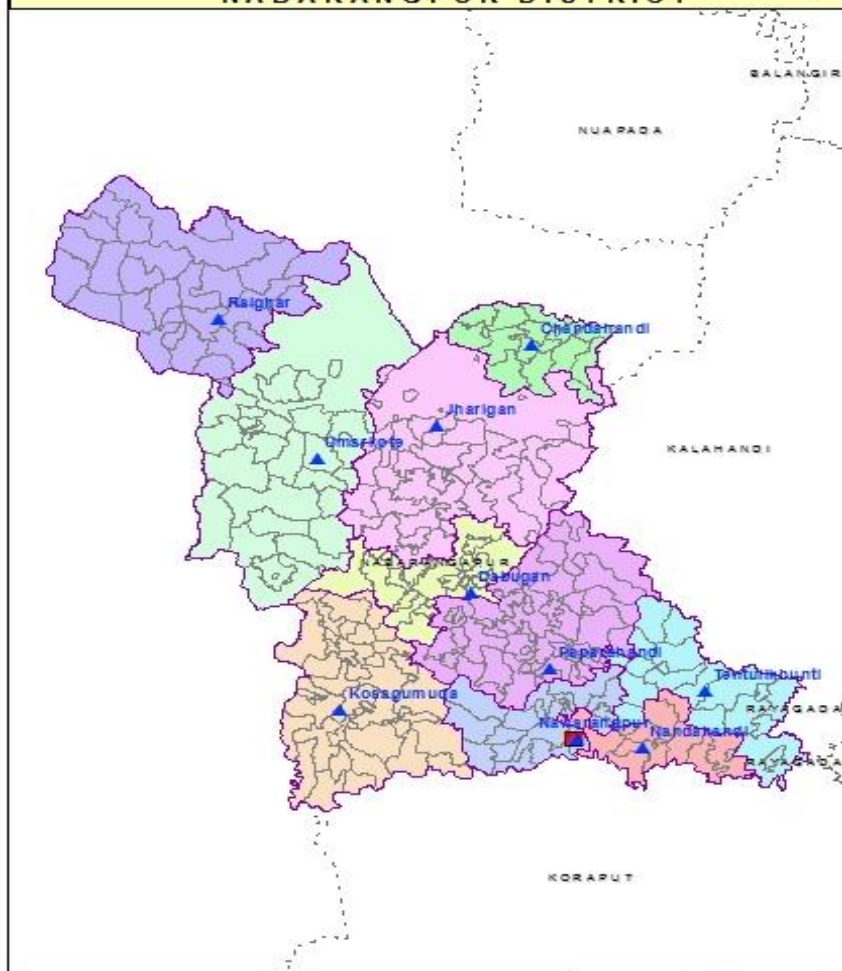
NABARANGPUR

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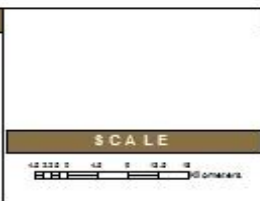
GOPABANDHU ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATION
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GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA



ADMINISTRATIVE MAP NABARANGPUR DISTRICT



- DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
- ▲ BLOCK HEADQUARTER
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- GP BOUNDARY



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.

Nabarangpur district came into existence after the reorganization of Koraput district on 2nd October 1992. The district nestles in the lap of nature, and is proud of its rich cultural diversity with predominance of tribal communities, which still retain their indigenous culture. Yet at the same time, they have embraced the ongoing developments taking place in the district. Ms Rashmita Panda, IAS, Collector, Nabarangpur, and her team of officers and the local experts have contributed tremendously collecting data, culling grains out of chaff and preparing the initial draft of the District Gazetteer. I thank the Collector and her team for their genuine interest.

Prof. Praffullo Chandro Mohapatro, the Consulting Editor of this district gazetteer, has been working in Nabarangpur for a long time. He has used his rich experience of the district in addition to his academic expertise to fine-tune the draft and to present an immensely readable Gazetteer. Any number of words of mine will not suffice to thank him.

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

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

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

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

NOTE OF THE CONSULTING EDITOR

The task for preparation of the Gazetteer of Nabarangpur district as the consulting editor was entrusted to me by Dr. Taradatt, IAS, Director General Gopabandhu Academy of Administration vide his D.O. No. 5568/GAA dated 01.10.2015. In fact the preparation of the Gazetteers for all the 30 districts was started by Dr. Taradatt in the month of May, 2015 when the Collectors of each district of the State were requested to prepare the Gazetteers of their respective districts. In Nabarangpur district the Collector entrusted each Chapter to the respective department in the district level. Specialists scholars were requested to draft the Chapters on History, People and Demography, Places of Interest and Tourism and General.

The draft copy of the Gazetteer received from the Collector, Nabarangpur was handed over to me in the meeting of the consulting editors held on 7th October, 2015 along with a photocopy of the District Gazetteer of Koraput of 1966 edited by Dr. Nilamani Senapati and Dr. Nabin Kumar Sahu. The Gazetteer preparation section of Gopabandhu Academy of Administration was providing us the feedback regularly on climatic and weather conditions, status of flora and fauna, geology and mineral occurrences, information relating to tourism and culture collected from the respective Directorate / Departments.

In consultation with Smt. Rashmita Panda, IAS Collector, Nabarangpur, I fixed up 16th and 17th January 2016 and 6th February, 2016 and met with the District Level Officers of all the departments and requested them to submit me the revised draft by the end of 31st January, 2016. I again met with the officers to clarify my doubts on different matters on 6th February, 2016.

I am grateful to Dr. Taradatt, IAS for entrusting me the responsibility of editing the Gazetteer of Nabarangpur district. I am also thankful to Smt. Rasmita Panda, IAS, Collector, Nabarangpur who extended her full cooperation at each and every step of finalising of the Gazetteer. I am equally thankful to all the District level officers and their colleagues who have extended their cooperation in providing me the revised draft in the stipulated period of time.

My special thanks to Sri Suresh Chandra Padhi, G.M., DIC, Nabarangpur who was the Coordinator for collection of all the information from the district and provided me the information as and when I needed.

The scholars and specialists who extended their cooperation in writing two Chapters also deserve thanks. My Ph.D. scholars and the staff of the Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS) have extended to me all cooperation at the time of my need. I extend my cordial thanks to all of them.

(Prophullo Chandro Mohapatro)

Consulting Editor

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADV	:	Auxiliary District Voluntary Force
ADVO	:	Additional District Veterinary Officer
AI	:	Artificial Insemination
APS	:	Ama Police Samitee
APY	:	Atal Bihari Pension Yojana
APY	:	Atal Pension Yojana
ASHA	:	Accredited Social Health Activist
ATMA	:	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AVAS	:	Additional Veterinary Assistant Surgeon
BKKY	:	Biju Krishaka Kalyan Yojana
BQ	:	Black Quarter
BRGF	:	Backward Regions Grant Fund
BSF	:	Border Security Force
BT	:	Blue Tongue
BTT	:	Block Technology Team
BVO	:	Block Veterinary Officer
CAE	:	Commercial Agro Enterprises
CB	:	Criminal Branch
CBI	:	Criminal Bureau of Investigation
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CDMO	:	Chief District Medical Officer
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CDVO	:	Chief District Veterinary Officer
CGS	:	Centimeter Grama Second
CHC	:	Community Health Care
CID	:	Criminal Investigation Department
CRS	:	Calf Rearing Scheme
CSS (DFCC)	:	Central Sponsored Scheme (DFCC)
D/W	:	Diversion Weir
DDP	:	District Domestic Product
DEDS	:	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
DFAC	:	District Farmers Advisory Committee
DHH	:	District Headquarter Hospital
DIC	:	District Industry Centre
DMO	:	District Malaria Officer
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DVF	:	District Voluntary Force
DWCRA	:	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

EAS	:	Employment Assurance Scheme
ERRP	:	Employment of Rural Rehabilitation Programme
ET	:	Enterotoxaemia
FARD	:	Fisheries and Animal Resource Development
FF	:	Farmers' Friend
FFDA	:	Fish Farmers' Development Agency
FICCI	:	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FMD	:	Foot & Mouth Diseases
FMD	:	Foot and Mouth Disease
FPI	:	First Premium Income
FSAI	:	Frozen Semen Artificial Insemination
GB	:	Governing Body
GDDP	:	Gross District Domestic Product
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GKS	:	Gram Kalyan Samiti
GNI	:	Gross National Income
GNP	:	Gross National Product
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GSDP	:	Gross State Domestic Product
GVA	:	Gross Value Added
GVO	:	Gross Value Output
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HS	:	Hemorrhagic Septicemia
IAHTU	:	Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units
IAHTU	:	Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units
IAY	:	Indira Awas Yojana
IBR	:	Infectious Bovine Rhino Trachaeitis
ICAR	:	Indian Council of Agriculture Research
IDSP	:	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
IG	:	Inspector General
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
IRBN	:	Indian Reserve Bettallian
ITDA	:	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
IVCM	:	Integrated Vector Control Measures
IWDP	:	Integrated Wasteland Development Programme
IWMP	:	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
JRY	:	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
LLIN	:	Long Lasting Insecticide Nets
LO	:	Law and Order
LPG	:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LWE	:	Left Wing Extremism

MC	:	Management Committee
MCH	:	Mother and Child Health
MCTS	:	Mother Child Tracking System
MDR	:	Major District Road
MGNREGA	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MKS	:	Meter, Kilogram Second
MMR	:	Mother's Mortality Rate
MUY	:	Mastya Jibi Unnayan Yojana
NABARD	:	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
ND	:	Newcastle Disease
NDDP	:	Net District Domestic Product
NFDB	:	National Fisheries Development Board
NLEP	:	National Leprosy Eradication Programme
NLM	:	National Livestock Mission
NMPS	:	National Mission for Protein Supplement
NOP	:	Number of Policies
NPCB	:	National Programme for Control of Blindness
NPCDCS	:	National Programme for Prevention and Control for Cancer Diabetes Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke
NPCDS	:	National Programme for Prevention of Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Strokes
NPHCE	:	National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly
NRC	:	National Rehabilitation Centre
NREP	:	National Rural Employment Programme
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NUBDCP	:	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
NVA	:	Net Value Added
NWDpra	:	National Watershed Development Programme for Rain fed Areas
OAIC	:	Odisha Agro Industries Corporation
OAPE	:	Odisha Auxiliary Police Force
OAPF	:	Odisha Auxiliary Police Force
ODR	:	Other District Road
OLIC	:	Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation
OLRDS	:	Odisha Livestock Resource Development Society
OPH & WC	:	Odisha Police Housing and Welfare Corporation
OPH & WC	:	Odisha Police Housing and Welfare Corporation
PA	:	Project Administrator

PDE	:	Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneur
PFCS	:	Primary Fishery Cooperative Society
PHC	:	Public Health Centre
PIA	:	Project Implementing Agency
PMJJBY	:	Prime Minister Bima Yojana Jeeban Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMSBY	:	Prime Ministers' Sarakhya Bima
PMSBY	:	Prime Minister Surakhya Bima Yojana
PPR	:	Petedes Petits Ruminants
PS	:	Panchayat Samiti
PS	:	Police Station
RBSK	:	Rastriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
RKS	:	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RKVY	:	Rastriya Krushi Vikash Yojana
RLEGP	:	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
RLTAP	:	Revised Long Term Action Plan
RMC	:	Regulated Market Committee
RMS	:	Runoff Management Structure
RNTCP	:	Revised National T.B. Control Programme
RSBY	:	Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
SDPO	:	Sub-Division Police Officer
SDSP	:	Silt Detention Sunken Pond
SDVO	:	Sub Divisional Veterinary Officer
SHG	:	Women Self Help Group
SRIN	:	Small Retailer's Identification Number
SSY	:	Sukanya Samrudhi Yojana
SSY	:	Sukanya Sambrudhi Yojana
TIN	:	Tax Payers Identification Number
TRIFED	:	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	:	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
URLs	:	Unreserved Lends
UWL	:	Utilization of Waste Land
VAS	:	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon
VHND	:	Village Health and Nutrition Day
WHO	:	World Health Organisation
WHS	:	Water Harvesting Structure
WMU	:	Watershed Management Unit (Tribal Area Sub Plan)

CHAPTER-I

GENERAL

Location of the District

On 2nd October, 1992 Nawarangpur now spelled as Nabarangpur came into being as a separate district of Odisha State vide the Notification No.49137/R dated 01.10.1992 of Revenue & Excise Department Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar. Nabarangpur was one of the subdivisions of Koraput district having her headquarters at Nabarangpur town now functioning as district headquarters.

Nabarangpur with her mountains of Panabeda, Mutha in Chandahandi Block, and Jharigam Block that run from East to Westward, number of rivers and rivulets, enchanting waterfalls of Chandandhara and Gosaindhara, undulating meadows of the rivers Tel, the Bhaskel (the Bhasar) and the Indravati basins, picturesque paddy fields attracts the onlookers. Nabarangpur with her aboriginal people who have been living here since time immemorial have accepted the new comers who have come here for their living. Nabarangpur presents old and new in her varied nature. The number of tourist spots with unique beauty and splendor, pleases the eyes of the tourists. Her Flora and **Fauna** which were plenty and numerous from *atavika period* (4th and 3rd century B.C.) though rare to see now provides a glimpse of old days.

The area of the district is 5294 Sq. km. Its boundary stretches in the north to Nuapada and Kalahandi Districts, west to Bastar District in Chhattisgarh, east to Kalahandi and Rayagada Districts and south to Koraput District. The Nabarangpur district is located at 81^o 52' to 82^o 53' E Longitude and 19^o 9' to 20^o 5' N Latitude and stretches over an area of approximately 5294 Sq. Kms.

The river Indravati forms the border between Nabarangpur and Koraput districts. In the north, the Panabeda area, recently renamed as Chandahandi is only 500 ft (150 m) above sea level and experiences similar climate and social life to that of the adjacent Kalahandi District. The rest of Nabarangpur district is mainly flat with a few pockets of low hills. The highest peak is Podagda, which has historical significance as well. There are patches of thick forest mostly containing sal trees.

The district gets monsoon rains in the month of July, August and September. There is no effect of north-east monsoon here. In summer the district remains dry but pleasant.

Confluence of Latitude and Longitude Degree at Hattigam Village

There are 64,442 latitude and longitude intersections in the world out of which 21,543 are on land surface. Twenty Seven Confluences have been located by Sri Anil Dhir in the rural Odisha.

One such confluence has been located at Nabarangpur district. it is just 16 Kms. from Raigarh and lay just before Kundie. The Confluence is actually situated in the Hamlet Bangapara in Hattigam Revenue village (Anil Dhir, 2014).

Origin and evolution of the name of the district and significance there of:

The origin and evolution of the Nabarangpur may be ascertained from popular legends or historical incidents. All over the world it is a practice of naming a place, an object, or living being based on geographical phenomena, historical importance, puranic references, natural existence, myths, legends, folk faith and belief and so the origin and evolution of Nabarangpur is also no exception to this trend.

There is no specific proof to know how the name of Nabarangpur originated. As the practice of this region; perhaps the origin of Nabarangpur (nine + colours + a place) a place of nine colours evolved in culturally rich and elite minds at the court of king Krishna Dev (1814-1843), the second direct rulers of Nabarangpur (who was the son of Jagannath Dev of Suryavamsis of Jeypore Estate). It is said that the scenic beauty of Hirlidongar and lush green forest of this place influenced the king to set up his capital in this locality and so he came to know that a Narang Paraja, an original settler of this place had settled here with his family members and the habitat, was called *Narangpadar*, so the king decided to have his capital by this habitat and when the capital came into being, he named the same as Nabarangpur on the advise of the astrologers, brahmins and knowledgeable persons. (Bisoyi, Gobapandhu, 2014).

The local people and tribals in reverence to Narang Paraja accepted the name as Narangpur, which in folk terminology became Nowarangpur. Even the British Government documented the name as the same. When Chaitanya Deo ruled over Nabarangpur Thana (a feudatory region of Jeypore Estate) from 1843-1876, the development of the region touched a new height. Groves were created, temples were built and tanks were dug, business flourished. Haats and trade centres came into existence. Outsiders extended their contribution for the development of this region. In the end, the capital town of the kings of the Suryavamsis, Nabarangpur is accepted as the name as Nabarangpur District by Government of Odisha, as per popular demand.

Natural division of the district and land formation

The natural geographical division of the Nabarangpur district comprises of Nabarangpur and Umerkote region, which now forms Nabarangpur administrative region i.e. 5294 Sq. Kms. in extent.

In the south, there is the plain of Indravati basin and the Eastern boundary is marked by steep ghats of eastern mountain range. In the extreme North-East of Nabarangpur district, there is a region known as Pannabeda Mutta. It is lying around 500 feet below the level of the rest of the plateau. The greater part of the plateau drains westward and southward but at the Northern corner it drops down into valley of the Tel river. This tract of the Nabarangpur district differs from the tract of the 3000-foot (900 meter) table. The plateau of the Nabarangpur district receives a heavier rainfall, though there are few hills. Throughout the plateau there is a fine growth of sal and other timbers, to the North of Nabarangpur district and to some parts of Eastern side there are hundreds of square kilometers of thick forests (Chandahandi, Jharigam, Tentulikhunti region), but all over the district everywhere sal springs up naturally.

Description of the hill system, river system rivulets, springs waterfalls, lakes and tanks aquatic life sanctuaries

The 2000-foot plateau of the Nabarangpur sub-division is in the main flat country except for forests in the west of Jeypore tahsil, where there are low hills some of which rise to 2000 feet. Elsewhere the plain is only broken by a few isolated hills among which those near Padaguda (3050 feet) may be mentioned. (N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu; 1966, P.10-11).

It also contains section of mountains of Chandahandi block and Jharigam block, mountains of Tentulikhunti and Nandahandi block adjacent to Kalahandi district.

RIVER SYSTEM

The district has many rivers and perennial streams. If we walk along the road between Nabarangpur and Kunderi we can find a river in every four to five kms distance like Indravati, the Tel, the Narangi, the Banjari, the Amarti, the Bhaskel, the Singari, the Belaji, the Turi, etc.

Map 1 : The Indravati River



The Indravati River

The Indravati which is the biggest river in the district is the most important and the prime water source of the district. The Indravati emerges from the mountain range of Thuamul- Rampur of the Kalahandi district. It consists of three perennial water streams and flows down from north to south ward covering Kalahandi, Nabarangpur and Chattisgarh and merges in the Godavari River. The Indravati basin is very fertile and productive. It passes through Kashipur tehsil and Koraput district. The Bhaskel joins it just before it leaves Koraput district. It forms beautiful Chitrokote falls about 25 miles west of Jagdalpur in Bastar district. The total length is 329 miles of which 77 miles runs through Koraput district. The villages like B. Caligula, Amatole, Churahandi, Nabarangpur Municipality and other adjacent villages are on its bank, and hence agriculturally very rich and prosperous. Due to the construction of Indravati Dam, the flow of water quantity through the Indravati is substantially decreased. So the cultivation on the Indravati basin has been hampered.

The river Indravati occupies an important place in the early religious and Puranic literature. It is one of the sacred rivers among the Saptanadi. In Brahmapuran, the Indravati is described as Mandakini river. It is said in purana that the great sage Atri had created this river, so the Indravati's another name is Aitraeye. The Mukti river near Jatabal also merges in the Indravati. The Turi and the Mukti river flows from the plateau of Moidalpur. The Angi River emerging from Kelia hill, flows through Manigam, Banuaguda, Garudaguda and Dabugam mingles with the Belari river and merges in the Bhaskel river, the Chitrangi river and Belari river merges in the Bhaskel river.

Bhaskel River flows from Bakoda forest of Umerkote and covers the area of Umerkote, Dhodra and Santoshpur in Kosagumuda Block. The Tel River is one of the important rivers of the district.

Tel river emerges from the dense forest of Beheda village (Umerkote region) flowing through the Laxidora and Telnadi village enters in the Chandahandi and then enters in the Kalahandi district at Gambhariguda village and at last merges in the Mahanadi. The Tel is a great tributary of the Mahanadi.

Apart from these rivers, there are numbers of natural rivulets/streams flowing in this district. There are some perennial water sources, the water of which is used by people for their day-to-day work.

The district has a rich river system that helps the people in their cultivation and helps them to improve their economic lot.

The river system of the district enriches the 70% area of Godavari basin and 20% of the Mahanadi basin. These natural water resources are the boon of the Mother Nature for the district.

Springs and Waterfalls

There is no hot spring in the district. There are two natural waterfalls in the Temera region of Jharigam block namely the Chandandhara and the Gosain Dhara . As the falling water of the Chandandhara looks like sandal paste colour, the name is given by the local people, and the Gosain Dhara is a water fall flowing down from the Temera region. The water fall is as per legend was visited once by an eminent Rishi or Gosain, so the name of the fall became the Gosain Dhara

Lakes

There is no natural lake in the district. There are three man made lakes such as the Indravati Reservoir, the Bhaskel dam reservoir and the Silati dam reservoir (the last two reservoirs are in Umerkote region and the first one is near Khatiguda township). These reservoirs are used for irrigation, pisciculture and especially the Indravati reservoir is used for transportation of people and animals between Nabarangpur and Kalahandi district.

Tanks and Ponds

There are a number of ponds and tanks in the district. The district headquarters i.e the Nabarangpur municipality bears the testimony of number of tanks and ponds namely Ghoramunda, Pratap Sagar, Darubundha and Nuabandh. When Raja Chaitanya Deo was the ruler of Nabarangpur, he for the betterment of his Prajas (subjects) helped digging tanks and ponds in every village of the district. When the Bengali displaced persons were rehabilitated in Umerkote and Raigarh, Government made settlements under Dandakaranya project, every Bengali family was provided with a tank for pisciculture, as a means for their livelihood. Hence a lot of tanks are found in Umerkote, Raigarh areas. Even every panchayats of this district have their own tanks and ponds.

Geological Formation

Geologically the district exposes various lithostratigraphic unit having varied litho assemblages. The oldest unit is Benggal Group, followed by Khondalite Group, Charnockite Group, lithounits and Indravati Group of Archaean to Neoproterozoic in age. Rocks of Benggal Group consisting of quartz-mica schist, anthophyllite-grunerite schist, quartzite, banded magnetite quartzite, amphibolites and hornblende schist and pillowed metabasalt crop out over the western and southern part of the area. These rocks occur as small bands and lenses or as linear bands within granite. Quartzite belonging to khondalite Group of Eastern Ghat Super group occurs in the form of hills and ridges as well as low mounds amidst granite gneisses in the south eastern part of the area. The khondalite-charnockite association is exposed only along the eastern part of the district. Both basic as well as acid to intermediate charnockite are present in the area. Peninsular gneiss is found mainly in the eastern part of the area. Major rock of the area is unclassified granite and Tel granite of Palaeo Proterozoic age. The granites cover the entire pediplain and penepplain region of the northern part of the district while in the southern part these occur as high hills. Intrusives like pegmatite, quartz vein and dolerite dykes are present in the western and southwestern part of the area. The Indravati Group belonging to

Chattishgarh Supergroup of rocks is composed of Tirathgarh and Jagdalpur Formation. Tirathgarh Formation consists of sandstone and conglomerate and Jagdalpur Formation is composed of grey purple shale and shale with limestone. Few occurrences of laterite of Cainozoic age have been observed in the area. (Directorate of Geology, Bhubaneswar).

Stratigraphy

The geological succession in the district is as follows:

Table: 1.1

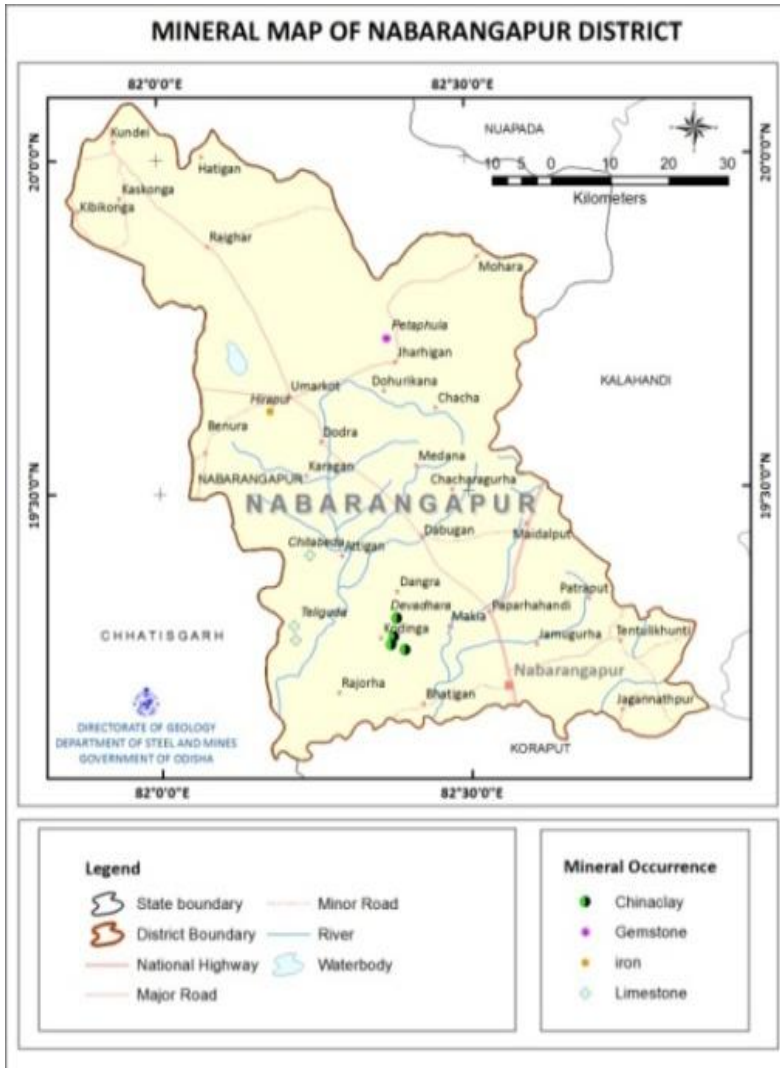
Age	Super Group	Group	Litho units
Cainozoic	Chattishgarh Super Group	Indravati Group	Laterite
Meso to Neo Proterozoic			Limestone stone with shale
			Grey purple shale
			Sandstone with conglomerate
Paleo-proterozoic	Eastern Ghat Supergroup	Migmatite Group	Dolerite/Gabbro
Archaeon to Proterozoic			Pegmatite/ vein quartz
			Unclassified granite
Archaeon	Eastern Ghat Supergroup	Charnockite Group	Acid to intermediate charnockite Pyroxene granulite/basic charnockite
		Khondalite Group	Quartzite
		Bengpal Group	Quartz-mica schist; Anthophyllite-grunerite, schist; Quartzite; Dolerite/gabbro; Banded magnetite quartzite; Amphibolites/hornblende schist; Pillowed meta basalt

Source: Directorate of Geology, Bhubaneswar

MINERALS

Nabarangpur District contains many ores including iron, limestone, quartz, Vein, Chinaclay, Gemstones and Copper. The Heerapur village near Umerkote contains a fair deposit of haematite and limonite, each of which is composed of about 60% iron. Similarly the Tentulikhunti area has a fairly large deposit of granites. The north of the district up to the border with Kalahandi District has rock beds covering layers of coarse white quartz. There is no working mines of any type in this district.

Map 3 : Mineral Map of Nabarangpur District



Minerals Occurrences

Iron ore: Iron ore occurrence of the district is reported near Hirapur, in the Podagad hill range. The occurrence has Fe₂O₃ content varying from 55.80% to 66.72%. It is a deposit with 6 nos. of Banded Iron Formations (BIF) with possible reserve of 2.65 Million tonnes.

Limestone: Lime stone occurrences in the district of Nabarangpur are found at Teliguda, Binsuli Dongariguda, Kakadaguda, Siraguda, Chittabeda etc. These are mostly stromatolitic limestones with a resource of about 2.28 million tonne. The CaO content varies from 21.01 % to 45.13 %, MgO content 0.94 % to 19.72 %.

Quartz vein: Quartz vein occurrences have been reported from Debadhara, Pandaripakna, Sanakarka, Valiapada, Amadhara. The SiO₂ content varies from 94.46 % to 99.84 %. Five million tonne of Quartzite have also been reported from the area.

Chinaclay: Chinaclay occurrences have been located around Tangini, Debadhara, Chandandhara, etc. with a resource of about 1.33 million tonne. The Al₂O₃ content ranges between 21.74% to 29.22%. However, it is highly siliceous with SiO₂ content of 25.45% to 67.06%.

Calctufa: Calctufa occurrences have been reported from Jalaguda. The dimension is 40 m x 20 m x 15 m with a probable reserve of 0.018 million tonne. The CaO content varies from 47.60 % to 55.44%. SiO₂ content varies from 0.14 % to 4.34% MgO content of the occurrence is 0.26 % to 0.56%.

Gemstones: Transparent almandine and rhodolite garnets are recovered from the gravel beds encountered around Petfulla & Hatibadi localities. Green coloured beryl is found in the zoned pegmatites around Kendumunda. Agate is found in the form of bands around Kenduguda.

Copper: Incidence of copper mineralization in the form of veinlets varying in thickness from 0.2 cm to 1 cm is noticed in the calcareous rocks encountered around Teliguda and Varhaiguda. Copper mineralisations are identified as Malachite and Azurite.

Dimension / Decorative stones: Nabarangpur district has a rich store house of dimension / decorative stone occurrences. The most important locations are Tohra, Cheptiamba, Jamranda, Bhalujharan, Keopani, Kandasara, Samarchachara and Chacha. About 2,38,000 million tonne of dimension / decorative stone have also been reported from the district. Lithologically they are granites, amphibolite, dolerite, meta-basics & pink granites. (Directorate of Mines, Odisha).

FLORA

The flora of Nabarangpur Forest Division presents a peculiar mixture of forest species of the Central India and the Deccan Plateau. Forests of Sal, which is the typical species of Central and Northern India, occurs best in the Central part of the District (e.g. Tandaguda RF and Dabugam RF) where it attains best heights and diameters. Composition and quality of Sal degrade fast as one moves towards south-western ends (i.e. Kotpad Range) Sal also degrades, though slowly, towards north-eastern part (i.e. Jharigam Range). Teak, a typical species of the Deccan plateau and southern Forests, is also found in Nabarangpur (e.g. Beheda RF) (Source: Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Odisha).

STATUS OF FAUNA

Richness and Distribution:

Faunal life has been considerably reduced over time in this Division. No systematic census of all type of wildlife has been attempted. However, periodical census of tigers and leopards has been undertaken in 1993 and 1998. In 1993, only three tigers and two leopards were reported. The 1998 census has returned one (1) male tiger and ten (10) leopards (2 males and 8 females). In addition, wild dogs, wild boar, sloth bear, jackals, foxes, hyenas and a small number of games including spotted deer, sambhar, mouse deer and other deer and rabbits have been sighted. Common mongoose, a variety of squirrels, porcupines, Indian Pangolin, langurs, and similar other species are also commonly seen. The district is still rich in avifauna including peafowls, common quail, green pigeon, doves, drongoe, the hill myna, the bays, bulbul, woodpeckers, the koel, large Indian parakeets, kingfisher, grey hornbills, cattle egrets, partridge, jungle crow and many other birds. The wildlife is generally fast declining in this Division. Hatigam, Panabeda, Barli, Malchama, Jharigam, Santamera and few other forests are comparatively, better endowed with wildlife than other forest blocks. The avifauna in the dry forests of Umerkote is varied and includes peafowl, the national bird of India, red jungle fowl, common quail, green pigeon, the Imperial pigeon, doves, drongoe, blue rock pigeons, racket tailed drongoe or bhringaraj, the white bellied drongoe, the hill myna, the grey headed myna, the bays, the red vented bulbul, the golden back and the pied wood-peckers, the koel, the crow pheasant, large Indian parrot, the roller or blue jay, the common king fisher, the common horn-bill, the common Indian night jar, the screech owl, the great horned owl, the spotted owlet, white backed vulture, the swifis, Milvus govinda or pariah kite, the eagles, bush quail, the grey partridge, the cattle egret, storks, pond herons, the jungle crow, pipits, other (Motacillidae) and wagtails. The Malabar pied hornbill occurs in the Podam

valley. Ducks and Geese are scarce, but snipes, teals, water hen frequent the waters of Indravati and Kolab in Kotpad Range. They are, however, rarely seen on the waters of Bhaskeli and Tel near Umerkote. Even in the recent past, tanks around Nabarangpur and Kotpad towns viz. Damayantisagar and other water-bodies abounded with birdlife. Flights of these water birds are a common sight over the gorge of Kolab in Maichania Reserved Land where winter visitors are also seen during the cold season till spring. The 'saras' crane is reported to be once occurring in the Raigarh section, but not seen anywhere now. The snub-nosed fresh water mugger crocodile (*Crocodyluspalustris*), the common tortoise (*Testudoelegans*) and different varieties of fishes and crabs are found in the waters of the Indravati and Kolab rivers. (Source: Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Odisha).

Varied terrain and dense compact and contiguous forests of different types significantly contributed to the richness of wildlife. Old people of Singisari, Haldi, and other remote villages point to the spots where ferocious wild buffaloes once roamed and grazed. Tigers, leopards, other cats, wild dogs (dholes), black bucks and other games also abounded. Black bucks in the Panabeda forests and herds of spotted deer in Papadahandi and Chitra forests were commonly seen. These forests were reserved for the Royal hunting (i.e., the Maharaja's Shikar). Many tribal groups also traditionally practised annual ritual of mass hunt, "chaitra-hentoparbo". However, after the Second World War, denudation of forests and depletion of wildlife have been faster. Many forest blocks are generally devoid of wild fauna. Black faced monkey (*Presbytiseizetelhis*) and birds are, however, still commonly seen in all types of forests.

Climatic Condition and Weather:

The climate of Nabarangpur district which is in the northeastern corner of the Deccan plateau is in many respect similar to that of main Decan plateau, but due to elevation and its location, the climate is milder than that of the main Deccan plateau. The year may be divided into four seasons, the summer season from March to May, the southwest monsoon season from June to September, the post-monsoon season from October to November and the winter season from December to February.

The average annual rainfall over the district is 1569.5 mm. About 79% of the annual rainfall is received in the southwest monsoon months June to September, August being the rainiest month in the year. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large. During the 90 year period, from 1901 to 1990, the highest annual rainfall in the district amounting to 150% of the normal occurred in the year 1936 and the lowest annual rainfall in the district

occurred in 1988 and amounted to 73% of the normal. In this same period, there were only 3 years when the annual rainfall was less than 80% of the normal, none of them being consecutive years.

There is no meteorological observatory in the district, therefore, the following description is based on the records of meteorological observatories in the neighbouring districts. The hot weather/summer season commences by about the beginning of March when temperatures begin to rise. May is the hottest month when the mean daily maximum temperature is about 38^oC and the mean daily minimum temperature is about 25^oC. On individual days the maximum temperature in May and June, prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon may reach about 46^oC. With the onset of the southwest monsoon by about the second week of June, temperatures drop appreciably and throughout the southwest monsoon withdraws, the day temperatures increase slightly, while night temperatures begin to decrease progressively. December is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 27^oC and the mean daily minimum temperature at about 11^oC. In the winter season, short spells of cold weather occur in association with the passage of western disturbances across north India and the minimum temperature may go down up to about 3^oC.

During the monsoon months, skies are mostly heavily clouded to overcast. Cloudiness decreases during the post-monsoon season. Clear or lightly clouded skies are common during the winter and early summer season. Cloudiness increases in the afternoons during the latter half of the summer season.

The winds are generally light with some strengthening in force during the latter part of summer and the early monsoon season. They are strong in July. Winds during the summer and the southwest monsoon season are mostly southwesterly or westerly. In the post-monsoon and winter seasons, winds blow from directions between north and northeast.

Storms and depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal, particularly in the southwest monsoon season and in the early part of the post-monsoon season, do affect the weather of the district causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. Thunderstorms are also common, mostly in the afternoons, during the summer season, being more frequent during April and May and are occasionally accompanied with hail. Occasional fog occurs in the mornings during winter season. (Meterological Centre of Odisha).

Monthly Rainfall Pattern of Nabarangpur District from 2010 to 2015

Rainfall in mm

Year	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
2010	7.7	6.2	14.2	49.1	131.8	87.1	518.9
2011	0.0	32.3	0.1	90.0	59.0	196.9	207.7
2012	24.1	0.0	0.0	54.5	14.1	202.3	425.7
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.4	102.1	636.8	409.5
2014	1.2	0.0	43.6	37.5	91.8	246.8	581.4
2015	0.0	0.6	2.9	124.0	82.3	403.3	186.4

Rainfall in mm

Year	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total		% of Development
						Actual	Normal	
2010	616.6	453.4	233.2	49.1	39.1	2206.3	1569.5	40.6
2011	511.6	334.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	1432.8	1569.5	-8.7
2012	445.8	409.4	49.0	60.5	0.0	1685.4	1569.5	7.4
2013	285.0	217.3	263.7	0.0	0.0	1998.8	1569.5	27.4
2014	467.5	388.5	103.5	0.0	0.0	1961.8	1569.5	25.0
2015	307.0	561.9	13.2	0.0	7.5	1689.1	1569.5	7.6

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Agriculture, Nabarangpur

Forest

The forests of Nabarangpur district are partly under the administrative control of Forest Department and Revenue Department of Government of Odisha. Areas under the control of Forest Department have been constituted under Nabarangpur Forest Division whose boundaries are co-terminus with that of the district. Out of the total geographical area of the district i.e. 5294 Sq.Km. the forest area is 2519.28 Sq.Km. as per the District Level Committee report. Thus, the forest area of the district is 47.59 percent of the total geographical area of the district.

Most of the forests are either pure Sal forest or Misc. Sal Forest. The Sal quality is generally poor ranging from quality III to IV. Sal forests occur along with associates like Kendu, Kadamba, Amba, Jamu etc.

Fishery

The Nabarangpur district has potential for inland fisheries. The fishery resources are available in the form of tanks, ponds, rivers and reservoirs M.I.Ps. There are at present 4458 G.P. and private tanks, 31 M.I.Ps and two reservoirs having a water area of 4936.17 Ha. for inland fisheries in the district.

The present fresh water fish production of the district is 5000 M.T. against the fish requirement of 10,000 M.T. It is necessary to use the existing water bodies scientifically and enhance the fish production from 1.8 to 3.7 M.T. per Ha. in extensive fish farming and practices and 2.7 M.T to 5 M.T. per hectare in intensive fish farming practices. Increase in the production of fish will reduce the dependence of the district on Andhra Pradesh from where it is importing about 380 M.T. of fish per annum.

Upper Indravati Project

Reservoir

It is a multipurpose project and its main benefit are Power and Irrigation. The Upper Indravati Reservoir is in Nabarangpur district near Deopalli village of Tentulikhunti Block and the power house is at Mukhiguda of Kalahandi District. The reservoir is a combination of 4 dams i.e. Indravati Dam, Kapur Dam, Podagada Dam and Muran Dam. All these 4 dams are connected through 2 link channels to form a single reservoir. In addition to 4 dams there are 8 dykes. The reservoir water is transmitted (through 335 meter long head race channel, 3934 meter tunnes, 7 meter dia surge tank, 2 pressure tunnels of 298 meter long, valve house, 4 penstock) to Power House at Mukhiguda of Kalahandi District. (Odisha Hydro Power Corporation, 2005).

Power House

The water from Reservoir is utilized to generate power. There are four units of 150 MW each with a total power potential is 600 MW. The project was started in 1978. The 1st unit was commissioned in 05.08.1999, 2nd unit on 22.12.1999, 3rd unit on 30.09.2000 and 4th unit on 16.04.2001.

Irrigation

The catchment area of the reservoir is 2630 Sq. Kms. Live storage capacity is 1485 50 Million Cubic Meter i.e. this live storage water is utilized for Generation of Electricity and Irrigation. After generation of power at Mukhiguda, the water is stored at Mangalpur barrage (a small reservoir) for irrigation in Kalahandi District. The Irrigation potential of Upper Indravati Project is as follows:

Gross Commandable area	:	1,35,700 Ha.
Cultivable Command Area	:	1,28,000 Ha.

Other Benefit of the Project

In addition to above the other benefits of the project are:

1. Transfer of water from Indravati Basin to Mahanadi Basin.
2. Dam and Power house are tourist attraction places.
3. Number of picnic spots between Reservoir and Power house.
4. Water supply to nearby place/towns (Nabarangpur, Mukhiguda, Jagapatna, Khatiguda etc.)
5. Pisci Culture etc.

Displacement and Rehabilitation

Due to construction of this project 65 villages are fully submerged, 32 villages are partially submerged i.e. the total villages effected is 97 nos. Total families affected are 5463 nos. out of this 812 are SC families and 2293 nos. are ST families. Total displaced persons are 24,255 nos. out of which 10,362 nos. are ST and 3597 nos. are SC. Total land acquired for all these works is 54,610 acre and out of which 1571.85 Ha. are forest land and 564.54 Ha. are private land.

All the displaced persons were settled in 458 cluster villages. No resettlement camp unlike other projects were constructed. (Odisha Hydro Power Corporation, 2005).

Problems of Nabarangpur district due to Construction of this Project

After construction of the project, downstream people were effected seriously and could not avail any water from the Dam for drinking purpose and irrigation.

Government set up a committee headed by Mr. Harza in 1994 to study environmental problem. They suggested to release minimum 7 cumts of water from Indravati Dam to solve the problems of the people of the downstream, to construct Telengiri and Turi Medium irrigation project and Bagri Nala minor irrigation project, 5 No. Check Dams near Usoripada and 300 Nos. deep tube wells. Out of these suggestions; Telengiri project is under construction, check dams and some tube wells were constructed. Release of 7 cumts of water was vital but it is not yet done.

Dandakaranya Development Authority (DDA)

Govt. of India in their endeavour to rehabilitate the refugees from East Pakistan constituted the Dandakaranya Development Authority in terms of Governemnt of India Resolution, dated: 12th September, 1958.

As a first step Koraput was selected as the Headquarters of the Chief Administrator of the DDA and Umerkote was selected as one of the zones with the Headquarter of one Zonal Administrator.

In Umerkote area 48 Nos. of rehabilitated villages were established with the required infrastructure. To assuage the feeling of neglect of the local tribals some developmental activities including establishment of tribal villages to the extent of 25% of the refugee villages was approved in the 73rd meeting at the higher level.

Umerkote area become well connected by all weather road, Pucca Bridges etc. through the DDA. Even other infrastructure that was created primarily for the rehabilitation purpose was enjoyed by the local public. The improvement in the health and education sector including the required awareness building was done by the DDA and when the project was closed, the land along with the improvements was handed over to the Govt. of Odisha.

The inducted refugees faced initial difficulties as the riverside population suddenly found themselves in a forest terrain for which they were forced to modify their living habits. Even some of them left their assets in search of better opportunities and finally finding no other way returned back to eke a living.

The inducted population were determined to make the best use of the available opportunities and in the process exploited the local tribals to some extent. The Paddy growers of the erstwhile East Pakistan became expert Maize growers. But the social cleavage between the settlers and the tribals remained wide in the initial years. This struggle for domination over the reclaimed land led to occasional open clashes, even to the extent of creating severe law and order problem. But gradually the two communities have joined hands in an attempt to live peacefully and having even matrimonial relationship.

DDA had taken over possession of required acres of land in Umerkote area which was prime forest with high timber value. In the process of reclamation the forest wealth was destroyed. The reclaimed land was distributed among the settlers. Some surplus land ultimately remained undistributed which was meant to be used for rehabilitating the local tribals. This surplus land remained unaccounted for as the local revenue authorities took the plea of non-availability of the cadastral maps and plot details with area etc.

This reclaimed land invited the adjoining tenants / the influential tenants to take up large scale cultivation. With the passage of time the local tribals tried to encroach portions of this surplus reclaimed land individually or collectively by the villagers as in some cases the land was included in their

village boundary. Some unscrupulous elements incited both the groups leading to the death of a few tribals.

With the passage of time this wound has healed up to a considerable extent and both the groups have gradually convinced that they have to go for a peaceful co-existence as none of them can leave the area. But the difference in the potential of the two groups to go ahead economically will remain for sometime more in spite of all the social security measures taken by the Government. Almost all the settlers are educated and all of them have been included in the SC category being *Nama Sudra* where as literacy rate of the tribals is still below the State average.

Games and Sports in Nabarangpur District

Games and Sports play an important role for recreation and maintenance of health of sportsman. In Nabarangpur district there are around nineteen old games and sports and 18 new ones.

Kelibadi, Badi Khela, 7 days (Basket), Puchi, Kiti-Kiti, Skipping, Rumal Chori, Bohu Chori, Jura ball, Chhu Chhuani, Pahada Pani, Bisa Amrata, Lucha Kali, Kabadi, Bati, Ludu, Chess, Passa Pali and Kacha Kaudi are the old games and sports. Many of them are still prevalent in the district.

Among the new games Cricket, Football, Volleyball, Athletics, Kho-Kho, Archery, Hockey, Hand Ball, Weight Lifting, Power Weight Lifting, Wrestling, Kabadi, Badminton, Karate, Martialari Sqbay, Choik Wang-do, Yoga and Kick Boxing are being played in Nabarangpur area.

There are thirteen players who have participated in National Level Competition in Running Race, Discos Throw, Hockey, Archery, Kabadi, Power Lifting, Karate Champion, Cricket and Blind Cricket. Out of them two players of the district have received gold medal in Power Lifting and Karate Champion, one has received Silver Medal in Hockey and one has received Bronze Medal in Archery. (District Sports Officer, Nabarangpur).

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

NABARD is committed in its efforts to bring about rural prosperity through effective credit support, institutional development and other innovative initiatives. The strategies adopted by it are in consonance with the policies of Central and State Government and Reserve Bank of India, the common goal being enhanced production, promotion of agribusiness and Agri-term-Loans, Strengthening of rural infrastructure, upsealing of Micro Finance intervention and creation of Livelihood in the rural non-farm sector. It has taken specific initiatives for creating livelihood for sustainable income levels in the unreached and remote pockets of rural India.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

Infrastructure plays a key role in the rural development. In Nabarangpur district five important bridges and roads have been completed with the help of RIFE loan from NABARD at a cost of Rs.43.03 crores.

RIDF has also greatly contributed for irrigation support to the district by funding projects for Dug-wells, River Lift, Minor Irrigation and Bore-Wells through OLIC and OAIC at a cost of Rs.3.8 crores.

Women Self-Help Group (WSHG) under Left Wing Extremist (LWE) area

Nabarangpur is one among the 18 districts selected in Odisha as LWE affected. An NGO called Anchor has been selected to promote 1000 WSHGs under the district Supervision of LDM and DDM – NABARD. Out of 1000 WSHG groups formed to find a livelihood solution, 862 groups have been saving in Banks, 327 WSHGs have availed loan from banks for livelihood activities.

In addition to these programmes NABARD has taken up promotion of traditional Pottery Skills, 'Wadi' (badi) programme to enhance the livelihood options of the tribals. Promotion of marketing opportunities for handicrafts, participatory watershed development, promotion of System Rice Cultivation (SRI) etc. are the other livelihood programmes taken up by NABARD in the district.

Rural Works Organisation

The Rural works organization implements rural connectivity programme. Roads / Bridges are being constructed under different schemes like NABARD assistance under RIDF, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), RLTAAP for KBK districts and Constituency Wise Allotment (CWA) and State Plan. This organization also looks after the construction, maintenance and up keep of Public Buildings in rural areas which are borne in the books of R.D. Department. In addition to these, this organization also provides emergency support service during natural calamities.

Rural Connectivity plays an important role for the Socio-economic development of the State. The Rural Works Division, Nabarangpur has been entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining 88 nos. of rural roads of 538.76 Kms. Out of which 132.02kms PMGSY Roads belonging to 48nos. of Roads completed during the last 5 years. All such roads are taken up in Dabagaon and Nabarangpur assembly constituencies.

The present relaxed norms in Pradhan Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) aims at providing all weather connectivity to all unconnected habitations having population of 250 and above for Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts and population of 500 or more in general area and population of 250 or more in Scheduled Area for non-IAP districts.

The Rural Works Division, Nabarangpur has completed 175 Nos. of Roads stretching 781.09 Kms. at a cost of Rs.245.69 crores by the end of December, 2015. The Rural Works Division, Umerkote has completed 214 Nos. of Roads stretching 950.175 Kms. at a cost of Rs.319.88 crores by the end of January, 2016. (Information collected from the respective Executive Engineers).

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Division, Nabarangpur

Safe Drinking Water is a basic necessity of human being. As on 30.11.2015 in the entire district 16740 tubewells provided for the Drinking Water Purpose, all which are functional. In addition 283 nos. of sanitary wells are also provided, where it proved more beneficial. Out of a total of 3142 habitations in the district, 3083 villages have been fully covered and 59 habitations are partially covered under Drinking Water Supply Programme (Executive Engineer, RWSS).

FORESTS

General Description

The forests of Nabarangpur district are partly under the administrative control of Forest Department and Revenue Department of Government of Odisha. Areas under the control of Forest Department have been constituted into Nabarangpur Forest Division whose boundaries are co-terminus with that of the district. Nabarangpur Forest Division is situated between 81° 50' 40.9" to 82° 55' 06.8" East longitude and 19° 06' 50.8" to 20° 06' 19.9" North latitude. The total geographical area of the district is 5294.00 Sq.kms out of which the forest area (as per DLC report) is 2519.28 Sq.kms. The DLC report abstract is as follows.

Table: 1.2

Sl. No.	Classification	Area (in Sq.kms)
1.	Reserved Forests	535.3355
2.	Proposed Reserved Forests	685.7707
3.	Unclassed Forests	0.0655
4.	Revenue Forests	1241.5535
5.	Deemed Forests	56.5500
	Total	2519.2811

Source: Office of the D.F.O., Nabarangpur

Most of the forest blocks represent the peculiar mixture of forest species flora of Central India and Deccan plateau. Most of the forests are of either pure Sal forest or Misc. Sal Forest. The Sal quality is generally poor ranging from quality III to IV. Sal forests occur along with the associates like Kendu, Kadamba, Amba, Jamu, etc. working plan of Nabarangpur Forest Division (1999-2000 till 2008-09). As per the "Champion and Seth" (1968) revised classification of forest types of India, these forests can be classified into two major groups i.e. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests and Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests. These are further divided into the following:

(i) Moist Peninsular High Level Sal Forests. These types of forests are generally found in the Central Plateau of the Division. Sal is the predominate species due to gregarious habits, coppice power, resistance to burning, grazing & adaptability to soil & site conditions.

(ii) Mixed Deciduous Forests. These types of forests are generally found in between moist peninsular sal forests and dry sal forests. These forests contain about 30% to 40% sal mixed with *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhau), *Xylia xylocarpa* (Kankada), *Schleichera oleosa* (Kusum), *Pterocarpus marsupium* (Muchukunda), *Terminallia tomentosa* (Asana) etc. In the middle and lower stories *Emblica officinalis* (Aanla), *Buchanania lanzan* (Chara), *Terminallia chebula* (Harida), *Aegle marmelos* (Bela) etc. occur. The ground flora is very dense during rainy season and very thin during summer. Grazing further thins out the ground flora. These Forests are found in Deobandh, Sarguli, Hatibena, Jharigaon, Panabeda, Barli, Santamera Forest Blocks of this Division.

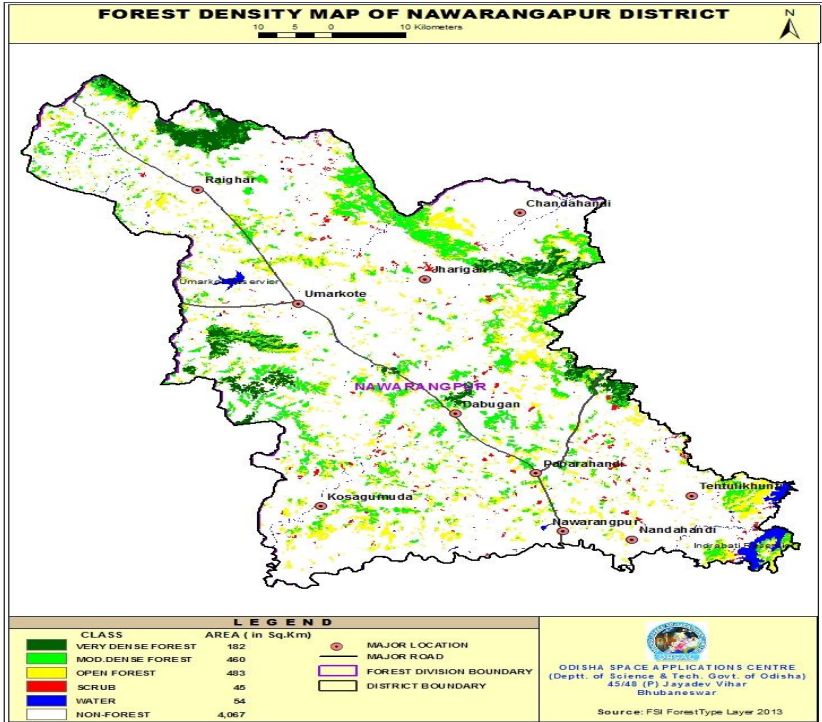
(iii) Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests. These types of forests are found in Umerkote and Jharigaon Ranges, catchment of Tel, Barli & Moidalpur Forest Blocks as well as nearer towards Bastar District. The top storey comprises of mostly *Terminallia chebula* (Harida), *Bursera serrata* (Nimbaru), *Sterculia urens* (Kodala / Genduli), *Cochlospermum religiosum* (Kantapalasa / Kapasia) and *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhau). The middle storey comprises of *Dalbergia latifolia* (Sisua / Sisua), *Mellotus philippinensis* (Sundargundi / Patagundi), *Mangifera indica* (Amba), *Gmelina arborea* (Gambhari) etc. The lower storey is abundant in *Phoenix acaulis* (Bana Khajuri), *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Keruaan), *Woodfordia fruticosa* (Dhataki) etc. *Imperata arundinaceae* (Chana Ghasa / Dabu Chana), *Themeda arundinacea* (Grass) etc. occur as grasses.

(iv) Dry Peninsular Sal Forests. This subtype of forest occurs on shallow soils derived from crystalline and metamorphic rocks where soil moisture conditions are unfavourable for moist Sal. These are noticed mostly in Beheda, Jharigaon, Panabeda, Santamera, Barli and Moidalpur PRF of the Division.

(v) Dry Teak Forests. This subtype of forest occurs in areas having rainfall between 900 mm to 1300 mm, and having shallow, porous, or clayey soils. This type of forests are available in Hatigam, Beheda & Jharigaon Forest Blocks. In these forests, Teak & Sal appear side by side. Teak constitutes about 15% to 20% whereas Sal forms about 10% to 15% of the mixture. The top storey consists of mostly *Tectona grandis* (Saguana), *Shorea robusta* (Sal), *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhau), *Pterocarpus marsupium* (Muchukunda) etc. The middle and lower storeys comprise of *Terminalia chebula* (Harida), *Madhuca indica* (Mahula), *Boswellia serrata* (Salia / Aasta Phala), *Ougenia oujeinensis* (Bandhana) etc.

The relationship between geology, soil, minerals and distribution of forest type is complex and depends on several factors. Depth and soil moisture are more important than the nature of the rock. The khondalite rocks give rise to loamy soils and have high water holding capacity and so support good crop of Sal and miscellaneous species. Granite, gneiss and crystalline schist give rise to lateritic and red soils. Lateritic soil exercise a marked effect on vegetation. Sal forests / patches are supported by this type of soil are also found in Nabarangapur Forest Division.

Map 4 : Forest Density Map of Nabarangpur District



History of Conservancy

The process of legal constitution of various property rights regimes in the forests of the Jeypore estates, of which the present Nabarangpur Forest Division was then a part, began in 1891, when the application of the Madras forest act (Act-V) 1882 was extended to this state vide the Government of Madras Notification No. 268 dated 23.06.1891 and No.433 dated 13.11.1895 at the request of the Raja of Jeypore. Under the provisions of the sections 26, 32 and 35 of the said Act, rules were framed from time to time to regulate access to the forests, and to regulate the use of specified forest produce of the Jeypore Estate. The Jeypore Forest and Waste Land Rules (hereinafter referred to as the said rules) were consolidated and notified vide the Government of Madras Notification No.98 dated 09.02.1894 (page 264 of Part-1 of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 06.03.1894) No.279 dated 09.08.1895 read with the Proceedings No.148 dated 17.05.1895 and No.180 dated 09.07.1895 of the Madras Board of Revenue and the Government Notification No.433 dated 13.11.1895.

The said rules prescribed for creation of: (i) Reserved Lands (RL) and (ii) Unreserved Lands (URL) out of forests and wastelands at the disposal of the Estate. Reserve Lands included all lands notified under rule 3 of the said rules. Under the limits of these lands, it was made unlawful for any person to fell, remove, girdle, mark, lop, tap, uproot burn or strip off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damages any tree within such areas without proper authority. The remaining forests and waste lands were treated as "Unreserved Lands". In addition, Rule 4 of the said rules reserved 22 tree species (i.e., Teak, Sandal, Blackwood, Red Sanders, Kino, Hardwickia binata, Myrabolam, Tamarind, Shorea laccifera, Shorea robusta, Shorea tumbuggaina, Bassica latifolia and longifolia, Mango, Jack fruit, Ebony, Satinwood, Ironwood, Soapnuts, Indian beach, Terminalia tomentosa and T. glabra) felling of which was prohibited without proper authorization in both Reserved Lands and Unreserved Lands. The rules also provided for establishment of forest check gates and Nakas for inspection of forest produce in transit; collection of the prescribed seinorage for the use of forest produce; and punishments for violations of the said rules. In addition, some forests and wastelands were devoted to specified deities. They were called Mokhasa Lands.

The said rules were further amended in 1916. The amended rules were published by the Government of Madras, Development Department Notification No. 266 dated 30.08.1922. The amended rules also provided for constitution of the Protected Lands (PL) under section 55 of the said Act, in addition to the RLs and URLs. Rule 2 of the said amended rules stipulated that PL included all such lands as might be notified/declared to require protection under the said rules. URLs were re-defined as the lands that were not RL or PL. These rules further clarified that lands in the lawful occupation

of a tenant or ryot were not land at the disposal of the estate. Similarly, the list of reserved tree species in RL, PL and URL was augmented from 22 to 24. Penal provisions were further strengthened.

Many Reserved Lands of the Nabarangpur Forest Division were surveyed, demarcated and notified as such during 1901-1907. Some Forest check gates/checking stations were established and notified at different places on 11.05.1900. Prohibition was also imposed on collection of lac and dammar (sal resin) by notification dated 01.09.1900. The seigniorage rates for removal/use of different forest produce were notified and were to be collected at the specified check gates/checking stations. After the amendment of the said rules on 1916, many Protected Lands(PL) were also notified in this Division.

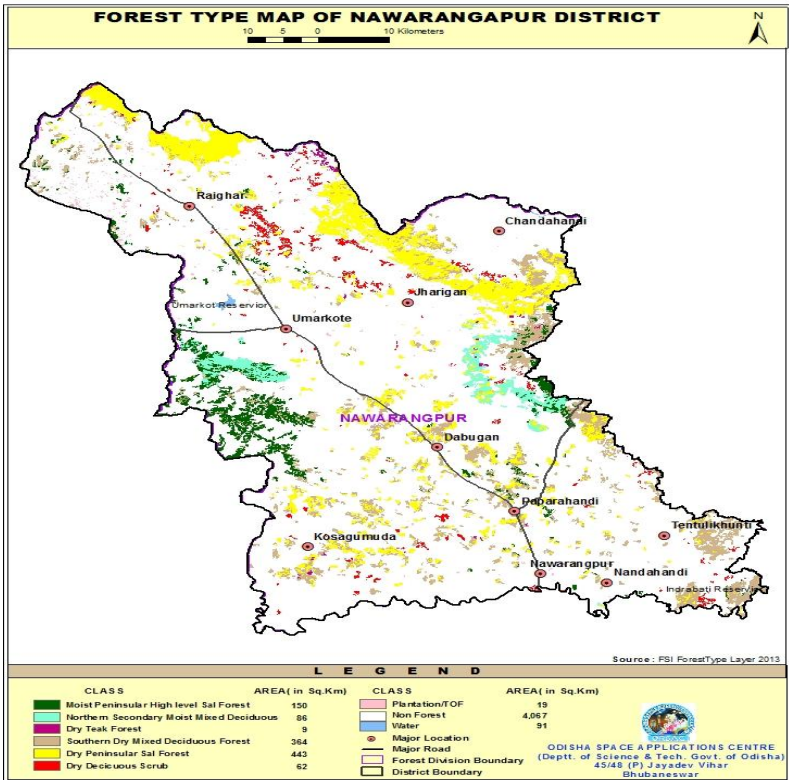
Under the provisions of the Estates Abolition Act, the Jeypore Estate was vested in the State of Orissa free from all encumbrances by virtue of the Government of Orissa Notification No.8231/R- dated 29.12.1951. All the forests(RL, PL, URL) and other waste lands came under the control/management of the Anchal Sasans under overall supervision of the Collector, Koraput. The aforesaid Jeypore Forest and Waste Land Rules were replaced by the "Management of Koraput District Forest and Waste Land Rules, 1956 (hereinafter called as the Koraput Forest Rules)" vide the Government of Orissa, Revenue Department Notification. No. 6108-IX-114/55-E.A. dated 30.08.1956 to regulate the management of the forests and waste lands and to specially regulate the use of pasturage of the natural produce of the lands at the disposal of the State Government and not included in the Reserved Forests. The Koraput Forest Rules also provided for 3 types of Forest Lands: (i) Reserved Lands (ii) Protected Lands, and (iii) Unreserved Lands. In addition, 19 species (i.e., *Dalbergia latifolia*, Bija, *Hardwickia binata*, *Shorea robusta*, Mango, Jack fruit, Satinwood, Iron-wood, Soapnut, Indian beech, Asan, Ebony, Holondo, Dhaura, Sisha, Mundi, *Soyamida febrifuga*, Arjun and Mahalimbo) were declared as "Reserved trees". The following 7 tree species (i.e., Teak, Tamarind, Myrobolan, Kusum, *Nuxvomica*, Sindhurgundi and Mohul) were specified as " Prohibited species" in all types of forest lands under Rule 5 of the Koraput Forest Rules. A separate set of rules, called the "Rules to Regulate Hunting and Shooting in the Koraput District", 1956 (herein after referred as the Wild Life Rules) were framed to regulate hunting and shooting of wild life in RL, except the Chitra RL which were specifically preserved. The Wild Life Rules were notified by the Government in Revenue Department Notification No. 6109-IX-114/55-EA dated 30.08.1956. The provisions of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act were also extended to the Koraput District in 1957.

All the forests of the former Jeypore Estate, including those now included in the Nabarangpur Forest Division, were transferred from the Anchal Sasan to the Forest Department on 15.11.1957. The Nabarangpur

Forest Division was carved out of the erstwhile Jeypore Forest Division on 07.12.1968. The working plan prepared by Trinath Das, the then A.C.F. had reported that no Reserved Forest (RF) existed in this Division at the time of the preparation/revision of the said Plan in 1970-71. However, it was considered that the scope of the Koraput Forest Rules was too restrictive to properly manage the forests of this Division. Therefore, it was considered desirable to initiate the process of constitution of RF under Section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (since replaced by the Orissa Forest Act, 1972) and to extend all the provisions of the said Act over these forests. Thus, RF have also been constituted in accordance with relevant provisions of the Madras Forest Act, 1882/ Orissa Forest Act, 1972.

Therefore, there are primarily five legal types of forests: (i) Reserved Forests (RF-72 Forest Blocks), (ii) Proposed Reserved Forests (PRF-73 Forest blocks notified under Section-4 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 and proposed for constitution into Reserved Forests), (iii) Reserved Lands (RL-2 Forest Blocks), (iv) Protected Forests (PF- 1 Forest Block) and (v) Unreserved Lands (URL). In addition to this there are revenue forests i.e. forests lands under the administrative control of Revenue Department.

Map 2 : Forest Type Map of Nabarangpur District



Rights and Concessions

Rights and concessions in different legal types of forest have gradually evolved over time. All rights or concessions or privileges are subject to the condition that if a given forest resource is exhausted; all rights, concessions or privileges shall cease to exist.

As per rule 5 of the said rules of 1895, the bonafide hill ryots (also called “privilege holders” which include 43 prescribed local communities) have been allowed cutting of trees upto 3’ girth, free of charge and without permit, in Reserved Lands for their consumption. Other persons, not being bonafide hill ryots, but inhabiting the estate, are allowed to use specified forest produce under “Permit System” and after payment of such fees as are prescribed in the Schedule of Rates for all timber and other produce as well as for grazing of cattle.

As per the Jeypore Forest Rules, 1922, the “privilege-holders”, were also allowed free of charge, the removal of reserved class trees inclusive of sal, bija and teak upto 3’(3 feet) from Unreserved Lands and Protected Lands for their own bonafide consumption. Besides this, they were allowed to graze their cattle free and to remove other forest produce. For the non-privilege holders of higher castes, another system was introduced during the year 1923. This was called as “ Annual Royalty System” or locally called as “ the plough tax” by virtue of which an annual royalty of one half to one rupee per plough was collected from the tenants of Kotpad and Umerkote Ranges for allowing them to remove reserved class trees upto 3’0” (3 feet) girth for making ploughs and tendas. This practice was discontinued in 1949.

With the vesting of Ex-Jeypore estate with the State of Orissa Government Notification No. 8231/R dated 29.12.1951, the Protected Lands and Unreserved Lands continued to be right burdened as they were earlier. At the same time, a few rights such as right to use specified foot-paths and cart-tracks, the right to worship at the specified shrines inside the Reserved Lands and right to use water and fishing in hill streams were admitted in the Reserved Lands as detailed in relevant notifications. These concessions were also allowed in accordance with Rule 6 of the Koraput Forest Rules, 1956. In the wake of an agitation by the local people, who were not “privilege-holders, the Govt. considered in 1959 the demand of the local people to allow them to meet their firewood requirements for their own consumption from the annual coupes inside reserved lands of the Nabarangpur Forest Division at a concessional rate of Rs. 1.25 per cart load. Grazing was also allowed inside reserved lands on payment of a very

nominal grazing fee of two anna per buffalo, bullock, cow or pony, one anna per calf and sheep and one and half anna per goat, in case of permanent residents of the adjoining villages and, at twice these rates for outsiders.

Hunting Concession: The resident hill tribes were allowed to practise mass-hunting in the reserved lands adjoining their villages for the annual festival popularly known as “Chaitra-Bento Parba” during the summer season. This annual mass–hunting of animals has significantly contributed to extermination of a large number of games.

Pursuant to the prescriptions of the Working Plans, the Nabarangpur Forest Division has also pursued a massive program of forest reservation and 72 forest blocks have since been declared as “Reserved Forests” under Section 21 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972. In these blocks, rights and concessions of the local people have been duly inquired by the Forest Settlement Offers and admitted rights, and concessions and privilege have been listed in the relevant Gazette Notification u/s 21 of the Act.

Some common rights, concessions or privileges, admitted in different reserved forests and reserved lands are as follows:

- (i) Right to use specified roads, foot-paths and cart-tracks running across the specified reserved forests to adjoining villages subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the competent authorities;
- (ii) Right to collect and remove edible roots, fruits, non-timber forest produce such as mohua, kendu, char, siali leaves, natural resins and others, free of cost, for domestic consumption;
- (iii) Right to graze their cattle, except goats and pigs inside the Reserved Forests, on payment of royalty and subject to specified restrictions including periodical closure of forest blocks to encourage regeneration and to take up plantation; and,
- (iv) Right to enjoy fruits of horticultural plantations, permitted within the boundaries of Reserved Forests, as may be decided by the Collector of the District, in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer concerned.

In Baigam RF, the “privileged holders” are allowed to collect non-timber forest produce, free of royalty. In some forest blocks, e.g., Bikrampur RF, Deola “A” RF and Bhejjagam RF, the villagers are allowed to worship the village deities located inside the RF.

In view of the ban on “green felling” in Koraput District, since 1988, some of these rights, such as removal of poles and other timbers for house building materials, have been affected, as per the clarification, issued by the

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa, vide his memo No.8873 (7) dated 06.04.1991. Timber for house building, for fire affected persons and for agricultural implements are to be supplied through M/S OFDC Ltd from their depots, as envisaged in the Govt. of Orissa, Forest and Environment Department Circular No. 10488 dated 11.05.90. In addition, Government in Forest and Environment Department have been pursuing since 1988, a policy of encouraging peoples' participation in local forest management and of devolving greater usufructary rights on people. This is being done under JFM programme through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), jointly agreed by the Forest Department and the interested local people. Further in accordance with Resolution No. 5503 dated 31.03.2000 & 3695 dated 02.03.2006 of Forest & Environment Department in Govt. of Odisha, 69 NTFP items have been handed over to Gram Panchayats for its collection and marketing. The very purpose of the resolution is to facilitate its collection by the primary collectors by making it free from any control by the Forest Department. The decision of Government of Odisha to do away with the monopoly in collection and trading in 69 items of MFP is in consonance with the spirit of PESA Act. Other than these 69 items there are 15 items available in this district for eg: Lac, Ambada fruits, Siali fibres etc. It is pertinent to mention here that trading in Kendu leaves is under the control of State Forest Department. Kendu leaves trading provides employment to sixty thousand labourers on an average in a year thereby providing alternative source of livelihood during the lean season. In 2014 crop year the total sale value was `Rs.63697670/- and in 2015 crop year the total sale value was `Rs.95417016/-.

Joint Forest Management

As per the Government of Odisha, Forest and Environment Department resolution No. 10F(Pron)-47/88/17240/FFAH dated. 01.08.88, a scheme for protection of forest areas by peripheral villages was introduced. This scheme has been gradually popularly called as the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme. The scope of the said resolution was enlarged in December 1990 vide Resolution No. 10F (Pron) 4/90/ 29825/FFAH dated 11.12.90 to include protected forests also. The Village Forest Protection Committees (VFPC) were to be constituted by convening meetings of the concerned villagers. Forest areas were to be assigned and earmarked by the Forest Department and to be protected by particular villages. Villagers were entitled to get small timber and firewood to meet their bonafide requirements free of royalty.

Subsequently, the Govt. of Orissa, Forest & Environment Department, vide their G.O. No. 16700 dated 03.07.93, and G.O. No. 22180 dated

30.09.96 have decided to implement a modified scheme of JFM in the State, in which the Forest Department and the villagers of adjacent villages will be equal partners in the task of regeneration and restoration. The Joint Forest Management Resolutions of 2008 and 2011 have further strengthened the foundations of Joint Forest Management institutions. Participatory Forest Management in JFM mode is an evolving concept encompassing ecological, socio-cultural and economic dimensions. In pursuance of these resolutions, 328 numbers of Vana Samrakshana Samities (VSS) have been formed in this Division covering an area of 42740.45 ha. Involvement of VSS people have played an important role in protection and regeneration of forests all over the district.

Shrinkage of Forest

The forests of this district are constantly subject to biotic and climatic injuries. Out of these, biotic injuries are more intense and cause irreparable damage to these forests. However the following factors are largely responsible for damage to the forests of this district.

Encroachment : Encroachments are rampant in many forest blocks of this district. This is done mainly for agriculture purposes though to some extent for house hold purposes as well. The poor tribals mostly move wherever they find fertile soils for shifting cultivation. The plain forest areas of Nabarangpur are very fertile, in some places, have attracted numerous encroachers for agriculture and other purposes. Three types of encroachment are noticed in the forest areas. First, encroachment by podu cultivators who do not have any other means of livelihood. These encroachments are temporary, but gradually tend towards stable cultivation. Second, permanent encroachments by agriculturists to occupy more land. Third, encroachment due to Forest Rights Act beneficiaries. The well intentioned Act has been misinterpreted so as to convey to the poor tribals that every individual is entitled to four hectares of forest land irrespective of their background and circumstances.

Podu Cultivation : It was one of the reasons of forest destruction in the division during earlier times. Extensive damage earlier on this account have resulted in change of moist type of forests into dry type.

Fire : Fire is also another agent which is causing enormous damage to flora and fauna of the tract. All the forests in this district are deciduous and hence shed their leaves during the dry session. Accidental and intentional fires are common in this tract. The later ones being mainly the result of destructive methods of collection of Kendu leaf, Sal seed, Honey, Mahua

flower, by hunters to scare away wildlife, by graziers to ensure new flush of grass etc.

Illicit Felling : The increased population pressure and changing pattern of use of forest produce like timber, firewood, charcoal, pole etc have also enhanced the demand for firewood in particular.

Grazing : Livestock population of the Division is very large. Traditionally, people do not spend even meager resources on maintaining cattle and other livestock. Nor do they practice stall-feeding. Most of the cattle, goats and sheep depend entirely on forests for grazing. It is difficult to control grazing inside forests. During the lean period, the damage to forest is intensified by lopping of trees to feed the cattle and goats. Poles and trees of bija, gambhar, sahaj, dhaura, albizzia and other species are cut down in an arbitrary manner. Young recruits and saplings are also damaged due to concentrated and unregulated grazing beyond carrying capacities of forests.

The Local Needs

Local needs of the people in respect of forest produce are manifold. As the bulk of the population is engaged in agriculture, they largely depend on timber for preparing agricultural implements and houses. Bamboos are required in both rural and urban areas for construction purposes and basket making. Apart from this, small timber, poles and firewood are required by the local people for their domestic uses. The tribals as well as other economically disadvantaged communities depend, to a great extent, on forests for food and other requirements. They collect flowers, fruits, roots, tubers and kardies (i.e., young bamboo shoots) from forests to supplement their incomes. Firewood is gradually becoming scarce in the district. In villages, people manage to get small pieces of wood and brush-wood for fuel needs. Illicit firewood is transported to nearby towns as it fetches a good income. The local people also collect non-timber forest produce such as myrobolams, mahua flowers and seeds, kusum seeds, sal seeds, karanj seeds and other items to further their sources of income.

Moreover agriculture is the main occupation of the people with more than 70 % of the work-force directly depending on agriculture for their sustenance. A major chunk of the land area is put to agriculture use out of total geographical area of 5294 sq.km. With the increase in population, the area under cultivation is likely to increase in future. If present land-use practices continue, additional land will be obtained by clearing existing forests. Thus, forests shall continue to shrink, if no remedial measures are immediately taken. As the local economy grows and diversifies, demands for forest land and forest produce shall also grow. With rapid urbanization and

increase in standard of living, the requirements of land, wood and other products, are also increasing with each passing day. Moreover, the agriculture lands, near small towns, are being diverted for settlements and other commercial purposes. Likewise, many lands for development of roads, buildings and other communication facilities are also taken from forests. The Dandakaryana Project in Umerkote area is an example of this phenomenon. Forests have, therefore, been increasingly cleared in this district. Plain forests of this belt have disappeared very fast as a consequence thereof.

In this context it is pertinent to mention here that forest roads which are considered to be lifelines for the management of forests have played a key role in the lives of surrounding nearby villagers in remote areas as far as their daily economic activity is considered. This Division has forest roads of total length 112.5 km. These serve as major communication networks for transportation of forest produce. Local people also use these roads for transportation and navigation. For example Beheda Bonipadar forest road is utilized by the villagers of Banipodar, Bhaluguda, Nagaguda, Tohora, Katribeda and Badadora for transporting Sal seeds, Mahua flowers, Siali leaves and Tentuli to the main markets located at Beheda, Tohora and Banipadar. Forest roads are not all weather roads which are a major drawback as far as road connectivity is concerned. Hence the nearby villagers constantly approach Forest Department for upgrading them. District administration is actively considering upgradation of certain roads considering their importance in the lives of nearby villages and hamlets.

Management

For the purpose of forest administration the district has been constituted into one Forest Division whose jurisdiction is co-terminus with that of the district boundaries. Nabarangapur Forest Division was under the administrative control of Jeypore Forest Division created on 15 Dec, 1958. Nabarangpur Division was created with effect from 15.12.1968 being carved out from Jeypore Division of erstwhile Koraput District. During re-organization of the Forest Department with effect from 01.10.2003 Nabarangpur, Umerkote & Jharigaon Range were reorganized into 6 (six) Ranges namely Nabarangpur, Kodinga, Dabugaon, Umerkote, Jharigaon and Raighar Ranges vide Government of Orissa Notification No. 13228/F&E dated 08.08.2003. The division is headed by the Divisional Forest Officer who is a member of the State Forest Service or the Indian Forest Service. In discharge of his duties he is assisted by an Assistant Conservator of Forests. From administrative point of view the division has been subdivided into six Ranges, each headed by a Range Officer. Ranges have been further

subdivided into Sections and Beats. Sections are headed by Foresters and Forest Guards are in Charge of Beats.

The main instrument of forest planning (more exactly forest working) for scientific management of forests in the division is its Working Plan. It is a very useful document for evaluating the status of forests and biodiversity resources of the division, assessing the impact of past management practices and deciding about sustainable management interventions for future. The Forests were earlier managed by a scheme for the period from 1960-61 to 1969-70 and subsequently by the Working Plan written by Late Trinath Das from 1970-71 to 1989-90. The said plan was subsequently extended twice up to 1995-96. Further it continued to be extended up to 30.06.1998. The last Working Plan was prepared by Mrs. P. Mekro, I.F.S. for the period from 1999-2000 to 2008-09 and covered 72 nos. of R.F., 69 Nos. of P.R.F., 2 no. of R.L. the total forests spreading over an area of 1,50,380.24 Ha.

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HISTORY

Pre-History, Proto History and Early Historical perspective of the district

Pre and Proto History

The geographical setting of the Nabarangpur district has made this region to a large extent isolated from the plain coastal districts like Balesore, Cuttack and Puri. This isolation made the original inhabitants of this region for preservation of their tradition, customs and culture.

Almost all the tribals such as Gond, Bhatra, Paraja, Omanatya, Saora, Kandha, Holva and others who constitute a bulk of population of the district speaking either Austric or the Dravidian tongues, are the original inhabitants of this region. They have their own culture and ethnic values. But after the advent of foreign rule, due to the role of local chieftains and feudal lords, they accepted some norms of modern life and some discernible changes have occurred in them. The cultural and administrative contacts after independence became rapid and they became to some extent a part of the main stream of civilization.

“On the whole the megalithic practice of the district is based on two main principles, viz., (1) preserving the memory of the dead, and (2) offering a seat for some deity. But no megalith is used as a grave or a burial of the dead as those found in the peninsular and western India, Middle East, northern and western Europe, and the Mediterranean regions with characteristic port-holes and other typical objects peculiar to this culture”. (Senapati, N. & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.40).

The origin of primitive culture of the aboriginal inhabitants of undivided Koraput district, which is definitely pre-historic, is still not clearly known due to lack of scientific investigation. Unlike many other districts of Orissa, our knowledge regarding the pre-history of this district is very limited. But the neighbouring areas have yielded evidences of Early Man. at Chitrakot on the river Indravati in the Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh. Evidence of a flourishing microlithic industry of the Late Stone Age Culture has been discovered (krishaswami, V.D., 1954). This place is hardly forty miles to the west of the Bastar-Koraput border. Kunavarman on the confluence of the Savari and the Godavari rivers in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh has yielded shouldered celt of Burmese type. In the same district on the banks of the river Godavari numerous microlithic and megalithic sites have been found by Cammiade. (Senapati, N and N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.40-41).

“Taking these discoveries in the neighbourhood into account one can very well expect to find the same type of pre and proto historic cultural sequence in the district. This hypothesis gains strength when we find here the foundation of the living megalithic culture of the Neolithic times”. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.41).

Archaeology

Archaeology, inscription, coins are the scientific sources of information about the past history of a place. These sources have been dealt in the following pages. Few archaeological survey has been made in this district and the antiquities so far available are rather very few. The Siva temple at Papadahandi, in Nabrangpur district, exhibits elaborate carvings and in consideration of temple building art may be assigned to late medieval period. Ruins of forts probably of the 18th century A.D. are seen at Papadahandi. These were built of mud and laterite slabs and encircled by narrow ditches. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.41).

The archaeological materials which have come to the notice speak of the Nalas, their religion, art, architecture, social and economic life and trade and commerce. Find-spot of the Nala relics give us a fair idea of their territorial limit at different points of time. By a comparative study of the ruins and relics, we know the expansion and contraction of the Nala regime over ancient south Kosala and Kantara regions. Up till now scholars have not trodden the path of archaeological source of the Nala age. Particularly, the recent excavation at Maraguda in Nawapara district, has brought to light startling evidence of a Saiva-Sakata establishment, unique in the whole of India. (Patel, C.B., 1990, P-15, quoted from N.K. Sahu).

Relics of Nabarangpur District

Undivided Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa and Bastar district of M.P. comprised the heart of Nala kingdom and particularly the Umarkot region of the then Koraput district is teeming with ruins and relics ascribable to Nala period. In this part, as we know, two epigraphs have also come to light, and are known to have been issued from Puskari i.e. modern Podagada, which was the capital of the Nalas. The vicinity of Podagada is full of ruins, giving the impression of one time busy and prosperous city life in this past. Now it is deserted and forlorn, and almost a forbidden land. Podagada literally means a burnt fort, and the scattered ruins in the vicinity give the impression to a visitor that the old city had been destroyed at one of time by the enemies which was later on restored to some extent by Skandavarman as is evident from his Podagada stone inscription. (Patel, C.B. 1990, PP.15-16).

G. Ramdas, who visited Podagada during 1948, has given a vivid survey account and has taken back the antiquity of the place to the Epic and Puranic age and he has identified Puskari with the famous Puskara *Tirtha of Mahabharata*. The site of Podagada rock inscription is located amidst a formidable hill fort. (Patel, C.B., 1990, PP-15-16).

Coins

In the 5th Century A.D. the Nalas established a strong kingdom in the Bastar – Koraput region. Their capital Pushkari was located near Podagada in the present Nabarangpur district. Their kingdom was contiguous to the ex-State area of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh, where, in 1939 a hoard of 32 gold coins, belonging to the kings, Varaharaja, Sri Arthapati raja and Bhavadatta-Varman was discovered. These are single-die coins, containing Nala-legends on them. The larger sized coins measure from 20 to 21 mm. in diameter and weigh from 19 to 24.6 grams. The smaller coins are about 15 mm. in diameter and 7.5 grams in weight. (Senapati, N & N.K Sahu, 1966, P.41).

The scripts of the legends are popularly known as the 'box-headed' type, used between the 5th and 7th centuries A.D., in South Kosala and Kalinga. This type of character is generally found in the inscriptions of the Vakataka king Pravarasena-II, the Sarbhapuriyas, the Pandus of Kosala and the Gangas of Kalinga.

In May 1957 a hoard of gold coins numbering 28 was discovered from the reserved forest of Kodinga P.S. limits of Nabaangpur district. This hoard of coins belongs to the Naga kings of Chakrakota. From history of Chakrakota, it is learnt that originally the place was under the Nalas, and subsequently went to the possession of the Nagas, who ruled there from about the 11th Century. This hoard of gold coins has opened a new field of research so far as the history of the Nagas is concerned. These coins are thin disc-like ornaments and concavely shaped, containing the name of the issuer and the emblem at the centre. The names of Prapaganda – Bhairava, Sri Rajabhushana and Sri Ranabhushana are inscribed on them. The scripts used on these coins belong to the southern type of characters of the 12th Century A.D. Similar type is used in the inscriptions of the Kakatiyas and the Chalukyas, and similar gold coins were also issued by the Cholas from the 10th Century onwards.

After the fall of the Naga Kings, we have no information regarding the issue of further gold coins by them. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.42).

Inscriptions of Nala Dynasty

1. Kesaribeda plates of Arthapati (Ep. Ind, Vol.XXVII, pp.12-16).These places were secured in 1944 from the village Kesaribeda of Umarnot thana of the Nabarangpur district. Palaeographically they belong to the Gupta period. The donor of the plates belongs to the Nala dynasty.
2. Rithapur plates of Bhavattavarman (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIX, pp.100-104). Although these plates were discovered in the Amaravati district of Madhya Pradesh, their donor belonged to the Nala dynasty, which ruled over Koraput region. Palaeographically the record may be assigned to the 5th Century A.D. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.42).
3. Podagada Stone Inscription of Skanda Varman, son of Bhavadatta. It was discovered in 1922 in the Umerkot police station of the Nabarangpur district and noticed in the Madras Epigraphic Report for the year 1921-22, p.95. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.42). The stone inscription was discovered by G. Venkoba Rao and C.R. Krishnamacharlu of Southern Archaeological circle, Madras. It is still lying on a hill at Podagada in Dabugaon Tahasil of Nabarangpur district and it contains 12 or 13 verses written in Sanskrit.

The inscription speaks of king Skandavarman, son of Bhavadatta of the Nala family, who repopulated the deserted town Puskari and made the gift of a holding and some money in the shape of 'Bhuridaksina' for feeding Brahmins and destitute. It also describes the establishment of the foot print (Padamula) of Visnu, for which the king made the grant. It was made in his 12th regnal year on the 27th day of Baisakha. The writer of the record was Jantura Dasa son of Chauli. The characters of the epigraph belong to the Southern type of alphabet and according to Krishnamacharlu, the editor of the epigraph, it belongs to 5th-6th century A.D. Puskari is identified with modern Podagada, which is full of antiquarian remains and ruins. (Patel, C.B., 1990, P.4).

4. Udayendram grant of Pallavamalla Nandivardhan. Here we find reference to the Asvamedha sacrifice of one Nisadhapati Prithiviyaghra, who in all probability was a Nala ruler.

The inscriptions contain many information on various aspects of Nala rule and regime. From the Podagada stone inscription we get an insight into the political, social and religious condition of the state.

The evidence obtained from these records is very well corroborated by archaeological, literary and other evidences. Village administration, revenue system, religious policy and social and economic life of the state are amply reflected in the epigraphs. We also get a clear picture of genealogy and chronology of the Nalas by scrutinizing the grants. (Patel, C.B., 1990, P-6).

Early History

The territory comprising the modern district of Nabarangpur with its hills and impenetrable fastnesses was a part of the ancient Atavika land referred to in the Special Rock Edicts of Asoka. From these Edicts it is known that the Atavika people were a great source of strength of Kalinga in the third century B.C. Asoka occupied Kalinga in 261 B.C., but the land of the Atavikas which could not be conquered remained outside his empire. The emperor in his Special Rock Edict, No.2, clearly referred to the Atavika people as his unconquered neighbours. The fierce and war-like people of that territory were a constant source of anxiety for him and he was trying his best to appease them and make them his allies. He eschewed the idea of subduing them by his military prowess and initiated a sublime idea of conquering the hearts of these people by paternalism flavoured with love. Very little is known about the history of this region after Asoka till the rise of the Mahameghavahana dynasty in the first century B.C. when Kalinga regained her political predominance. Under Kharavela, the third ruler of this dynasty, Kalinga became one of the strongest power in India and the Atavika land comprised an important part of her growing empire. This territory appears to have been referred to as the 'invincible Vidyadhara region' in the Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela. This inscription reveals that Kharavela in his fourth regnal year pulled the resources of the invincible Vidyadhara territory that had been the military recruiting ground for the former kings of Kalinga and marched to the west to subdue the Rathikas and Bhojakas. From this record it becomes clear that the forest-clad territory lying to the west of Kalinga formed a great source of strength for that kingdom in ancient times. Nothing more, however, is known about the history of this territory during the pre-Christian centuries. (Senapati, N. & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.43-44).

The Satavahanas

The Nasik Inscription (E.P. Ind. VIII, P.67, ff.No.2) of Vasisthiputra Pulumavi dated in his 19th regnal year (Cir. 149 A.D.) indicates that this region formed a part of the extensive empire of Gautamiputra Satakarni (Cir. 106-130 A.D.) which extended from the Western Ghats (Sahyadri) to the Eastern Ghats (Mahendragiri). Gautamiputra Satakarni was succeeded by

Vasisthiputra Pulumavi (Cir. 130-159 A.D.) who maintained the integrity of the empire but after him it rapidly began to decline. The next great king of this dynasty was Sri Yajna Satakarni who flourished from Cir. 174 to 202 A.D. but it is not known whether the easternmost region including Nabarangpur formed part of his empire. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P-44).

The Ikshvakus

In the third century A.D. the supremacy of the Satavahanas was supplanted by that of the Ikshvakus but the Ikshvaku dominion was not as extensive as the Satavahana empire. The epigraphical records of the Ikshvakus are found in the Eastern Deccan whereas the Satavahana inscriptions are found both in the Eastern and Western Deccan. Evidently the Ikshvaku dominion comprised the eastern part of the Satavahana empire and Sri B.V. Krishna Rao is of opinion that it extended over Andhradesa, Kalinga and Kosala and from the banks of Penna of Pinakini on the south to the foot of the Mekala range on the north. Thus Koraput region passed from the hands of the Satavahanas to those of the Ikshvakus in the third century A.D. (Senapati, N. & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.44-45).

The Vakatakas

By the middle of the third century A.D. the Vakatakas came to prominence in North Deccan and Vindhyaśakti, the founder of the dynasty, succeeded in extending his kingdom from Malaya to Vidarbha. Pravarasena I, the son and successor of Vindhyaśakti, widely extended his patrimony in all directions, after which he performed four horse-sacrifices signifying probably his successful campaigns in four quarters. His conquest of eastern and north-eastern region very likely brought Bastar-Koraput area to the Vakataka dominion.

But the Koraput region was not under the rule of the Vakatakas at the time of Samudragupta's campaign in Cir. 350 A.D. This region forming part of the Mahakantara territory was then under a king named Vyaghraraja whom Samudragupta claims to have defeated. The territory of Mahakantara is very likely the same as the land of Mahavana referred to in one Nagarjunikonda Inscription and it comprised the modern Koraput and Kalahandi tracts. The Koraput region did not probably form a part of the Gupta empire. None of the Gupta kings after Samudragupta are known to have made a military venture towards south and south-west and Gupta influence in the Deccan was more of cultural than of political importance. The emergence of Saivism and Vaishnavism in the inaccessible region of

Koraput may be attributed to the influence and inspiration of the Gupta-Vakataka culture. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.45-46).

The Nalas

In the 4th – 5th century A.D. the Nalas rose to prominence with their headquarters at Pushkari in the modern Umarnot tahsil of Nabarangpur district. We know about the Nalas directly from four of their inscriptions, two inscribed on copper plates and the other two on stones. The copperplate inscriptions are the Rithapur plates of king Bhavadatta Varman and the Kesaribeda plates of king Arthapati, and the two stone inscriptions are Podagada Inscription of Skandavarman, son of Bhavadatta Varman and the Rajim Inscription of Vilasatunga. We have also obtained 32 gold coins issued by Varaharaja, Sri Arthapati Raja and Bhavadatta Varman. Short discussions on the inscriptions and coins of the Nala king have already been given above. Sri S.N. Rajguru draws our attention to seal No. 25 found from the excavation of Vita, belonging to a king named Brishadhwaaja whose appellation resembles that of the Nala king. Sri Rajguru is inclined to take Brishadhwaaja as one of the early Nala kings and the Vita seal has been attributed by Sir John Marshall to the 3rd or 4th century A.D. (Senapati. N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.46).

The Nala kings claimed descent from the famous king Nala of the Nishadas described in the epics. The power of the early Nala kings increased rapidly and by the time of king Varaharaja in early fifth century A.D. the political supremacy of the Nalas extended over Bastar-Koraput territories. The Edenga hoard of gold coins issued by king Varaharaja clearly testifies to the fact that the Nalas were a mighty and prosperous power in the fifth century A.D. ruling over north-eastern part of the Deccan. The rise of the Nalas was a great challenge against the prestige and power of the Vakataka monarchs and a clash between these two powers became inevitable. It has already been pointed out that the Vakatakas held sway over the Bastar-Koraput region at the time of Pravarasena-I, but after him their political influence declined for sometime over that region. The Vakatakas had to face formidable challenge of the Nala powers from the time of Pravarasena II who attempted to recapture the lost territories. Under Narendrasena, the son and successor of Pravarasena II, the Vakatakas suffered serious reverses at the hands of the Nalas. The Nala king Bhavadatta Varman who consolidated his power in Bastar-Koraput region, invaded the Vakataka dominion and penetrated as far as Nandivardhana which was one of the headquarters of the Vakatakas. Narendrasena admitted defeat and was forced to surrender a part of his territory to the victor who is known to have granted a village in Yeotmal in the heart of the

Vakataka dominion. After his victory, Bhavadatta Varman is known to have proceeded up to Prayaga where he took his sacred bath at the confluence of the Ganga and the Jamuna and granted lands to the Brahmins. It is not known whether Prayaga was included in the empire of Bhavadatta Varman, but there is no doubt that the Nala empire extended far and wide and embraced a considerable portion of the Deccan and Northern India during his time. (Senapati, N. & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P-47).

Bhavadatta Varman was succeeded by his son Arthapati Bhattaraka who continued the struggle with the Vakataka power, but was subsequently defeated and killed by Pravarasena II, the successor of Narendrasena. The temporary eclipse of the Nala power has been referred to in the Podagada stone inscription of Koraput district, wherefrom it is known that the lost glory and prestige of the Nala dynasty were retrieved by Skanda Varman, the brother of Arthapati. Skanda Varman must have defeated the Vakataka power to regain his independence and he rehabilitated the city of Pushkari which had been destroyed during the war with the Vakatakas. The rising power of the Nalas under Skanda Varman was, however, short-lived and soon after him they were completely defeated and crushed by Chalukya Kirtivarman, who was said to be 'a night of death' to Nalas. After this serious reverse they apparently shifted to South Kosala and ruled there for sometime. The Rajivalochan Temple Inscription of Rajim preserves the names of three generations of Nala kings : Prithviraja, Viruparaja and Vilasatunga. But nothing much is known about them at present. The Nalas, however, were not completely ousted from the Bastar-Koraput regions and a copperplate grant discovered from the village Pandiyapathara near Aska reveals that even as late as the 10th century A.D. one Nala king named Bhimasena was ruling over the territory known as Khindirasringamandala comprising parts of modern Ganjam and Koraput districts. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.47-48). In most of these villages, there are Siva Temples. Thus almost each and every village Papadahandi, Kusumbandha, Jharigaon, Telunda, Banuabandh, Hatavarandi, Dhodra etc. of Umarmarkot region contains ancient vestiges, giving the impression of the growth and development of a flourishing civilization in this part, in early times. The landscape is very beautiful and fertile and thus, excellently suitable for the rise of a rich culture under the benign rule of the Nalas.

At Umarmarkot proper, we find the traces of a fort on the bank of the river Bhaskar or Bhanskel. A Siva temple called Nilakanthesvara or Bhaskaresvara, stands on its right bank. The lofty temple is of modern origin. But the *lingam* and the *Yoniptiha* appear to be very old. In this neglected temple complex, some of the beautiful images of Uma-Mahesvara, Kartikeya, Ganesa and Bhairavi are now found. (Patel, C.B. 1990, P.18).

In all probability they belong to the Nala epoch. From the innumerable finds of antiquities, we can conclude that Umarkot region, watered by rivers like Narangi, Tel, Amrali, Banjari, Nangi, Singari and Bhanskel, was the cradle of Nala kingdom. Nalas were mostly Saivites as is evident from their coins. Siva temple in most villages of the region and perhaps reminiscent of that great religious tradition of which the Nalas were the ardent apostle. (Patel, C.B., 1990, P-18).

The Matharas

Contemporaneous with the early Nalas of Pushkari the Matharas ruled over the eastern coast of modern Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and their territory comprised for sometime parts of Koraput region. The earliest known Mathara king was Visakha Varman who started his rule about the middle of the fourth century A.D. from Sripura identified with modern Batia Sripura near Parlakimedi in Ganjam district. The territory considerably extended under the next ruler Uma Varman who assumed the title of 'Lord of Kalinga' and made Simhapura the modern Singapuram in Srikakulam district – his political headquarters. The next ruler was Sankakulam district – his political headquarters. The next ruler was Sankara Varman about whom we do not know much. The records of the family make only passing reference to him and call him as "one who increases the glory of the Mathara family". The valleys of the Vamsadhara, Nagavali and Jhanjhavati very likely formed parts of his far flung empire the headquarters of which then shifted from Simhapura to Pishtapura. The next two rulers Chanda Varman and Prabhanjana Varman followed mild and peaceful policy and although they failed to regain the Pishtapura region their away over parts of modern Koraput tract seems to have continued as revealed by the epithet. 'Sakala Kalingadhipati'. The last ruler of the family, so far known to us, was Nanda Prabhanjana Varman who was overpowered by the Eastern Gangas about 498 A.D. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966 P-48).

The Eastern Gangas

By the end of the fifth century A.D. the Eastern Gangas appeared in south-eastern part of modern Koraput Region and started there a small principality which was named after the traditional name of Trikalinga. Their rule commenced from Cir. 498 A.D. which is taken to be the initial date of the Ganga era. Not much is known about the ruling of Eastern Gangas over the Baster – Koraput Region.

The Somavamsis

Trikalinga, however, came into prominence with the rise of the Somavamsis in South Kosala. Mahabhavagupta Janamejaya-I who

consolidated the powers of the Somavamsis in Sambalpur-Sonepur regions by middle of the 9th Century A.d. extended authority over this territory and declared himself as Trikalingadhipati.

In about 1023 A.D. the famous Chola king Rajendra Chola occupied the Baster-Koraput region then known as Chakrakota after which he also conquered Kosala and Odra territories. His victory appears to be short-lived and after the withdrawal of his conquering arms, the Trikalinga region was claimed by the Ganga king Vajrahasta-V, who revived the early family title of Trikalingadhipati. All the Ganga kings who followed Vajrahasta-V are known to have borne the title of Trikalingadhipati till the time of Narasimhadeva-II who ruled from 1278 to 1305 A.D. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.50).

The Chindaka Nagas

During the interregnum of the Ganga-Kalachuri contest of supremacy the Baster-Koraput region underwent important political changes. The Naga dynasty had already established its rule in this region as early as the Saka year 945 corresponding to 1023 A.D. The earliest known Naga king named Nripati Bhushana is believed to have entered into this territory in the train of Rajendra Chola's campaign.

The fragmentary Errakote Inscription dated in the Saka year 945 (1023 A.D.) refers to the Naga king Nripati Bhushana who has been taken to be the earliest king of the Chindaka Nagas in Chakrakota roughly comprising the Bastar-Koraput area. He was succeeded by king Jagadeka Bhushana *alias* Dharavarsha who is referred to in the Barsur Inscription of 1060 A.D. The Telugu Chodas, who had entered into Bastar-Koraput region along with the military expedition of the famous Vikramaditya-VI sometime before 1063 A.D. (the date of the death of Somesvara-I, Ahavamalla the father of Vikramaditya-VI), settled in that region as the feudatories of the Chindaka Nagas and became a source of strength for them. Senapati N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.51-52).

The Rajapur plates indicate that Madhurantaka ruled at least up to 1065 A.D. when he registered the grant of the village Rajapura located 22 miles north of the modern Jagadapur in Bhrumarkoty Mandala, identified with modern Umarmkot region of Koraput region, which was then a part of Chakrakota.

Somesvara was the last great king of the Chindaka Naga dynasty and after his death the power of this family begin to decline steadily. The Narayanpal Inscription dated in 1111 A.D. reveals that Kanhara, the son of Somesvara and the grandson of Gunda Mahadevi (mother of Somesvara),

succeeded his father sometime before that year, but nothing more is known about him owing to paucity of reliable records. Although the Chindaka Nagas ceased to be reckoned as a political power after Somesvara, scions of his family continued to rule in the Bastar-Koraput area during the 13th Century A.D. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.53-54).

The Matsya family

By the middle of 13th century, the south-eastern part of Chindaka Naga dominion passed on to the hands of a new line of chiefs known in history as the Matsya family and the territory over which they ruled was called 'Vaddadi'. The name Vaddadi is said to have been derived from Odda-Adi meaning, the beginning of Odra country and a small village named Vaddadi (17^o50' N-82^o56' E) is found even today at the entrance of the hilly tract of Madgol which was under the possession of the Zamindar of Jeypore. The Matsya family may have ruled Bastar-Koraput region for sometimes. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.54).

The Silavamsa

The Silavamsis of Nandapur were a branch of the famous Saila vamsis who ruled over the Vidhya tract from their capital at Nandivardhana (Nagardhan) about twenty miles north-west of modern Nagpur.

Altogether three generations of rulers of this family are known to us. The earliest known king Ganga Raju was ruling over Nandapur sometime in the middle of the 14th Century A.D. His son Viswanadha Raju *alias* Bhairava Raju was ruling at Nandapur in the second half of the 14th Century A.D. According to Bidyadhar Singh the Silavamsi dominion under Pratapa Ganga Raju extended to the north up to Budalinga in the present Kalahandi district, on the south up to Kambammottu in the Malkangiri area in the west up to Bhaskar river and on the east up to Chicacole Nagarkhana. Its limit also extended up to Gummagada and Pottachanchada in Parlakimedi and Badakimedi, respectively. The ruins of the famous throne of 32 steps found at Nandapur are ascribed to the rulers of this dynasty. It indicates that these rulers with their power and pelf emulated the glory of the famous Vikramaditya of Ujjain who is said to have mounted the throne of 32 steps. Both Jainism and Saktism are known to have flourished in the Nandapur kingdom during this period and ruins of Jaina and Sakta temples are still found in the neighbourhood of the village Nandapur. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.57-58).

The Suryavamsa

Pratapa Ganga Raju was the last king of the Silavamsa and after his death he was succeeded to the throne by Sri Vinayaka Deo who founded the rule of a new dynasty which ruled over Nandapur dominion in continuous succession till the end of the British period. The Suryavamsa ruled the dominion of Nandapur Kingdom till the end of the British period. The Nandapur Kingdom spread to a vast extent of area including the Nabarangpur Region.

Muslim Occupation

It was during the last year of Viswanatha Deo's rule that the Nandapur kingdom encountered formidable invasions of the Mohammedans from the south. Rufutt Khan who had made his mark in the famous battle of Talikota was sent by his master Ibrahim Qutb Shah, the Sultan of Golconda, to reduce the neighbouring Hindu territories after the fall of Vijayanagar. Rufutt Khan marched with a large army and occupied Rajahmundry and Kassimkota after defeating the chiefs of those places. Thereafter, he proceeded towards Nandapur territory which was then under the rule of the old king Viswanatha Deo.

Viswanatha Deo breathed his last in 1571 in the midst of the Muslim invasion and his successor Balaram Deo who acknowledged defeat concluded treaty with Rufutt Khan. He agreed to send annual tributes to the Sultan of Golconda and his name entered into Jumma Kaumil of the Qutb Shahis.

With Balaram Deo who was the 4th in descent from Vinayaka Deo, the Nandapur kingdom came under the Muslim domination, the Sultan of Golconda being the overlord. Sultan Ibrahim Qutb Shah died in 1580 and was succeeded by his son Mohammed Qutb-II who had acted for sometime as Governor of the Northern possessions under his father. The new Sultan once again subdued Kassimkota and Nandapur had consolidated his suzerainty over those territories. Balaram Deo was defeated for the second time and was made to reiterate his obligations to send annual tribute to Golconda. The Northern Circars were completely under the sway of Qutb Shahis, who administered the territory through Fouzdars stationed at different headquarters. The Nandapur kingdom came under the jurisdiction of the Fouzdar of Chicacole, also known as the Seer Lascar, who governed by the help of the local Hindu chiefs and Zamindars to whom he delegated the authority of the collection of land-revenue. Balaram Deo was succeeded by his son Yasovanta Deo in 1597.

The accounts of Ferishta clearly indicate that Yasovanta Deo's campaign against the Qutb Shah in 1609 ended in fiasco and that his successor Krishna Deo, who was installed as the Raja by the help of Mohammedan army, acknowledged the suzerainty of the Qutb Shahis and agreed to pay the annual tribute. Krishna Deo who succeeded Yasovanta Deo continued to rule at least up to 1648 A.D.

Raja Krishna Deo was succeeded by his son Viravikrama Deo sometime in the middle of the 17th century A.D. Acting on the advice of the Astorologers it is said Viravikrama shifted his capital to that place and named it as Jayapura. It was during his rule that Gupteswara Siva was discovered in a cave in the dense forest of Ramagiri and the king made all possible arrangements for the worship of this deity. He was paying a tribute of Rs.24,000 to the Sultan of Golconda. The territory of Sri Krishna Deo was quite extensive stretching far beyond the limits of Jeypore Zamindari. Thus, the present Nabarangpur district was under Sri Krishna Deo.

Maharaja Sri Krishna Deo had four sons, viz., Biswambhara, Malkimardana Krishna, Hari and Balaram and these four brothers ruled one after the other. The eldest one Biswambhara ascended the throne after the death of his father in 1672. He was a great military genius and with his strong and well trained armies, was a terror to the European traders particularly to the Dutch who used to call him 'Sumbar Deo'. It may be noted here that not only Biswambhara Deo but also his successors down to Raghunath Krishna were known as 'Sumbar Deo' or 'Sumbur Dus' by the Europeans. Biswambhara Deo died issueless in 1676 and was succeeded by his brother Krishna Deo, popularly known as Mallakimardana. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966).

Mallakimrdana Krishna was succeeded by his brother Hari Deo in 1681, and it was during his rule that the English built a factory at Vizagapatam in 1682.

Balarama Deo-II like three of his elder brothers had no male issue and so he adopted a boy named Raghunatha from the collateral branch of his family at Gunupur.

Raghunatha Krishna was popularly known as Sano Krishna Deo and he was known to the Europeans by the name Sumbar Deo. He was a very powerful ruler and his attitude towards the European traders was stern and uncompromising.

On the death of Raghunatha Krishna, Ramachandra Deo-I succeeded to the throne in 1708 A.D. He appointed Viziaram Raju of Vizianagaram taluk, a relation of Pushapati, to look after the management of Jeypore

estate. This was a political blunder as this new Dewan secretly acted against the interests of Jeypore and instigated the neighbouring zamindars of the plains to encroach upon the contiguous territories of the Nandapur kingdom. Balaram-III, who succeeded Ramachandra Deo on his death in 1711, rightly resented the appointment of Viziam Raju and compelled him to retire from administrative affairs. But it was too late as by the time all the zamindars in the plains had seceded from his kingdom. The rulers of Bindra-Nowagarh, Khaiar and Kalahandi, on the northern borders of Jeypore, joined hands with the Marathas against Jeypore. Thus, during the rule of Balaram Deo-III the territories of Jeypore began to shrink at the onslaught of the rising neighbours. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.60-66).

Balaram-III ruled for a brief period of two years and he was succeeded by Biswambhara Deo-II who ruled over Nandapur kingdom from 1712 to 1752 A.D. During his reign a great portion of the coastal tract was taken away by Viziam Raju who with the help of Jafar Ali Khan encroached upon the territories of Nandapur.

During the period of struggle between the French and the English in the Northern Circars, the kingdom of Nandapur was under the rule of Lal Krishna Deo who ruled from 1752 to 1753. Like his elder brother Biswambhara Deo-II, he made Narayanpatna his capital. Taking advantage of his weakness and the anarchy of the period, Viziam Raju considerably extended his territory at the cost of Nandapur kingdom.

Vikram Deo I succeeded Lal Krishna Deo in 1758 and ruled for a long time till 1781. He retransferred his capital from Narayanapatna to Jeypore which had been deserted from the time of Balaram Deo in 1711 A.D. In order to strengthen the capital he constructed a fort at the foot of the Naktidongar hill. He married Lalitamani Devi the grand-daughter of Raja Udaya Singh of Kalahandi and consolidated his friendship with the ruler of that state. Vikram Deo had a strong army and stationed a troop of 4,000 to guard between Jeypore and Narayanpatna. The French, who led an expedition through Malkangiri, were driven out by his army and he also successfully hurled back the Marathas, who once marched as far as Umartot. (Senapati N & N. K. Sahu, 1966 P.67-69).

British Occupation

In 1768 the successor of Viziam Raju claimed the Jeypore territory under an alleged patta granted in 1752 by Salabatjung, the then Subedar of Deccan. The patta recorded the grant of the villages-Kasipuram, Nandapur, Madgol, etc., by way of Jagir to Raja Viziam Raju manna Sultan on an

annual payment of Rs. 24,000. Vikram Deo refuted the claim of the Raja of Vizianagram and sent his Agent Jagannath Patro to Vizagpatnam to get support of the British authorities. But in September 1768 the Madras Government acknowledged the Jagir of Viziam Raju and thereupon some disaffected chiefs and zamindars rose against Vizianagram with the open help of the Raja of Jeypore. It was during the course of this disturbance that the British first asserted their authority over the hill country by sending a body of troops to Jeypore. In 1773 Vikram Deo assembled a strong force in the Rayagada valley and made arrangements for a reinforcement of 2,000 Maratha horses. He offered the hand of his daughter to the Raja of Parlakhemundi to get his alliance in that critical time.

Captain Richard Matthews, who was then commanding the Northern Circars, was deputed by the East India Company to march into the hill country of Jeypore with a company of sibbandis of the Raja of Vizianagram. Captain Matthews acting on his own initiative took possession of Rayagada by 15th January 1775. He intimated the Chief in the Council at Vizagpatam on 22nd January about his possession of passes leading towards Narayanpatna. On 14th February, he wrote from his camp near Jeypore that he had come through the pass with great difficulty as the enemy continuously fought with his army and that he was by that time only six coss from Jeypore. He besieged the fort of Jeypore in the last week of February and defeated the Maratha troops who refused to take the help of the Raja. Vikram Deo subsequently "agreed to surrender the fort and quit all pretensions to the several passes leading into the Circar, requesting that he might be spared the good country to the westward". Capt. Matthews took possession of the fort built of mud. "the wall, 20 ft. high. The bastions very good the rampart tolerable and the ditch 20 ft. wide and as many deep". He ordered the fort to be destroyed, and the ruins of it are seen at present to east of Jeypore town. As a result of this campaign, the Jeypore territory was brought under the control of Raja Vizianagram who helped Captain Matthews in his campaign.

The Madras Government appointed in 1776 a Committee of Circuit to enquire into revenue system of the Northern Circars. The Committee was recalled after two years but was again revived in 1783. In its report of 1784, it expressed indignation about the maladministration of the Chiefs in Council of Vizagpatam district and condemned the oppressive rule of Sitaram raju, Dewan of Vizianagram estate. The Committee recommended Jeypore to be treated as a separate zamindari independent of Vizianagram and fixed its peshkash at Rs. 35,000. The report of the Committee was, however, not given effect to. In 1793 the Raja of Vizianagram due to his misrule and heavy arrears of peshkash money was sequestered and was directed to

leave his district. The Raja suddenly rose in rebellion and in July 1794 Lt.-Col. Prendargast was sent to suppress him. The battle took place at Padmanabham where the Raja was defeated and killed. The followers of the Raja were, however, not suppressed and declaring his eight years old son Narayan Raju as the Raja of Vizianagaram, they sought help from Ramachandra Deo II, Raja of Jeypore. But Ramachandra Deo did not support this rising and kept himself aloof from it, as a result of which the rebellion automatically collapsed. The British satisfied with the neutrality of the Raja of Jeypore granted him a permanent Sanad for the estate of the Jeypore for an annual peshkash of Rs. 25,000. They also liberally treated other zamindars who had dispossessed of their estates by Raja of Vizianagaram and the estate of Vizianagaram greatly curtailed was restored to the young Raja. In 1802-03, Permanent Settlement was introduced throughout the district of Vizagapatam and Ramachandra Deo having accepted this settlement got his peshkash reduced to Rs.16,000. The permanent Settlement satisfied neither the ryots nor the zamindars and chronic disturbances broke out in many of the estates of Vizagapatam district. In 1832 disturbances became very serious, as a result of which George Russell, a member of the Board of Revenue, was sent as Special Commissioner to find out measures for the suppression of the troubles and in 1839, on his advice, the Act XXVI was passed. According to this Act, 7/8th of the district was removed from the operation of much of the ordinary law and administered directly by the Collector with extraordinary powers conferred upon him in the capacity of Agent to the Governor. Later on, the extent of application of this special law was gradually reduced but the Jeypore estate continued to remain under this Act. After the creation of separate Orissa Province and also the district of Koraput this Act operated in the whole of the district till it was abolished in 1952. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.70-71).

In 1848 during the rule of Maharaja Sri Vikram Deo a serious quarrel took place between the Maharaja and his eldest son, the latter being supported by the chief Queen and some influential Sirdars. Both the parties solicited arbitration of Smollett, the Agent, who came to Parvatipuram towards the end of April 1849 to hear complaints and to suggest some compromise. The Maharaja did not come to meet him in person but the son came with some Sirdars and armed guard of one thousand and demanded some changes in administration. Smollett, thereafter separated four taluks, viz, Gunupur, Rayagada, Narayanpatna and Almunda, which were lying to the east of the Ghats from the control of the ruler and placed them under the administration of the British Government. It was held that the administration of these taluks would be carried on by the Government accounting the

annual rent of about Rs. 50,000 for Maharaja. Neither of the parties was satisfied with this arrangement and Smollett had again to come to Parvatipuram to meet the father and the son. A temporary reconciliation between them was effected and the taluks were given to the Raja. But soon after that the son imprisoned the Counsellors of his old father in the fort of Rayagada and they were set free only after the intervention of Captain Haly who was sent by the Agent for the purpose. The son, however, subsequently submitted to his father and disturbances ended in 1850.

On 10th July 1855, the Government authorized the Agent to assume the control, both police, and revenue of the tracts above the Ghats, and to manage directly the taluks below. But Lord Dalhousie the Governor-General, objected to such a policy as he thought that might involve the British Government in a protracted jungle and hill war as in the case of Ghumsur. Accordingly the Agent was again directed to the effect that the assumption of the management of the hill zamindari was measure to be depreciated unless an imperative necessity existed for its adoption. But as the attachemtn of Gunupur had been already made, it might not be withdrawn. On receipt of these orders Smollett addressed the government advocating direct interference in Jeypore and to take up the revenue and police management of the state for better government and maintenance of peace and order. But the opinion of Smollett was probably not communicated to the Governor-General.

Smollett was succeeded as Agent by Reade who was advised to follow a policy of non-interference. The old Maharaja Sri Vikram Deo died on 10th August 1860 and was succeeded by his son Sri Ramachandra Deo. Fane, the then Agent, observed that from the administrative experience of the taluks below the Ghats no reasonable difficulty by apprehended in establishing a police and proper tribunals in the hill tracts of Jeypore. He supported the policy of Smolett and ultimately the proposal to locate an Assistant Agent together with an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Jeypore was sanctioned by Government. With the assumption of the direct administration of the Jeypore country, four Sub-Magistrates were placed above the Ghats at Jeypore, Nawrangpur, Mahadeoput and Aurada with a considerable police force. In the territory below the Ghats, including the Khond and Saora hill tracts, there were two Sub-Magistrates with police force one at Gunupur and the other at Rayagada.

The introduction of the British Police and Magistracy into the Jeypore territory gave rise to some reactions among the advisers of the Maharaja and the situation was brought under control after the arrest of the leading malcontents. In July 1864, there was an outbreak of the Saora tribe

inhabiting the mountain country between Gunupur and Badakimedi. It was occasioned by the improper arrest of the Headman of Puttasingi by an Inspector of Police; although it originated as a local affair, it took a serious turn by the month of November as the entire Saora tribe rose in arms against the Government. The rising was suppressed with the combined force of Ganjam and Vizagapatam police as well as with the assistance of the Maharaja of Jeypore. Five Saora leaders were hanged at the foot of the Ghats and nine were transported for life, while orders were passed to station a strong police guard at a central place in the Saora hills. When the police guard moved to take this position towards the end of 1865, they were attacked by the Saoras and were forced to retreat. But in January 1866, the Saoras were overwhelmed and the police occupied the selected post firmly. Three of the ring leaders were transported for life on that occasion. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.71-72).

Maharaja Ramachandra Deo-III died in 1889 and his son Vikram Deo-III, who was then only 14 years of age succeeded to the estate which was taken under the management of Court of Wards. H.D. Taylor, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam, was appointed as Manager of the estate and was given the charge of the taluks above the Ghats, while one Rao Bahadur Purniah Pantulu was placed in charge of the rest of the thana. The young Raja's education was entrusted to a renowned scholar, J. Marsha, M.A., L.L.B. He married in 1893 a princess of Udaipur state in C.P. On the attaining majority the estate was handed back to him in 1895 and a year after the distinction of Maharaja was conferred on him. In 1906 Maharaja Vikram Deo, was presented to the Prince of Wales when the latter visited Madras. He purchased the Pachipenta estate for six lakhs after which the boundary of Jeypore estate was extended down to the Ghat near Itikavalsa. The Pachipenta estate had formerly been granted by Biswambhara Deo-I (1672-76) to guard the tract which led from the 3,000 – foot plateau into the Jeypore country and the chief of the estate was given the title of Dakshina Kavata Durga Raja or the Lord of the Southern Portal. The then chief Virappa Raju showed the way to the Marathas through the Ghat of Pachipenta to attack the Raja of Vizianagram who was afterwards imprisoned for life in the fort of Vizianagram. Vikram Deo also acquired half of Madgol estate through sale-deed executed in 1910 and his son Ramachandra Deo acquired the other half on relinquishment of Madgol Ranees in 1928. During the first World War he contributed one lakh of rupees to the Madras War Fund and a thousand rupees every month till the war lasted. He contributed Rs.25,000 for a fighter plane to be named after Jeypore. He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.72-73).

Vikram Deo died in the year 1920, Ramachandra Deo-IV succeeded to the Gadi and ruled till 1931. He married the eldest daughter of Maharaja Bhagavati Prasad of Balrampur (U.P.) in 1913. The services of Charles Henderson, I.C.S., were lent to him by the Government to act as his Manager.

In 1920 all the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Koraput and Godavari districts were removed from the control of Collectors and placed in charge of a Commissioner, with headquarters at Waltair. The Koraput district was parceled out into four subdivisions called the Kondh, Savara, Oriya and Ghats, each in charge of an officer called Assistant Commissioner. But the experiment was abandoned in 1923.

Ramachandra Deo-IV acted as Honourable Lieutenant in the World War-I in his young age. He introduced election system of village Naiks in villages. He died in 1931 leaving no issue behind. On his death, Vikram Deo, the son of Krishnachandra Deo, the last surviving member of the family of Jeypore Raj, succeeded to the estate at the age of 60. The widow of Maharaja Ramachandra Deo-IV entered into a family settlement with Maharaja Vikram Deo-IV.

In 1932 the Government of India appointed a Boundary Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir O'Donnel to enquire into the amalgamation of different Oriya-speaking tracts. Vikram Deo produced witnesses from Jeypore before the Commission for amalgamation of Vizagapatam Agency tract particularly the whole of Jeypore with Orissa. a separate province for Oriyas was formed from 1st April 1936 including the Jeypore Agency. R.C.S. Bell became the first Collector of Koraput, who was for sometime Special Assistant Agent for the newly formed district of Koraput.

Vikram Deo was a scholar and a poet. He donated one lakh of rupees annually to the Andhra University, Waltair. In 1935 he adopted the second son of his only daughter. Sri Ramakrishna Deo, as heir and successor to the Jeypore estate. Maharaja Vikram Deo Varma died at the age of 82 on 14th April, 1951 and the estate was taken under the management of Court of Wards as his adopted son Ramakrishna Deo was a minor. In 1952, the Estates Abolition Act was passed and the estate of Jeypore was taken over by the Government. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.73-74).

A Peep into the Freedom Struggle

Nabarangpur district has played an important role in the freedom movement of India. It had a fair share of agitational activities in the pre-independent period leading to unprecedented level of Mass Mobilization against the British administration.

The tribal people of the district are by nature freedom loving and do not like the idea of Subjugation. Their sporadic efforts against the authorities by violent upsurge had been crushed by combined efforts of the British and the local chief. When the National movement of India gained momentum under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Nabarangpur district also participated in it. The local congress leaders came forward to bring the district up to the expectation of the National leaders. In 1929 when the enrolment of Primary Congress Membership was started, the movement in the district becomes popular. In 1930, Volunteers were recruited to launch the Salt-Satyagraha and the local leaders were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.74).

In 1936, after the formation of Odisha province and Koraput (undivided) district, the Congress gained much popularity among the people and a sub-divisional congress committee was formed at Nabarangpur. In the general election of 1937, congress candidates in all the constituencies of Nabarangpur district were elected with majority. The Volunteers training in constructive work in rural areas organized by the district Congress Committee (undivided Koraput district) became highly successful and enrolment to the Primary Congress Membership increased beyond expectation.

In 1940 the leaders launched individual Satyagraha and along with them about 100 Volunteers who participated in the Satyagraha courted imprisonment.

The 1942 August Revolution took a remarkable form in the entire undivided district of Koraput on 2nd August, 1942 the members of the Congress Committee met in the full session of the undivided Koraput district and decided to start Civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The movement started by the people's refusal to pay 'one piece tax' on head load of articles and resulted in mob fury against the British Raj. The Government declared the Congress an unlawful organization and arrested the Congress leaders which resulted in mob violence and sabotage (Gazetteer of India, Odisha, Koraput, 1966) pocketing was started in schools, excise shops and in front of courts.

The Government also took serious repressive measures by taking resort to arrest, lathi charge and firing. A crowd of about 2000 persons gathered at Mathili on 21st August, 1942 under the leadership of Laxmana Naik of Tentuligumma proceeded to Mathili in the then Malkangiri sub-division where they organized a public meeting at weekly market place

nearer to the Police Station. Laxmana Naik impressed up on the people to establish people's Raj and to denounce the British Government. The events took ugly turn when the Police arrested Laxmana Naik. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.75).

On August, 24th, a large procession took place in Dabugaon to decide the course of action of the National Movement. The moment the procession reached flooded Turi river of Papadahandi, a Police party stopped the procession and resorted to lathi charge and firing. As the road was narrow and the river was inundated by flood water, a number of people jumped into the river to swim across for safety. This attack by the Police resulted in killing of 19 persons and injuring about 100 persons. 140 persons were arrested in the event.

Freedom Fighters

Important personalities and freedom fighters who took leading part in the freedom struggle in Nabarangpur district were Sadasiba Tripathy, Lakhmi Chandra Das, Jagannath Tripathy, Sadananda Mohanty, Rabisingh Majhi, Baga Pujari, Balaram Kalar, Baidhar Jani, Sonu Majhi, Madhaba Pradhani, Syam Sundar Pradhani, and Miru Harijan.

The contribution of the most important freedom fighters of Nabarangpur district is presented below : Late Dr. Sadasiba Tripathy had played an important role in the freedom movement of India. He was a founder member of the Congress Organisation in the undivided Koraput district. Influenced by the call of Mahatma Gandhi he resigned from his post of teacher in 1936 and was elected as an M.L.A. in 1937. He took part in individual Satyagraha movement in 1940, Civil disobedience movement in 1942 and was arrested. He was imprisoned in Berhampur Jail for a period of 2 years 11 months between August, 1942 to June, 1945. As a minister of Revenue and Excise in 1952 he played an important role in abolition of estate and enactment of land Reforms Act. He was the Chief Minister of Odisha from 1965-67. (Panda, S.S. et.all).

Among the revolutionary leaders in the freedom movement of India. Laxmi Chandra Das occupied a prominent place in Odisha. After the resignation of Sadasiba Tripathy, Sri Das along with Sri Mohammed Baji left their studies and joined congress. In the 1937 election he was a prominent leader of congress and because of his continuous visit to villages he influenced the villagers and all the seats in Nabarangpur sub-division were owned by congress with a large Margin of vote. He joined the individual Satyagraha movement and civil disobedience movement. He started anti-war slogans and was convicted in 1941. After his release he became more

aggressive and was responsible for most of the rebellious activities in Nabarangpur area. He was responsible for the destruction of roads and bridges, burning of the police stations and instigated lawlessness among the people (Report of the Suptd. of Police F.F.P Gill, 1943). He was sincere, honest and never aspired to get power and position. (Das, Satyapriya and Binayak Deo, 2000, P.1).

Jagannath Tripathy was born on June 14th 1922 and died on August 23rd, 2007. He left his school at the age of 14 and joined the freedom movement of the country. He participated in Quit India Movement in 1942, individual Satyagraha movement in 1940 and was convicted. He was in Jail for a period of nine months. During this period the freedom fighters of Umerkote Late Baga Pujari died in the Jail. Late Tripathi was the Secretary of the undivided Koraput district Congress Committee and later became its President. He fought against the Kabuli Muslims who were exploiting the tribals by charging higher rate of interest. He was elected as MLA from United Dabugaon and Kodinga Constituency. (Pradhan, Ranjan, 2008, PP.37-38).

Freedom Fighter Rabisingh Majhi of Umerkote area was born in 1912 and left his school at the age of 8 years and wanted to become a member of congress. Influenced by the ideals of Gandhiji, he wanted to work for the people of his area. He was explaining the objective of congress to the villagers and was able to increase the number of members of congress. He joined the civil disobedience movement along with Laxman Naik and was arrested from Hirapur village. He was in Jail for a period of six months and was released after payment of a fine of Rs.30/-. He was again imprisoned for 2 months on the charge of leading the people of Papadahandi area in 1942 and was released from the Jail after payment of a fine of Rs.50/-. After the attainment of independence of the country, he was elected as a MLA. In 1972 he was honored by the Prime Minister as a Freedom Fighter. (Nayak, Kruttibas, 2013, PP.120-122).

Sahid Baga Pujari was born in 1890 in a tribal village named Badabharandi of Umerkote area. Baga Pujari was just a literate. At the age of 20 years he along with his friends were trying to improve the education, health and sanitation conditions of the area. He visited Sabarmati Ashram of Gandhiji along with Siba Majhi and Harish Chandra Gauntia.

Influenced by the Philosophy of Gandhi he joined in the freedom movement and joined his hands with the call of Gandhiji 'do or die'. He explained to the villagers about the collection of land cess from the people in a unlawful manner and requested them to refuse payment. In 1942 he joined the congress people along with Rabisingh Majhi, Balaram Naik, Siba

Majhi and a large crowd and surrounded the police station of Umerkote. Baga Pujari was arrested along with others. The household belongings of Baga Pujari were thrown out by the Police. He was kept in a dark room at Nabarangpur Jail and was tortured by the Police. He was tried in the court of Justice Somnath Mishra and was found guilty. He was imprisoned for four months and was fined Rs.30. After 81 days of his imprisonment in Koraput Jail, he died in the Jail. (Nayak, Kruttibas, 2013, PP. 47-50).



Sri Mohammed Baji is a social worker of repute, a Bhoodan worker and a freedom fighter. He was born at Nabarangpur on January 28th, 1917. He was influenced by the freedom fighters and left his school while he was a student of Class X at Jeypore. He is a bachelor and a vegetarian.

On the occasion of the visit of Pandit Neelakantha Das and Dibakar Patnaik to Nabarangpur in 1936, a large meeting was organized on behalf of congress. Md. Baji and Laxmi Chandra Das together had organized the meeting. In this meeting Md. Baji also addressed the large gathering and impressed up on the audience not to allow the Britishers to do injustice. He exhorted the audience to fight against 'Bethi' and 'Gadam' and not to offer goat and chicken to the Police for their Lunch and Dinner.

After receiving training at Nuaput training centre on the principles and Philosophy of congress, he propagated these in the remote villages of Nabarangpur district. He along with his associate Raidhar Jani of Goudaguda were arrested by the Police and were taken to Dabugam Police Station. Md. Baji was kept in Nabarangpur Jail for Six months and after wards he was imprisoned for two and half years in Koraput Jail. He was again imprisoned along with Sadasiba Tripathy and Jagannath Tripathy in 1940 while they were observing individual Satyagraha.

After returning from Jail he established a Gandhi Ashram at Bijapur village in Jhorigam block. In 1953 he joined the Sarvodaya movement and concentrated in Bhodan movement. He has attained the age of 98 years in 2015, but he is still engaged in doing service to the people.

Freedom fighter Sonu Majhi was born in April, 1919 in Kusumbandha village of Dabugam. He left his school education after 5th Class. In 1938 he attended a public meeting where Laxmichandra Das was speaking against the exploitation of British Government on the poor tribals by imposition of land tax, tax on forest collection, Bethi (forced free labour without payment) and Gudum. Sonu Majhi was impressed by the Lecture and become a member of Congress. He was a true follower of Gandhiji and started preaching the Gandhibani in the villages. He received his training from Nuaput training Centre of Congress workers. Among the 110 congress workers who preached the ideas of Gandhiji Sonu Majhi was one in Koraput (undivided) district.

A contractor who was exporting planks by cutting wood from the Dabugaon forest with the help of the Britishers were destroyed by Sonu Majhi and his associates like Jagannath Majhi, Kalia Majhi, Basu Majhi, Kartik Majhi and others. The contractor filed a case against them and Sonu Majhi and others were imprisoned for 8 months. After release from the Jail he was again accused for breaking the bridge of Jatabal and Soraguda and again imprisoned for eight months.

In 1942 he joined in the Quit India Movement, but he escaped from the police inspite of all efforts by the British Police. On August, 9th, 1991 he died in his village at the age of 72. (Nayak, Kruttibas, 2013, PP.126-129).

Gurubari Jani was a women freedom fighter of Nabarangpur district. She was the wife of one freedom fighter Raidhar Jani. Gurubari along with some lady congress workers of her village Gurudaguda had taken training in the training centre of Sakhigopal of Puri district for 14 months. In 1940 / 1941, Baidhar organized a large rally from Dabugaon with more than 100 congress workers. At that time the Asst. Agent Profulla Chandra Tripathy was enrouted to Umerkote. He commented badly on the freedom movement. Enraged by the comment of Asst. Agent, Baidhar destroyed one bridge on the State Highway which created difficulty for the Asst. Agent to return to Nabarangpur. After this incident arrest warrant were sent to Baidhar and Md. Baji.

Raidhar was doing the organization work in the day time in remote villages and was sleeping in his house in the nights. One day the police force raided in his house. He had hidden himself on a Myrobalon tree at the backyard of his house. The police party then started misbehaving with Gurubari to threaten her so as to get the information about her husband. Gugubera became furious and told to the police party that you are all Indians and will enjoy the benefit after India attains freedom. She advised the police

to behave properly with ladies. (Dr. Krishna Chandra Bhuyan, 2009. Odisha Sanity Academy, PP.40-41).

Sonu Majhi was present in the meeting organized by freedom fighters Sadasiba Tripathy and Laxmi Chandra Das on 26th January, 1935 in the Congress Office at Dabugam near Angi River. Inspired by the address of Laxmi Chandra Das, he became a member of Congress by payment of a fee of four annas. He was a sincere and hard working person within one year (1937-38) he went to different villages of Dabugam and made 2000 number of congress members by collecting 4 annas from each member. Sonu Majhi was a congress worker of the 1st order. He was sent to the training centre at Nuaput along with prominent leaders like Sadasiba Tripathy, Laxmi Chandra Das, and Baidhar Jani etc. After getting the training Sonu Majhi become much stranger and became a big critic of British Government. He was one of the selected worker to take part in individual Satyagraha in 1940. In January, 1941 the then Deputy Magistrate Somnath Mishra in his judgment convicted Sonu Majhi with imprisonment of 6 months and a fine of Rs.50/-. Sonu Majhi was transferred from Nabarangpur Jail to Koraput Jail. He was tortured in the Jail in various ways. After he was released from the Jail, he was nominated as the President of Dabugam Primary Congress on 31.07.1942 and took oath to fight against the British Government. He was moving from village to village to preach the Gandhibani and Slogan against the British administration. He incited people not to pay any tax to the British Government.

During the Quit India Movement the front leaders of Congress were arrested. During this period Sonu Majhi provided leadership to the people and the revolt became intensified. He also organized the people and damaged the Soraguda and Jababal Bridge. Sonu Majhi also instigated the people to cut down the trees to abstract the roads. He was charged by the British Government on the grounds of burning the police stations, damaging the Bridges and cutting down the telephone wires. He was happy to hear from his wife that India attained independence on 15th August, 1947. But he become poor and managed with difficulties till 6th August, 1991 when he died.

D. Annaji Rao of Nabarangpur area joined in Congress as member in 1938. He participated in the Quit India movement at the age of 18 years in 1942. He could hoist the congress flag for the 1st time in 1942. He was imprisoned for a period of four years. In Koraput Jail he was with Sadasiba Tripathy, Md. Baji, Jagannath Tripathy and Sadananda Mohanty. (Koraputra Bira Saheed Sangrami, 2013, P.86).

Bhadra Majhi belongs to Jhorigam area of Nabarangpur district. He joined in the 1942 civil disobedience movement and has been tortured by the Police Lathi charge. He was imprisoned in Koraput Jail for two years and was released on 15th August, 1947. (Koraputra Bira Saheed Sangrami, 2013, P.187).

Sadananda Mohanty of Nabarangpur was a freedom fighter. He participated in 1942 Civil Disobedience Movement and was imprisoned for a period of 6 months and paid a fine of Rs.50/-. (Koraputra Bira Saheed Sangrami, 2013, P.187).

Kusadhar Amanatya was born in Bagsiuni village of Nabarangpur area. At the age of 24 years he became a congress worker. He was propagating in the villages for cultivation of cotton and use of Khadad. In the Papadahandi incident he was arrested and later was imprisoned for one year. He was released from Koraput Jail after one year. (Koraputra Bira Saheed Sangrami, 2013, P.190).

Ananda Behera was born in Digsalpa village of Tentulikhunti Police Station. He had only read up to 5th class. In 1936 at the age of 18 years he became a congress worker being influenced by the talk of Radhakrishna Biswas Ray. He was elected as the President of Mandal Congress. He was a sincere and hard working Congress worker and joined in Individual Satyagraha in 1940. He was imprisoned for two months for his participation in Quit India Movement and later again he was imprisoned for 6 months. (Koraputra Bira Saheed Sangrami, 2013, PP.190-191).

Late Simanchal Behera was born in 1917 in Panjia street of Nabarangpur. After passing class 8th he was maintaining his livelihood as a petition writer and a tuition teacher. He participated in freedom movement in 1942 Quit India Movement and in the Papadahandi rally. He has been arrested by the British Police a number of times. As a simple follower of Gandhi he is well known in the area.

Late Raghunath Choudhury was born in Anchalgumma village of Tentulikhunti block. He joined in the individual Satyagraha Movement and Quit India Movement during the freedom struggle. He was arrested for a period of 6 months and fined Rs.50/- by the British Government.

History of Nabarangpur District in the Post Independent Period:

Merger of Princely state(s)

In the year 1936, Odisha was declared as one of the separate province by the Government of India. As per the resolution of the British Parliament of Pits India Act.1935 the lingering representations of Utkal Samilani from 1903

to 1934, the efforts of endeavors of the then Odia leaders, the role of veteran. Madhusudan Dash, King of Parakhemundi Gajapati Krushna Chandra Dev and scores of others through their continuous efforts achieved the cherished goal to have a separate Odisha province on linguistic base.

The role of Maharaja of Vikram Deo Verma in this regard is worthy of mention but for whose love and passion for odia people and odia language, the Jeypore Estate could not have merged in Odisha province in the year 1936 April 1st.

At last according to Indian National Congress's ardent followers able leadership of Gandhiji, Neheru and Leaders and thousands of patriot's selfless dedication and satyagrah of the British Government declared its intention of leaving India by June 1947 and the British appointed lord Mountbatten as viceroy to carry out the transfer of power. Indian Independence Act was passed through the British Parliament on 5 July 1947 and India attained independence on 15 August 1947.

After independence in Odisha province the popular elected Government took step to merge the princely states of Odisha in the Province, so the process for abolition of Estates started from November 1952 to April 1956.

In Odisha the Zamindari system had out lived its usefulness and it was felt that it should be abolished as early as possible. With this object in view, Government introduced the Orissa Estates Abolition Bill in the legislative Assembly on the 17th January 1950. The Bill took about two years to become an Act. It provided for the abolition of all rights, titles and interests in land of the intermediaries by whatever name known including the mortgages and lessees of such interest, between the raiyatas and the state and for acquisition and transference to the state of the said rights, title and interest and to make provision for other matters connected there with the bill and referred it to a select committee for examination and the amended bill of the select committee was placed before the Assembly in 1951, and after discussion in the Assembly, it was passed by the legislature on the 28th September 1951. The State Governor reserved it for consideration by the president of India and it received his assent on the 23rd January 1952. It was first published for general information in an extra ordinary issue of the Orissa Gazette dated 09.02.1952 as Orissa Act 1 of 1952 extending its operation to the whole state"(Source-Board of Revenue-Chapter-1- the Estates Vest. PP-1).

Immediately the state government began to bring in the changes in the status of the estates. By that time the total number of estates of different

categories throughout the Orissa State was about 2,91,382,. The first notification of vesting the estates was issued on 27.11.1952. Creation of further interest of the intermediaries was abolished. Gradually between 1952-1956 many steps were taken by the government for the final merger of the princely states in Odisha State.

As per the Orissa Act I of 1952, the vested estates were not absorbed in the state. Under section 14 of the Act the estates were constituted into self governing local bodies know as “Anchals”. During the period from 27.11.52 to 7.7.1954, 59 Anchals were constituted,

The Jeypore Estate, as one of the largest permanently settled Estates was constituted into 10 Anchals on 02.06.1953. They are 1-Koraput, 2-Jeypore, 3-Nowrangur, 4-Borigumma, 5-Bissam Cuttack, 6-Malkangiri, 7-Rayagada, 8-Nandapur, 9- Umerkote, 10-Gunupur.

The state government procured the complete records of Jeypore ex-estate comprising the ten Anchalas as stated above, in the Koraput district. “As this estate was under the management of the Court of wards, which maintained complete records before vesting and delivered in full after vesting (Broad of Revenue,Cuttack) . A number of Inam estates (villages) of Koraput district in which Nabarangpur was a part were declared vested and passed on to Government of Odisha w.e.f 01.07.54 and 15.07.1955 and these Inam villages formed the part of the respective Anchalas.

In this way the largest Estate namely Jeypore Estate, after the death of Maharaja Vikrama Deo Verma in the year 1951, April vested and passed on to Government of Odisha by the end of 1955. So the Nabarangpur which was one of the Anchal of the Jeypore estate automatically merged in Odisha State and then Collector of Koraput district took over the charge of the Jeypore estate in full.

Constitution of Dandakaranya Development Authority (1958)

The Dandakaranya Development Authority came into existence in terms of Government of India Resolution dated 12th September, 1958 for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan and for integrated development of the area. The State Government agreed to release Ac. 1,49,000 land from Umerkote and Malkangiri zones of Odisha.

As many as 48 selters villages have been set up in Umerkote zone in which 2754 families have been resettled of these villages, 24 are located in each of the two areas of the zone – Umerkote and Raigarh area. (Ministry of Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New-Delhi, 1960).

By the end of the agricultural season of 1963-64, these families were allotted agricultural land at the rate of 6.5 acres and half an acre for homestead and kitchen garden.

Medical and communication facilities were provided to each of the villages, agriculture extension services were also provided in the shape of seeds and fertilizers, bullock and plough and irrigation projects were taken up to irrigate the cultivable lands.

Son of Soil became Chief Minister of Odisha Dr. Sadasiba Tripathy

Dr. Sadasiba Tripathy became the Chief Minister of Odisha during 1965-67. In addition to the fact that he played a significant role as a freedom fighter, his contribution for the abolition of the estates, land reform measures and preparation of the Gazetteer of Koraput will be remembered for all times to come.

Gazetteer of Koraput District

After the publication of the Gazetteer of Koraput district in 1945 compiled by Mr. R.C.S. Bell, I.C.S. there was the need of preparation of a Gazetteer in the Post Independence Period. The Orissa District Gazetteer, Koraput compiled by Nelamani Senapati, I.C.S. (Retd.), as Chief Editor and Dr. Nabin Kumar Sahu, Ph.D., D.Litt. as the State Editor. This has been published by the Orissa Government Press, Cuttack in 1966.

Creation of Deer Park (1986)

A deer park has been established on 08.06.1986 in one acre of Reserve Forest at Papadahandi with the following main objectives:

1. Rescue and Rehabilitation of wild animals.
2. To keep the wild animals in their natural habitate.

There are about 130 deers in the park at present. It is a tourist attraction place in the distict.

Establishment of First Major Industry

Mangalam Timbers (1987)

The District has only one large scale Industry namely M/S Mangalam Timber Products Ltd. manufacturing Medium Density Board. The industry has started commercial production w.e.f. 11.11.1987 with an investment of Rs.3225.00 lakh and employment to 588 persons of which 180 employees are permanent and the rest are on contractual basis.

Upcoming of New Education Infrastructures

Higher Educational Institutions (1971-2014)

There are at present four degree colleges and twelve Junior colleges established in the district. In addition, one Government Polytechnic college and one Government Industrial Training Institute (ITI) are functioning in the district. After 23 years independence of the country, Nabarangpur college was established in 1971. It is a fullfledged degree college with Honours teaching facility. The other three degree colleges i.e. Bhairaba Degree College (1984), Pendrani College (1987) and Panabeda Junior and Degree Mahavidalya (1991). The Government ITI, Umerkote was established in 1988 and Polytechnic college, Nabarangpur was established in 2013.

Creation at New District

Nabarangpur District

Nabarangpur was a sub-division under Koraput district till 1st October, 1992. The district is cruved out of Koraput district vide Notification No.49137/R dated: 01.10.1992 of the Revenue and Excise Department of Government of Odisha, Bhuabneswar.

Upcoming of a Major Multipurpose Project

Upper Indravati Project

Upper Indrabati Project is a multipurpose project and its main benefits are power and irrigation. It is near Deopalli village of Tentulikhunti Block and the power house is at Mukhiguda of Kalahandi district. the water from the reservoir is utilized to generate power. There are four units of 150 M.W. each with a total power potential of 600 M.W. The project was started in 1978. The 1st unit was commissioned on 05.08.99, 2nd unit on 22.12.99, 3rd unit on 30.09.2000 and 4th unit on 16.04.2001.

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CHAPTER-III

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY

The size, composition and growth of population play an important role for planning and economic development of a region. The age structure, sex composition, the density of the population, the level of the literacy and health conditions, the language used by a particular community, the dependency rate, the means of earning livelihood etc. all play a vital role in the process of Planning and Economic Development of the region. The population of Nabarangpur District and its composition of different category of population is as follows:

Table: 3.1

Population by Category in Nabarangpur District in Census 2011

States	Persons	Population		% of SC Popula- tion	% of ST Popul- ation	% of Population (0-6) Yrs.
		Male	Female			
India	1210193422	623724248	586469174	16.6	8.6	13.60
Odisha	41947358	2120678	20745680	17.1	22.8	12.60
Nabarangpur	1218762	604046	614716	14.5	55.8	16.57

Source: Census of India, 2011, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-I of 2011, Odisha Series – 22.

Table: 3.1 reveals that the concentration of Tribal Population is 55.8% in Nabarangpur District where as it is only 8.6% in India and 22.8% in Odisha. Likewise, the concentration of SC population it is 14.5% in Nabarangpur District where as it is only 16.06% in India and 17.01% in Odisha.

The concentration of Child population within the age group of 6-14 years, it is 16.57% in Nabarangpur District where as it is only 12.60% in Odisha and 13.60% in India.

Decadal Growth Rate

Table: 3.2 presents the decadal growth rate of the population in the district has decreased from 21.15 percent in 1991-2001 decade to 18.81 percent during 2001-2011. Since 1981 census there has been a continuous decline in the growth rate of population in the district.

Table: 3.2
Decadal Growth Rate of Population in Nabarangpur District

Census Year	Persons	Male	Female	Growth Rate in Percentage
1981	681579	342270	339309	
1991	846,659	425759	420900	24.22
2001	1025766	515162	510604	21.15
2011	1218762	604812	616134	18.81

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, 2001, 2005 & 2011

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio represents the proportion between the males and female sex in the population. In India, it represents the number of females per 1000 males. In Nabarangpur, we have a very comfortable sex ratio, as there is excess of female population over males. A balanced sex ratio is an ideal situation. If we see, the sex ratio of Nabarangpur district in the census-2011, it is 1018 as against only 978 in Odisha and 940 in India. Detail comparative information on Nabarangpur, Odisha and India is as follows.

Table: 3.3
Sex ratio in Nabarangpur District.

Year	Nabarangpur	Odisha	India
2001	991	972	933
2011	1018	978	943

Density of population

The land people ratio in census is known as density of population. A simple method of calculating density of population is to divide the total population of a given region by its total area. It is generally depicted by the number of persons inhabiting in one square kilometer of area.

Table:3.4
Density of Population in Nabarangpur District.

Year	Nabarangpur	Odisha	India
2001	194	236	313
2011	230	269	382

From the above table it is revealed that the Nabarangpur District has lowest density of population in Odisha and India average. Although there is a growth in the density of Population in the district still in terms of growth it is very slow in Nabarangpur district in comparison to Odisha as well as India.

Distribution of Workers

The composition of the population under different working heads give a clear indication regarding the development of the region. Out of the total population, the percentage of the population engaged in different occupation shows the trend of growth and development. In Nabarangpur District out of 12, 20,946 population 49.97% i.e. 6,10,906 people are workers and add their labour to the economy of Nabarangpur District. A detail breakup of different categories of workers in respect to total population is as follows:

Table:3.5
Distribution of Main and Marginal workers and total workers
in Nabarangpur District in 2011 Census.

Sl. No.	Category of Main Workers	Number	Percentages to the Main Workers
1	Total Workers	610906	100.00
2	Male	342641	56.09
3	Female	268265	43.91
4	Cultivators	173086	28.33
5	Agricultural Labours	328783	53.82
6	Workers in HHI	14409	2.36
7	Other Workers	94628	15.49
8	Main Workers	279115	45.69
9	Marginal Workers	331791	54.31
10	Non Workers	610140	49.97
11	Total Population	1221046	-
12	Work Participation Rate	-	50.03

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census-2011

The above table indicates that, out of total population the work participation rate is 50.03%. It reveals that, around 50% of the total population are workers and contribute their labour towards productive activity. Here, out of the total workers, the main workers constitute 45.69% and marginal workers constitute 54.31%. The main workers are divided in to four categories as detailed above. The workers in household industry constitute only 2.36% and the majority of the main workers are agricultural labourer and cultivators i.e. 53.82% and 28.33% respectively.

Urban and Rural dwellers

In India, as per 2011 census 68.84% of the population live in rural areas and 31.16% live in urban areas. In Our sate of Odisha, the corresponding percentage shares are 83.32% and 16.68% respectively. But, if we see, in Nabarangpur district, the corresponding shares are 92.80% and 7.20% respectively. It indicates that, the concentration of higher percentage of urban people is not always a positive indicator of development. Towns are the centers of work, education, trade, industry and services. The urban area provides various amenities of life i.e. schools, Colleges, Hospitals, electricity, transports and communication facilities. The following table shows a complete comparative picture of rural and urban dwellers in Nabarangpur district, Odisha and India.

Table:3.6

Population in Urban and Rural dwellers in Nabarangpur District in 2011 Census.

States	Total	Urban		Rural	
		Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
India	1210193422	377105760	31.16	833087662	68.84
Odisha	41947358	6996124	16.68	34951234	83.32
Nabarangpur	1218762	87705	7.20	1131057	92.80

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census-2011

Birth Rate and Death Rate

The study of human fertility occupies an important place in the study of population. The growth of the population of a district depends on human fertility to a great extent. The data pertaining to Nabarangpur district for 2011 census is presented below:

(CBR) Crude Birth Rate	:	24.3
(CDR) Crude Death Rate	:	7.7
(IMR) Infant Mortality Rate	:	50
(MMR) Mothers Mortality Rate	:	245

Source : Deputy Director, DPMU, Nabarangpur

Lack of proper renatal care and low mean age at marriage leads to higher IMR and MMR. As a backward region of the State Nabarangpur district has a higher Infant Mortality Rate and Mothers Mortality Rate compared to the developed districts of the State.

The Crude Birth Rate of undivided Koraput District was 34.10 in 1991 Census (Odisha State District Profile, 1991, 1998) and in 2011 Census it has reduced to 24.3.

Literacy

In 1971 census, one can be considered as literate if he could read and write with understanding. Ability to read and write cannot qualify one to be literate. Children up to 4 years were treated as illiterate even if the child was going to school and had picked up reading and writing.

In 2001 census, a child up to the age group of 6 is treated as illiterate and the child population up to 6 years is excluded while calculating the literacy rate. In 2011 census, the literacy rate in Nabarangpur was 48.20%. It was 59.45% for males and 37.22% for females. There is a gender literacy gap of 22.23% in the district as against the corresponding figure of 18.04% in Odisha & 16.3% in the country.

Table: 3.7

Literacy rate in Nabarangpur District in 2011 Census.

States	Literate	Literacy		
		Persons	Male	Female
India	763638812	73.00	80.90	64.60
Odisha	27112376	73.45	82.40	64.36
Nabarangpur	490161	48.20	59.45	37.22

Source: Census of India, 2011, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-2, Vol.I of 2011

Tribes of Nabarangpur District

Nabarangpur district is endowed with a fascinating assortment of tribes and their colourful culture and tradition. The district is one of the southern most districts in the State of Odisha and is the home to about 13 tribal communities. Bhattoda, Gond, Paraja, Kandha, Omanatya and Holva are some of the prominent tribal groups in the district. The following table presents the Male and Female population of 13 important tribes in the district. These 13 tribes constitute 97.07% of the total tribal population of the district. The rest of 35 categories of tribe constitute only 2.93%.

Table: 3.8**Tribe wise Population of Nabarangpur District (2011 Census) of thirteen categories of Scheduled Tribes having more than 2000 population**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Total population		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Bhottoda / Bhotra	1,60,520	164905	325425
2.	Gond / Raj Gond	82,724	84328	167052
3.	Poroja / Paraja	35,958	38295	74253
4.	Khond / Kandha	26,632	28625	55257
5.	Omanatya / Amanatya	5,293	5452	10745
6.	Saora / Savar	3,531	3838	7369
7.	Holva	2,444	2414	4858
8.	Sounti	1,968	1930	3898
9.	Shabar, Lodha	1,624	1717	3341
10.	Gadba	1433	1499	2932
11.	Bhunjia	1078	1039	2117
12.	Banjara / Banjari	990	1017	2007
13.	Kandha Gouda	1027	976	2003
Total Population		3,25,222 (97.07%)	3,36,035 (97.07%)	6,61,257 (97.07%)
Grand Total Population of 48 STs in the District		3,35,028 (100%)	3,46,145 (100%)	6,81,173 (100%)

Bhotra

Bhotra synonymous with Bhottada are predominantly found in all blocks of Nabarangpur district except Raigarh and Chandahandi. Out of 4.51 lakh populations in the state 3.25 Bhatra population, live in Nabarangpur district as per 2011 census. Mr. Tylor has identified them with the Murias of Bastar and it is told that they are immigrants from Bastar.



“It seems that both Murias and Bhottodas are the sub-divisions of the great Gond Tribe”. (Gopinath Satapathy, 1964). Mr. Bell has expressed his doubt about the origin of Bhatra.



The Bhotras are one of the numerically major agricultural tribe of the district. They speak Bhatri, a non-literacy dialect among themselves. They speak a corrupt form of Odiya language known as Desia.

Bhotras are very rich in culture. They

are naturally talented in the skill of their traditional folk dance, folk music and folk song. They perform Cherechera dance during observance of Pus Parab and Daunidarnat dance during their weddings. Indigenous musical instruments made by Dom musicians like Dhol, Ghumura, Tamak, Tudubudi, Baisi (Flute), Mairi (Mohuri), Dhapa (Circular Drum) and Gini.

Gond

The Gond tribe is distributed all over India. The Gonds of Odisha can be divided into two entirely different groups. The Gonds of Western Odisha have been highly acculturated into Hindu society and have attained the status of a worrier caste. The Gond of a part of Kalahandi and Koraput are a hill tribe having their distinctive dress, habits and customs. The



recent demographic history treats them as immigrants to Odisha. As a petty business community, their nativity is traced to Madhya Pradesh. Their main occupation is agriculture or Agricultural labourer. They also go for fishing and hunting for supplementing their income.



The population of Gond tribe in Nabarangpur district as per 2011 census is 1.67 lakh. Next to Bhotra, they are an important tribe in the district found mostly in Chandahandi, Jhorigaon and Umerkote blocks.

The Gond observes two major festivals. 'Keslapur Jathra' is marked with worshipping the snake deity – Nagaba and Madai festival is celebrated to mark the occasion of meeting relatives settled in other parts of the country.

The dance performed by men with costumes decorated with peacock feathers on head along with cotton clothes around their waist and smeared ash body is known as 'Gusadi'. They enjoy the festivities with sharing drinks and playing with the rhythm of drumbeats and blowing music throughout the night.

Paraja

Parajas are one of the well-known major tribes of Odisha. The population of the tribe as per 2011 census in Nabarangpur district is 74,253. Paraja tribe is found in Nabarangpur, Nandahandi, Tentulikhunti, Papadahandi, Dabugaon, and Jharigaon blocks of the district.



The Parajas seem to have been inhabiting this country from about the 2nd century of the Christian era. (District Gazetteers, Koraput, 1966). They say that their original home is 'Bastaria' as they have migrated from Bastar area of Madhya Pradesh (now Chatisgarh). Paraja is conglomeration of various endogamous sections and is not

a compact community. Compared with other tribal communities, they show some cultural differences, especially in respect of their settlement pattern, dress and ornament, economic life, belief and worship, manners, customs and folk tradition.



Their mother tongue Porji is a form of Gondi belonging to Dravidian family of languages which varies according to local tongues like Odia or Telugu. Parajas are generally hill cultivators. But in Nabarangpur district, settled cultivation is the main stay of their subsistence economy. They are fond of cattle wealth.

The traditional dress of the tribe consists of loincloth and napkin for men and coarse and cheap Sarees for women.

But because of external contact, they now use modern dresses like shirts, banians, blouses, coloured sarees, ribbons etc.

Kandha

In Odisha, the Kandha is numerically the most populous tribe. Their main concentration is in South Odisha. The population of Kandha in Odisha is 16.27 lakh as per 2011 census. In undivided Koraput district, the population of Kandha is 6.58 lakh and in Nabarangpur district, they number 55,257. They are mainly concentrated in Jharigam block of Nabarangpur district.



The word 'Kandha' is derived from the Telugu word Konda, which means a small hill as well as the hill men. On the basis of socio cultural characteristics, the Kandha may be divided into several sections such as Desia Kondha, Dongaria Kondha, Kutia Kondha, Sitha Kondha, Buda Kondha, Pengo Kondha, Malua Kondha and Nanguli Kondha.

The Desia Kondhas of Nabarangpur district practice settled cultivation. In addition to cultivation, they heavily depend upon collection of forest products and food gathering for their living. Kondhas are famous in history for their meriah sacrifice.

The two festivals such as Chitra Parab observed before sowing Paddy and other millets and Meriah or Kedu festival observed in the month of February – March are the most important and are observed with much Pump and Ceremony. Human sacrifice in the past was later substituted by buffalo and continues even now.

Omanatya

Omanatya are odia speaking cultivating tribal people who live in the north of Jeypore and south of Nabarangpur. It is said that their ancestor was a Minister (Amatya) of Sri Ram. After Ram had gone to heaven, there was no one to take care of them and hence they took to agriculture. They are only found in the undivided Koraput district. In Koraput district, their population is 17,463 and in Nabarangpur district, they number 10746. In the other two districts, they number 120 as per 2011 census. Omanatya are largely found in Nandahandi block of Nabarangpur district.



Omanatya are divided into two sections i.e. Bodo and Sano. They are good agriculturists and practice wet cultivation.



They sing and dance on various occasions like marriage, Pusa Punia and Chaita Parab etc. Their dance are popularly known as Junia nach and Cherchera nach.



The musical instrument consist of Mardal, Gini and Thal.

Halva

Holva tribe derives their name from the word 'holo' which means plough. Holvas are largely found in Papadahandi, Raigarh and Jhorigaon blocks of Nabarangpur district. According to 2011 census, the population of Holva in Nabarangpur district is 4858. They are also found in Malkangiri district (5030), Koraput district (3061) and Rayagada district (747) in the Koraput Region.



Dialectically their mother tongue is Halbi, but now most of them are converse in Odiya only through acculturation. Among the various local divisions, like Bastarha, Chhatisgarhia and Marethia, the Halvas of Nabarangpur belong to Bastarha division. Agriculture is the mainstay of the livelihood of the Holvas.

Holvas have incorporated a number of Hindu Gods and Goddesses in to their pantheon, like Siva, Vishnu, Laxmi, Kali and Durga. They observe new mango eating ceremony in Chaitra, Amus festival in Sruban, new rice eating ceremony in Bhadrab, Siva Puja in Magha.

Holvas have established social relationship with the neighbouring tribals, like Gond, Koya, Kondha and non-tribals like Sundhi, Teli and Mali.

Saora

The Saoras also called Savaras constitute a major tribe in the State of Odisha. The tribe having reference in the epigraphic records and ancient literature of India is very widely distributed throughout the State of Odisha. They are mostly concentrated in Gajapati, Sambalpur, Puri and Rayagada districts. In Nabarangpur district, their population is 7369 with a Male population of 3531 and female population of 3838.

The great majority of Saoras have lost their own language and now speak Oriya. But the Lanjia Saoras have preserved their ancient language. Saora is an Austro – Asiatic language of the Munda family. (Choudhury, Bhagirathi, 1964).

The Saora villages are situated in the most inaccessible areas and in many cases like hidden in forest clad hills making it difficult to reach them. Houses are often build in rows leaving a wide road in between.

The Saoras are best-terraced cultivators. The terraces are built right up to the beds of the hill streams. They were practicing also shifting cultivation and were following the rituals before sowing the seeds, before the seeds are mixed and broadcast. They worship the hill Gods by offering them liquor and sacrificing fowls.



Saora's marriage is not an elaborate affair. They practice both Sororate and levirate firms of marriage, i.e. a man can marry a deceased wife's younger sister and women can marry her deceased husbands' younger brother.

The Saoras are very famous for their wall paintings known as ikons, which are of religious significance. They are very artistic people. Their artistic skills are not only revealed in their wall paintings but also in their dance and music.

Castes and Tribes

A caste is a collection of families, bearing a common name, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory very often speaking a common dialect and always endogamous. (Majumdar, D.N., 1944). The Imperial Gazetteer defines a tribe as a collection of families, which have a common name and a common dialect and which occupy or profess to occupy a common territory and which have been, if they are not, endogamous (Majumdar, D.N. & T.N. Madan, 1980).

When the same caste is found in two rather widely separated regions, speaking different dialects, there is no social relationship or inter-marriage between them, so that the groups may be taken as a distinct caste though bearing a common name. Among lower castes, endogamy also is not strictly observed. On the other hand, there are tribes, which are strictly endogamous, making the distinction between tribe and caste rather obscure. The presence of some kinds of political organization is not a distinctive feature of tribes only. Caste Panchayat is a living force in the social life of the Indian people.

The convention to categorise certain groups in Indian Society as tribal was established during the nineteenth century largely by British administrators. From 1930's onwards, lists began to be prepared of Indian tribes with a view to giving them administrative and political concessions. The list of Scheduled Tribes attached to the constitution of India had its origin in British Practice. The rationale of listing tribes, as 'Scheduled' is more based on pragmatic considerations, rather than on rigorously defined criteria.

It is only since 1931 census, of which J.H. Hutton was, in over-all charge, the distinction between 'tribe' and 'caste' became an issue of some importance. Tribes came to be viewed more and more in religious and not just in ecological terms. If a group could be shown to be clearly 'Hindu' in its religion beliefs and practice, it was a caste, if it was 'Animist' it had to be treated as a tribe. However, Ghurye has pointed out how factors like religion or occupation or racial features have proved inadequate to distinguish tribal from non-tribal population. (Ghurye, G.S., 1963).

Bailey has taken all these points into account and has made a serious attempt in 1960's to discriminate between tribe and caste in structural terms. He warns us against the attempt, to see particular societies disjunctively as either tribes or castes', and suggests that we view them in terms of continuum. (Bailey, F.G., 1961). Further, he seeks to make the distinction not in terms of the totality of behaviour but in relation to the political-economic system. Briefly, Bailey's argument is that a caste society is 'organic' and hierarchical while a tribal society is 'segmentary' and egalitarian. (Mohapatro, P.C., 1987).

Bailey has brought out the cultural differences between the 'Oriyas' and the 'Konds' living in Bisipara and Baderi villages of Phulbani district in Orissa as follows. The Konds speak 'Kui', a language which belong to the great Dravidian family in south India, while the Oriya language is a part of the Sanskritic group of northern India. The traditional 'Kond' is different from the 'Oriya' house: their traditional dress is different, their rites and ceremonies

are very different; their method of greeting one another is different, and although both depend upon rice cultivation and use the same technique, the Konds also cultivate field on mountain side, while the Oriyas do not. These differences are recognized and emphasized by both parties, and the 'Konds' are proud of their status as 'Adivasis', a word which has become an acceptable substitute in Modern India for tribes. (Bailey, F.G., 1971).

Inter Caste Relations

The caste system has played a dominant role in India's social life. There were untouchables, unseeables and unshaadowables. It is not merely a subject matter of academic research. It has become a problem of administrators, States and general public. But to-day caste system is gradually fading away.

Due to industrialization and urbanization, we find an accelerated social mobility, both horizontal and vertical which was previously impossible under rigid caste system. Moreover, there is much more freedom in the matter of choice of occupation today than the old times. People no longer follow the old traditional and hereditary bound occupation. The son of a Sudra may become a teacher or an administrator and this is definitely a great change. The role of caste panchayat, though still play their role in rural inaccessible areas is gradually fading out.

The constitution of India has provided a number of safeguards for the protection and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Article 46 prescribes that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Reservation in seats and special representation in Parliament and State Legislature have been ensured under article 334 and reservation of services under article 335 of the constitution. (Mohapatro, P.C., 1987).

All these changes have greatly influenced the inter-caste relations. Though there are, conflicts between castes cooperation between them have become a necessity.

In Nabarangpur district during the 2000 a conflict took place between the East Bengal Refugees settled in Umerkote area and the Scheduled Tribes in the area on the issues of land and other natural resources. However, the rigid caste system of the past is gradually fading away.

Religion and Religious beliefs

The religious composition of a population is important “because it is related to important aspects of demography like marital status, occupation and migration apart from its influence on the birth and death rate. Religion may also influence literacy rates, educational level and to some extent economic conditions”. (Tripathy, B., 1973).

The most important religions of our country are six, viz., Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism. The number of persons belonging to each major religion in Nabarangpur district and their percentage to the total population is shown in the following table:

Table: 3.9

Population by Religious Community: Nabarangpur District – 2011 Census

Sl. No.	Religion	Persons	Percentage to total population
1.	Hinduism	1178005	96.48
2.	Islam	6753	0.55
3.	Christianity	32152	2.63
4.	Sikhism	169	0.02
5.	Buddhism	189	0.02
6.	Jainism	325	0.03
7.	Other religions	54	0.004
8.	Religion not stated	3299	0.27
	Total population	1220946	100

Source: Census of India, 2011

The Table: 3.9 reveals that a very high proportion of inhabitants in Nabarangpur district comprising 96.48 per cent are followers of Hinduism. All the other religions combined constitute 3.52 percent. Next to Hinduism comes Christianity with a proportion of 2.63 per cent. The other religions that contribute to the population is less than 1 per cent.

Tribal Religion

The tribal religion are more specific to each tribe or group of community at least by nomenclature. However, in substance they do not differ from each other. The original religion of tribal population of India is commonly characterized as ‘animistic’. It is a crude form of religion. It is believed that inanimate objects as well as living beings, which are inspiring in nature, are endowed with living spirits of various kinds. Mountains, rocks, rivers, waterfalls, trees etc. are believed to be inhabited by deities and spirits. It is even believed that there are spirits presiding over various diseases. The whole universe is populated by a host of spirits, good and bad. These spirits

can be revoked, propitiated and even forced to help or harm human beings by various magical means and practices. The good spirit generally go unattended, as no one is afraid of them. The typical trait of primitive religion is that they are more concerned with evil forces. (Mohapatro, P.C., 1987).

Among more sophisticated communities, certain places mostly enclosed by walls and covered by a roof are marked off as specially sacred. But among the animistic tribes of India, all places are treated as holy as they are the seats of spirits. (Bose, N.K. 1971). Near every tribal village, there is some rock or tree, which is associated with some diversity or legends.

The tribesman worship a host of deities, who seem to be more important for the emotional and ceremonial side of tribal religion. God is known by the name 'Badiyal Pen' in 'Gond Tradition', 'Jhakar Debta', the earth Goddess, 'Dongar Debta' the forest God, 'Mahaprabhu', the Supreme God and 'Nishan Debta' the village deity by the 'Paraja' tribe. In addition to 'Dharani Deota' (Tara Penu), the Kandhas worship 'Gungi Penu', 'Bhima Penu', and 'Lal Penu' as the deities stream, hill and forest respectively. (Tribes of Orissa, 1990).

Much worshipped are also the Goddess of disease. 'Thakurani' or 'Sital Mata' or the Goddess of small pox is the most powerful deity and is worshipped especially during epidemics like Cholera, Small Pox, Chicken Pox etc. The hill man are extraordinarily superstitious. Every illness that befalls on them is attributed to witch craft. (Mohapatro, P.C., 1987). Among 'Gonds' of Umerkote the Gods of disease are Mania Mata and Sital Mata. The Kandhas believe in white and black magic.

Jani, Pujaris, Disaris and Bejunis are the various religious functionaries in tribal areas of the Nabarangpur district.

Languages

Development of civilization and expansion of knowledge is based on the language. It is the medium of expression of one's thoughts and ideas. Thousands of languages are spoken all over the world. It has two forms spoken and written.

The social scientists deals with language as a part of the totality of the people's culture. It is a powerful mode of transmission of ideas. If the people of two areas speak the same language and share its symbolic meanings and values, social interaction tends to be better. If linguistic differences are there between the immediate neighbourhoods, they tend to operate as effective barriers to socio-economic contacts. In Odisha the prevalent of a large number of language (204 languages as per 1971 census) among its people tend to limit the force of socio-economic

interaction among the groups and communities, sometimes even in the immediate neighbourhood. (Mohapatro, P.C., 1987).

India presents complicated picture of a variety of languages of which quite a few still remain to be properly studied and classified. However, most of the languages of our country have been classified under four well-known names of language families. They are (a) Indo Aryan family, (b) Dravidian family, (c) Austro-Asiatic family and (d) Tibeto-chiense family. (B. Tripathy, 1973).

The Indo-Aryan group comprises the languages of the Northern India and the Deccan, such as Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi and Oriya. The Dravidian languages of South India includes the four great literary languages i.e. Telugu, Kanada, Tamil and Malayalam. A few less important languages of the latter group are current among Adibasis of South, Central and Eastern India.

The other two language families in India are current among the more backward tribal or Adibasi group. Except in very few cases, they have never been properly studied. One of these two language families in the Austric speech family in its Austo-Asiatic branch. It includes in it the 'Kol' munda dialects of central and eastern India, 'Khasi' of Assam, 'Nicobarese' in the Nicobar Islands and a large number of languages and dialect current in Burma, Thailand and Indo-China. Another branch of this great Austric speech family is the Austronesian. It comprises the languages of Micronesia, Maleusia and Polynesia. The other is the Tibet-Chinese family, which includes the tribal languages of various people belonging different ramifications of the Mangoloid race. The sino-Tibetan language spoken by the Indian Tribes in the Himalayan Highlands and in Assam are comparatively primitive. These languages have numerous local differences and modifications. (Fuchs, Stephan, 1973, PP.27-45).

The Austric-speaking peoples and the Mongoloids, as detailed above, with some tribes speaking Dravidian languages, comprise the tribal population of India. A brief note of their languages is presented below:

Dravidian Adibasi Languages

The 'Gonds', Kandhas, 'Oraons' etc. are Dravidian speaking Adivasi group. The 'Gonds' are mostly found in Chatishgarh and Andhra Pradesh. They are no longer a compact group at present and speak a language known as 'Gondi'. Everywhere, with their change in life style, they acquire the language of the neighbouring people, such as 'Hindi' and 'Marathi' and Oriya - all Aryan languages and also Telugu, which is a cultures Dravidian language.

Then there are 'Kandhs' in Odisha who speak the 'kui' language, the chief Dravvdian tribal language in Odisha are kui, kuvi, gendi, ollari, kisan and oroan.

In Nabarangpur district, tribal have their own dialects, which are a little bit different from each other. Overall, we call all the tribal dialects as '*desia*' language, which is a modified form of Odia.

Though odia is a popular and common language in the district, in bordering areas close to Chhattisgarh and Kalahandi people speak a different dialect namely Gondi, chiefly spoken by the Gond tribes. Further, other languages spoken are- Bengali, Chattisgarhi, Telugu and Hindi are spoken by the community. Now we can have the clear notion about the language used by the people of Nabarangpur district -2Kandha community speak their own language 'kubi' or 'kui'.

Though Odia is a popular and common language of district, but in bordering areas close to Chhatisgarh and Kalahandi people speak a different dialect namely *Gondi*, chiefly spoken by the Gond tribes. Further, other languages spoken are- Bengali, Chattisgarhi, Telugu and Hindi are spoken by the community. The Vital Statistics of Nabarangpur district is presented below:

Table: 3.10
Vital Statistics

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	1,218,762	1,025,766
Male	604,046	515,162
Female	614,716	510,604
Population Growth	18.81%	21.15%
Area Sq. Km	5,291	5,291
Density/km2	230	194
Proportion to Orissa Population	2.91%	2.79%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	1018	991
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	998	999
Average Literacy	48.20	33.93
Male Literacy	59.45	47.04
Female Literacy	37.22	20.67
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	201,901	187,048
Male Population (0-6 Age)	101,577	93,588
Female Population (0-6 Age)	100,324	93,460
Literates	490,161	284,538
Male Literates	298,693	198,294
Female Literates	191,468	86,244
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	16.57%	18.23%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	16.82%	18.17%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	16.32%	18.30%

Manners, Customs and Traditions

As stated earlier there are seven major tribal groups in the Nabarangpur district. Although there are considerable differences in regard to their religious beliefs and the tribal as a whole vary, there is little difference in their social organization, their economy, manners, customs and traditions.

- (a) "The hillman cares little for his individual right and cannot conceive of existence outside the tribe to which he belongs" (Behuria, N.C.1966 P.26). He has no urge to acquire property, to add field to field or to keep a stock of grains against a year of want. For generation he has been accustomed to do only the minimum work that will bring food sufficient for the day which was the characteristic of the primitive man. During the last few decades with the spread of education and measures taken for economic development of these tribes, a spirit of improving their economic standard has gradually entered in them.
- (b) The Adibasi likes to deck himself and his woman with brightly coloured ornaments and to pass his time in hunting, drinking and dancing. He almost invariably tells truth and on rare occasions when he attempts to lie, his embarrassment is so great that detection is inevitable. (Behuria, N.C.1966, P.26)
- (c) The tribes are generally divided in to exogamous septs, each of which takes the name of a totem. The commonest totems are tiger, cobra and tortoise but the bear, dog, monkey, goat, bull, lizard, parrot, peacock and vulture also occur and in addition certain plants such as pumpkin and a few inanimate object like stone and the sun. Members of the totem may not intermarry and the children take their father's totem. Every totem is respected and animal totem may on no account be killed or eaten.

If a totem attacks a man he may kill it in self-defence but its body is then often given in funeral rites almost as if it were the corpse of a man. Plant totem are not eaten, injured or even touched. The sun is venerated by the people of its totem, fasting when it does not appear, and stone by being excluded from all buildings. The band of members of a totemic division is so strong that if one of them dies, all of them are under pollution for three days and have to get their food from their wife's relations. (Behuria, N.C. 1966 P.26)

- (d) The recognized forms of marriage include several of those forbidden by manu. There is marriage by purchase, by service for three years in the house of the girl's parents, by mutual consent and clandestine elopement by forcible compulsion on the part of bridegroom and his

friends. Marriage also takes place by selection at the 'Dhangidi basa or girl's sleeping hut. But the usual procedure is the man's parents will visit the girl's house and present a pot of strong drink. If the girl's father will accept the drink then the marriage proposal is accepted and if the liquor is thrown away, then the proposal has been refused. If the offered wine is drunk, then other presents will follow until an understanding is arrived at. Subsequent ceremonies are simple and consist mainly in the provision of caste dinners and more liquor. The couple are generally married by their village 'disari' who joins their hands at night when he sees two stars meet in the heavens.

Divorce and widow marriage are always permitted. The younger brother generally marries his elder brother's widow. If a widow has children and marries outside the family, her new husband has to pay a fine called 'Randatanka' or 'widow money'.

- (e) The dead are generally burnt, but among some castes, the ashes are buried afterwards and the spot marked in some way or other. Children, pregnant women and people who have died of small pox are buried.
- (f) The village is generally named after a tree, which is on once, was prominent near the place, Tentulikhunti, Kenduguda, Podeiguda are the typical examples in Nabarangpur district. The tribesmen invariably have their headman who is their acknowledged leader. The headman is generally known as 'Nayak'. Among the Kandha they are called 'Majhi', among Parajas 'Jani' or 'Muduli' and among the Saora as the Gomang.
- (g) The dress pattern of a tribal is of a dull uniformity. Men usually wear a lian cloths and napkins and women wear coarse and cheap sarees. Children up to 3 to 4 years of age go naked. These clothes are not washed regularly except for certain important social occasions.
- (h) Tribes inhabit in big or small settlements either with their own kith and kin or with other communities like, the Domb, the Rana, the Sundhi and the Gouda etc. Settlement pattern does not follow any regular trend. In some villages houses are seen scattered here while in other villages the houses are built in two separate rows leaving a broad road in between the rows of houses. The pattern of individual housing is more or less the same in respect of differences in social and economic status. Houses are constructed either of puddled earth or of jungle wood piles stuck vertically in the ground covered with a thin coating of mud. The walls of matted bamboos with a mud

coating are also seen among many tribes. Mostly the houses are thatched with jungle grass and occasionally with straw of paddy. Recently with the provision of Indira Awas Yojana and Mo Kudia Scheme by the central and state governments, AC or GCI Sheets are used for thatching and brick cement and sand are used for construction of walls.

- (i) The tribe has been accustomed to prepare intoxicating liquors out of various substances. *Bassia latibalia* or mahua flower is generally used to prepare the drinks. Bear is also distilled from rice, ragi, millets and jackfruits.
- (j) Hunting is one of the favorite recreation among the tribes. During the month of Chaitra when they observe 'Chaitra Parab', the men folk together move to jungles with their bows and arrows for hunting and usually come with an animal i.e. deer, sambar, rabbit, etc. But in recent years due to deforestation and Protection of Animal Act, 1956, hunting has been prohibited under law.
- (k) Among the higher caste and rich people, it is the custom to bath the child as soon as it is born, in a decoction made of bark of the mohua trees, the pipala tree and bamboo leaves and the leaves of the basanga. It is then rubbed with oil and turmeric.
- (l) It is the common practice among many a tribe to name their sons and daughters after the day of the week on which they are born, namely Rabi for Sunday, Sambharu/Sambhari for Monday and so on.
- (m) The rural folk believe in witchcraft to a large extent, when a village is supposed to contain witch, the Disari is called upon to examine his books and name the person. He fixes the responsibilities on some bad women, whose front teeth are immediately knocked out, and her mouth filled with filth. She is then beaten with a stick, if she cries out, she is not a witch. The only stick that would make a witch cry is castor oil plant. It is believed that when a witch wants to take revenge on any one, she climbs up to the roof of the person, makes a hole on the roof and drops a thread which touches the body of the person and draws blood out of his body. (Behuria, N.C. 1966 P.29). Among Paraja gurumain is the witch doctor.

There are seven major tribes in Nabarangpur district. They are Bhatra, Gond, Paraja, Kondha, Amanatya, Soura and Holva each having more than 4800 population as per 2011 census.

Fairs and festivals are closely associated with the religion. The main purpose seems to be recreational. The important regional fairs and festivals like Rathjatra, Sivarathri, Dala, Deepabali, etc. are observed by both tribals and non-tribals of the district. Chaita Parab, Pus Parab, Nuakhai, Diali Parab, Magha Parab etc. are mainly tribal festivals but the other neighboring non-tribal communities i.e. Rana, Paika, Domba, Ghasi etc. also observe these festivals like their own festivals. (Padhi, Rajendra 2008 P-50).

Migration

The migration of people is generally caused by economic factor although other factors like social, political, cultural, environment, health, education etc. also trigger it. The migration to a large extent in our state has occurred from villages of underdeveloped areas to Urban or developed areas having capitalist enterprises, mines, factories, plantations and commercial agriculture. Owing to poverty in general and seasonal calamities like famine & floods, rural workmen also come to urban and city areas in search of employment which gives them ready cash and sustenance.

The district of Nabarangpur consists of two Urban Local Bodies and 10 Panchayat Samities, wherein 12.21 lakh people reside. There is only one major industry running in the district in which around 588 workmen including contract labourers are found employed and a few agro-based industries like Rice Mills and Cashew Processing Plants are located in this district. Thus out of the available work force, which is about 6.11 lakh, as per 2011 Census Report, majority depend upon mainly in agriculture work, collection of Forest Products and construction work for their livelihood. Soon after harvesting of paddy / maize is over, the workers prefer to migrate to the adjacent districts/states to earn their livelihood. These people both suo motto as well as through the middleman/agent migrate to other States like Telengana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Maharastra, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu State and also adjacent district like Koraput and Kalahandi of Odisha State. There is no particular area of work where these migrant workers are found engaged. It is seen that the workers of this district migrate to other State of Telengana & Andhra Pradesh with other co-workers of Kalahandi and Bolangir district engaged in Brick making work. In most cases, such workers migrate with their family members for these works and the overall percentage of female migration in comparison to total migration is around 2-3%. The migrated workers employed in brick kilns come back to their villages on arrival of the monsoon. But, the people prefer to work in

construction sector migrate to other states living behind their other family members at their respective homes. They work there for 3 to 4 months and come back to their home land. After a brief period of staying here they again migrate to places on their sweet will. The age group of such workers is generally between 18 – 35 years. The exact number of migrant labours of this district is not available. No attempt has so far been made to conduct a survey on this score.

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CHAPTER-IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Introduction

Agriculture is the prime sector in the economy of Nabarangpur district with 39.91% of the total geographical area under cropping. At present, the cropping intensity is 122% (2014-15). Paddy, Maize, sugarcane and Vegetables are the major field crops, cashew nuts and mango plantation are the emerging fruit and plantation crops of the district which play a vital role in the agriculture economy in the district. About 80% of the people in the district depend mainly on farming for their living including horticulture, fishery, animal husbandry etc.

The erratic rainfall pattern requires augmentation of the existing irrigation potential through better exploitation and consumptive use of surface water, ground water, rivers and watershed management coupled with participatory irrigation management by the water users association (Pani Panchayat).

Nine blocks are covered under Eastern ghat highland zone except Chandahandi Block which is covered under western ghat undulating zone based in variation in topography soil type availability of Irrigation and Cropping patterns , each agro climatic zone is further subdivided into a no of Agro ecological (Farming) situation with a view to generating location specific technologies. The block covered under different farming situation are mentioned in the following table:

Table: 4.1

Agro Climatic Zones in Nabarangpur District and Blocks covered under different farming situation

Sl. No	Agro-Climatic Zone	Farming ituation	Blocks covered
1	Eastern Ghat High Land Zone	Elevation 560-740m above MSL	Nabarangpur,Nandhandi,Tentulikh-unti, Papadahandi, tentulikhunti, Dabugaon, Umerkote, Jharigaon, Raighar, Kosagumuda
2	Western Ghat undulating Zone	Elevation 200-580m above MSL	Chandahandi

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Agriculture, Nabarangpur

The soil type of Nabarangpur district is lateritic and soil is slightly acidic in nature. The river Indravati is situated on the south side of the District flowing in east-west direction separating Nabarangpur District from Koraput District. The other rivers like Bhaskel, Turi, Borei, Tel rivers are also flowing in the district. Bhaskel Medium Irrigation project which is situated in Umerkote Block is having irrigation potential of 4250 ha during Kharif, no other major, medium command is available in the district although multipurpose irrigation river dam Indravati Project is situated in the district . The other sources of irrigation are the minor irrigation project and lift irrigation points developed through OLIC/ OAIC/ Private Lift point sponsored by Agriculture department in the district. The annual normal rainfall of the District is 1569.5 MM. Rice is the predominant crop grown since long time in the entire district followed by Sugarcane in the river valley of Indravati mostly in the Nabarangpur, Nandahandi and Kosagumuda Block. Papadahandi, Kosagumunda, Dabugaon are the major Cashew growing blocks whereas Papadahandi, Tentulikhunti, Umerkote and Dabugaon are leading in mango plantation in the district.

Nature and Type of Soil

The predominant soils of the district are- laterite soil, alluvial soil and black soil. The texture is sandy loam to clay loam. Most of the soils are acidic in nature and are having poor fertility status. The soils are moderately eroded, low organic carbon, medium to low potash, low phosphate, rich in iron and aluminum and moderately deficient in Zinc and highly deficient in Boron. Soils acidity and iron toxicity are the major problems in many blocks.

Table: 4.2

Information on Soil in Different Blocks

Sl. No	Blocks	Soil in the district (Area in ha.)		
		Acidic	Soil Erosion	Iron toxicity
1	Nabarangpur	1261.26	892.3	228
2	Nandahandi	832.65	413.46	146
3	Tentulikhunti	1054.92	458.64	89
4	Papadahandi	2322.2	910.04	302
5	Kosagumuda	1491.56	1338.16	202
6	Dabugaon	570.78	283.1	79
7	Umerkote	1368	962.15	487
8	Raighar	1883.16	954.06	292
9	Jharigaon	876.16	579.08	189
10	Chandahandi	1325.24	470.85	128

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Agriculture, Nabarangpur District.

In order to assess the nature and properties of the soil of the Nabarangpur District one Mobile Soil testing Van is operating in the district with annual capacity 7000 soil samples testing. A static Soil testing Laboratory has been constructed with an annual testing capacity of 10000 soil samples with provision of major, macro and Micronutrient testing in the district. This will help in mapping the soil fertility of the district basing on geography location.

Majority of the soil of the district are sandy loam in nature followed by red soil and about 15 % soils of Chandahandi Block are black in nature. The other type of soil available is mentioned in the table below.

Table: 4.3
Categories of Soil in different Blocks

Sl. No	Blocks	Sandy loam		Red Soil		Black Soils		Others (Yellow and Brown forest)	
		Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
1	Nabarangpur	14276.8	80	2141.52	12	-	-	1427.7	8
2	Nandahandi	10749.96	78	1929.48	14	-	-	1102.6	8
3	Tentulikhunti	11924.64	78	1528.8	10	-	-	1834.6	12
4	Papadahandi	18428.31	81	2047.59	9	-	-	2275.10	10
5	Kosagumuda	20072.4	60	6021.72	18	-	-	7259.9	22
6	Dabugaon	7927.08	84	754.96	8	-	-	754.96	8
7	Umerkote	15779.26	82	1539.44	8	-	-	1924.3	10
8	Raighar	17172.72	72	3816.16	16	-	-	2862.1	12
9	Jharigaon	11292.6	78	1737.24	12	-	-	1447.7	10
10	Chandahandi	11457.35	73	627.8	4	2354.25	15	1255.6	8

Land utilization pattern in the District

The net sown area of the district is 39.91% of the geographical area of Nabarangpur district. The operational holdings by all social groups of the district as per the Agriculture census 2010-11 is given in the table below:-

Table: 4.4

Class wise number of operational holdings in Nabarangpur District

Dist	Marginal (<1.0 ha)	Small (1-2 ha)	Semi Medium (2-4 ha)	Medium (4-10 ha)	Large (>10 ha)	All Sizes
Nabarangpur	94820	34012	14552	2881	221	146456

Source: Agricultural Census, 2010-11

Irrigation – Medium, Minor Irrigation projects and traditional mode of irrigation

Surface water and ground water are the major source of irrigation of the district at present one medium irrigation project (Bhaskel Dam) , 72 nos of Minor Irrigation Project ,2660 nos of Deep Borewell ,1334 nos of River lift , 486 nos WHS and 2052 various community pond and 1757 private ponds are directly and indirectly supporting supplementary and live saving irrigation in the district. The estimated source of irrigation are given in the table below:

Table: 4.5

Block wise and Source wise Irrigation Potential in Nabarangpur District

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Medium Irrigation Project	Bore Well				Pvt. Open well	Total
			MIP	Govt.	Pvt.	Other Sources including Riverlift , WHS & Community Tanks		
1	Nabarangpur		1194	364	26	2997	258	4839
2	Nandahandi		184	494	26	3759	112	4575
3	Tentulikhunti		283	280	15	1943	220	2741
4	Papadahandi		266	60	28	3146	255	3755
5	Kosagumuda		987	424	47	4610	1060	7128
6	Dabugaon		861	62	0	1063	56	2042
7	Umerkote	4250	2060	1232	94	1604	232	9472
8	Raighar		821	1532	73	1519	746	4691
9	Jharigaon		1496	406	10	1790	195	3897
10	Chandahandi		3011	210	2	2458	408	6089
	Total	4250	11163	5064	321	24889	3542	49229

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Agriculture, Nabarangpur

Cropping Pattern and Crop Rotation

The District has been subdivided into four Agro ecological situations mainly basing on the Agro Climatic zone, elevation, rainfall and river valley area. The detail of such AES is given below.

Table: 4.6

Identified agro-ecological situations in Nabarangpur Dist.

SL. No	Agro Climatic Zone	Name of the AES	Area in ha	% of Geographical area of the Dist	Blocks Covered
1	Eastern Ghat High land Zone	Sugarcane based Alluvial Indravati river valley	104959.00	28.15	Nabarangpur, Kosagumuda, Nandahandi
		Pulse based Red. Soil , Bellari, Angi, Turi River valley	137758.00	36.15	Dabugaon, Papadahandi, Tentulikhunti
		Maize based mixed yellow and red, Bhaskel river valley	104346.00	27.99	Umerkote, Raighar, Jharigaon
2	Western Ghat undulating Zone	Groundnut based Black Soil , Tel river valley	25798.00	6.91	Chandahandi

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Agriculture, Nabarangpur

Sugarcane based on Alluvial Soil of Indravati river valley

In Nabarangpur, Kosagumuda and Nandahandi Blocks, Sugarcane based cropping pattern are observed where Sugarcane is the predominant crop in the Indravati River bank followed by paddy in the medium and low land situation. Maize is the predominant crop in the high land followed by fallow. The following cropping patterns are observed in this AES system.

Sugarcane

Paddy- Maize – Fallow

Paddy – Bengal Gram – Fallow

Paddy-Paddy-Fallow

Paddy- Groundnut- Fallow

Paddy- Biri –fallow

Maize- Fallow

Paddy- Linseed – Fallow

Paddy- Vegetable

The Following crop rotation are adopted by the farmer .

- a) Sugarcane – Biri – Rice
- b) Sugarcane – Pulse- Sugarcane
- c) Maize- Arhar- Maize
- d) Maize- Groundnut- Maize.

Pulse based on Red Soil of Bellari, Angi, Turi River valley

In Dabugam, Papadahandi, Tentulikhunti Blocks, Pulse based cropping pattern are observed where Arhar and Black gram are the predominant crop in the High land followed by paddy in the medium and low land situation. In the present situation sizeable area of the Pulse area has been diverted to Maize cultivation during last 10 years .The following cropping pattern are observed in this AES system.

Paddy- Paddy – Fallow	Arhar – Fallow
Paddy-Maize-Fallow	Paddy- Bengal Gram- Fallow
Paddy- Biri –fallow	Maize- Fallow
Paddy- Linseed – Fallow	Biri – Fallow

The Following crop rotation are adopted by the farmer.

- a) Rice - Fallow
- b) Maize- Arhar- Maize
- c) Maize- Fallow
- d) Maize- Black Gram

Maize based on mixed yellow and red soil in Bhaskel river valley and other Nalla

In Umerkote, Raighar and Jharigaon Blocks are Maize based cropping pattern are observed where Maize is the predominant crop in the high land situation followed by paddy in the medium and low land situation in Kharif. In the Bhaskel irrigated command Maize and Paddy are grown during the Rabi season. Lentil , Black gram, Bengal gram, mustard and Line seed are grown in the residual moisture situation in the Rabi season. The following cropping patterns are observed in this AES system.

Paddy- Maize – Fallow

Paddy – Black Gram – Fallow

Paddy-Paddy-Fallow

Paddy- Lentil- Fallow

Paddy- Biri –fallow

Maize- Fallow

Paddy- Line seed /Bengal Gram Paddy- Vegetable

Maize- Vegetable

The Following crop rotation are adopted by the farmer.

- a) Maize – Biri – Maize
- b) Paddy– Maize- Paddy
- c) Maize- Arhar- Maize
- d) Maize- Vegetable-Maize.

Groundnut based on Black Soil in Tel river valley

In Chandahandi Block, groundnut based cropping pattern was the predominant practice in the past over a period of time. Black Gram and Arhar are the dominant crop followed by Maize in the high land. During the Rabi season ground nut, black gram, green gram, Kulthi and Line seed are grown in the residual moisture situation in the Rabi season. The following cropping patterns are observed in this AES system.

Ground nut- Fallow

Ground nut- vegetables

Paddy – Fallow

Paddy – Black Gram – Fallow

Paddy-Mung-Fallow

Paddy- Ground nut- Fallow

Paddy- Biri –fallow

Maize- Fallow

Paddy- Line seed /Bengal Gram Paddy- Vegetable

The Following crop rotation are adopted by the farmer.

- a) Ground nut – Arhar – Ground nut
- b) Maize- Arhar- Maize
- c) Maize- Vegetable-Maize.
- d) Ground Nut –Maize- Ground nut
- e) Black gram-Maize- Black gram

Crops grown in the district and other Agriculture produce

More than 50% of the Kharif area is covered by Paddy followed by Maize, Millets like Ragi, Jowar, Bajara and other Small Millets. The Pulses dominated by Black gram followed by Red Gram, Mung and other pulses were grown in the district as a traditional crops since long time. Oilseeds like Niger, Groundnut, Til and Caster are the major Kharif oilseed Crops. The fiber crops like Mesta, Sunhemp and Cotton are grown in the early period of the formation of the District and in the subsequent period the fibre area has been greatly reduced with the emergence of Hybrid Maize cultivation in the entire district. Vegetables like brinjal, Sweet Potato, Okra, Radish, Tomato, various type of gourds are grown during the Kharif season. Spices like Chilly, Turmeric, Ginger are also grown in the district.

Mango and Cashew are the most important fruit and plantation crop in the district.

Paddy - Paddy is the predominant crop of the district. Number of indigenous varieties for high, medium and low land are initially grown by the farmers in the initial days. During eighties the introduction of high yielding varieties were made in the district and by nineties 2/3 of the area were covered by high yielding variety. In the present situation 50% of high yielding variety about 40% hybrid variety and about 10% indigenous variety are grown by the farmers. The direct broadcasting of paddy was the general practice in the initial period where 90% broadcasting was in practice before eighties which has been reduced to 10 to 20% by this time and about 80 to 90 % area covered under transplanting. During last 5 years the practice of line transplanting is being popularised through the govt initiatives as a result of which 8 to 10% of the paddy area is brought under line transplanting. In selected villages System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is gaining popularity. The yield of the paddy production are showing a positive trend due to better agronomic and cultural practice adoption like introduction of line transplanting, SRI, use of micro nutrients, use of certified and hybrid seeds, weed management etc, in future soil test based fertilizer application will be emphasized in the district along with higher application of organic manures .

Maize - Among the Maize and Millets grown in the undivided Koraput district sizeable area under local maize was cultivated in Nabarangpur district over a period of time. Maize was grown over an area of nearly 15000 Ha in the nineties to 30000 ha in the year 2004. Over 40000 ha during 2007, around 50000 ha during 2010 and reached all time high achievement of maize of 63882 ha during 2013. With the progressive improvement of area under Maize, Ragi and other Millets are under Kharif Pulse diminished to a larger extent. During last 2 years negative trend in area covered is observed

in the district which is due to poor market price prevailing in the area. However with the institutional procurement of maize seeds by the OSAM Board through e-platform, it is expected that the area under maize will revert to positive trend with the support of Maize Mission.

Ragi - In the early seventies Ragi was the second important crop after paddy which was gradually taken over by maize in the dist. The area of Ragi cultivation was over 12000 Ha during 1999 which has gradually reduced to 1713 ha during 2014.

Pulses - Arhar, Green gram, Black gram Kulthi and other pulse crops are grown in the dist. Black gram (Biri) is the predominant pulse crop grown across the dist followed by Arhar and small area of Green Gram (Moong). Kulthi is the other important crop which was grown in the marginal areas of the dist. Over a period of last 20 years the area of the pulse crop has reduced to approximately to 50% from 15750 Ha (1995) to 8646Ha (2014).

Oil Seeds - Niger was the ruling oil seed crop grown in the dist followed by ground nut, sesame and castor during the Kharif season. Linseed, castor and mustard were the major rabi oil seed crops of the district during the early nineties. Most of the oil seed areas both in Kharif and Rabi season were diverted to hybrid maize cultivation by the farmers in the later stage. Soyabean was introduced during 1996 and within a period 3 years the area was improved from 675 ha to 1666 ha during 1998, due to marketing problem the adoption of soybean cultivation was discontinued by the farmers in the district. At present (2014) the area under oil seeds has reduced from 15356 ha (1993) to nearly 876 ha during Kharif and 8083 ha (1993) to 3933 ha during Rabi season. The major reason of the down trend is due to expansion of Maize in the high land under Kharif season and irrigated area in Rabi season.

Fiber Crops - Cotton was the major fibre crop grown in the district the area cultivated was 1064 ha during 1993 and the increased area under cotton reached all time high of 12000 ha during 1998 and gradually fell down during 2004-05 and completely eliminated by the year 2006 due to poor marketing support and emergence of Maize as a more profitable crop.

Sugarcane - Sugarcane crop is grown in the district since time immemorial in the river banks of Indravati river mainly concentrated in the Nabarangpur, Nandahandi and Kosgumuda Blocks. Major produce is locally utilised for preparation of Jaggery and the process is continuing due to non-existence of Sugar mills in the locality. Due to lack of value addition, the farmers are getting lesser price of their produce in the market comparing to other state.

Vegetable - Brinjal, Tomato, Chilli, French bean, Cabbage, Cauliflower are the major vegetable crops grown over an area of 16000 ha during kharif and Potato, Onion, Chilli, Garlic over an area of 15000 ha during Rabi season.

Use of Agricultural Implements, Manures and Fertiliser, Agricultural Technology and Productivity

Farm Implements

Use of traditional tools and implements was practiced by the farmers in the past but over a period of time gradual shifting to Farm Mechanization is found in the District during the last five years. About 1500 tractors were introduced in the farm sector along with approximately 400 Power tillers, more than 200 Rotavator, 10 Self propelled rice transplanter are in-service in the district. The year wise farm mechanization position has been presented in the table presented below:

Table: 4.7

Farm Mechanisation Position in Nabarangpur District (2010-11 to 2014-15)

Sl. No	Name of the Item	Achievement during 2010-11	Achievement during 2011-12	Achievement during 2012-13	Achievement during 2013-14	Achievement during 2014-15
1	Tractor	141	298	419	378	209
2	Power Tiller	48	46	31	107	138
3	Hydrolic Trailer	47	56	134	-----	-----
4	Special Power Operated implement	0	13	8	31	33
5	Self Propelled Reaper	0	0	0	2	1
6	Power Diven implement	0	0	0	194	268
7	Rotavator	0	0	0	73	135
8	Manual or bullock drawn implements	221	245	0	300 set	500 set
9	Rice Transplanter	1	0	1	----	8
10	Combine harvester	0	0	0	1	-----
11	Axial flow Paddy-Cum-Maize Thresher	34	10	0	0	0
12	Reaper	2	2	1	0	0
13	Power Thresher	3	0	0	0	0

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Agriculture, Nabarangpur

Manures and Fertiliser

With the introduction of high yielding and hybrid variety of Maize and Rice variety in the District, the consumption of Chemical fertilizer has achieved almost a 4 fold jump from 8317.36 MT (1998-99) NPK to 32740.53 MT (2014-15). During the reporting period Annual NPK consumption per year has been improved from 32.62 Kg / ha during 1998 to 151.91 kg/ha during 2014.

Table: 4.8

Area, Production Productivity of field crops in Nabarangpur district
A= Area in '000' hect, Y= Yeild in K.g /hact, P= Production in '000' MT
(Fig. Includes both Kharif & Rabi)

	Y	Paddy			Maize			Ragi	
2008-09	158.93	1839	292.27	46.53	5326	247.82	5.50	900	4.95
2009-10	160.96	2025	325.94	52.16	4103	214.02	4.55	892	4.06
2010-11	146.96	2925	429.86	61.63	4083	251.61	3.07	681	2.09
2011-12	140.02	1051	147.16	64.37	2732	175.83	2.19	886	1.94
2012-13	144.41	3449	498.07	68.52	2809	192.45	1.92	833	1.6
2013-14	146.83	4347	638.27	69.27	3332	230.82	1.85	822	1.52

Year	Jowar			Bajara			S.Millet		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2008-09	0.12	667	0.08	0.03	667	0.02	0.58	491	0.28
2009-10	0.11	660	0.07	0.03	600	0.02	0.81	482	0.39
2010-11	0.09	667	0.06	0.02	500	0.01	0.82	620	0.51
2011-12	0.09	636	0.06	0.02	694	0.01	0.37	650	0.24
2012-13	70.44	648	194.05	72.36	670	195.65	0.24	598	0.14
2013-14	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.28	565	0.16

Year	Mung			Biri			Arhar		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2009-10	1.75	417	0.73	8.77	338	2.96	3.16	535	1.69
2010-11	1.46	397	0.58	6.78	387	2.62	2.46	852	2.10
2011-12	1.17	316	0.37	6.23	343	2.14	1.90	782	1.49
2012-13	0.81	542	0.44	0.00	0	0.00	1.88	880	1.65
2013-14	0.78	487	0.38	4.51	352	1.59	1.91	858	1.64

Year	Gram			Field pea			Lentil		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2009-10	4.00	565	2.26	0.49	665	0.33	0.00	0	0.00
2010-11	3.55	616	2.19	0.46	857	0.39	0.00	0	0.00
2011-12	2.79	580	1.62	0.43	634	0.27	0	0	0
2012-13	3.53	566	2.00	0.54	514	0.28	0.00	0	0.00
2013-14	3.30	604	1.99	0.64	604	0.39	0.00	0	0.00

Year	Cow pea			Kulthi			Other Pulses		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2009-10	0.39	622	0.24	5.04	436	2.20	4.62	517	2.39
2010-11	0.36	639	0.23	4.97	406	2.02	6.01	651	3.91
2011-12	0.48	662	0.32	4.52	256	1.16	5.33	574	3.06
2012-13	0.54	495	0.28	4.68	379	1.77	5.22	393	2.05
2013-14	0.48	500	0.24	4.67	362	1.69	4.54	491	2.23

Year	G.Nut			TIL			Castor		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2009-10	0.99	1303	1.29	0.03	328	0.01	1.34	500	0.67
2010-11	1.22	1385	1.69	0.06	358	0.02	1.55	568	0.88
2011-12	1.15	1070	1.23	0.05	321	0.02	1.23	577	0.71
2012-13	0.77	1221	0.94	0.05	335	0.02	1.11	631	0.70
2013-14	0.85	1271	1.08	0.05	348	0.02	1.11	595	0.66

Year	Sunflower			Safflower			Niger		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2009-10	0.08	625	0.05	0.13	428	0.06	0.82	346	0.28
2010-11	0.12	750	0.09	0.18	424	0.08	0.57	304	0.17
2011-12	0.17	706	0.12	0.11	392	0.04	0.26	253	0.07
2012-13	0.14	1000	0.14	0.13	574	0.07	0.22	302	0.07
2013-14	0.15	1000	0.15	0.11	588	0.06	0.14	312	0.04

Year	Mustard			Linseed			Soyabean		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2009-10	0.91	420	0.38	2.72	445	1.21	0.00	0	0.00
2010-11	0.64	537	0.34	2.50	419	1.05	0.00	0	0.00
2011-12	0.45	523	0.24	2.39	382	0.91	0.00	0	0.00
2012-13	0.44	523	0.23	2.20	506	1.11	0.00	0	0.00
2013-14	0.44	494	0.22	1.95	500	0.98	0.00	0	0.00

Year	Jute			Mesta			Sun Hemp		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2009-10	0.00	0	0.00	0.39	758	1.64	0.11	960	0.59
2010-11	0.00	0	0.00	0.38	654	1.38	0.10	846	0.47
2011-12	0	0	0	0.21	682	0.80	0.24	860	1.15
2012-13	0.00	0	0.00	0.22	682	0.83	0.09	860	0.43
2013-14	0.00	0	0.00	0.23	853	1.09	0.09	840	0.42

Year	Cotton			Sweet Potato			Potato		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2009-10	0.00	0	0.00	0.17	8235	1.40	0.18	13000	2.34
2010-11	0.00	0	0.00	1.44	9465	13.63	0.18	12722	2.29
2011-12	0	0	0	1.44	9468	13.63	0.17	13118	2.23
2012-13	0.00	0	0.00	0.09	4778	0.43	0.16	13125	2.10
2013-14	0.00	0	0.00	1.45	9200	13.34	0.16	16870	2.70

Year	Onion			Other Vegetable			Chilly		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2009-10	0.79	12911	10.20	13.79	12058	166.28	1.87	850	1.59
2010-11	0.74	11216	8.30	16.15	12583	203.22	1.96	893	1.75
2011-12	0.55	11545	6.35	16.04	13543	217.23	1.96	893	1.75
2012-13	0.54	11500	6.21	8.90	14896	132.57	9.44	14701	138.78
2013-14	0.54	11590	6.26	15.88	13674	217.14	1.96	913	1.79

Year	Corriender			Garlic			Turmeric		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2009-10	0.31	484	0.15	0.08	3250	0.26	0.10	4600	0.46
2010-11	0.31	484	0.15	0.08	3250	0.26	0.10	4700	0.47
2011-12	0.41	488	0.20	0.10	3100	0.31	0.10	5300	0.53
2012-13	0.41	488	0.20	0.10	3200	0.32	0.12	5417	0.65
2013-14	0.41	496	0.20	0.10	3200	0.32	0.12	5417	0.65

Year	Ginger			Sugar Cane			Tobacco		
	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
2009-10	0.13	4154	0.54	3.43	46710	160.22	0.01	450	0.00
2010-11	0.13	6000	0.78	4.09	51123	209.09	0.01	524	0.01
2011-12	0.15	6333	0.95	4.31	60590	261.14	0.02	550	0.01
2012-13	0.15	6800	1.02	4.30	66080	284.14	0.02	505	0.01
2013-14	0.15	6800	1.02	0.98	68540	67.17	0.02	560	0.01

Crop Diseases, Control Mechanism and Crop protection

Disease pests like swarming Caterpillar, Brown Plant Hopper, Stem Borer are the major pests affecting paddy crop across the district. However some endemic pockets like Ghatachura, Alupadar of Kosagumuda block, Murtuma, Bhamini of Umerkote Block are vulnerable to recurrent attack after the flash flood in those region . Ukiappali and Rajoda are reported form attack of BPH in Kosagumuda Block, Jharigaon, Belgaon, Chitabeda, Ratnakhandiguda GP of Jharigaon Block. Yellow Stem Bores are recurring pests, the attack of which is reported at various stages of crop growth starting from tailoring to grain filling stage. Blast and Bacterial leaf blight are the prominent diseases, which are also attacking the paddy crop from nursery to harvesting stage.

Red rot of Sugarcane is the prominent disease which affects the crop during the recent years. The disease has been affecting the crop severely some time ago resulting to complete damage of the sugarcane field . Prolonged rationing for more than 2 years lack of use of quality planting material , submergence of sugarcane field during rainy season , close planting and imbalance use of chemical fertilizer lesser use of organic manure are some of the cause for occurrence of the red rot.

Fruit and shoot borer, mites and leaf eating caterpillars are the major pests affecting the vegetable crops in the district at various stages of crop growth.

Control Mechanism

The Agriculture department is providing extension support for management of various disease pests in the district. Farmers training on pest management, Pest surveillance activities are taken up to monitor the pest situation for managing the disease pest in the district. Since last 2010-11 e-Pest Surveillance activities are in practice under which field report from various part of the district are collected on weekly basis through data sheet and uploaded in the Agrinet portal for monitoring pest and disease management.

Crop Protection

Massive seed treatment campaign are organized in selected G.Ps of all the blocks both in Kharif season and Rabi season for wide publicity and adoption of 100 % seed treatment by the farmers for the seed they are sowing for the crop. Chemical support for 100 ha area is provided to the farmers free of cost in these villages. More over the alternative method of

seed treatment like physical seed treatment, indigenous method of seed treatment, diluted cow urine solution, etc. are used for seed treatment. Regular training programmes at village, block and district level are organised for promoting integrated pest management practices (IPM) in the district by the agriculture department. Subsidized need based pesticide are supplied to the farmers when the disease pest are crossing the thresh hold limit in those particular areas .

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Soil testing and State farms

Krishi Vigyan Kendra

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nabarangpur is situated by the side of medical road, Umerkote to village Badakumari in the Block Umerkote of District Nabarangpur. It was established in the year 2004 with 100 % finance from ICAR and under the administrative control of Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar, with following mandates in agriculture and allied fields:

1. To impart need based training to farmers, farm women and extension functionaries.
2. To impart vocational training to rural youth .
3. To conduct front line demonstrations (FLDs) on newly established technologies.
4. To conduct on farm testing of newly emerged technologies.
5. To produce quality seeds and planting materials.
6. To carry out other extension activities like Farmer Scientist interaction, Kisan Mela, Diagnostic field Visit and technical advice to farmers.

The KVK works in good cooperation with Agriculture Technology Management Mission (ATMA), Department of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, Department of Soil Conservation, Department of Watershed Mission, Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Resource Department and other related Departments of the district.

Soil Testing

Collection of soil samples are made regularly from the farmers field to estimate the soil PH, conductivity, Organic carbon available phosphorus and potash. Every year the samples are send to Soil Testing Laboratory, Semiliguda of Koraput District. After getting the soil test report, the Soil health card along with recommendation are provided to the farmers. Since 2011 a mobile soil testing laboratory is operating in the district. The mobile

laboratory visits different villages to create awareness for soil testing, collecting soil sample and recommending crop specific fertilizer application to the farmers. A soil testing laboratory at Nabarangpur will be operationalised where 5000 samples per year will be tested for major, secondary and micronutrient.

From the current year of 2015 Soil Health Card scheme of Govt. of India is implemented in which soil sample from grid are collected with geographic co-ordinates and the recommendation will be given to the farmers for major secondary and micronutrients. Focus will be emphasised for improvement of soil fertility in the district through the scheme which will be assessed after 3 years by collecting soil samples from the same co-ordinates from where earlier samples were collected.

State Farms

There are two Agriculture farms located one at Umerkote and the other at Dabugaon where certified seeds and foundation seeds are produced every year. Seed processing plant are operating in these two farms for processing and grading of seeds under seed production programme.

Natural Calamities, Disaster Management, Climate Change and impact on Agriculture

Part of the district covering Nandahandi, Nabarangpur and Kosagumuda were regularly affected by Indravati river flash flood every year before the completion of Indravati Dam. However, when Indravati dam surplus water are discharged during heavy rain period a few Gram Panchayats situated near the river bank in B.Maliguda of Nandahandi, Daibhata, Sindhigaon of Nabarangpur and GP like Ghatuasuli, Ghatchura, Binjili, Asana, Chirma and S.Karagaon of Kosagumuda Block are frequently affected by the flash flood of Indravati. More over few GP of Kosagumuda Block, namely Ukiapalli, Kerandimal, Badaambada and Belgaon are affected by flash flood of Bhaskel River.

In drought years block like Chandahandi, Dabugam, Jharigaam, Raighar and Tentulikhunti are mostly affected as limited irrigation scope are existing in these blocks. The contingency plan for the entire district is developed to mitigate the drought, flood and other emergency situation in the district.

Due to massive deforestation in the district during last 30 years particularly the Raighar, Umerkote and Jharigaon, the micro climate is affected . due to the high adoption hy-brid maize cultivation across the district coupled with higher dose of fertiliser application with limited organic

manure use in the high land non paddy area are becoming less and less productive . Steps have been taken for popularising crop rotation of Maize with Pulse and Oilseeds in a cyclic manner so that soil fertility can be restored in this locality.

Change of Cropping Pattern

Maize is the vital crop of the district. During the last two decades the area has been significantly improved from 12000 ha to less than 64000 ha during Kharif Season. However, a drastic fall of the cropped area has been recorded to 38000 ha during this year 2015.

With the improvement of the maize area the majority of the area under Niger, Horse Gram, Small Millets, Ragi, Jowar, Arhar, Biri ,ground nut and sesame has been diverted to Maize cultivation across the district as the farmer gets higher profit in Maize crop than other crops in the high land conditions.

Cotton was another important crop in the district which has achieved all time record of 12000 ha area in the district during 1998 has drastically reduced over a period of 5 to 6 year due to poor market support and higher return from hybrid maize cultivation by the farmer in the district. Since 2006, the entire cotton cultivated area has been almost diverted to maize area.

Climate Change

The frequency and quantity of pre monsoon rainfall in the district has been coming down since last decade. Periodic dry spell are observed in the district. Due to over exploitation of hybrid maize and hybrid paddy cultivation coupled with over use and imbalance fertilizer application and lower dose of organic manure application the soil fertility are in stake in the district. During the last couple of months the disease like bacterial leaf blight, blast are occurring frequently and pest like brown plant hopper ,leaf folder and gall midge are also reported every year. The red rot is a major problem of sugarcane cultivation in the dist. Due to indiscriminant use of pesticides in the crop field the local seasonal fishes those are abundant in the low land paddy field in the past in the dist are almost disappeared and farmers are hardly able to get any catch of small fishes from their paddy field in the rainy season.

Marketing Problem

The major issue of marketing is the procurement of maize by the institutional sector. Till date the maize grains are procured by the private sector. During the last three years due to un-timely rainfall in the harvesting period of maize crop and low market price, the maize growers are not able to

get the minimum support price fixed by the government. Lack of infrastructure like drying and threshing yards and standard storage godown are the critical factors responsible for loss of quality at the post harvesting stages of maize production. The marketing management aspect is the major cause of down ward trend of coverage of the crop in the district.

Marketing support need to be organized to maintain the maize crop in the district failing which the areas may further go down from the recent coverage of 38521 Ha. At present more than 1000 Ha. have been diverted to Eucalyptus plantation in the dist.

Exploitation of value addition in the maize sector is another important issue to be considered in the near future. At present 2 small scale corn flex units are functioning in the dist which is very meager compared to the quantum of maize produced in the dist.

With the formation of Maize Mission, steps have been initiated for e-Platform where procurement of Maize started in Umerkote, Raighar and Jharigaon Block during 2015 by RMC, OSAM Board.

Role of Women in Agriculture in the District

Women labour folk plays a greater role in the agriculture sector. As high as 90% of the cultural practices like transplanting, weeding, harvesting are done by women in the field. Whereas land preparation leveling, spraying and water management is the concern of male labour in paddy cultivation.

In maize cultivation, the engagement is as high as 80%, in sugarcane 70 % and incase of pulses and oil seeds it is about 50% women participation in the district.

Focus on skill development of women farmers in SRI of paddy, seed treatment and nursery preparation from sugarcane eye bud, hybrid seed production practices, vermin-composting, fortified composting etc are the future thrust areas of women skill development programme.

AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (ATMA)

District Level

Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is in operation since 2007-08 in Nabarangpur District, It is an autonomous institution set up at District Level to ensures delivery of extension services to farmers of Agriculture and line department such as Horticulture, Veterinary and Fishery. ATMA Governing Board is the apex body of ATMA which provides overall policy direction. ATMA GB is assisted by the District ATMA Cell comprising **Project Director, ATMA (PD, ATMA), Dy PD, Management Committee**

(MC) is the executive body looking after implementation of the scheme. **District Farmers Advisory Committee (DFAC)** is a body to provide farmers feedback for District Level planning and implementation.

Block Level

At the block level two bodies viz. **Block Technology Team (BTT)** a team consisting of officers of agriculture and all the line departments within the block and **Block Farmer Advisory Committee (BFAC)** consisting of a group of Farmers of the Block providing farmers feedback and input for activities to be taken in bottom up plan and functional in all 10 nos of Blocks of the District.

Village Level

The Farmer Friend (FF) serve as a vital link between extension system at Village level. The FF is available in the village to advise on agriculture and allied activities. The FF is to mobilise farmers groups and facilitates dissemination of information to such groups, individual farmers and farm women directly through one to one interaction individually.

Achievement of ATMA

Farmers oriented activities such as Training, Exposure Visits, Demonstration and Farm Schools etc are conducted through ATMA. As of now 53714 Farmers have been benefitted under Farmers Training , 2805 units under Demonstration , 2837 Farmers benefitted under Exposure Visit Inside the District , 675 Farmers benefitted under Exposure Visit outside the District , 8 Nos Farmer Scientist interaction and 109 Nos Farm School achieved by ATMA , Nabarangpur

FISHERIES SECTOR OF NABARANGPUR DISTRICT

Fisheries: - An overview

Nabarangpur was a part of Koraput district, which got separated as new district in the year 1992. The Indravati River is the main river and other rivers like Bhaskel, Turi and Tel are also flowing in the district and most of them are seasonal. The major reservoir Indravati is situated in Tentulikhunti Block and it extends to Kalahandi district. The Bhaskel reservoir is a small reservoir situated in Umerkote Block having 672 Ha. of water spread area. There are 31 nos. of MIPs in the district.

Nine blocks are covered under high land zone except Chandahandi block which is at Western Ghat undulating zone. This district has a peculiar topography consisting of hills and sloppy areas with few patches of low-lying areas suitable for pisciculture. The annual average rain fall of this district is

1569.5 mm. Most of the soils of this district are red, alluvial & black and status is of poor fertility. The texture is sandy loam to clay loam and acidic in nature.

Resources in Fisheries Sector

The Nabarangpur district has potential for inland fisheries. The fisheries resources are available in form of tanks, ponds, rivers & reservoir/ MIPs, which are being utilized for pisciculture purpose. The fisheries resources are as follows:-

Table: 4.9
Potentialities of Pisciculture in Nabarangpur District

Sl No	Category	Nos	Water area (in Ha.)
1	GP/ PVT Tanks	4458	2007.79
2	MIPs	31	928.38
3	Reservoirs	2	2000.00
	Total	4491	4936.17

Source: District Fisheries Office, Nabarangpur.

Fish is a food of excellent nutritional value, providing high quality protein and wide variety of vitamins and minerals including Vitamin A and D. Its protein like that of meat is easily digestible and favourably complements dietary protein provided by cereals and legumes that are typically consumed in many developing countries. Really, fish is a cheapest source of protein consumed by the human beings compared to any kind of meat available in the market. It is affordable by the poor people to rich one. Experts agree that even in small quantities fish can have a significant positive impacts in improving the quality of dietary protein by complementing the essential amino acids that are often present in low quantities in vegetables based diets. But recent research shows that fish is much more than just an alternative source of animal protein. Fish oil in fatty fish are the richest source of a type of fat that is vital to normal brain development in unborn babies and infants. Without adequate amounts of these fatty acids, normal brain development does not take place.

During 1992 the fisheries sector was not much developed and only traditional and extensive method of culture and capture practices was followed. Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) was the only scheme being operated in the district.

The present fresh water fish production of Nabarangpur district is 5000 MT against fish requirement of 10000 MT considering the consumption @ 11 kg per capita per annum (as per WHO) against present rate of consumption of 5 kg in the district, 9.13 Kg in Odisha and 9.8 kg in India. In order to bridge

the gap and cater the requirement of fish for domestic consumption, it is imperative that the existing water bodies will be utilized scientifically for pisciculture. The average fish productivity is to be enhanced from 1.8 to 3.7 MT per Ha in extensive fish farming practices and 2.7 MT to 5.0 MT per ha in intensive fish farming practices.

Import of fish from Andhra Pradesh is about 380.00 MT per annum to meet the deficit of fish for the Nabarangpur district.

Now apart from Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA), schemes like National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), National Mission for Protein Supplement (NMPS), Rastriya Krushi Vikhas Yojana (RKVY), Mastya Jibi Unnyayan Yojana (MUY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gaurantee Scheme (MGNREGS) etc are in operation for both horizontal & vertical expansion of fisheries including the socio economic development of fishers.

New Initiatives like

1. Interest subvention on short-term loan & long term loans for fisheries development.
2. Promotion of intensive aquaculture & fresh water fish seed hatchery.
3. Empowering fishermen through mobile advisory services for fishers' extension service.
4. Assistance to fishermen for dwelling houses are in operation in recent years.

Apart from these, inclusions of:

- a. State Fisheries Policy- 2013
- b. New Commercial Agro Enterprises.
- c. Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana.
- d. Matsya credit card & long term loan of G.P. tanks etc will through enough energy for growth of fisheries in the district.

Through MGNREGS, small/ marginal farmers including SC/ST fishers are availing around Rs.2.26 lakhs loan for excavation of 0.20 ha tanks including input cost loan of Rs. 30,000/- with 50% subsidy under Matsya Credit Card.

After execution of State Fishery Policy Odisha-2012, the fishing rights of all reservoirs above 40.00 ha have come under the fisheries department and have been leased to different P.F.C.S members.

Matsyajibi Unnayan Yojana (MUY)

The MUY scheme was declared during 2011-12 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha to provide Social Security and Livelihood Support to Fishermen community.

Under Matsya Jibi Unnayan Yojana (M.U.Y.) the following assistance are given:

Assistance for fish marketing infrastructure like- Cycle & icebox/ moped & ice box/ Auto & ice Box

- a. Net & Boat
- b. Cage Culture
- c. GAIS (Group Accident Insurance Scheme)
- d. Home sites (Under BASUNDHARA)
- e. MO KUDIA
- f. Netrajyoti
- g. Scholarship to meritorious children of fishermen
- h. Financial Assistance to fishermen SHGs (Women)
- i. Now dwelling houses are given under Matsya Jibi Basagrauha Yojana also.

Table: 4.10

Major Achievements in Fishery Sector in Nabarangpur District

Sl. No	Items	During 1992	Present Status 2015
1	Schemes	Only FFDA	FFDA, NFDB, NMPS, MGNREGS, MUY, RKVY, CAE
2	Species	Indian Major Carps- Catla/ Rohu/ Mrigal	Along with IMC exotic carps like Common carp/ Grass carps/ Silver carps and species like Pongassius & Tilapia are being cultured
3	Area development/ Year	3.00-4.00 ha	Around 28.00 ha
4	Fry Production	Nil	110.0 Lakhs
5	Fish Production (Culture)	Few hundred MT	4491.7 MT
6	Average Production (Culture)	700 Kg/ ha	2770 Kg/ ha
7	Total Fish Production	Few hundred MT	5349.7 MT
8	Advance Fingerling stocking in Reservoirs	Nil	16.94 lakh
9	Fish Production from Reservoirs	Negligible	569.9 MTs
10	Establishment of PFCS	2 nos (160 nos of Fishermen)	8 nos (around 600 nos of Fishermen)

Source: District Fisheries Office, Nabarangpur.

The Table : 4.10 reveals that there has been substantial improvement in Fishery Sector in Nabarangpur District between the period 1992 to 2015. The improvements are visible in respect of number of schemes introduced, number of species promoted, area development, fry production, total fish production, Fingerling stocking in reservoirs. However, the progress in the formation of Primary Fishery Cooperative Society is not very encouraging.

Table: 4.11

Achievements in Fisheries Sector during last Ten Years

SL No	Items	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Area Development (Ha)	7.16	15.22	13.03	10.36	3.70	10.80	10.80	15.80	26.52	30.70
2	Subsidy Released (in lakhs)	3.50	0.37	3.48	3.48	3.86	4.10	0.53	2.57	11.46	26.35
3	Total fish production (M.T)	2841.3	3941.3	3740.8	3272.7	3274.5	3875.0	4006.7	5377.7	4747.0	5349.7
4	Average productivity (MT/Ha)	1.34	1.30	1.22	1.20	1.82	2.40	2.88	3.09	2.92	2.77
5	Fry production (in lakhs)	37.84	66.9	51.0	50.0	48.85	22.3	--	41.8	86.6	107.7
6	Fry stocking (in lakhs)	75.32	71.55	230.1	188.9	255.0	281.0	210.2	193.0	223.0	220.0
7	Fingerling stocking in reservoirs (in lakhs)	1.25	13.48	8.8	24.42	19.0	-	3.26	9.74	16.94	21.92
8	Fish production in reservoirs (in MT)	107.0	109.7	238.3	291.2	386.13	117.7	276.17	365.0	565.2	569.9
9	MGNREGS Expenditure (In lakh Rupees)	-	-	-	-	-	56.23	68.35	83.12	63.28	35.14

Source: Office of the Asst. Director, Fisheries, Nabarangpur

The above Table: 4.11 reveals that there has been a remarkable improvement in the Pisciculture during the last decade. The Pisciculture area has increased fourfold, amount of subsidy released has increased seven times, total fish production has increased by 88%, average productivity has increased by 106%, fingerling stocking has increased about three times, Fingerling Stocking in reservoirs have increased by more than seventeen times, and fish production in reservoir has increased by more

than five times. However, the expenditure through MGNREGS has not shown any positive trend. It seems that the present guidelines in MGNREGS is not friendly to get the wages in time due to many difficulties.

Day by day, people of Nabarangpur district are being aware about the pisciculture as it is lucrative income/ employment generation activity and give support to livelihood of the people. During the year 2015-16, about 309.87 lakhs fish seeds are stocked in different water bodies of the Nabarangpur district up to December 2015. Apart from these, fingerlings of 1.50 lakhs & 3.00 lakhs are stocked in Kapur & Podagad reservoirs respectively under National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) programme.

To achieve self-sufficient fish production for the District, **Comprehensive Plan for Development of Fisheries Sector in Nabarangpur District (2016-17 to 2020-21)** has been prepared and submitted to the Govt. of Odisha for approval.

Animal Husbandry

Livestock sector in the district Nabarangpur is highly livelihood intensive and 80% of its rural households own livestock of one specie or the other and earning supplementary income for the family. The department of A.R.D through the team of its qualified staff at district level not only looks after health care, management of animals but also implement programmes for breeding, feeding, control and containment of disease of livestock and poultry.

Government of Odisha in Fisheries and Animal Resource Development Department (FARD) has formulated the Livestock sector policy in 2002-03 to use the livestock sector as an instrument for socio economic development of the rural people of the district to enable steady growth of living standard. The Department of Fishery & A.R.D Department came into being in 1991 after bifurcation from the erstwhile. Forest, Fishery and ARD Department vide General Administration Department Resolution No. 28038/Gen dt. 10.10.1990.

Prior to formation of Nabarangpur district during 1992 it was under the control of the District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer, Koraput. After formation of new district Sub Divisional Veterinary Officer was the head of the district. During the year 2008 the post of S.D.V.O was up graded to Chief District Veterinary Officer.

The main objectives for the development of Animal Husbandry in the district are as follows:

Aim & Objectives

1. Improving professionalism through training and counseling.
2. Forming farmers co-operative for community participation and expanding market potentials.
3. Encouraging private sector to adopt scientific farming by applying scientific technology.
4. Improving potential of local breeds.
5. Dissemination of new technique.
6. Better animal management, nutrition and health.
7. Increase productivity through genetic upgradation.
8. Expansion of livestock sector activity.
9. Strengthening disease control mechanism.

Table: 4.12

Nabarangpur district Livestock statistics as per 2012 Census

Species	Type	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
Cattle	Indigenous	252966	125833	378799	392552
	CB/Exo.	3005	10748	13753	
Buffalo		22838	18270	41108	41108
Sheep	Indigenous	25748	60125	85873	85873
	CB/Exo.	-	-	-	
Goat		18960	42129	61089	61089
Pig	Indigenous	3709	5602	9311	9311
	CB/Exo.	-	-	-	
Others(Horse)	-	-	-	08	08
Total Livestock				589941	589941
Poultry birds					478025

Livestock Growth

During the period from 2003 to 2012, Indigenous Cattle Population decreased by 1.31% annually. From 1981 census the CB cattle population increased steadily from mere 3919 to 6219 due to genetic upgradation through Artificial insemination(AI). Then this population jumped to 22078 in 2003 census. This is probably due to large scale induction of cross bred cows under various anti poverty schemes implemented by the Government. During the period from 2003 to 2012 the CB population is again declined by 4.19 % per annum. It is may be due to diversification of choice of farmers from milk production to quality bullock production which of course require more enumeration and study for confirmation. During the period from 2003 to 2012, buffalo population decreased by 5.4% per annum. The goat population

decreased by 3.21 % and there is annual increase of 0.83 % of sheep population. The poultry population in the district is decreasing by 3.9% annually. Between 2003 to 2012 similarly there is a negative growth rate of pig population in the district by 7.56%.

Table: 4.13
Livestock holding per Thousand Household

Nabarangpur	Cattle	Buffaloe	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Cross-bred Cattle
	1504	157	329	234	58	53

Livestock holding per thousand households indicates that people are interested for cattle husbandry than buffalo due to lack of knowledge. The traditional mixed farming is cattle, sheep and goat which is helpful to the people. Whenever there is loss of one species due to epidemic death, the other species will cater to their needs either for observation of festivals or to meet with their economic needs.

Administration

At present the Chief District Veterinary Officer (CDVO), Nabarangpur is the head of the District. There is one Sub Divisional Veterinary Officer, two Asst. District Veterinary Officer (ADVO) and one Deputy Director to assist the CDVO. The district has 23 Block Veterinary Officers/Veterinary Asst. Surgeons/ Addl. Veterinary Asst. Surgeons (AVAS) who take care of the Veterinary institutional services. There are 82 Livestock Inspectors and 12 Veterinary Technician (V.T) who are managing in the Gram Panchayat level Veterinary aids centres. The District has Mobile Veterinary Units in all the 10 blocks that institutes veterinary services including immunization of livestock and poultry at the farmers door.

The department is active in disease diagnosis of livestock and poultry & vigilant about emerging diseases. The focus is dairy development and poultry development. The district is focusing on development of the backyard poultry and commercial sectors in broiler and layer sectors. Other programme are Livelihood programme including Livestock insurance, National Mission for Protein Supplementation, Commercial Agri-Enterprises, Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship, Long term and short term livestock finances.

Commercial Agri- Entrepreneurship has also been taken up for the development of dairy, poultry and goat units in the district with provision of subsidized bank loan facility to the farmers.

Under the exigencies of Odisha Livestock Resources Development(OLRDS) the focus of the department is to improve the genetic potentiality of the local large animals so that they are productive as dairy animals and are also best suited draft animals for the farmers. Artificial Insemination is thus the key. The department has established a good network of supply chain for frozen semen and Liquid Nitrogen to all Artificial Insemination Centres of the district. The department in recent year have encouraged two NGOs namely J.K.Trust and BAIF to participate in AI programmes.

The infrastructure for providing Artificial Insemination in Cattle and Buffalo is as follows:-

1) Departmental AI Centres.	:	71
2) OMFED AI Centres.	:	57
3) Gomitra Centres.	:	01
4) BAIF Centres.	:	10
5) JKG VY AI Centres.	:	53

The department has performed 32003 Artificial Inseminations in the year 2014-15. This has helped in the birth of the 6441 and 5456 male and female calves respectively.

Present status

Breed up gradation and cross breeding programme

- a. Eighty percent of breedable population cattle of the district has been covered under frozen semen Artificial Insemination programme (FSAI) with AI Centre at every Gram Panchayat.
- b. There are 2800 numbers of genetically upgraded cows produced under National Programme of Cattle and Buffaloes Breeding(NPCBB)

Disease of Livestock and Poultry

Livestock and poultry disease identification and control holds the key to improve the living standard of the people of Nabarangpur. People are not well aware of causes of diseases and always blame the evil spirits and the dead ancestors for animal mortality and diseases. The district has few livestock diseases compared to the state due to its isolation and topography. The important diseases noted are Hemorrhagic septicemia (HS), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Black Quarter (BQ) and Anthrax during the period of supervision and testing of samples. The occurrences of these diseases

decreased to a great extent due to periodical supervision and testing of samples in cattle and Buffaloes. The sheep and goat suffer from Peste des petits Ruminants (PPR). The district is free from Blue Tongue (BT), Enterotoxaemia (ET) and Sheep and Goat Pox. The pigs suffer heavy losses due to Classical Swine Fever out breaks periodically, Serologically the district is positive for Infectious Bovine Rhino-trachaeitis (IBR) for ruminants. Detailed Report on outbreak of diseases in animals and birds have been presented in Table: 4.14 below:

Table: 4.14
Detailed Report on Out Brek of Diseases in Animals and Birds

1.	Year of out break	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13
2.	Month of occurrence	April-2012	May-2012	Aug-2012
3.	Name of the disease	Pase des petits of ruminants (PPR)	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia(HS)	Black Quarters (BQ)
4.	Species affected	Goat (Caprine)	Cattle (Bovine)	Cattle (Bovine)
5.	Block affected	Nabarangpur	1.Papadahandi 2.Jharigaon	Umerkote
6.	Name of villages affected	Sanamasigaon Patramunda Rathamajhiguda Mahulpur	1.Pandikote,Kuduguda, Mundaguda,Buchiaguda Jabaguda 2.Puniaguda,,Jarianala, Karmari,Kutichapar.	Sankarda
7.	Numbers of outbreaks	4	9	1
8.	Numbers of animals affected	109	78	10
9.	Numbers animals died	51	78	10
10.	Vaccination conducted against The disease in the district in That year.	55000	157150	115000

Source: C.D.V.O's Office, Nabarangpur

The animal Husbandry department is carrying out regular vaccination of livestock and poultry. They vaccinate against various contagious diseases like HS, BQ, Goat pox, PPR, Enterotoxaemia and Ranikhet disease etc. The infectious diseases are under control. The information on year wise vaccination against different diseases of animals and birds have been presented in Table: 4.15 below:

Table: 4.15
Information on Year wise Vaccination against different Diseases of
Animals and Birds in Nabarangpur District

Name of the vaccine	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
HS Vaccine	262100	157150	262250	195850
BQ vaccine	142300	115000	101050	110050
FMD Vaccine	68600	94750	56300	125850
Anthrax vaccine	66000	52800	70100	61100
PPR vaccine	44600	55000	11400	46300
Goatpox vaccine	20900	4000	26300	7100
Enterotoxaemia vac	5000	7700	14100	-
Ranikhet Disease vac	68200	14800	13600	43000

Source: C.D.V.O's Office, Nabarangpur

Poultry mortality is often high due to Ranikhet Diseases (RD) / Newcastle Disease (ND) and Fox Pox outbreaks. As regards parasites the livestock are infested with Amphistomes and Fasciola. The blood protozoa like Babesia, Trypanosomes and Theileria are positive though the incidence is slow. The Livestock and popultry of the district show remarkable resistance to ecto and endo-parasite infestation.

The soil of Nabarangpur is highly acidic. The soil is deficit in calcium, phosphorus, molybdenum and zinc. The soil is toxic in iron and aluminum. These deficiencies and toxicity is reflected in livestock health more especially in cattle.

The department has treated 4,50,760 cases in the year 2014-15 and has dewormed sheep and goat numbering 45,399 in the same period.

Dairy Development

- The district has produced 16020 TMT of milk in the year 2014-15.
- Calf Rearing Scheme(CRS) under Rastriya Krushi Vikas Yojona(RKVY).
- 440 No.of calves have been provided with calf feed.
- Fodder cultivation programme has been extended.
- Dairy cows are provided to farmers through Dairy Entrepreneurship Development schemes(DEDS) and through Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship Programme (PDE) and through Commercial Agri Enterprise Programme(CAE).

- f. Through National Livestock Mission(NLM), milch cows have been covered under Livestock Insurance Programme.

Information on year wise production of Milk, Meat and Egg in the district has been presented in Table: 4.16 below:

Table: 4.16

Information on Year wise Production of Milk, Meat and Egg in Nabarangpur District

Sl no	Produce item	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	MILK	000Mt	16.28	16.17	17.07	16.02
2.	MEAT	000Mt	0.85	0.86	0.96	0.91
3.	EGG	Million nos.	16.78	17.51	20.78	18.51

Source: C.D.V.O's Office, Nabarangpur

Table: 4.16 reveals that the production of milk has remained more or less the same during the last four years i.e. 2011-12 to 2014-15 excepting in the year 2013-14 where was an increase in the production of milk by around 1000 MTs. There has been a small increase in the production of meat during the last four years. However, in respect of eggs the trend is showing an increase in the production of eggs.

Small Ruminant Development

National Mission for Protein Supplementation(NMPS) and under Commercial Agri-Enterprise Programme (CAE), goat units are established for the benefit of poor farmers of the district.

Poultry sector Development

Under Central Sponsored Programme in backyard poultry 166 number of BPL farmers have been supplied with 7,470 Banaraja chicks. They are also provided with fund assistance to construct night shelter for the chicks.

Marketing of Livestock Products

Marketing of Milk

13 No.of Milk routes are functioning in Nabarangpur district. Milk marketing is being facilitated through KMNR regional milk union. At present there are 156 functional MPCSS/Milk collection centres working in the

district. OMFED Dairy at Jeypore is managing the milk marketing in the district.

Marketing of Sheep and Goat

Traditionally Nabarangpur exports sheep and goat to Andhra Pradesh(AP) and Chhatisgarh (CG). In the plains the farmers sell their sheep and goat in the weekly markets but on hills the traders visit the villages for procurement.

Marketing of Poultry Meat

As usual there is increased demand of poultry meat, almost every village of the District of Nabarangpur is importing broilers and spent birds from Andhra Pradesh.

Biodiversity in Livestock of Nabarangpur district

Nabarangpur district has got no recognized breed of cattle, buffalo, sheep or poultry. But the characters and performance of Raighar goat has attracted the attention of breeders. This type of goat is differentiated from Black Bengal breed by comparatively small ears. Its body weight gain up to 12 month is higher i.e 14-15 Kg. and the twinning percentage is 40%.This goat breed is yet to be acclaimed as a recognized breed at national level. For this purpose one state funded scheme namely Survey, evaluation and characterization of Raighar goat has been initiated by Dept of animal breeding and genetics, OUAT, Bhubaneswar.

Other Livestock organizations in the district

Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation (OMFED)

The Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation(OMFED)'s main activities include promoting, production, procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products for economic development of the rural farming community in Odisha. It started functioning in this district from 22.01.2005. Now milk is collected through 156 functional Milk Producers Co-operative societies with 12500 Litres of milk procurement per day,

Soil Conservation

Soil conservation department was started in the year 1964, in Nabarangpur subdivision, consisting of 10 blocks.

Main objectives of this department are as follows

1. Soil & Moisture conservation.

2. Provision for labour employment for up liftment of their financial status.
3. Provision for Green coverage to the earth's surface.
4. Erosion control measures.
5. Protection of top fertile soil.

To achieve the goal this department has taken different types of plantations like Miscellaneous Tree plantations, Miscellaneous Fruit Tree plantations, Bamboo plantation, Avenue plantation etc. More over the department has taken up Cashew plantations broadly to provide temporary employment to the rural poor and the weaker sections of the society to enhance their financial status and livelihood. Those works have been executed under departmental schemes and non-departmental schemes like WMU (TASP), NREP, Drought, JRY, ITDA, CSS (DFCC) ERRP, RLEGP, UWL etc.

Soil Conservation Department in order to conserve water for the purpose of intervned in the farmer's problems and constructed low/moderate cost impounding structures for storage of water in order to provide timely needful irrigation facilities to the adjacent ayacut of the projects like WHS, Diversion weirs, farm ponds, Gully control, structures, Check dams, Drop structures etc during scarcity of rainfall & dry situations. All those works have been executed on proper selection and physibility basis of the sites.

The plantation works, WHS,D/W, RMS, Gully control, Earthen structures etc were executed by the department and after completion those were handed over to the communities, GP, Village committees, PS etc for maintenance and outputs.

The NWDPRAs scheme was launched in the year 1990-91. During the 9th Plan with a proposal to treat an area of 68689.00 hectares. Area treated 34627.50Ha. The broad objectives of the NWDPRAs are as follows.

1. Conservation, development and sustainable management of natural resources including their use.
2. Enhancement of agricultural productivity and production in a sustainable manner.
3. Restoration of ecological balance in the degraded and fragile rain fed eco-system by greening these areas through appropriate mix of trees, shrubs and grasses.
4. Reduction in regional disparity between irrigated and rain fed areas.
5. Creation of sustained employment opportunities for the rural community including the landless.

Present Position

Presently, the Soil conservation department is implementing various soil conservation measures for soil & moisture conservation coupled with crop diversification and mixed cropping practices for increasing & sustaining the productivity of land and improving livelihood of the communities. Soil conservation activities are being taken up on watershed basis, due to non-availability of departmental fund, it is executing land development, land protection, Farm ponds, SDSP, WHS, Check dams etc out of the non departmental funds of district development schemes like Biju KBK, BRGF, IAP/RLTAP, MGNREGS as convergence programs. The main objectives are as follows:-

1. Sustainable Natural Resources management with multi-disciplinary integrated watershed approach.
2. Enhancement of agricultural productivity & increase of bio-mass & restoration of ecological balance in rain fed area.
3. Intensive programs for soil& moisture conservation and rain water harvesting and restoration of soil health through organic farming practices & use of micronutrients.
4. To reduce siltation of the resources through catchment treatment measures.
5. To prevent degradation of the catchment area through optimum land use management.
6. To ensure adequate irrigation water to command areas to increase production.
7. To provide employment opportunities in rural areas for unemployed & under employed population for earning their livelihoods.
8. To improve the socio-economy conditions of the local tribals.

Sl No	Activities taken up	Before formation of Dist(up to 1992-93)	After formation of Dist(up to 14-15)	Approved/ongoing works during 2015-16
1	Cashew Plantation	4250.40 ha	30784.00ha	1426.00ha
2	Misc. Tree Plantation	1529.12ha	3850.80ha	22.00ha
3	Avenue Plantation	47.60 km	363.50Km	
4	Mango Plantation		984.00ha	291.00ha
5	Misc. Fruit Tree Plantation	60.00ha		
6	Bamboo Plantation		140.00ha	
7	Sisal Plantation		1088.00ha	23.00ha
8	Simoruba Plantation			
9	WHS, D/W, Check Dam etc.	167nos	486nos	
10	Field Buinding		2817.00ha	3405.00ha
11	Farm Pond		1057nos	
12	Nos of Watersheds	10nos	239nos	

Cashew Plantations

The soil conservation department has executed cashew plantation programme throughout the district so far covering in both Govt. and private land over 1426.00Ha during the year 2015-16. Prior to this about 35034.40Ha was covered. Approximately 43,792nos of beneficiaries have been benefited under this programme. Keeping this in view 15nos of cashew processing units have been established so far. These units provide employment to rural tribal poor men & women to approximately 250-300/ person.

WHS/Check Dam

So far this department has constructed 1543 nos of WHS/Check Dam/ Farm Ponds/Mohabandha/ Diversion weir throughout the district which provides live saving irrigation 4671 to 4800ha of land and 2496ha has been protected from severe Soil erosion under different schemes like EAS/ NREGA/ BRGF/ BKBK since inception.

Misc. Tree Plantation

The department of soil conservation has covered about 5379.92ha of land under miscellaneous tree plantation with the species. Like Sisal, Simourba Glauca, Acacia etc. It has also covered 411 kms under avenue plantation. But many of the plantations have been damaged by local miscreants by illicit tree telling. An area of 22.00ha has been approved for miscellaneous tree plantation during this financial year 2015-16.

Field Bunding

Very little effort have been taken for massive field bunding programme due to paucity of fund. During current financial year it is proposed to take up land development/ land reclamation/ field bunding/Graded bunding under MGNREGA over an area of 3405.00ha.

Watershed

Watershed Programme:- Out of 592 delineated watersheds, so far 249nos of watersheds projects have been taken up under different schemes like NWDPR, IWDP, IWMP & RLTP. Out of 249 watersheds 127 nos have been completed and 122 nos. are ongoing.

CHAPTER-V

INDUSTRIES

Nabarangpur district came in to existence on 2nd October 1992 after being carved out of the Koraput district. Nabarangpur district consists of 10 blocks, two Municipalities, 10 Tahasils and has 169 GPs. Though the district was formed from 1992, the Government of Odisha, Industries Department have taken broader view to create District Industries Centre in each divided districts during the year 2000 to provide services for the prospective and existing entrepreneurs at their door steps and facilitate their development.

During the early years the traditional handicrafts like pottery, Carpentry, Weaving, Bamboo Basket making, Blacksmith were some of the alternative and ancestral industrial occupations available for their livelihood. The Blacksmiths of the district manufacture agricultural implements and a few other articles in common use. "They display their skill to best advantage in the forging of tangis with fancifully curved blades. The best examples of this art are to be found in the neighborhood of Tentulikhunti" (Bell, R.C.S., 1945, P-121).

The heavy brass jewellery with which many of the women of the hill tribes are bedecked is manufacturing locally by the Chitra Ghasis. The German silver as a material for ornament was used for bangles, anklets and necklets of this materials that are so commonly seen are imported to the district readymade. The silver and gold is only done by few Telgu Kamsalis and Oriya Sunaris living in towns and large villages.

A few families of the sankari Caste in Nabarangpur have gained reputation by making fancy objects, such as Chains, bengles and fly-whisks from lac and by coating nets of boxes with leaquer patterns. Near Tentulikhunti boxes and toys are made by ingeniously stitching paddy seeds together. Images of deities and birds and animals are made with clay for the amusement of children. (Bell, R.C.S, 1945, P-121).

Of Industries which concern themselves with the utilization of the agricultural products of the district, the principal is rice hulling. This generally a subsidiary occupation carried on home by women, but of recent years a number of power driven mills have been established which two were at Nabarangpur. No use can be found from the paddy husk and chaff, which are waste products of this industry. (Bell, R.C.S., 1945, P-120).

During the fifties for publishing the information on the involvement of local leaders in the National movement and circulating the news of development works Late Sri Laxmidhar Das, a freedom fighter and a leader of the National freedom movement started a printing press named "Janasakha Press". Besides Small Cottage Industries have come up by utilizing the Sugarcane grown in this area for production of Jiggery in Wooden Mills in Nabarangpur Taluk and the output were sufficient for the local consumption and was sold at the local weekly markets.

The Panchayat Samiti Industries Programme was started in 1962-63. During the year 1963-64, however, the emphasis has been changed. The Gram Panchayats were expected to promote small and cottage industries in their respective area. All Gram Panchayats were allowed to compete for prizes on the basis of their all round performance. Two first prizes and two second prizes were given to selected Gram Panchayats in the district. Besides, cash Prizes, the best Panchayats was getting the 1st Prize of Rs.50,000 and 2nd winner was receiving 25,000/-. The Gram Panchayats were required to invest these amounts as their share capital in an industry to be located in that Gram Panchayat.

During 1963-64, one Rice Huller and one Oil Mill at Bhatigaon in Nabarangpur block were established in the Bhatigaon GP and this Gram Panchayat received the 2nd Prize.

The Orissa Small Industries Corporation, a Government Corporation has been entrusted to construct buildings, purchase and install the machinery, electricity of the Units, supply raw materials if they are scarce, maintain and service the units and also market the surplus products.

The Nabarangpur Cooperative Wood & Fabrication Industries Ltd., Nabarangpur is registered as a Cooperative Society under the O.C.S.Act-1951 bearing Registration No.K-171/65 dated 21-09-1965. The area of operation of the industries is confined to Panchayat Samitis of Nabarangpur, Papadahandi, and Tentulikhunti and Nabarangpur Municipality. The main aim and objective of the Society is to promote the production of wooden and iron furniture and building materials and to improve the economic conditions of the workers engaged in the Industry. The workers engaged in the production work are paid on job work basis at the prescribed rate fixed by the Industry earlier. The membership position of the society is 54. With the non-availability of size wood and after ban of Saw Mills licenses in the State the units faced the raw material scarcity and slowed down the production process.

The Dandakaranya project came in to existence in terms of Government of India resolution dated 12th September 1958 for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan in Dandakaranya and for integrated development of the area and promotion of the interest of area tribal population of the region.

In February 1964, there were approximately 7500 families of displaced persons within Dandakaranya of which about 7261 families were recorded as agriculturists and moved to village sites by the end of June 1964. By the end of the agricultural season of 1963-64, about 6286 families were allotted agricultural land at the rate of 6.5 acres and half an acre for homestead and kitchen garden.

Umerkote zone has got 48 villages, half in Umerkote sub-zone and half in Raigarh between which there is a broad belt of reserve forest of about 20 miles wide. The report of (Sri S.K. Gupta, an Officer of the then Dandakaranya Development Project published in Economic weekly of 2nd Jan-1965), makes it clear that in Umerkote sub-zone out of 1240 families in 23 villages 176 families had only high land which was mostly unsuitable for paddy, 51 families had only one acre, 107 had 2 acres, 176 had 3 acres, 143 had 4 acres, 117 had five acres and 470 had 6 acres or more and average yield was only 10 Mds per acre (the soil Scientist's Survey report as mentioned by Mr. Gupta in his article), which was only meeting with their food requirements. The other minimum requirements were not satisfied from the produce of the land. (Gupta, S.K., 1965).

Sri S.K. Gupta in his article in the Economic weekly on Jan-9th of 1965 has mentioned that, in view of the above, the project authorities had thought of non-agricultural rehabilitation as many of them had their skill as carpenter or weaver to offer. They could find employment only if there was an entrepreneur to organize the work, provide capital and take charge of the marketing. The Project authorities were gradually forced to start industries on their own with the twin objectives of finding supplementary source of income for agricultural families and to attain self-sufficiency for the non-agricultural families. (Gupta, S.K., 1965).

The wood working centre at Umerkote started in March 1962 and gradually expanded to comprise four units; a Saw Mill, a Carpentry Section, a black smithy and a Tubular furniture factory with total capital investment of about 1.30 lakhs in machinery and tools and Rs.50,000/- in building. But the Saw Mill was closed in December, 1963 for want of power and the tubular

furniture factory ceased working in January, 1964 and the smithy section suffered loss of Rs.4000/-between May and July as per the Cost Accounts report. The Carpentry Unit at Umerkote which earned small profit was merged with the mechanized wood works centre and the small black smithy unit in village Sunabeda just managed to keep its head above water. The weaving units in village Murtuma and Gobri were idle during January and February 1964, and even after they were revived, the daily wage rate was reduced to 75 paise per day and subsequently to 50 paise.

At last the choice industries for development of DDA was thought to provide labour intensive not capital intensive. Since the purpose is to provide immediate employment to as many refugees as possible. But the same could not be properly managed. (Gupta, S.K., 1965)

Large Scale Industry

This District has only one Large Scale Industries namely M/s.Mangalam Timber Products Limited manufacturing Medium Density Board. The Industry has started its commercial production w.e.f. 11.11.1987 with investment of Rs.3225.00 lakhs and employment to 588 persons out of which 180 employees are permanent and 408 are contractual workers.

Mines & Minerals



Nabarangpur District is endowed with many Ores like Quartz Vein, Lime Stone, Gem Stones, Copper, China Clay and so on. The Heeraput village near Umerkote contains a fair deposit of hematite and limonite, each of which possesses about 60% of Iron. Similarly, the Tentulikhunti area of Nabarangpur has fairly large deposit of granites.

However, as already pointed out in Chapter-I, Nawrangpur District does not have any resource of major mineral which is of good economic importance and, therefore, no activity for exploitation of any major mineral is undertaken at present. However, the District has abundant resources of minor minerals such as river sand, road metals, morrum, laterite etc. These sources are being developed by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of the State with an objective of meeting the demands from the construction sector and other allied necessity of the State. The minor mineral sector is also contributing to a large extent in employment generation in the rural areas of the District.

Map 4 : Mineral Map of Nabarangpur District



Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) contribute significantly to value addition, employment generation, exports and overall growth and development of the country's economy. Government of India has enacted the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act-2006 with a view to providing a comprehensive legal frame work to address the needs of both the manufacturing and the service sector MSMEs, particularly to enable the MSMEs of the country to face the emerging challenges in globalized and competitive market. The Government of India has announced an all India campaign under the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) for the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises so as to withstand global and organized competition and to thrive through better technologies and skills. The Govt. of Orissa has also notified Industrial Policy Resolution-2007 (IPR-2007) which provides for specific fiscal as well as non-fiscal interventions to develop the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise of the State.

The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises play a major role in broad-basing the industrial growth and augmenting employment opportunities, revenue, exports and economic growth in the District.

From the year 2000-2001, the details of Micro & Small Enterprises set up and the employment generated in the district is given below after the Industrial Policies were promulgated by Government for Industrialisation in the state.

Figure 1 : Micro and Small Enterprises set up in the District

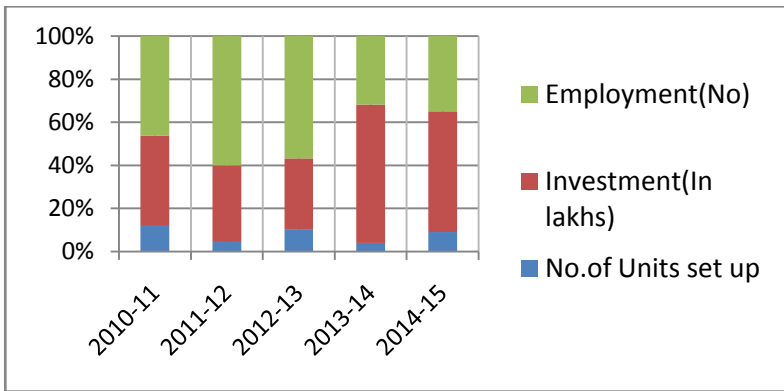


Figure 2 : Employment Generation Programmes(PMRY)

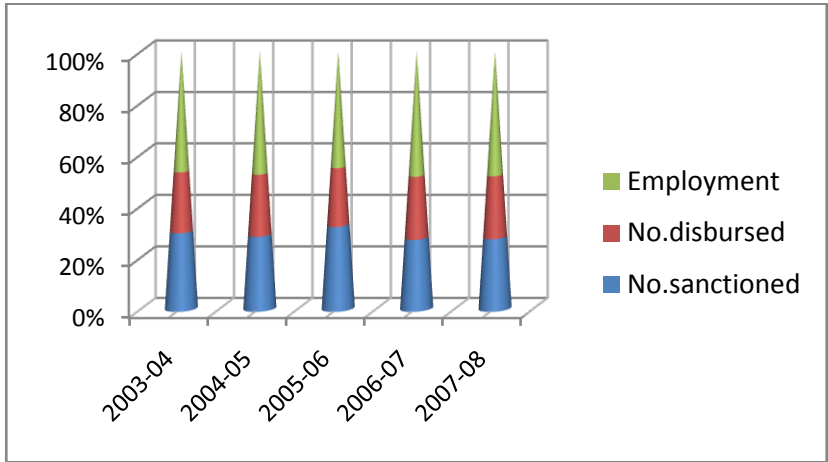
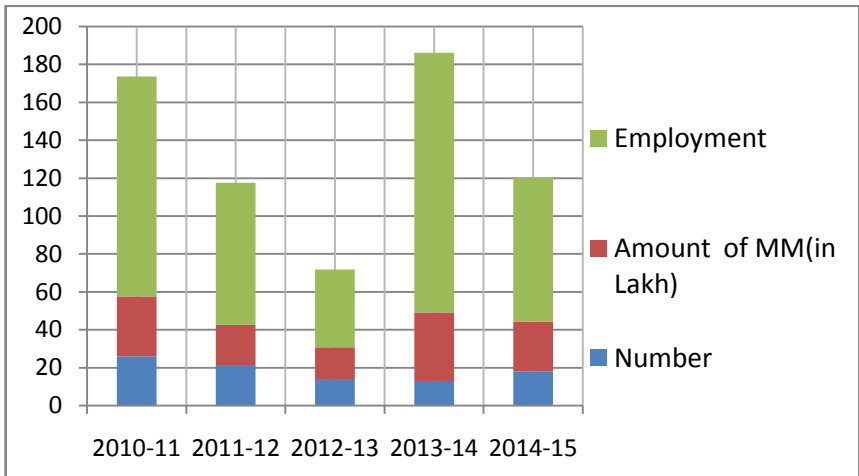


Figure 3 : PMEGP



The registered Industrial status of the district prior to and after the formation of the District Industries Centre i.e. 1999 is as follows.

Table: 5.1

Registered Micro ,Small & Medium Enterprises in the DIC NAWARANGPUR since inception till 31.3.2015

Sl No	Name of the category	No. of units	Investment in Plant & Machinery (Rs. in Lakh)	Employment generated	No. of units	Present status of the unit		
						Working Investment in Plant & Machinery (Rs. in Lakh)	Employment generated	No. of units
1	FOOD AND ALLIED	301	873.32	3566	245	821.02	3184	56
2	CHEMICAL & ALLIED	13	38.57	74	3	8.42	34	10
3	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS	3	0.86	10	2	0.32	7	1
4	ENGINEERING & METAL BASED	91	80.4	482	67	66.45	326	24
5	FOREST & WOOD BASED	24	8.31	116	3	6.8	25	21
6	GLASS & CERAMICS	26	117.05	278	16	115.57	254	10
7	PAPER & PAPER PRODUCT	11	17.07	60	11	17.07	60	0
8	RUBBER & PLASTICS	10	6.38	32	8	4.49	28	2
9	TEXTILES	49	84.21	288	39	83.06	248	10
10	MISC. MANUFACTURING	5	2.2	11	3	2.2	11	2
11	REPAIRING & SERVICING	99	93.38	324	78	84.54	258	21
Total		632	1321.75	5241	475	1209.94	4435	157

Source: Office of the General Manager, DIC, Nabarangpur.

Maize is produced in huge quantity in the District. As per the information available 131.56 thousand hectares are cultivated during Rabi and Khariff with the total production of 366.72 thousand metric tones. For utilizing this production, 105 marketing agents have been registered with the Regional marketing society, Nabarangpur. Four number of Small enterprises in manufacturing of maize flakes, cattle & Poultry feeds were promoted in the district. Steps are being taken for setting up of primary Core processing unit under the Mega Food Park Scheme of Govt. of India.

Paddy is also a major agricultural produces in the District. In order to utilize these resources, 80 Modern Rice Mills were promoted in the district. These Rice Mills were provided procurement licenses by the Food & Consumer Welfare Department, Govt. of Odisha. The working of the rice mills in the district has given opportunity for the local people to get employment opportunities.

Cashew Processing is also a Major activity where the thousands of local Tribals have got employment in the District of Nabarangpur.

Handicraft Sector

Orissa is endowed with varieties of crafts mainly linked to a number of festivities and rituals observed in our state. The superb art and skill displayed by our artisans in temples, mathas and sculptures of the past have been enthralling the visitors over the centuries. Orissa Handicrafts, due to their unique, original, creative characteristics and unsurpassed sense of colour are offered a pride of place in Indian handicrafts map. There are over 1.30 lakh handicraft artisans in the state practicing as many as 50 crafts. In order to ensure community participation, primary handicraft co-operative societies and Self Help Groups have been promoted at grass root level. At the State level Orissa State Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation has been formed as an apex body to look-after marketing of handicraft goods. They also undertake some developmental activities for promotion of handicrafts. Besides, the State Institute for Development of Arts and Crafts (SIDAC) has been constituted for development of handicraft activities. It is seen that some of the crafts like stone carving, wood carving, appliqué, tribal jewellery, paper mache, terracotta, dhokra casting, wooden painted items, bamboo products, goldern grass products are to name a few have potential to grow in to serious commercial ventures in Nabarangpur district. it is also admitted that some crafts are found languishing due to various problems. State Government has launched different schemes for development of handicraft in the State.

Administrative Set-up

The Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries under administrative control of Handlooms, Textiles and Handicrafts Department is looking after promotion and development of handicrafts Industries in the State with the following mandate: all-round development of handicrafts sector; ensure suitable livelihood for existing artisans; maximize employment opportunities; reservation of craft heritage; transform Odisha in to a brand name in Handicrafts; enhance Odisha's share of export of handicraft goods and welfare of Artisans.

The following state level organizations are functioning under the administrative control of this Directorate to facilitate the development.

1. Orissa State Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation Ltd.
2. State Institute for Development of Arts and Crafts.

List of Approved Crafts

The Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries has approved 50 categories of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries in the State out of which the following twelve categories are found in the district.

1. Appliqué
2. Art Leather
3. Brass and Bell Metal
4. Cane and Bamboo
5. Clay Toys
6. Dhokra Casting
7. Lacquer Work
8. Metal Craft
9. Paddy Craft
10. Paper Mache
11. Tribal Jewellery
12. Wood Carving

Important Craft Pockets in Nabarangpur District

The crafts practiced are concentrated in small pockets spread throughout the District. The important craft pockets identified and provided with need based interventions are given below:

Table: 5.2
Craft Pockets in Nabarangpur District

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Craft Pockets	Name of the Craft
1.	Nabarangpur	Tondaguda	Terracotta
2.	Nabarangpur	Pilika	Tribal Jewellery
3.	Nabarangpur	Churahandi	Tribal Jewellery
4.	Nabarangpur	Ratakhandipada	Wood Craft
5.	Nabarangpur	Dhurupada	Wood Craft
6.	Nabarangpur	Khatiguda	Terracotta
7.	Nabarangpur	Jayantinagar / Dabugaon	Dhokra Casting
8.	Nabarangpur	Limbhata	Paddy Craft
9.	Nabarangpur	Chatahandi	Bamboo Craft

Source: Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

Training Support

Skill is the basic requisite for handicrafts. Hereditary transfer of skill is a general feature of this sector. However, training institutes have been established by the State Government at district and State level for imparting skill training to create new generation of artisans. At present there are one

state level institute and 13 district level handicraft training schools imparting skill training. Besides, training is also imparted under Master Crafts Persons and National and State Awardees at temporary training centres.

Awardees

To encourage the Master Craft persons, the Central Government felicitates them with National Award and Merit certificate since 1965. The State Government has also been giving State Handicrafts Awards to the Master Craft persons of the state since 1973. A Design Competition Award was introduced in the year 1995 to encourage the Master Craft persons to develop new design keeping in view the contemporary taste and demand in the market. The State Government is now giving one Life Time Achievement Award and Three State Awards in Handicraft Sector honoured every year with prize money of Rs.1.00 lakh and Rs.50,000/- respectively.

Table: 5.3
Craft Clusters of Nabarangpur District

Sl. no	Name of the Block	Name of the village	Name of the Craft	No. of Cluster	No. of Artisans		Promoting agency
					Total	Women	
1	Chandahandi	Ratakhandipada Dhuruapada Patkhalia	Wood	1	90	0	DIC
2	Raighar	Dhodrapada	Art Leather	1	30	0	DIC
3	Umerkote	Sonarpara	White metal	1	30	0	DIC
4	Dabugam	Sanabharandi Jayantinagar & Jhaliaguda	Terracotta Dhokra Casting	1 1 1	30 79	15 75	DIC DIC
5	Papadahandi	Dongriguda	Terracotta	1	25	13	NABARD
		Tandaguda	Terracotta	1	105	50	NABARD
		Ningiguda	Wood	1	15	5	DIC
		Papadahandi & Daleiguda	Sisal fiber	1	45	45	DIC
6	Kosagumuda	LimBhatta	Paddy	1	15	6	DIC
		Binjili	Worught Iron	1	15	0	DIC
7	Nandahandi	Sagaramunda	Terracotta	1	30	15	DIC
		Kankadaguda	Bamboo	1	15	10	DIC
8	Tentulikhunti	Khatiguda	Terracotta	1	60	0	DIC
9	Nabarangpur	Pillika & Churahandi	Tribal Jewelry	2	150	56	DIC
		Chatahandi	Bamboo	1	30	0	DIC
		Sankhari sreet, Nabarangpur	Lacquer craft	1	45	45	DIC
		Ichhabatiguda, Nabarangpur	Tribal Painting	1	25	25	NABARD
		Darubandha Sahi	Applique	1	25	25	NABARD
		Badamasigan	Terracotta	1	30	15	DIC

Source: Office of the General Manager, DIC, Nabarangpur.

Lacquer craft

Introduction



Sankhari Street and Sunari Street are situated in the heart of Nabarangpur town and famous for Lacquer Craft Work. Both streets are having 30 sankhari families with 120 population. All families are coming under OBC category. In respect of education, health, social awareness, economic status and infrastructure level they are in significant position. But a small numbers of artisans are away from these facilities and struggling to survive. Some members of the sankhari families are in different job like: Government

service, business, professionals etc. Only the female members are involved with Lacquer work. However, scarcity of raw-material (Lac) and its present price compel the artisans to loose interest their profession. Secondly absence of modern design in their craft is also not able to capture the market in spite of heavy demand in lac craft.



History of Craft

Nabarangpur is famous for lacquer craft work. Long ago this craft brought several awards and reputations for the district. But it is a matter of regret that, lack of coordination among the artisans create dispute and artisans are divided into several groups. This has resulted in squeezing up of the opportunity for this craft.

A number of efforts have been made by different Govt. and non Govt. agencies for sustenance of this craft. But no significant result have been attained till today.

DHOKRA CASTING

INTRODUCTION



Dhokra metal casting of Orissa is synonymous with the traditional craft of bell metal or brass. It is a typical tribal art form and



practiced by tribal families. The Dhokra metal casting craft is practiced in the districts of Puri, Dhenkanal, Nayagarh, Khurda, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Ganjam and Nabarangpur in Odisha. Lost wax technique is used to cast beautiful designs of lamps, boxes, tribal figures, Miniatures, Gods and Goddess etc.

Artisans also make other utility items like door knob, door handle, ash-tray, boxes, pen stand, candle and incense stick stand etc. Dhokra or metal ware is practiced by a large number of artisans. Dhokra is an alloy of nickel, brass and zinc. When mixed in the right proportion it gives an antique look and augments well with the interiors.

History of the Craft Village

The village Jayantinagr is situated in Dabugan Block of Nabarangpur District. This Village (Hamlet) is 35 km away from District and 1km from Block headquarters. 60 years ago some families from phulbhatta and nearest villages of Odisha Chatisgarh Border area came to Jayantinagar and settled. 25 families of this hamlet are engaged with their traditional Dhokra Casting craft practice for their livelihood. But because of the absence of modern technique, technology and marketing problems they are not able to expand this craft.

From 2005 to 2011 several initiatives like: skill development training, Design development workshop, Exposure visit, distribution of modern machineries, construction of CFC, has been taken by different agencies such as DIC, NABARD, TRIFED, FICCI, UNIDO for development of this distinguished craft.

Now out of 45, 25 women have acquired skill on making of Dhokra Casting Items and marketing their products in different exhibitions organized in the State as well as outside the State. However, it was observed that during the last 4 years this craft has again going to backward position due to non-availability/ high rate of Raw materials like, Scrap Brass, Wood, and Coal etc. Further the production rate is sometimes higher than Sale rate. In these circumstances supply of Raw- materials at a cheap rate/ creation of Raw-Material Bank are needed to revive this craft.

TRIBAL JEWELRY

Introduction

Orissa is one of the few states to boast of its tribal population. The tribal people live in their primitive houses built with indigenes architectural technology and local materials. The tribal people prepare and use beautiful artistic ornaments known as “Tribal Jewellery” which is the showpiece of their cultural heritage. Artistically designed metal beads along-with Jewellery exhibit are the exotic and glamorous variety of products. Mostly this craft is practiced in Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Nabarangpur districts of Odisha. The traditional artisans are engaging themselves to produce necklace, bangles, pendants, earrings, anklets and bracelets, which are made in contemporary designs and motifs that cater to the tastes, choices and preferences of people of all ages.

History of Tribal Jewelry Craft Village



As regards Nabarangpur District, the Tribal Jewellery making artisans are scattered around the different parts of the district but most of the artisans practice this craft in Pillika and Churahandi village of Nabarangpur



Block and K.Semala Village of Kosagumuda Block. In these three villages there are 190 families involved in Tribal Jewellery making profession as a

traditional profession of their forefathers. Apart from that more than 150 artisans Scattered in different villages such as Lakadipala, Daibhatta, saranpur, Rajoda of Nabarangpur District. At initial stage DIC, Nabarangpur has taken 2 villages Pillika & Churahandi, to develop a cluster with these 150 artisans under its Cluster Development Programme.

Now the present position of these 2 villages are:

1. All Artisans are well organized and produce on regular basis.
2. They are provided with good market platform to sale their products.
3. Education ratio is high among the members of the cluster.
4. Their per capita income has increased.
5. The cluster has received several awards for its best products, best artisan, best SHG and best display

History of Wood Carving Villages

Patkhalia, Ratakhandipada and Dhuruapada villages are situated in the Chandahandi Block of Nabarangpur District and famous for Wood Craft. Around 90 ST families are involved with wood Carving Craft. In the year 2006 , DIC, Nabarangpur has taken Step to develop these artisans and the craft by adopting Craft Village Scheme.

The total products of the artisans are being sold through Silpi Samabaya Samiti Ltd. Nabarangpur District and by attending in different fairs, festivals and exhibitions.

Tribal Painting



Nabarangpur District has a rich Tribal culture. The tribes decorate their houses with paintings which is called Tribal Painting (Idtal) they paint flowers, trees, birds, tribal figures and the picture of their culture and tradition. 25 skilled tribal women were selected and provided training by NABARD in 2006 to transmit their picture from wall to tasser cloth. Now they are making tribal painting on tasser cloth and marketing them though Exhibitions

and Show room. This craft is gradually becoming more popular in the market.

Wrought Iron Craft

The artisans of Amalabhatta of Binjli GP of Kosagumuda Block are engaged in Wrought Iron Craft. They make different type of items like deer, Tribal Men & Women, statue of God and Goddess and other utility and decorative products. This product has a great demand in all markets in and outside of the State. They have been provided training by D.I.C. to develop their craft.

Paddy Craft



Village Majhia & Jhaliaguda of Dabugam Block and Limbhatta of Kosagumuda Block are known for paddy craft. 27 families of these villages are engaged in Paddy Craft since the last 3 decades. They make varieties of products in paddy such as Sri Ganesh, Saraswati, Laxmi, Flower, Elephant, Deer, etc. Out of these 3 villages Limbhatta was adopted by DIC, Nabarangpur and the artisans were provided with necessary training. Now the artisans are producing beautiful articles and marketing them through Exhibitions and in local markets.

Paper Mache Craft

A new Craft Paper Mache (Waste Paper) was introduced in Nabarangpur town from the year 2015. 20 tribal women were selected and trained by TRIFED for a period of 3 months. After completion of the training 10 womens are preparing items like: Fish Hanger, Elephant Hanger, Key Ring holder, Mirror, Mask, Pen stand, Brush Holder etc. The artisans sale these products to Silpi Samabaya (A Handicraft Cooperative Society) and to TDCC for marketing. They also participate in exhibitions for sale their products.

Bamboo



There are around 300 families of Nabarangpur District engaged in preparing traditional bamboo articles. They have inherited this art from their forefathers.

In primary stage DIC, Nabarangpur has provided training to 15 families of Kankadaguda and 30 families of Chatahandi village of Nadahandi and Nabarangpur Block respectively. During the training period several decorative and utilitarian items have been developed. DIC also provided Tools & Equipments, revolving funds and Artisan Identity Cards to the artisans.

Presently the trained artisans are engaged in bamboo Craft Production and sale their products in local Market as well as in different exhibitions.

Terracotta



Terracotta has been defined as glazed pottery which is as old as human civilization. People in rural areas need utensils paving the way for backing of mud and producing terracotta items. Archaeologists and Historian depend mainly on the findings of terracotta pieces, pots, tiles or bricks to determine the history of a region or civilization. Thus terracotta is a



traditional art form of making decorative and utility potter and other items in mud. Alluvial black mud and top soil is suitable for terracotta. The terracotta sculptures are antique art

form evolved and later this technique is being adopted for producing decorative items shaping it into a complete art form. This craft generally is for production of decorative works, besides the making of pots, utensils, bricks etc. it has emerged as a craft for producing utility items of day to day life in rural areas.

In Nabarangpur District more than 500 families are engaged in traditional pottery work since long. Uses of plastic and silver utensils in modern era has created barrier for the artisans depending upon pottery work. Keeping this view in mind NABARD & DIC have taken step to convert this trade from pottery to Terracotta. In this context DIC has provided Skill Development training to 150 potters of Sanabharadi, Khatiguda, Sagarmunda and Badamasigam of Umerkote, Tentulikhunti, Nadahandi and Nabarangpur Block respectively and provided revolving funds, supplied tools and machineries to these artisans.

NABARD has taken initiatives to develop 105 potters of Tandaguda village of Papadahandi Block in the year 2008. NABARD has provided skill development training to 105 artisans, design development training to 40 artisans and supplied tools and machineries, furniture and fixtures to Tandaguda Cluster. DRDA also has provided training hall and common facility centers (CFC) for Tandaguda artisans. Now the Tandaguda terracotta Cluster is one of the most successful Cluster in the State and the artisans earn a minimum of Rs/- 5000 per month.

Power

The Upper Indravati Project is a multipurpose project and its main benefit is power and irrigation. The Upper Indravati Reservoir is in Nabarangpur district near Deopali village of Tentulikhunti Block and the power house is at Mukhiguda of Kalahandi district. The water from the Reservoir is utilized to generate power. There are four units of 150 MW each with a total power potential of 600 MW. The 1st Unit was commissioned on 05.08.1999 and the 4th unit on 16.04.2001. (Odisha Hydro Power Corporation, 2005).

After generation of power at Mukhiguda, the water is stored at Mangalpur barrage for irrigation in Kalahandi district. Thus, both the power and irrigation benefits are being enjoyed by Kalahandi district.

Industrialization

Excepting M/S Mangalam Timber products limited, as mentioned earlier, there is no large scale industry in the district. Maize is the predominant crop in Umerkote, Raigarh and Jhorigam blocks. This crop is now produced in the highland of all the blocks of the district and has

occupied the place of 2nd important crop next to Paddy. The production of Maize has increased to 230.82 thousand MTS during 2013-14. There is proposal for establishment of a Maize processing unit at Umerkote or Nabarangpur by the Government of Odisha. After establishment of a Maize processing unit in this area, this will become the 2nd large scale industry in the district.

Hotel and Hospitality Industry

Hotel and Hospitality industry is gradually developing in the district. The Government facilities which are available in the district are the Forest Rest House and DNK Guest House at Umerkote and PWD Guest House, Forest Rest House and Special Circuit House at Nabarangpur.

Four Private Hotels have developed at Nabarangpur town. Hotel Trupti, Hotel Manisha, Hotel Rocky Shan and Hotel Nrusimha are the hotels which have developed during the last two decades. A total number of 50 AC rooms, 43 Non-AC rooms and three AC Conference Halls are available in these hotels.

WAGES, LABOUR LAWS, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Protection of Labour, Trade Unionism and Welfare of Labour

Wage means any economic compensation paid to the employee under some contract to his works for the services rendered by him. A minimum wage is a compensation to be paid by an employer to his workers irrespective of his ability to pay. A living wage is one which should enable the earner to provide for himself and his family not only the bare essentials of food, clothing and shelter but a measure of frugal comfort including education for his children, protection against ill-health, requirement of essential social needs and a measure of insurance against the more important misfortunes, including old-age. However, the Fair wage is the wage which is above the minimum wage but below the living wage. The lower limit of the fair wage is obviously the minimum wage; the upper limit is set by the capacity of the industry to pay.

The people of Nabarangpur district were managing their livelihoods depending upon the agriculture and collection of forest products. Pre-independent character of the district shows that it was unsettled, the sole ownership of the lands were with the *Zamindars* and intermediate *landlords* and *mustajars*. They simply determine the *raiya*s by custom and not by any exact principles. The Madras Estates Land Act prohibits the enhancement of rent except at intervals of twenty years on genuine cause shown by the landlord in a suit before the Revenue Court and also empowers the Court to fix a fair rent in certain case where disputes have arisen, but in practice it had a little effect. The general rule is that, in areas where rice is largely

cultivated, the rent is calculated in seed capacity of land. In Nabarangpur, it is paid in grain and the average rental per acre was between 12 to 14 *annas*. The land is nearly always either cultivated by the tenant himself or let out to others on sharing system. The practice of subletting the lands is very common in more developed areas like Nabarangpur and Umerkote. The market price of the good wet land was nearly Rs. 200.00 per acre.

The agriculture labour is usually carried out by *gothis* and *Kambaris* engaged on a system. It is the exception rather than the rule to hire labourers for a day for this kind of work. When day labourers are employed they are usually paid in rain at the rate of 1 ½ *Kunchams* of paddy in the smaller so-called *gothi* measure, which is equivalent to 3 *addas* or three-quarters of a *kuncham* in the larger measure. The cash wage was 2 *annas* a day. In both cases the day is one of six hours from 8 AM to 2PM. Males are generally employed on ploughing, sowing and threshing and females on the other hand on agricultural operation, the rate of wage for both sexes being the same. In unskilled non-agricultural work, such as earth work and work on roads and building, the daily wage for a male labourer varied between 3 and 4 *annas* and for a female between 2 to 3 *annas*. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P-262).

The practice of paying annual remuneration to village artisans was common in the district. In general each village had his own carpenter, barber and washer man, Blacksmiths and is paid an annual remuneration in grain for each plough used by a *raitas*. The amount varied between 10 *kunchams* and one *putti* in the small measure or from 5 to 10 *kunchams* in the ordinary measure. The life style of the people was simple and with their simple manner of life, which is complicated by few material wants, with an unflinching rainfall and an abundant supply of timber and firewood as well as a rate of land assessment which is lenient in comparison with those in force in the plains. The people were generally a cheerful and well nourished who can afford to dress his womankind in bright clothes and load them with brass ornaments, keep up to the local standard of comfort without undue effort and in every spring take a clear month's holiday enlivened by songs, dances, hunting, copious strong drinks and deep draughts of their pleasure of the flesh. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.262).

The practice of debt slavery, known as *Gothi* prevailed in the district. It is time-honoured custom which in its original forms no doubt unobjectionable enough. A *riyat* binds him in return for a lump sum of money to serve another for a period of years as his debt servant or *Gothis*. He receives a maintenance allowance – usually twelve *puttis* of paddy and a cloth every year as well as some presents of grain at the more important festivals and the right to collect gleanings from the threshing floor. Every year a portion of the capital amount of the loan – generally about five rupees

is considered to have been worked off; this annual deduction known as *chidin*. A loan of Rs. 30 would thus be liquidated in six years. The loan would generally have been incurred in order to pay the expenses of a marriage, and lender would as often as not be the borrower's own father-in-law or another close relative. The *gothi* would be treated as an equal in his master's house would have leisure to carry on cultivation on his own account and be allowed frequent holidays. But when as often happens now a days, a Hillman pledges his services to an immigrant, the result is a much less harmonious relationship. The immigrant, who has invested money in a servant, tries to exact as much as he can from his investment in the shape of labour. The Hillman dislikes being driven and is accustomed to quit work. In many cases unhappily the attitude of the immigrants who employ a *gothi* is purely for exploitation, and incorrect accounts of the debt are kept and the *gothi* was compelled to work for a longer period even after he has repaid the amount borrowed. As a result of this system many Hillman have grown up practical as serfs and spend their lives in a condition of poverty which is embittered by constant bad relations with their employers. Even if a *gothi* does succeed in repayment of his debt, he is unable to stand on his own legs and finds no alternative but to pledge his services again. (Bell, R.C.S., 1945, P.116-117).

Nothing was done by way of legislation to abolish or modify this system. Naturally, the *Sahukars* were not able to enforce the full terms of their bonds in the Courts, but *gothis* usually have no alternative means of livelihood and must have to prefer their master's terms. Of late, when emigration to Assam began to afford the *gothis* as a means of escaping from it, the over exacting employers, and creditors are realizing this and tending to become more reasonable. Under this system, *gothis* do not receive any subsistence allowance from his employer in addition to the advance.

Another practice which was native to the soil of the Agency tracts and though unobjectionable and even useful in its original form is, like *gothi*, liable to abuse, was the system of *bethi* or forced labour. The *rayat* of the hill tracts will not condescend to labour for a daily wage. There were classes of people who voluntarily offer themselves to work for wages. Various duties such as the thatching of rest houses and other public buildings and the carrying of topples to certain officers in their camps have been attached to particular village and are performed regularly ad with complaint and duly paid for a fixed rate. The trouble came in when subordinates employ *bethi* labour for their private ends, or having engaged it for the purposes ostensible connected with the affairs of the estate or the Government omit to pay for it at the proper rates. Perhaps the form of compulsory labour for which the Hillman has the greatest aversion is domestic service in the houses of subordinates in certain out of the way stations, where servants

cannot be hired locally and imported servants cannot be induced to stay. But until people of the servant class can be persuaded to settle in these places or the Hillman to change their views regarding working for wages, it is difficult to see how the system can be entirely abolished.

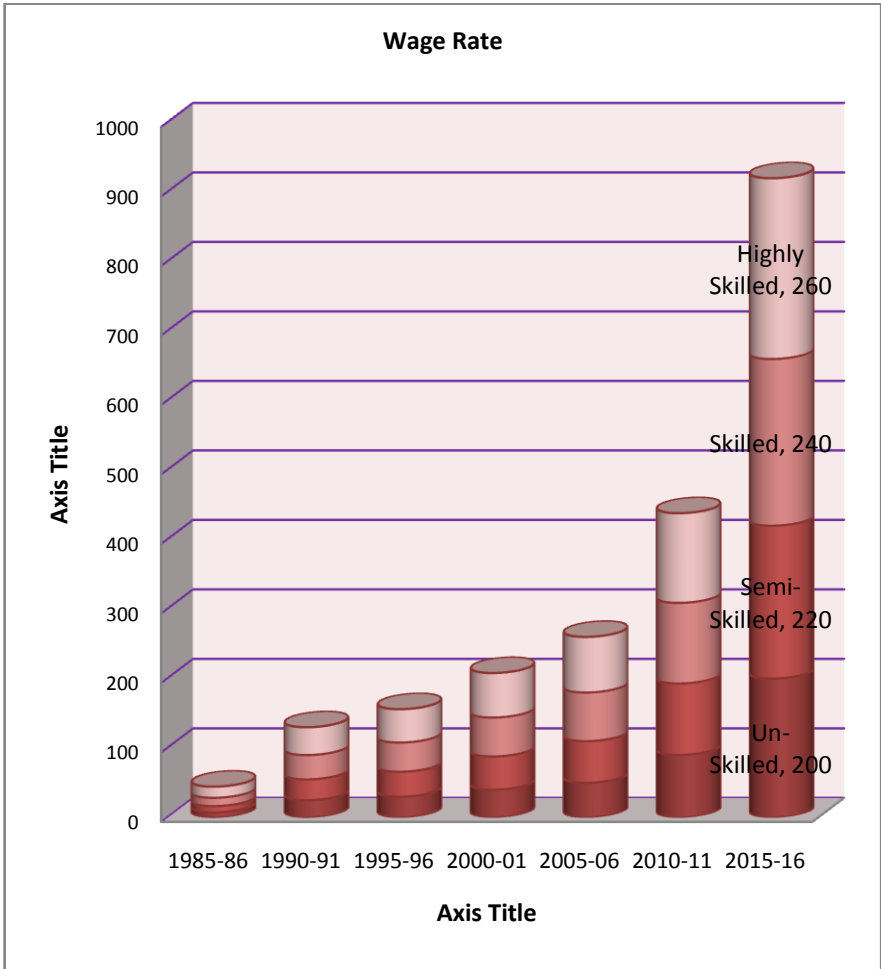
After Independence the Union Government started passing legislations to safe guard the interest of the poor people, specifically the labour class people. As an outcome, the parliament passed Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the labour class people to safe guard and for guarantee of getting minimum wages for their work. Government of Odisha, framed the rules in the year 1954 for implementation of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. As per provisions of the said Act and the Rules framed there under, adopting required procedures, the Govt. of Odisha has notified the minimum rates of wages for different categories of employees working in different employments in the state. The same has been revised from time to time basing on the inflation rates and economic growth of the people. A statement of notified minimum rates of wages is given below.

Table: 5.4
Rates of Minimum Wages from 1965-2015

Effective Date	Rates of Minimum Wages			
1965	Rs. 1.00			
1972	Rs. 2.00			
1974	Rs. 3.00			
1976	Rs. 4.00			
1980	Rs. 5.00			
1982	Rs. 6.00			
09.11.1984	7.50			
	Un-Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled
15.07.1985	7.50	9.00	12.00	16.00
15.07.1986	10.00	--	--	--
13.02.1987	10.00	11.50	14.50	18.00
10.02.1989	11.00	12.75	16.00	20.00
25.07.1990	25.00	--	--	--
01.01.1991	--	30.00	35.00	40.00
04.12.1992	25.00	--	--	--
15.08.1996	30.00	36.00	42.00	48.00
29.09.1998	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50
01.09.1999	40.00	48.00	56.00	64.00
01.05.2001	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50
01.01.2002	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00
01.01.2004	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50
01.01.2006	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50
01.05.2007	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00
13.07.2009	90.00	103.00	116.00	129.00
13.07.2011	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50
09.10.2012	150	170	190	205
09.10.2014	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50	(+) V.D.A@2.50
24.07.2015	200.00	220.00	240.00	260.00

Source: Office of the District Labour Officer, Nabarangpur

Figure 4 : Wage Rate



Apart from that, minimum piece rate of wages in respect of fifteen scheduled employments have been fixed by the Government of Odisha. The field functionaries are looking after the effective implementation of Labour Laws including Minimum Wages Act and Payment of Wages Act in the district of Nabarangpur. It is seen that the economic condition of 4,00,000 labour class people is improving.

Wage Payment system and wage rate for different categories of workers

Most of the people work on their own lands. The non-cultivated class carry on agriculture and non agricultural operations by a system of hired labour which generally goes by the name of Goti. Subletting of lands on the sharing system which is so common in more highly developed area is rare in Nabarangpur. The Adivasis do not generally try to labour for a daily wage. In fact in the greater part of the district there is no such thing as labouring class who voluntarily offer to work on wages. After independence the system Goti and forced labour etc., has been attempted to be abolished on payment of fair remuneration for work done in fields, roads and projects etc. He is more concerned in the present than in the future. That is why, his out turn of labour is very low and so far big Government projects the contractors have to import labour from outside the district.

After the war the rate of agricultural wages increased roughly in proportion to the prices of paddy. Up to the year 1960 the average rate of agricultural wages was four annas per child, six annas per female and eight annas per male. After sudden spurt of rise in the paddy price after the Chinese war, this rate has considerably increased during the last two years and the average rate of daily wage per male was then Re.1. The State Government have fixed rates of minimum wages in respect of different categories of workers of the scheduled employment under provisions of the minimum wages Act 1948. The rate of agricultural wages as fixed for various categories of operation such as ploughing, harvesting etc. varied from Re.1 to Re. 0.75 p. The employed in roads and buildings workers and in stone breaking etc. has been fixed at Re.0.75p to Rs.2 per day and for non-technical workers it was Re.1 per day. Violation of the minimum wages fixed under the minimum wages Act was generally common until recently. The District Labour Officer has been posted at Jeypore to look to the working of the Act in the interiors specially of labourers engaged in agriculture. He was therefore, mainly concentrating on the enforcement of the act on the Industry and on- agriculture fields. The Asst. Labour Officer has joined at Nabarangpur during 1980 for implementation of these Act and rules and the District Labour Officer, Nabarangpur post was created from 1994.

The State Governments have been empowered to fix rates of wages for different classes of employees -skilled, unskilled, clerical, supervisory, etc. employed in any Scheduled employment and to review and revise the

same from time to time, the interval between two revisions not to exceed five years, considering the change in price index and dearness allowance.

Although the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 recognises the argument for providing minimum protections to the workers, it does not itself set a minimum wage for all works/occupations, leaving it to the states for fixing occupation-specific wages. This has led to anomalies which is evident by the sharp variation in wages among the different states and between the two genders in the country. For instance, as per the Indian Labour Year Book (2004), the average wages per man day worked in 2000-01 varied from Rs 75 in Orissa to Rs 94 in Andhra Pradesh, Rs 122 in UP, Rs 142 in Haryana, Rs 176 in Maharashtra, and Rs 182 in Chandigarh. Likewise, per day all industry average rate in the urban areas (for both the agricultural and non-agricultural industries combined) in 1999-2000 for casual labourers were Rs 62 for males and Rs 38 for females respectively. The corresponding average for rural India was Rs 45 for males and Rs 29 for females.

Thus, in spite of another enactment, called The Equal Remuneration Act (1923), gender based differentials in wages have continued to prevail even in the year 1999-2000. This is not the case only for casual wage jobs usually availed by the unskilled. The average wages for the regular wage/salaried employees (many of whom are educated although it includes illiterates too) in rural areas was Rs. 127 for males and Rs. 114 for females in 1999-2000.

Employable opportunity and Migration

Labour migration implies the movement of people from one locality to another for economic gains. It is an integral part of demographics transformation having greater potential for poverty reduction and economic growth. It can be permanent or semi permanent. Sometimes migration is voluntary, but many times people are forced to migrate. Particularly, in Nabarangpur District, after harvesting season, people have no employable opportunity in industry or allied sector in the district which forces one to go outside the State to get higher wages. Availability of work at Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu at higher wage rate attract such people for short term migration. It is evident from the field observation that some of young fellows are going outside to explore the new opportunity of work and this is also experienced by other neighbouring people to migrate outside for a short period of time. Normally the short term migration is observed during the lean agricultural season which starts from the month of October/November and continues till May/June. Demand for labour in urban

areas and anticipated better wages and working conditions are also major incentives to migrate.

Constitution of India Vis-À-Vis Labour Legislations

The Constitution of India is the source of all prevailing laws. So it is necessary to have a close look at the Indian Constitution before taking up Labour Laws. Matters related to labour laws are covered in the List II (Concurrent list) of the Seventh Schedule) of the constitution. Entries relevant to the labour laws in this list are as follows;

Entry No.22 : Trade Unions, Industrial & Labour disputes

Entry No. 23 : Social Security & Social Insurance

Entry No. 24 : Welfare of Labour including condition of work, provident funds, employees liability, workmen' compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternitybenefits

Entry No. 36 : Factories

The only exception is that industrial disputes concerning union employees are contained in List – I, i.e., Union List and thus a Union subject. Thus Central Government as well as the State Government can pass laws in respect of labour matters. However most of the labour laws have been passed by the Parliament and are uniform all over India. Some of the Acts have been modified by the States to suit their requirements.

Fundamental Rights & Labour Laws

Part III of the Indian Constitution provides a long list of fundamental rights which run from Article 12 to 35 of the Constitution. These fundamental rights represent the basic values cherished by the people of this country since the Vedic times and they are calculated to protect the dignity of the individual and create conditions to in which every human being can develop his personality to the fullest extent. Besides, the Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV of the Constitution set out the aims and objectives to be taken up by the State in the governance of the country. The main object in enacting the Directive Principles appears to have been to get standards of achievements before the Legislature & Executives, the local

and other authorities by which their success or failure can be judged. However, according to Article 37, these principles are not enforceable by any court of law.

Under these themes, we have enacted as many as 44 nos. of Central Labour Laws and even nos. of State Rules to implement those laws. In a broader sense these laws may be divided in to five categories and are as follows.

Table: 5.5

Laws relating to Wage, Working Condition and Social Security

1	Wage laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 ii. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 iii. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 iv. The Equal remuneration Act, 1976
2	Working Condition Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Child Labour (P&R) Act, 1986 ii. The Contract Labour (R&A) Act, 1970 iii. The Factories Act, 1948 iv. The Mines Act, v. The Plantation Labour Act vi. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 vii. The Orissa Shops & Commercial establishment Act, 1956 viii. The Beedi& Cigar Workers (CE) Act, 1966 ix. The Cine Workers Cinema, Theatre Workers (Regulation of Emp.) Act, 1981 x. The Sales Promotion Employees (Condition of Service) Act, 1976 xi. The Working Journalists (Condition of Service & Misc. Provisions) At
3	Social Security Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Employees Compensation Act, 1923 ii. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 iii. The Employees' Provident (Misc. Provisions) Act iv. The N REG Act v. The Bonded Labour Act vi. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (RE&CS) Act, 1979 vii. The Employees State Insurance Act viii. The Un-organised Workers Social Securities act, 2008 ix. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1966
4	Welfare Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Building & Other Construction Workers (RE&CS) Act, 1996 ii. The Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996
5	Industrial Relation laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ii. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 iii. The Trade Unions Act, 1926 iv. The Trade Unions Act, 1926 v. The Verification of membership & Recognition of trade Unions Rules, 1994

Source: Compiled by the District Labour Office, Nabarangpur

Industrial Relations

The conflict between the employees and employers is inherent in the industrial society. One argues for more investment of opportunity and the other for better standard of living. There can't be any rule or regulation through which such conflicting interests can be eliminated permanently. However, the Industrial Dispute (I.D.) Act was enacted to provide machinery and forum for the settlement of such conflicting and seeming irreconcilable interests without disturbing the peace and harmony in industry. The Act aims at settlement of all industrial disputes arising between the Capital and labour by peaceful method and through the machinery of conciliation, arbitration and if necessary by approaching the adjudication under the Act. The basic object of the Act is to achieve good relations between the employer and workman and the means for achieving good relationship differs from industry to industry depending on the growth of Unionism, attitude of management and workers, leadership qualities and the Government policies. If adjudication finds it with some industries, collective bargaining is preferred by some. Yet other opts for either conciliation or arbitration and so on.

Implementation of Labour Laws: Trade Unionism

Under the Labour Directorate (Labour & ESI Department of Govt. of Odisha), the then Office of the Assistant Labour Officer, Nabarangpur was upgraded after creation of Nabarangpur as a separate district in the year 1994 and the District Labour Officer has been posted with effect from 23.9.1994. There is no Sub-Office functioning under the control of this office.

The district is basically an agrarian district having a few agro- based industries like Rice Mill and Cashew Processing Units. There is only one medium scale industry, i.e., M/s Mangalam Timber Products Pvt. Ltd., situated at Kusumi near Nabarangpur district, producing Medium Density Fibre Board. In the said industry although two Trade Unions are operating but with the cordial relationship maintained by the management and unions, industrial peace and harmony prevails uninterruptedly.

Apart from the above two numbers of Trade Unions, there exists no other trade union to espouse the cases of working labour in this district. Although there are a few registered trade unions functioning in the field of

private Motor transport Workers, but their sphere of activities are very limited.

The concept of trade Union is analogous to the concept of man and the concept of democracy and therefore cannot be easily defined. The trade unionism is shaped in each country not only by the form and stage of economic development, but also by the political conditions and by the general structure of the society in which it has to work. Traditionally, trade unions role has been to protect jobs and real earnings, secure better conditions of work and life and fight against exploitation and arbitrariness to ensure fairness and equity in employment contexts.

The term 'trade unionism' refers to the organized needs, wishes, aspirations and attitude of the working class. Traditionally, it has ascribed to workers organizations a particular philosophy and functions of collective representation to project and promote interest of workers within a given socio-economic system.

Unfortunately, due to absence of 'industries' in the district and major section of working force found employed in 'unorganised sector' like agriculture and construction work, the presence of Trade Unions are not felt by the general public. However in the recent past, the Building and Other Construction Workers (RE&CS) Act, 1996 came into operation in the State Odisha with effect from 15 the December, 2008, there is a significant growth of Trade Unions noticed.

The existing Trade Unions functioning in the district as on date are asfollows:

Table: 5.6**List of Registered Trade Unions in Nabarangpur District**

Sl. No	Name and Address of The Trade Union
1	Indravati Project workers' Union, At/Po- Khatiguda, Nabarangpur
2	Indravati Power Project Worker's Union, At/PO-Khatiguda, Nabarangpur
3	Indravati N.M.R. Workers Union, At/PO- Khatiguda, Nabarangpur
4	Indravati Project 4 th Class Employees and Contingent KhalasiMazdoor Union, At/Po- Khatiguda, Nabarangpur
5	JayadurgaRajmistrySangha,At/Po-Chandahandi,Nabarangpur
6	Koraput District LAMPSC Employees Union, At/Po-Nabarangpur
7	Laxman Narayan Raj Mistry andCollie Majuria Sangha, Kosagumuda, Nabarangpur
8	Mangalam Timber Employees Union, At/Po-Kusumi,Nabarangpur
9	Mangalam Timber Contract Workers Union, At/Po-Kusumi,Nabarangpur
10	Motor Worker's Union, Umerkote, At/Po-Umerkote,Nabarangpur
11	Mazdoor Sangha Kosagumuda, At/Po-Kosagumuda,Nabarangpur
12	N.M.R.Worker'sUnion,U.I.P, Khatiguda, At/Po-Khatiguda,Nabarangpur
13	Nabarangpur Taxi Driver's Union, At/PO-Taxi Stand,Nabarangpur
14	Nabarangpur Zilla Kalyan Bibhaga Randhakiya Snagha,Dabugaon,Nabarangpur
15	Nabarangpur Truck Worker's Union,At/Po-Nabarangapur
16	Om Sri ShivashankarRajmistri Sangha, Hatabharandi,Nabarangpur
17	Private Bus Worker's Association,At/Po-Nabarangpur
18	Shakti Labour Union, At/Po-Kosagumuda,Nabarangpur
19	Tha Motor Worker,s Union, Raighar , At/Po-Raighar,Nabarangpur
20	Upper Indravati Irrigation Project Contingent Khalashi Union, At/Po- Khatiguda, Nabarangpur
21	Indravati Worker's /Casual and Contract Labour/Security Guard Mazdoor Union, Khatiguda,Nabarangpur
22	Umerkote Private Bus Worker's Union, At/Po-Bus Stand Umerkote,Nabarangpur
23	Maa Bhandar Gharani Nabarangpur Zilla Raj Mistri Sangha, At/Po- Kodinga, Nabarangpur

Source: District Labour Office, Nabarangpur

Labour Welfare

According to an estimate by the National Sample Survey the building and other construction workers account for more than 25.71 million work force in India, out of which the state of Odisha has more than 1 million. They build sky scrapers, but live in hovels. Their wages are by and large at the minimum. They are also among the most vulnerable in terms of occupational as accident and other hazards. They do not have the benefit of well organized unions. Hence there was crying need for a comprehensive legislation for regulating their Service Conditions and to provide for their safety and welfare. In fact this has been felt since the 1stNational Labour Commission in the year 1967, the outcome of which was the Contract Labour (R&A) Act, 1970. But it was felt inadequate to cater the needs of the

construction workers, a comprehensive legislation viz. Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996 and Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 were enacted. It is happy to note that Government of Odisha have adopted the above noted Acts and Rules there under and passed order to the effect that collection of Cess @1% of the cost of project/building will be mandatory with effect from 15.12.2008 in the State. Accordingly, the Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board has been constituted in order to extend different social security benefits to the registered construction workers as per the availability of resources and approved guidelines for the scheme. Presently the benefits provided to eligible registered beneficiaries of the Board are as follows:

1. Financial assistance for treatment of Accident and disability benefits
2. Death benefit
3. Financial assistance for Funeral of death of beneficiary
4. Financial assistance for higher education of Son/daughter
5. Financial assistance for treatment of major ailments
6. Financial assistance of purchase of working tools
7. Financial assistance for purchase of safety equipments
8. Financial assistance for purchase of bicycles
9. Financial assistance for marriage of daughter
10. Financial assistance for marriage of unmarried female beneficiary
11. Financial assistance for maternity benefits to women beneficiary
12. Financial assistance and fee skill development training
13. Pension after 60 years of age. (yet to implement)
14. Financial assistance for construction of Pucca House (Yet to implement)

The benefits being provided under the schemes to the construction workers, which constitutes about 75% of the unorganized working force of the district and the district administration has to ensure for enrollment of labour to avail such benefits for improving their Socio-economic conditions.

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CHAPTER-VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Evaluation of Banking, Trade and Commerce in the District

Money lending was as lucrative a profession as elsewhere. The Oriya Sundis and the Telugu Komuties were its chief practitioner.

Nearly all the business of import and export to and from the Agency were managed by the Telugu Kumuties. These men lived in the plains of Vishakhapatam and made periodic trips or sent their agents into the hills. They penetrated to the grain producing centers such as Kotpad & Nabarangpur to see to the loading and despatching of the carts and Lorries which have come up from the country side to take down the grain; they organized the operation of the gangs of Brinjaris who drove pack-bullocks between Vizagapatam and the central provinces; furnishing them with load of salt to take to the hinter land and giving them commissions for purchases of grain to be made in return. The mohammadan community also played a part in the trade of the district, especially the hide trade. The Bombay firm of Haji Jamal Nur Muhammad, which had a branch at Jeypore probably, handled more merchandise than any other concern in the district. Oriyas have practically no shares in the whole sale trade of the district. (Bell, R.C.S., 1945, P-121).

The import to the district were much smaller in quantity than the exports. Trades also used to happen from the north of the Nabarangpur Taluk, sal sleepers were exported by cart to Kantabanji railway station on the Raipur – Vizayanagaram line. There is no means of ascertaining the total quantity of merchandise imported and exported by road, but there is little doubt that this is very much larger than the rail borne imports and export.

Earlier a weekly market was held at Nabarangpur on every Monday and this was the biggest market in the district. It is a great center of the export of uncommon paddy and rice. With the growth of lorry traffic Nabarangpur and Kotpad have become the most important rice market. The best attended among other market Dabugaon in Umarkote Tahasil is one in the district. (Behuria, N.C., 1966).

The chief exports from the district as a whole were its surplus grain (paddy and rice, ragi or mandiya, cholam and red, green and black gram); the oil-seeds, ginger, niger and mustard, turmeric, tobacco, garlic and arrowroot, tamarind, soap nut, ginger and long pepper, honey and wax, horns, hides and skins, dammar and lac, marking nut, myrobalans and other tanning barks, perhaps most important of all timber and bamboos. The

imports include salt and salt fish, chillies and onions, jaggery, coconuts, kerosene, cotton twist and piece goods, beads, bangles and coral, metals and utensils and jewellery. (Bell, R.C.S., 1945, P-123).

At present food items like rice, dal, groceries, cloth materials, ready made dresses, house building materials, fashionable goods of every day use, etc. are imported from the neighbouring States.

Nationalised Bank, their operation and Present Position

The State Bank of India started functioning at Nabarangpur Town on 10.11.1972

The details of Public/Private sector Banks, Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks Branches in Nabarangpur district are presented below:

There are 60 Branches of Banks functioning in the district from both public and private sectors, out of 60 branches 53 branches are in the Public Sector Banks. Only seven branches of banks belong to Private Sector.

**Table: 6.1
Banks functioning in Public Banks, Rural and Private Sector**

BRANCHES IN NABARANGPUR DISTRICT AS ON 31.01.2015

SL. NO	Name of the Bank	Name of the Branches
I.	STATE BANK OF INDIA	(1) Nabarangpur, (2)NGPur Bazar, (3)Papadahandi, (4)Mokeya, (5)Dabugaon, (6)Raighar, (7)Umarkote, (8)Umarkote Bazar, (9)Anchalguma, (10)Kantagaon, (11)UIDP (Khatiguda), (12)Jharigaon
II.	OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	
	Andhra Bank	(13)Nabarangpur, (14)Papadahandi, (15)Umarkote
	Bank of Baroda	(16) Nabarangpur, (17)Chandahandi, (18)Umarkote
	Bank of India	(19) Nabarangpur
	Canara Bank	(20)Nabarangpur
	Central Bank of India	(21)Nabarangpur

	IDBI Bank Ltd	(22)Nabarangpur
	Punjab National Bank	(23)Nabarangpur, (24) Umarkote
	UCO Bank	(25)Nandahandi
	Union Bank of India	(26)Nabarangpur
	United Bank of India	(27)Nabarangpur
III.	UTKAL GRAMIN BANK	(28)Nabarangpur, (29)Sanomasigaon, (30)Nandahandi, (31)Sindhiguda, (32)Jatabal, (33)Maidalpur, (34)Tumberlla, (35)Dabugaon, (36)Chandahandi, (37)Malagaon, (38)Jharigaon, (39)Dhodra, (40)Kosagumuda, (41)Kodinga, (42)Rajoda, (43)Kotagaon, (44)Raighar, (45)Kunde, (46)Turudihi, (47)Tentulikhunti, (48)Umerkote, (49)Singisari, (50)Behead
IV.	CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANKS	
	KCCB	(51)Nabarangpur, (52)Papadahandi, (53)Umarkote
V.	PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS	
	Axis Bank	(54)Nabarangpur, (55)Umarkote
	HDFC Bank	(56)Nabarangpur
	ICICI Bank	(57)Nabarangpur, (58)Umarkote, (59)Kosagumuda, (60)Raighar
Total – 60 Branches		

Co-operative Credit and Co-operative Banks

The Koraput Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd, Jeypore was established on 15th March 1950, started functioning with effect from 5th April 1950 under the name of Nabarangpur co-operative Central Bank Ltd. But subsequently in the year 1970-71, the head quarter of the Bank was shifted from Nabarangpur to Jeypore and now the bank is functioning at Jeypore under the Koraput Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Jeypore. In the year 1977 as per the recommendation of Sri S.K. Baura committee to undertake credit marketing and PDS business for its members was taken place. (OSCB).

The Koraput Central Co-operative Bank, Jeypore has got three branches: one at Nabarangpur started functioning from 28th April 1973, KCC Bank, Papadahandi branche started functioning from 24 April 1984 and the Umarmote branch started functioning from 20th November 1978.

At Nabarangpur, the following Co-operative societies are functioning; The details are as follows –

Table: 6.2
List of LAMPs functioning in the District

i) LAMPS – 13

Sl.No	Name of the LAMPs	Address	Date of Functioning
1)	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	12.12.1961
2)	Umarkote	Umarkote	31.12.1956
3)	Nandahandi	Dangarbheja	10.03.1977
4)	Tentulikhunti	Tentulikhunti	20.03.1977
5)	Anchalgumma	Anchalgumma	20.03.1977
6)	Papadahandi	Papadahandi	20.03.1977
7)	Maidalpur	Maidalpur	20.03.1977
8)	Kodinga	Kodinga	10.03.1977
9)	Kosagumuda	Kosagumuda	01.04.1977
10)	Dabugaon	Dabugaon	20.03.1977
11)	Jharigaon	Jharigaon	24.03.1977
12)	Chandhandi	Chandhandi	21.12.1977
13)	Raighar	Raighar	24.03.1977

The Co-operative credits are provided to the small and marginal farmers through the LAMPs under the Nabarangpur circle for the last five years. –

Table: 6.3
No. and amount of Credit provided in the District

Sl. No.	Year	Under Khariff (No. of Borrowers)	Under Rabi (No. of Borrowers)	Under Khariff (Rs. In Lakh)	Under Rabi (Rs. In Lakh)
1.	2010	13072	10266	1970.52	2634.48
2.	2011	13270	11954	2650.31	3448.75
3.	2012	14143	13109	3274.36	4082.43
4.	2013	18509	18278	6571.16	4758.32
5.	2014	25688	19618	8730.64	7342.35

Regulated Market Committee (RMC)

Establishment of Market Committee

The State Govt. has established a Regulated Market Committee in respect of Nabarangpur District (vide **Govt. Notification No.M.I.N/6/60-32763/D.M. dated in September, 1960**) for providing agricultural infrastructures and ensuing a competitive and remunerative price to the farming community for the agricultural produce as envisaged under the **Odisha Agricultural Produce Markets Act,1956**. This Market Committee consists of 17 (seventeen) members including Chairman, Vice Chairman of whom 8(eight) are elected from Agriculturists Constituency, 4(four) from Traders Constituency, and 2(two) from Local authorities Constituency and rest 3(three) are nominated by the State Government in pursuance of Sub

Section (1) and (6) of section of the **Odisha Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1956**. The tenure of such Committee is three years from the date of its first meeting.

Regulation of Agricultural Marketing

The features like high cost, unauthorised reductions and prevalence of various mal practices are regulated by the State establishment of Regulated Markets, so as to safeguard the larger interest of the farmers. Prevention of distress sale of Crops in general and Paddy and Maize in particular is the area which is given top priority. It also aims at the elimination of the unhealthy and unscrupulous persons, reducing marketing charges and providing facilities to the producer seller in the market and to improve the efficiency in the marketing systems.

Objective

- a. To prevent the exploitation of farmers by overcoming the barriers in the marketing of their produce.
- b. To make the marketing system most effective and efficient so that farmers may get better price for their produces and the goods are made available to consumers at reasonable prices.
- c. To provide incentive prices to farmers for inducing them to increase the production both in terms of quantity and quality.
- d. To promote an ordinary marketing of agricultural produce by improving the infrastructural facilities.

Area of Operation

The area of operation of R.M.C. extends to whole of the Revenue District of Nabarangpur, comprising of 10 (Ten) Blocks and 2(Two) Municipalities.

Commodities Notified for the R.M.C.Nabarangpur

Cereals	Wheat, Paddy, Rice, Ragi, Maize, Jower and Broken Rice
Pulses	Blackgram, Hilygram, Horsegram, Greengram and Bengalgram
Oil seeds	Niger, Mustard , Caster and Sals
Fibers	Sunhemp, jute and Cotton
Narcotics	Tobacco
Gur & Sugarcane	Gur
Vegetable	Onion
Condiments,	Garlic, Chillies, Turmeric and Coriander, Tamarind, sweet
Species & others	Potato
Fruits	
Animal Husbandry Product:	Poultry, Cattle, Sheep and Goat

Market & Market Yards

Under the RMC, Nabarangpur there are One Principal Market Yard, 8 Sub Market Yards and 23 G.P. Market Yards. Thus, there are 32 Market managed by R.M.C. Nabarangpur. Steps are being taken to strengthen the existing infrastructural facilities. In the recent times, these market yards have gained greater important since the facilities available in the yards are being utilised for paddy Procurement activities throughout the District. The detailed name of the Weekly Markets Managed by R.M.C, Nabarangpur is as follows:

Table: 6.4

Details of weekly market and Annual lease value

Sl No	Name of the Block	Name of the G.P./ Municipality	Name of the Weekly Market /Place	Market day	Annual lease value paid as per lease agreement	Remarks
01	Umerkote	Umerkote Municipality	Umerkote	Monday & Thursday	45046.00	Bi-Weekly Market
02		Beheda	Beheda	Tuesday	4600.00	
03		Hirapur	Jamurunda	Friday	1336.00	
04		Singisari	Singisari	Sunday	3014.00	
05	Raighar	Raighar	Raighar	Sunday	19800.00	
06		Hatabharandi	Hatabharandi	Monday	7227.00	
07		Turudhi	Turudhi	Monday	2674.00	
08		Gona	Gona	Thursday	4712.00	
09		Koskonga	Koskonga	Thursday	9864.00	
10	Chandahandi	Dhodipani	Dhodipani	Friday	10362.00	
11	Tentulikhunti	Lamtaguda	Lamtaguda	Thursday	10480.00	
12		Anchalgumma	Anchalgumma	Friday	9200.00	
13	Jhorigam	Jhorigam	Jhorigam	Saturday	13332.00	
14		Palia	Bodni	Sunday	1640.00	
15		Dhamnaguda	Dhamnaguda	Saturday	890.00	
16		Chocha	Chocha	Tuesday	7760.00	
17		Kanakote	Purlla	Tuesday	5614.00	
18		Dhodra	Dhodra	Saturday & Wednesday	Share paid 80% of the Net Income	Bi-Weekly Market
19	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur Municipality	Nabarangpur	Monday	Share paid 80% of the Net Income	
20	Papadahandi	Semla	Semla	Sunday	16800.00	
21		Maidalpur	Maidalpur	Wednesday	13325.00	
22		Dengaguda	Biriguda	Wednesday	1000.00	
23		Mokiyi	Basini	Friday	3775.00	
24	Kosagumuda	Kosagumuda	Kosagumuda	Friday	5293.00	
25		Taragam	Kottagam	Tuesday	9636.00	
26		Kodinga	Kodinga	Monday	7370.00	
27		Ukiyapali	Borgam	Saturday	19836.00	
28	Dabugam	Dabugam	Dabugam	Thursday	22000.00	
29		Medna	Medna	Monday	1853.00	
30		Chochraguda	Chochraguda	Saturday	3704.00	
31		Ghodakhunta	Ghodakhunta	Wednesday	2813.00	
32	Nanadahandi	Dongerbheja	Dongerbheja	Tuesday	8402.00	

Infrastructure at R.M.C. Market Yards

In the changed agricultural marketing scenario, appropriate infrastructure facilities have been provided for the benefit of market users. To achieve this objective, infrastructure facilities and grading facilities are now being made available in the market yards for the benefit of the buyers and sellers. There are 122nos. of godowns and shop rooms having total capacity of 6600 M.T, 1 Cooling Chamber, 58 Open platforms, 23 Cover sheds, 04 Farmers Information Centre, 04 Farmers Rest Sheds, 175 Electronic Weighing Scales, 2 High Speed (Big) Paddy Cleaners, 45 Mini Graders, 64 Moisture metres, Analysis kit 50, Fully Electronic pit less kind Weigh bridge 2 nos. 50 MT capacity each and one Manual weigh Bridge of 25 MT capacity, 15 nos. of Tube wells facilitated in the different market for drinking water. The RMC has 262 rain moisture proof polythene & is being made available during the Paddy procurement operation. At present RMC has 47.89 Crore surplus fund. Which are kept in different Banks of Nabarangpur District.

It has been envisaged to upgrade the infrastructure facilities of the Market Yards and to set up New Market Yard in the Block Hqrs., The State High Level Monitory Committee (HLMC) has communicated approval for establishment of 2 (two) Market Yards at Dabugam and Jhorigam under 13th Finance Commission (TFC) award, which are executed during the year 2013-14 and an amount of Rs.40.00 Lakhs have been sanctioned for each project.

Construction of Threshing Floor Cum Cover Shed

The Government of Odisha, Odisha has announced a special package on 19.06.2013 for the farmers who have sustained extensive damage to the standing as well as harvested crops due to heavy rain and consequent flood during 2013-14 and the package includes construction of threshing floors and sheds by the RMCs in the affected areas on priority basis. Steps are being taken for construction of threshing floors and sheds in the affected area on priority basis.

Computerisation of R.M.Cs.

The most notable achievement in the agricultural marketing sector is the use of information technology which has provided connectivity to the farmers with the R.M.C. and the State Marketing Board and the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing. A central Sector Scheme known as AGMARKNET aiming at facilitating operational and pricing efficiency of the marketing system by ensuring a responsive marketing infrastructure system helps farmers get the daily price data and information on the quality, grading standardisation, labelling, packaging, transport and refocusing etc under the MRIN Scheme. The R.M.C. Nabarangpur has got 2(Two) Computers for reporting of daily data on Agricultural Produce to AGMARKNET Web Portal.

Training & Publicity

The R.M.C. Nabarangpur has taken up various developmental works from its own resources and taken up marketing extension activities like quality checking, grading and standardisation, organising farmers awareness campaign and educate the farmers on the best marketing practices and sensitise them to avoid exploitation of trader and middlemen.

At the time of paddy Procurement, R.M.C. has played proactive role and initiate various I.E.C. activities for creating awareness about F.A.Q norms of paddy and the Minimum Support Price through Print and Electronic media, supply of Flex Banners to 169 G.Ps etc. with its R.M.C. own funds.

Marketing Problems Existing in the Market Area & Intervention Required

For the benefit of Maize producers who are overwhelmingly the tribal farmers, two nos. of specialised Maize Mandi have been established at Umerkote & Raighar Sub Market Yards under RMC, Nabarangpur on its own land by providing certain essential infrastructural facilities required for the sale and purchase of Maize. In each of the above two sub market yards 500 MT capacity godown, platforms with threshing floor, concrete platforms, 15-20 shops with Godown, Weigh Bridge 50 MT Capacity size 9.00 x 3.00M, farmers rest shed, farmers information centre and arrangements for drinking water supply, electrification and development of internal road under the RKVY & BIJU KBK scheme and RMC funds.

These new mandies declared as “Maize Mandies” have been dedicated exclusively to the sale and purchase of Maize. But participation of Govt. agencies into process is highly essential in order to avoid any likelihood of distress sale. The transaction of Maize and collection of Market fee in the Check Point under Nabarangpur District during the year 2011-12 to 2015-16 (up to December’2015) as detailed below.

Table: 6.5

Yearwise Marketing of Maize and amount of Market fee collected

Sl No.	Year	Quantity in Quintals.	Amount of Market fee collected
01	2011-12	39,40,077.66	4,03,87,739.00
02	2012-13	46,45,477.16	5,97,24,476.00
03	2013-14	41,28,474.43	5,42,50,805.00
04	2014-15	27,11,922.92	3,55,09,688.00
05	2015-16 up to end of Dec'2015	7,74,060.10	1,05,68,807.00

Source: RCM Office, Nabarangpur

Operation of Check Points

In order to check up the distress sale and pilferage of market fee on Agricultural produce, the RMC Nabarangpur has installed 9(nine) Permanent and 2(Two) Seasonal Check Points within its area of operation. Further, 30 Primary Rural Markets and 2 nos.of Municipal markets in different local authorities have been managed by the RMC, Nabarangpur as per the provisions of Section-4 of the Odisha Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1956, the share value has been paid by the RMC, Nabarangpur to local authorities as per the stipulated terms & conditions.

Revenue Income & Expenditure of R.M.C.Nabarangpur

The income of the R.M.C. for last three years is in increasing trend vis-à-vis previous year income. Similarly, the fund positions of RMC has been enhanced in proportion to the year 2009-10 savings. However, the Income, Expenditure and Fund Position is placed below.

Table: 6.6
Revenue and Expenditure of RMC, Nabarangpur

Year	Revenue Income	Revenue Exp.	Percentage	Fund Position(Saving)
2010-11	630.25	134.12	21.28	1575.91
2011-12	744.38	140.52	18.87	2423.00
2012-13	1069.01	147.54	13.80	3423.05
2013-14	1052.84	267.08	25.36	4618.62
2014-15	877.94	183.48	20.90	4860.24

Source: RMC Office, Nabarangpur

Procurement of Paddy

The Paddy Mandies under R.M.C.Nabarangapur are functioning since 2001-02. After functioning of Paddy Mandies, the problem of distress sale of Paddy has been sorted out. The farming communities of this District are getting remunerative price (MSP) and the socio-economic condition of the farming community is undergoing change.

Centres of Trade and Business of Nabarangpur District

The North-South stretched district of Nabarangpur, bears mainly two trade centres i.e one at the Headquarters of Nabarangpur and the other is at Umarmote. As the district is situated at the border of Odisha State, business transactions of the dealers of this district are mainly with the neighboring state and these are seasonal and export in nature. The seasonal goods include black grams, maize, paddy, wheat, horse gram, sugarcane, cashew,

ragi etc. Transaction of these takes place after the crops harvested. At present 1591 numbers are functioning as registered dealers. Most of these business are export oriented. Exporting items include Maize, Rice, Cashew etc. Approximately 160000 Metric Tonnes per annum maize is being exported.

The district contains a huge number of Cashew Processing Industries. The dealers gather raw cashew nuts from the farmers of the district and by importing from other areas of outside of the district. After due processing these are also exported outside. Besides this black gram, paddy, wheat, horse gram also exported to other neighboring states.

Whole sale and retail trade

Besides, the district records a good transaction in wholesale and retail trade during the recent past. Wholesale trade includes, cement, rods, biscuits, chocolates, stationery, grocery, and other items. So far the wholesale trade is concerned; a few dealers are involved in this field. The district contains a huge number of retailers and dispersed throughout the district.

The detail information on whole sale and retail trade that is TIN (Tax-payers Identification Number) & SRIN (Small Retailer Identification Number) Dealers of Nabarangpur circle is given below.

Table: 6.7
No. of TIN and SRIN in the District

Year	TIN	SRIN	Total
2012-13	1248	184	1432
2013-14	1412	195	1607
2014-15	1443	173	1616

Source: Asst commissioner of Commercial Taxes Nabarangpur

Weight and Measures

The weight and measures of the district are borrowed from the Telugu country with which most of its business was transacted and are different from those of other districts in the province. As usual there are numerous local variations. The following is the table of weight in most general use:-

- 2 ebalams equal 1 padalam
- 2 padalams equal 1 vise
- 8 vise equal 1 maund

8 maunds equal 1 kantlam

20 maunds equal 1 kandy

The weight of a viss is 110 tolas or 2.82 lb. avoirdupois. The local maund is of course different from the railway maund.

For measurements of grain and liquids the usual table is:-

2 tavvas equal 1 adda

4 addas equal 1 kuncham

20 kumchams equal 1 putti

30 puttis equal 1 grace (gadisa)

An adda is equivalent to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ pints

British measures of lineal distance are now in common use but the hat or cubit (the length from the elbow to the top of the middle finger) and the bara or fathom are popular in describing small lengths. Measurements of area are expressed in terms of graces, puttis and kunchams, a grace of land being supposed to be the area which will produce a grace of grain. This extent is usually reckoned as two acres of wet land and four of dry. (Bell, R.C.S., 195, P-124).

Legal Metrology

History

Thus earlier there was no standards of weight and measures. People were using non-standard weights and measures like Ada, mana, Sera, and Bisa Kathi according to their custom and convenient but with the change of time and advent of the department all the non-standard weights and measures have been eradicated and replaced by the standard weight and measures like beam scale, platform scale, weighbridge etc.

Legal Metrology is the part of metrology which treats of weighment and measurement methods of weighment and measurement and weighing and measuring instruments in relation to the mandatory technical; and legal requirements which have the object of ensuring public guarantee from the point of view of security and accuracy of the weighment and measurement.

The department of Food Supply and Consumer Welfare deals with the following Acts and Rules:

1. Legal Metrology Act, 2009.
2. Legal Metrology (General) Rule, 2011.
3. Odisha Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rule, 2011.
4. Legal Metrology Package Commodities Rule, 2011.

Establishment of Standards

There is a working standard in every inspectorial units, workings standard consist of working standard balance of capacity 50 Kg., 5 Kg., 200g., 2g., working standard capacity measure of capacity 10 to 20 ml. working standard length measure of capacity 1 m. The commercial weights and measures which is used by the trader for their transaction are verified against the working standard in the prescribed interval of time.

The department deals with the units like MKS and CGS system. MKS is meter kilogram second and CGS is centimeter gram second. Its main moto is to protect the interest of the consumer. Generally the department deals two types of works like verification and stamping of weights and measures and realization of fees as prescribed out of it and deposited in the Government treasury and enforcement of weights and measures.

Enforcement of Weights and Measures

Enforcement is done in the weekly market, local market and item like dispensing, pump weighbridges, jewellery shops, packaged commodities, LPG gas cylinder are covered. In the weekly market most of the traders are using beam scale and weights electronic weigh machine such weighing instruments are regularly being inspected. In local market the weights and measures like electronic weigh machine, platform weighing maching, jewellery shop, cloth premises, package commodities are being covered. There is a regular enforcement in LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) cylinder. The package commodities rule is also dealt with. Any package which do not conform to the standard for sale is liable to be prosecuted under Legal Metrology Package Commodities Rule, 2011.

Any package which do not have declaration like name and address of the manufacturer, date of packing, generic name of the commodities, maximum retail price, dimension of the commodities, contravene Rule-6 of Legal Metrology package commodities Rule-2011. Enforcement is done at the premises of the LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) cylinder. There are two

type of net quantity of gas cylinder having net quantity of 14.2 Kg. and 19.2 Kg. for domestic and commercial purpose respectively. The allowed tolerance limit of error for domestic and commercial is 150g. and 192g. respectively.

Establishment of Department

There are two inspectorial units in Nabarangpur district, Nabarangpur and Umerkote which are established in 1962 and 1987 respectively. The post of Asst. Controller of Legal Metrology has been created in May, 2015 who has jurisdiction of entire Nabarangpur District.

The performance of the district for last 02 years are as follows:

Table: 6.8
Performance of Weights and measures in Nabarangpur District

Year	No. of trader verified	No. of cases detected	Verification fees collected
2013-14	6334	68	13,25,219/-
2014-15	2057	99	9,53,108/-
2015-16 (upto July)	190	03	1,72,595/-

Source: Office of the Legal Metrology, Nabarangpur

Life Insurance

The insurance giant LIC has opened its branch at Nabarangpur on July 18, 1990 with a view to providing better service to the predominantly agrarian community in the district. The organization’s network kept on expanding across the district.

It has also launched a satellite unit at Umerkote, 63 kilometers from Nabarangpur, on May 26, 2008.

Scope of employment

In order to provide better service to its customers in Nabarangpur district, the Corporation has posted 36 officers and other employees who are operating simultaneously from Nabarangpur and Umerkote.

LIC has provided income generating opportunities to at least 300 professional agents in the district.

Any person who has passed a Class 10th examination or any other qualification above this can join as a professional agent of LIC and earn attractive remuneration.

The professional agents meet and interact with people of different segments and explain to them the advantages of insuring their lives with 'Life Insurance' for protecting the family's financial security and saving for the old age.

Every earning person should save for the posterity and ensure coverage under life insurance. LIC has many attractive schemes which comprise saving and insurance elements from "zero aged kids to the young people of 65 years." In case of unfortunate death of the sole bread-winner, the family's income can be compensated through life insurance. Otherwise, the bread-winner himself will get the lump sum amount after maturity or premium paying term.

During the 2014-2015 fiscal, the Nabarangpur unit paid Rs 3.06 crore towards death claims of 333 families, Rs 6,52,61,382 on Maturity to 1476 policy holders and Rs 5.43 crore as survival benefits to 4878 policyholders.

In this current fiscal (2015-2016) from April to August Rs 97,84,070 was paid to 146 families towards death claims while Rs 1.54 crore paid as Maturities to 453 customers and Rs 1.73 crore as survival benefit to 1220 customers.

The branch has also paid Rs 6.13 crore as loan to 2929 customers during the 2014-2015 fiscal and in the current year (from April to August 2015) the corporation has settled loan of Rs 3.09 crore to 1583 customers.

L I C of India, Branch Office, Nabarangpur

Table: 6.9

New Business Performance of Different Branches of Nabarangpur District

Year	NOP	FPI in lakh
2014-15	6155	707.96
2013-14	11444	622.67
2012-13	11550	538.66

Table: 7.9 presents the yearwise number of policies and income from first premium during the last three years.

Table: 6.10**Claim Settlement by Nabarangpur Branch**

Year	Loan		Survival Benefit		Maturity Claim		Death Claim	
	Num-ber	Amount Rs. in Crore	Number	Amount Rs. in Crore	Number	Amount Rs. in Crore	Number	Amount Rs. in Crore
2012-13	2282	4.05 cr	3350	3.28 cr	1198	4.68 cr	194	1.29 cr
2013-14	2316	4.26 cr	5703	5.67 cr	1441	5.39 cr	252	2.08 cr
2014-15	2929	6.13 cr	4925	5.43 cr	1504	6.52 cr	333	3.06 cr

Source: LIC of India, Branch Office, Nabarangpur

Table: 6.10 presents the amount of loan disbursed along with the number of borrowers, the survival benefit received by the policy holders / nominees, the maturity claim received by the policy holders and the death claim received by the nominees along with the number of persons.

General Insurance Corporation

There is no branch of General Insurance Corporation in Nabarangpur District.

Crop Insurance

Paddy & maize are the two crops covered across the district under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme. At present Gram Panchayat is the notified area for paddy. Niger crop insurance which is available in Papadahandi and Tentulikhunti blocks Banana and Maize are the two other crops under crop insurance in Umerkote Block. The block is the notified area for maize, niger and banana crop insurance for both loanee and non loanee farmers.

Mission Shakti and SHGs

Empowerment of women is one of the key development initiatives identified by the Govt. of Odisha. It is well known that economic empowerment of women significantly contributes to their social empowerment. As such helping women to achieve economic independence by enabling them to have independent employment and income has been accorded the highest priority. It has also been recognized that the women will be better placed to overcome the negative social pressures and gender

biases operating against them and to unshackle themselves through groups identity and activity. Promotion of women self help groups has therefore been adopted as a key strategy for achieving women empowerment. A mission mode approach has been adopted for this purpose through launching of Mission Shakti with an aim to formation and promotions of WSHGs, strengthening and capacity building of already existing SHGs and providing them necessary technical support alongwith credit linkage as well as market linkage.

In Nabarangpur District it was started during the year 2001. Prior to launching of Mission Shakti , it was DWCRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas). In this scheme the SHGs were involved and being imparted training through master crafts man in the different trade like bamboo making, khalli stitching, pampad making, pickle making, cane and bamboo works etc. to uplift to the rural women to develop their socio economic activities. At first three blocks like Chandahandi, Tentulikhunti and Umarkote blocks were taken up under this programme. The total position of WSHGs is as follows.

1. Total Number of WSHGs	:	9168
2. Total Number of Members	:	110952
3. Cumulative Savings	:	130.87 Lakhs
4. Bank Linkage	:	5816 No of SHGs
5. Credit Linkage	:	117.95 Lakhs

SHGs formed by Different Organisations

1. ICDS	:	3818
2. Block	:	2606
3. NGO	:	1699
4. Others	:	1045
Total	:	9168

Out of 9168 SHS involving 110592 members, 4111 SHGs have Secured Grade- “A”, 2179 SHGs secured Grade- “B” basing on their performance in the selected parameters.

Table: 6.11
Activities taken up by SHGs

SI No	Activities taken up by SHGs	No. of SHGs	SI No	Activities taken up by SHGs	No. of SHGs
1	Involving in MDM serving to pupils in School	1819	13	Tent House	98
2	Distribution of K.Oil	437	14	PC.PI	72
3	Pisciculture	0	15	Rice Mill	51
4	Terrakota	11	16	Tractor	71
5	Wood Work	5	17	Spices	74
6	Broom Making	18	18	Paddy Procurement	175
7	Agriculture	1656	19	Dairy	106
8	Brick Making	21	20	Pottery	36
9	Leaf Making	24	21	Diesel and Pump Set	109
10	Jute Making	3	22	Agriculture Business	710
11	Mushroom Production	11	23	Sugarcane	213
12	Tribal Jewellery	4	24	Maize	60

Source: Mission Sakti, Nabarangpur

Prime Ministers Jana Dhana Yojana (PMJDY)

In Nabarangpur District PMJDY programme was launched on 28.08.2014 in the Ashok Mehta Conference Hall of Collectorate, Nabarangpur. In order to cover each households in the district all the banks were instructed to ensure survey of each households for which services of Dak Sevak/ NGOs/ SHGs/ Retired Teachers/ AWWs etc from the local area may be taken. In the district of Nabarangpur only 24.1% of total households and 21.9% of rural households have bank accounts as per survey during 2011. Out of 254265 households, 119268 households have already having bank accounts.

Table: 6.12
Opening of Accounts by different Banks after launching of PMJDY

SI No	Name of the Bank	Branch	PMSBY	PMJJBY	APY	SSY
1	State Bank of India		12,852	4,259	31	
2	Utkal Grameen Bank		4,670	560		
3	Union Bank of India	Nabarangpur	208	80	1	
4	Bank of Baroda	Nabarangpur	564	51	6	
5	ICICI	Nabarangpur				
6	IDBI	Nabarangpur	71	52		
7	Andhra Bank	Nabarangpur	373	168	9	
8	Central Bank of India	Nabarangpur	100	70		
9	UCO Bank	Nandahandi	59	61	6	
10	Punjab National Bank	Nabarangpur	300	110	2	
11	HDFC	Nabarangpur	107	42	4	
12	Axis Bank	Nabarangpur	203	108	15	
13	Canara Bank	Nabarangpur	80	250	10	
14	KCCB	Nabarangpur				
15	Bank of Baroda	Chandhandi	400	101	10	
16	Andhra Bank	Umarkote				
17	Punjab National Bank	Umarkote	382	183	3	
18	Andhra Bank	Papadahandi	1,055	112	25	
19	Axis Bank	Umarkote	337	186	16	
20	Bank of India	Nabarangpur	1,094	282	4	1
21	Bank of Baroda	Umarkote	301	94	8	
		Total	23,156	6,769	150	1

Source: Chief Manager, Lead Bank, Nabarangpur

The number of accounts opened by different banks under the following four programmes in Nabarangpur district is presented in Table:6.12.

PMSBY: Prime Minister Surakhya Bima Yojana
 PMJJBY : Prime Minister Jiban Jyoti Bima Yojana
 APY : Atal Pension Yojana
 SSY : Sukanya Sambradhi Yojana

CHAPTER-VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Evolution of Transport & Communication System in the District

The Historical aspect of Transport and Communication system dates back to the pre-formation period of the new District Nabarangpur on 2nd October, 1992 consequent upon separation from the mother district Koraput. Transport and communication inherit the historical advantages from the mother district. History in the District portal establish the history of 20th century ruling of Ramachandra Dev-IV (1920-1931) succeeded by King Vikram Dev-IV son of Krushna Chandra Dev. During this period, the State of Orissa was formed on 1st April, 1936 with Koraput as one of the six Districts. King Vikram Dev-IV died at the age of 82 and The Estate Abolition emerged the very next year. The estate of Jeypore was taken over by Government of Orissa.

Intruding to historical phenomena, in the communication aspect the "Koraput District Gazetteers" emphasizes upon the prime road. From Sunki it keeps steadily up with occasional level stretches, to the head of ghat at the nineteenth mile from Itikavalasa, 3500 feet above sea-level. It descends again for another three miles into the Pottangi valley, on the 3000-foot plateau. The road crosses the plateau, passing through Semiliguda and Koraput, and at the 58th milestone begins to descend the steep ghat to the 2000-foot plateau. Jeypore is two miles from the foot of this ghat. That was the principal road communication to the mother district Koraput and has always carried a phenomenal amount of traffic. On Fridays and Sundays, the traffic was especially heavy on account of the large markets held every Saturday at Dummuriput, seven miles from Koraput. But day sees numerous trains of carts, 20 or 30 in numbers, passing on their way to Jeypore, Nabarangpur, Kotapad or Jagdalpur to fetch paddy, rice, timber and oil seeds for the merchants of Salur and Vizianagram. Since the abolition of tolls in 1931, the cart traffic has increased appreciably, and at the same time, year by year motor lorries are entering the field of transportation in ever increasing numbers. Hour after hour, night and day, these heavy vehicles lumber along the road. During 1940, the other principal roads under the management of the Public Works Department in the subdivision of Koraput were those leading from Jeypore northward through Nabarangpur to Umerkote and southward to Malkangiri. The former was 67 miles in length and metalled for the greater part. It lacks only one bridge, at Dabugam, eighteen miles north of Nowrangpur. Two miles south of Nabarangpur, a

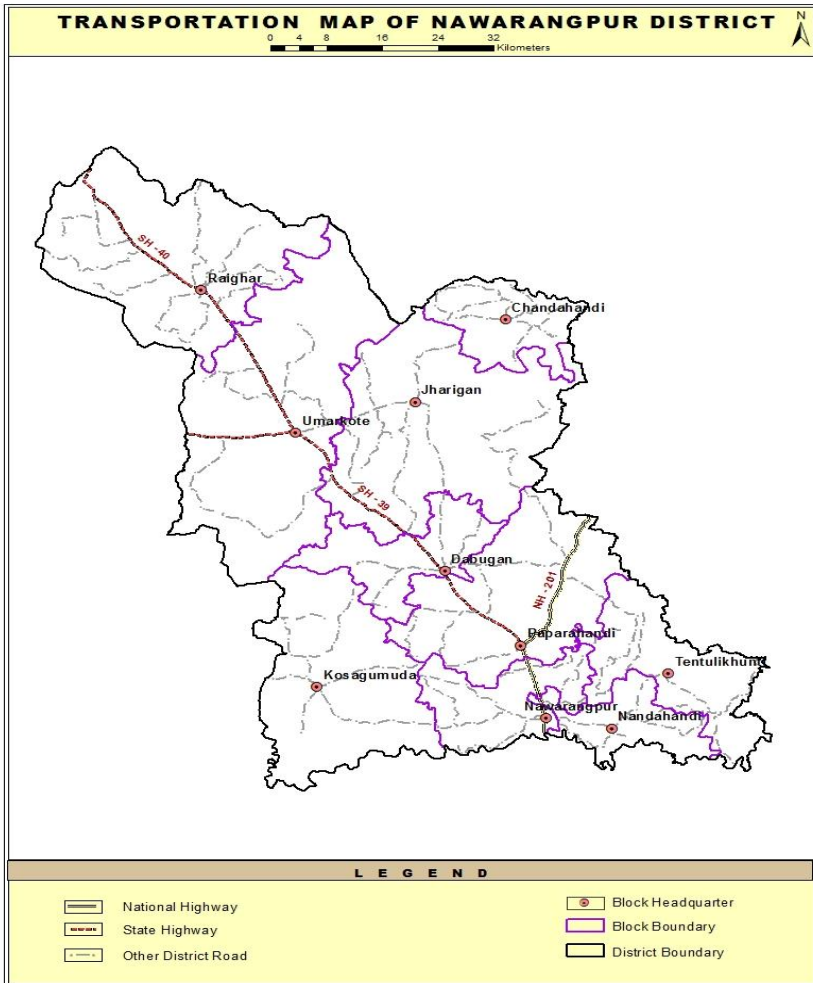
girder bridge over the Indrāvati, here 400 feet wide in time of flood was completed in 1917 at a cost of Rs. 3,90,000/- towards which a contribution of Rs. 1,50,000/- was made by Maharaja of Jeypore. From Papadahandi a branch road leads to Maidalpur down the Ampani ghat into the Kalahandi. (Bell, R.C.S., 1945, P-127).

Old time trade routes in the district

Apparently considerable length of road in the Koraput subdivision was maintained by the Revenue Department. The most important of those was the road running south from Malkangiri, and those running from Umerkote north to Kundei (33 miles) at the Jharigam to Mohara (31 miles). Most of the roads now in use in the district were originally formed by the Agency Revenue Officer without professional assistance, and handed over for maintenance by the Public Works Department when they were thought to be sufficiently important to require skilled attention. (Bell, R.C.S., 1945, P-128).

Road Transport

In the greater part of the district carts are made after the pattern of those in Vizagapatnam with large wheels of about five feet in diameter, but in Nabarangpur taluk one meets with smaller wains after the Bastar fashion, having little wheels of two or three feet in diameter with broad fellies. Carts intended for carrying grain have a kind of use sarcophagus, three feet high and seven long capable of holding a third of a grace and made of bamboo wall smeared inside with clay, into which the grain was poured lossen. The Carts usually only have wooden axles. The oxen never have nose-strings or even ropes to their horns, and if they bolt, the driver is powerless. The palanquin is still used as means of conveyance for short distances. The carriers are generally Gadabas and many of them own inams requiring this service of them. Kavadis (baskets slung on either end of a bamboo carried across the shoulder) are much used for carrying loads, and are so popular that a man will use them even for the lightest loads, when taking out his dinner to the field for example.



Map 5 : Transportation Map of Nabarangpur District

Vehicle and Conveyance

There are regular bus services between Salur and Nabarangpur, via Koraput and Jeypore. During 1939, 120 motor vehicles of all kinds were registered in the district of Koraput. These included 55 lorries and 16 buses.

Consequent on separation of the district from Koraput, the Regional Transport Office of Nabarangpur formed during the year 2002 w.e.f. 2nd October 2002.

The Regional Transport Office, Nabarangpur inherited from RTO Koraput taking into account the number of vehicles belonging to Nabarangpur Region. All along till July 2015 (up to 17th July 2015), list of category wise vehicles registered is indicated as follows.

Table: 7.1

Category and Class of Vehicle

Sl. No	Category & class of vehicle	Nos. Registered
1	MOTOR CYCLE	28581
3	MOPED	2716
3	TRACTOR (COMMERCIAL)	3525
4	TRAILER (COMMERCIAL)	3441
5	SCOOTER/MOPED	1945
6	THREE WHEELER (PASSENGER)	1990
7	L.M.V.(CAR-P)	1276
8	MAXI CAB	955
9	LIGHT GOODS VEHICLE	1035
10	PICKUP VAN	570
11	L.M.V (JEEP/GYPSY-P)	501
12	HEAVY GOODS VEHICLE	453
13	THREE WHEELER (GOODS)	139
14	MEDIUM GOODS VEHICLE	90
15	L.M.V. (JEEP/GYPSY-CC)	87
16	L.M.V. CAR(CC)	76
17	BUS (SC)	142
18	BUS (CC)	04
19	AMBULANCE	28
20	SCHOOL BUS	27
21	TRACTOR (AGRICULTURE)	28
22	CAR TAXI	7
23	JEEB TAXI	11
24	L.M.V. (VA-P)	11
25	SCOOTER WITH SIX CAR	4
26	L.M.V.(VAN-CC)	3
27	MOTOR CYCLE(IMP)	5
28	OMNI BUS (Pass) (CC)	2
29	MINI BUS (SC)	29
30	LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLE	07
31	LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLE	6
32	TANKER	04
	TOTAL	47698

Source: Office of the Regional Transport office, Nabarangpur

TRANSPORT FACILITIES PROVIDED TO THE PUBLIC

Passenger Service

There are 21 nos. of buses owned by OSRTC provided for passenger transport in the district. Out of which 6 nos. of vehicles plying from other State and other district vice-versa to this district as follows:

(1) Nabarangpur to Vizayawada, (2) Nabarangpur to Cuttack, (3) Nabarangpur to Berhampur, (4) Raighar to Vizianagaram, (5) Umerkote to Vizianagaram, (6) Nabarangpur to Vizianagaram

Ten Nos. of vehicles are going through this district from others district as follows:

(1) Damanjodi to Angul, (2) Sunabeda to Rourkela, (3) Damanjodi to Rourkela,
(4) Bhawanipatna to Motu, (5) Jeypore to Bargarh, (6) Jeypore to Cuttack,
(7) Koraput to Sambalpur, (8) Jeypore to Bhubaneswar, (9) Malkangiri to Bhawanipatna, (10) Jeypore to Bhawanipatna

Five nos. of buses are plying in the L.W.E. (Left Wing Extremist) Routes in the district as detailed below:

(1) Nabarangpur to Kundei, (2) Nabarangpur to Umerkote via- Maidalpur, (3) Nabarangpur to Khatiguda, (4) Nabarangpur to Bandhaguda via- Kosagumuda, (5) Nabarangpur to Chandahandi.

Twelve nos. of small passenger vehicles are plying in the Scheme "Biju Gaon Gadi Yajana" from interior packets to District Headquarter through Blocks.

Besides this, 70 nos. of Private Buses are plying in the district touching interior areas and boarder districts such as Koraput, Malkangiri, Jagdalpur(CG), Kalahandi, Balangir, Bargarh, Rayagada.

In addition, 1990 nos. of Three Wheeler Passenger, 20 nos. of Tourist Buses, 1305 nos. of Contract Carriage Four Wheelers vehicles are giving transport facilities to the public of the district.

By this way 169 Gram Panchayats in 10 Blocks of this district are provided with transport facilities. However, 19 Gram Panchayats are not provided with Bus services till date.

Goods Transport Service

5300 nos. of Goods Vehicles (Heavy Goods Vehicle/ Medium Goods Vehicle / Light Goods Vehicle / Tractor and Trailer / Three Wheeler Goods Vehicle) are providing Transport facilities of Goods in the district.

Railways, Waterways and Ferry System, Airstrips and Aerodrome

Railways, Waterways, Airstrips and Aerodrome systems are not available in the district. Now a days there are two places available with Ferry Systems i.e. one is at Manchagam Ferry Ghat in the Indravati River & Second is at Bhariaghat Dam Ferry Ghat which are covered under the Tentulikhunti Block area in the district.

National Highway 201



Map 6 : National Highway 201

The NH 201 passes through Nabarangpur District covering a distance of 42.107 KM via Nandahandi, Nabarangpur and Papadahandi Block connecting the neighbouring Kalahandi District. This NH connects the District Hq Town, Nabarangpur from the neighbouring Districts and the state of Chhatisgarh and Andhrapradesh. This is a life line road and recently developed by NHAI. Now NH plays a pivotal role in overall development of the district in all fronts.

State Highway

The State Highway covers almost the entire district covering a stretch of 375 Kms approximately. This state highways mostly touches the bordering areas both neighbouring district and the state of Chhatisgarh. The economic activities and day to day business and commerce of the district mainly depends upon the State Highways and now plays an important role for overall growth of the district under communication sector.

Rural Roads (RWD Roads)

These are small patches of roads meeting the demand of connectivity from village to village, habitation to habitations in the district. A number of bridges across rivers and Nallahs flowing throughout the district have been constructed and at present 22 no. of such important bridges are under construction. Normally these RWD roads link to the State High Way and subsequently to the National High Way giving a shape the whole communication network of the district.

Transport & Communication facilities by Rural Development Department (Rural works Organisation) in the District of Nabarangpur

Rural Roads play an important role in providing transport and communication facilities in the district. Different organizations such as R.D. Department (Rural Works). Panchayat Raj Department, Water Resources Department and Forest Department maintain rural roads in the district. depending upon the traffic requirement and importance of the road, there is an established procedure to transfer the rural roads from one Department to another.

The total length of the rural roads maintained by Rural Works Organisation of R.D. Department in the district as on 01.04.2015 is 854.990 Km. The detailed surface status of the roads is as follows:

BT	:	745,694 Km.
MT	:	56,430 Km.
MSB	:	14,540 Km.
Earthen:		24,358 Km.
CC	:	13,968 Km.

The unconnected habitations in the district are being provided with all weather roads through different programmes.

Connectivity Status of the district as on 01.04.2015

- Total No. of habitations : 1787
- All weather connectivity already provided Sanctioned : 1610

Forest Roads and the local needs

Local needs of the people in respect of forest produce are manifold. As the bulk of the population is engaged in agriculture, they largely depend on timber for preparing agricultural implements and houses. Bamboos are required in both rural and urban areas for construction purposes and basket making. Apart from this, small timber, poles and firewood are required by the local people for their domestic uses. The tribals as well as other economically disadvantaged communities depend, to a great extent, on forests for food and other requirements. They collect flowers, fruits, roots,

tubers and kardies (i.e., young bamboo shoots) from forests to supplement their incomes. Firewood is gradually becoming scarce in the district. In villages, people manage to get small pieces of wood and brush-wood for fuel needs. Illicit firewood is transported to nearby towns as it fetches a good income. The local people also collect non-timber forest produce such as myrobolams, mahua flowers and seeds, kusum seeds, sal seeds, karanj seeds and other items to further their sources of income.

In this context it is pertinent to mention here that forest roads which are considered to be lifelines for the management of forests have played a key role in the lives of surrounding nearby villagers in remote areas as far as their daily economic activity is considered. This Division has forest roads of 112.5 km. These serve as major communication networks for transportation of forest produce. Local people also use these roads for transportation and navigation. For example Beheda Bonipadar forest road is utilized by the villagers of Banipodar, Bhaluguda, Nagaguda, Tohora, Katribeda and Badadora for transporting Sal seeds, Mahua flowers, Siali leaves and Tamarind to the main markets located at Beheda, Tohora and Banipadar. Forest roads are not all weather roads which are a major drawback as far as road connectivity is concerned. Hence the nearby villagers constantly approach Forest Department for upgrading them. District administration is actively considering upgradation of certain roads considering their importance in the lives of nearby villages and hamlets.

Table: 7.2
ROAD LIST OF JEYPORE (R&B) DIVISION

Sl. No	Name of the Roads.	Category	Total Length (in KM)
1	2	3	4
NABARANGPUR DISTRICT			
1	Papadahandi-Umerkote-Yerla Road.	SH-39	67.50
2	Umerkote-Raighar-Kundei-Likma Road.	MDR	55.50
3	Papadahandi-Kodinga-Kosagumuda Road.	ODR	32.50
4	Nabarangpur-Rajada-Kosagumuda Road	ODR	39.00
5	Nabarangpur-Dohana-Digasalipa Project Road	ODR	27.81
6	Pujariguda-Anchalgumma-Kantagaon-Maidalpur Road	ODR	29.00
7	Umerkote to Malgam Road	ODR	61.00
8	Dhodra-Singsari Road	ODR	15.00

Source: Office of the Executive Engineer, (R & B) Division

Table: 7.3
Block wise G.P. Road in Kms.

Sl.No.	Name of block	Total Length of the GP road (in Kms)
1	Nabarangpur	198.80
2	Nandahandi	174.50
3	Tentulikhunti	243.80
4	Papadahandi	989.20
5	Kosagumuda	383.80
6	Dabugam	226.90
7	Umerkote	474.70
8	Raighar	260.60
9	Jharigam	957.94
10	Chandhandi	530.00
	Total	4440.24

Source: District Panchayat Office, Nabarangpur

In addition to these roads the district has 4440.24 Kms. of Gram Panchayat Roads, 1142 Kms. of Panchayat Samiti Roads and 900 Kms. of village Roads. (District Statistical Hand Book, 2011, Nabarangpur).

Electrification

There is no power generation plant (Hydro, Thermal, Solar, Bio) in Nabarangpur District. But, the district have a large dam at Indravati, from which Hydro Power of 600 MW is generated since last 20 years at Mukhiguda (Under Kalahandi District).

At present a numbers of government schemes are going on for providing power to all households in Nabarangpur District.

Table: 7.4
Status of Electricity in the District

STAU OF THIS DEPARTMENT AS ON Dt-8.7.2015	
1	This Electrical Division is under SOUTHCO UTILITY, BERHAMPUR
2	Blocks & ULB under Nabarangpur Electrical Division (District) 10 Nos (Nabarangpur, Nandahandi, Tentulikhunti, Papadahandi, Kosagumuda, Dabugam, Umerkote, Raighar, Jharigaon & Chandahandi) & Nabarangpur & Umerkote Municipality.
3	Electrical sections under Nabarangpur Electrical Division (District) Nabarangpur No-1, Nabarangpur No-2, Tentulikhunti, Papadahandi, Kosagumuda, Dabugam, Umerkote, Raighar, Jharigam & Chandahandi.
4	Total nos of 33/11 KV Primary S/s & Nos of Power transformers 11 Nos (Nabarangpur, Nandahandi, Tentulikhunti, papadahandi, Kosagumuda, Dabugam, Umerkote, Raighar, Jharigaon & Chandahandi) and total nos of power transformers=38 nos
5	Total nos of Consumers 1,04,200 nos
6	Total Load of this division is 56-58 MVA
7	Total Nos of Distribution S/s is 4093 Nos
8	Total Nos of Rural Villages / Hamlets Electrified 2007 nos of Rural Village/Hamelts are electrified and near about 92,500 nos of BPL house holds are provided Electricity.
9	132/33 KV Grid S/s 3 Nos, of GRIDs are existing, the details are as follows i.e At-Tentulikhunti (1x20+2x12.5) MVA, At-Dabugam (2x12.5) MVA & At-Umerkote (2x20) MVA Power Transformer
10	Works take-up under different Govt. Schemes BGJY, BSVY, BIJU-KBK, IAP, RLTAP, ODSSP

Source: Nabarangpur Electrical Division

Table: 7.5

STATUS OF ELECTRICAL DIVISION, NABARANGPUR DURING 1992

1	Blocks & ULB under Nabarangpur Electrical Division	OSEB, ODISHA
2	Electrical Sections under Nabarangpur Electrical Division	12 Nos (Nabarangpur, Nandahandi, Tentulikhunti, Papadahandi, Kosagumuda, Dabugam, Umerkote, Raighar, Jharigaon, Chandahandi, Borigauma & Kotpad) & Nabarangpur Municipality, Umerkote NAC & Kotpad NAC.
3	Electrical sections under Nabarangpur Electrical Division	12 Nos i.e Nabarangpur No-1, Nabarangpur-2, Tentulikhunti, Papadahandi, Kosagumuda, Dabugam, Umerkote, Raighar, Jharigaon, Chandahandi & Borigauma, Kotpad.
4	Total nos of 33/11 KV Primary S/s & Nos of Power transformers	10 Nos (Nabarangpur, Tentulikhunti, Papadahandi, Kosagumuda, Dabugam, Umerkote, Raighar, Jharigaon & Borigauma, Kotpad) and total nos of power transformers=13 nos
5	Total nos of Consumers	Around 10-12 thousands
6	Total Load of this division was	12-15 MVA
7	Total Nos of Distribution S/s is	Around 1000-1200 Nos
8	132/33 KV Grid S/s	There was a single Grid S/s at Tentulikhunti having Transformer Capacity was (2X12.5) MVA

Source: Electrical Division, Nabarangpur

Motor Vehicle

The Motor Vehicle administration of this district is being managed by the Regional Transport Officer, who works under the general supervision of the Collector, Nabarangpur. The following table will indicate the amount of Motor vehicle Revenue collected in this district since 2002-03 to 2014-15.

Table: 7.6**Motor Vehicle Revenue collected during last 13 years**

Sl. No.	Financial year	Collection during the year in Rs.
1	2002-03	12,35,963.00
2	2003-04	2,07,14,766.00
3	2004-05	2,60,56,828.00
4	2005-06	3,05,97,810.00
5	2006-07	3,24,42,400.00
6	2007-08	3,14,88,090.00
7	2008-09	3,57,92,094.00
8	2009-10	4,27,65,150.00
9	2010-11	5,15,29,355.00
10	2011-12	5,83,22,802.00
11	2012-13	5,90,24,335.00
12	2013-14	7,35,73,555.00
13	2014-15	7,25,86,646.00

Source: Office of the Regional Transport Officer

Postal Services

The Postal Services are established in Nabarangpur since 1934. There are two Sub- Division Post Offices i.e Umerkote S.O & Nabarangpur and one Mukhya Dak Ghar, Nabarangpur in the district. The 16nos. of Sub-Post Offices & 95nos. of Branch Post Offices are being controlled by the Nabarangpur Mukhya Dak Ghar. Similarly, 06nos. of Sub-Post Office and 72nos. of Branch Post Offices are under the Umerkote Sub-Division Post Office, Umerkote. All the villages are available with Postal Services. The Post Offices are functioning in every Gram Panchayat headquarter in the district.

Telephone and Cell Phone Services

The people of Nabarangpur district were initially depending upon Telephone services by the BSNL, Koraput only. With the passage of time, different kinds of cell phone services are available viz. BSNL, Airtel, Aircel, Vodaphone & Docomo etc in the district. There also exist Radio and Wireless System and Stations in this District.

Thus, Transport and Communication Systems constitute Life Line of the people and support the ways and means of the general public in this District.

CHAPTER-VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Income of a district is one of the most important indicators/ barometers to measure the economic growth/development of a district. National income scans the performance of an economy. The performance of the economy is directly proportionate to the amount of goods and services produced in an economy. Measuring national income is also important to chalk out the future course of the economy. It also broadly indicates people's standard of living. Income can be measured by Gross National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI) etc.

National income can be measured in three different ways, from the angle of production, from income generation and from final utilization. These three forms are circular in nature. It begins at the production stage where the productive units employ capital and labour and turn out goods and services, the total measure of which gives the national product.

The concept of District income or District Domestic Product (DDP) evolves from the concept of National income and State income. DDP is the most important indicator/ barometer to measure:

- a. The economic growth of district.
- b. Assess the developmental objectives of the district.
- c. Examine the sectoral contribution to district economy.
- d. Measure income disparity among districts.
- e. Plan for development of backward districts.
- f. Measure human development at sub regional level
- g. Improve district planning etc.

Defining DDP & GDP

District Domestic Product is defined exactly the similar manner as the State Domestic product for the State, i.e it is equal to the income generated by the production of goods and services within the geographical boundaries of a district. This is defined as the **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** of the District. It can also be defined as the unduplicated value of output of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the district which is called as **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** of the district. Gross Domestic Product is also called as the Gross Value Added.

DDP Calculation

1. DDP or Gross Value Added (GVA) = Gross Value of Output (GVO) – Input
2. NDDP or Net Value Added (NVA) = GVA – Depreciation (consumption of fixed capital)
3. Per Capita Income of the district = NVA / Population of the district

When this is netted by deducting the consumption of fixed capital (CFC) from Gross Domestic Product, the estimates is called as Net Domestic Product of the Nation or State or District as the case may be. In abbreviated form Net Domestic Product of the Nation or State or District are called as NDP, NSDP and NDDP respectively.

Major Applications of DDP

1. Policy decision on regional balance.
2. Removal of backwardness in districts.
3. Effective district planning.
4. Measure human development.
5. Devolution of plan resources etc.
6. Placement of sectoral priority in districts.

Status of DDP of Nabarangpur District

The estimated value of GDDP and NDDP of Nabarangpur district is given below:

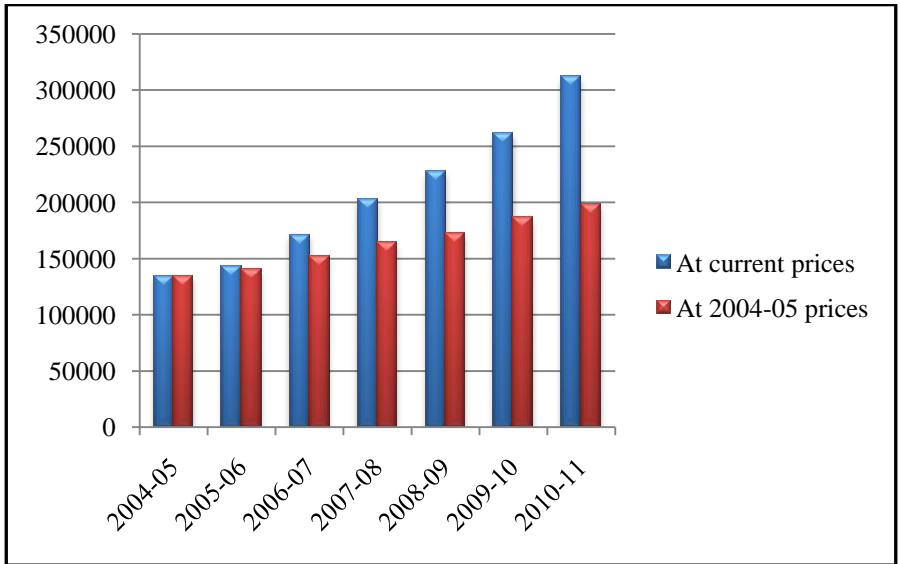
Table: 8.1

Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for Nabarangpur District (Rs.

Sl.No.	Year	In lakhs)			
		At current prices	At 2004-05 prices	Percentage of State GDDP at current prices	Percentage of State GDDP at 2004-05 prices
1	2004-05	134789	134789	1.73	1.73
2	2005-06	142710	140041	1.68	1.70
3	2006-07	171377	152354	1.68	1.64
4	2007-08	202421	163911	1.57	1.59
5	2008-09	227714	172670	1.53	1.56
6	2009-10	261475	186545	1.60	1.61
7	2010-11	312183	198880	1.58	1.59

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Figure 5 : Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for Nabarangpur District



Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for Nabarangpur District (Rs. In lakhs)

From the above table on GDDP of the district it can be found that the contribution of the district GDDP as a share of the GSDP of the state is marginally declining over the years from 2004-05 to 2010-11 both at the current and constant prices.

The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is the single most important tool to measure the economic growth rate of a district. In real terms there may be much higher income which is actually “Income Accruing” into the district. Since it being difficult to calculate, the Income originating method is followed for calculating DDP in all the districts of the State. In the context of Nabarangpur, there is migration to other district and also to other states for employment, therefore the income that flows into the district, if added, will make a considerable change.

Table: 8.2**Sector wise contribution of NDDP and Per-Capita Income at current prices**

Sl.No.	Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Finance & Services	Total NDDP	Prices (Rs. In lakh)	
							Population (in Lakhs)	PerCapita Income (in Rs.)
1	2001-02	43741	8259	10710	22024	84734	10.355	8183
2	2002-03	41956	8880	11515	24025	86376	10.516	8214
3	2003-04	46719	9440	14489	26366	97014	10.677	9086
1	2004-05	52109	23441	18602	30067	124219	10.894	11402
2	2005-06	49134	25716	22244	32906	130001	11.084	11729
3	2006-07	61802	31341	27929	35948	157020	11.276	13925
4	2007-08	75016	37657	32038	41083	185794	11.472	16195
5	2008-09	78733	41199	38198	50156	208285	11.672	17844
6	2009-10	87832	40431	44293	65010	237566	11.876	20004
7	2010-11	110013	49235	54662	69714	283623	12.083	23473
8	2011-12	91463	66449	62788	76059	296760	12.294	24139

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Table: 8.3**Net District Domestic Product (Sector wise at 1999-00 & 2004-05 base) and Per Capita Income of Nabarangpur District at 2004-05**

Sl.No.	Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Finance & Services	Total NDDP	prices (Rs. In lakhs)	
							Population (in Lakhs)	PerCapita Income (in Rs.)
1	2001-02	43562	7585	9901	20856	81905	10.355	7910
2	2002-03	37037	7925	10442	22121	77525	10.516	7372
3	2003-04	42814	7889	12626	23211	86541	10.677	8106
1	2004-05	52109	23441	18602	30067	124219	10.894	11402
2	2005-06	49592	24778	21375	31959	127703	11.084	11522
3	2006-07	52205	27873	25419	33856	139353	11.276	12358
4	2007-08	53800	31023	27591	36463	148877	11.472	12977
5	2008-09	53665	30989	30433	41317	156404	11.672	13400
6	2009-10	59884	28903	33423	45316	167526	11.876	14107
7	2010-11	65262	32123	37668	42566	177620	12.083	14700
8	2011-12	54216	39578	39806	43860	177460	12.294	14435

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

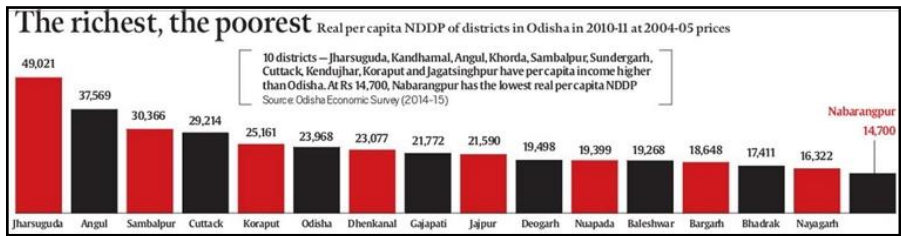
N.B- For the first three years 2001-02, 2002-03 & 2003-04 the base is 1999-00 and for all others years the base is 2004-05.

The per capita income of Nabarangpur district is increasing over the period 2001-02 to 2011-12. In 2010-11 the real per capita net domestic product at 2004-05 prices was lowest for Nabarangpur district. Nabarangpur district occupies the bottom of the list of "Annual Per capita Income" which stands at Rs. 14,700/- in 2010-11. In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Nabarangpur one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total 640 districts of India). It is one of the 19 districts in Odisha receiving funds from the Backward Region Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).

Yet, [Nabarangpur](#) in Odisha encapsulates the most basic challenges in comparison to other districts — it is, arguably, India’s poorest district.

A discernible reduction in its poverty levels, an upgrade in its infrastructure for bijli, sadak, pani, education and health; expansion of opportunities for its growing young; and an improvement in welfare outcomes for Nabarangpur’s 1.2 million-plus people – nearly 56 per cent of whom are Scheduled Tribes and another 14.5 per cent are SCs.

Figure 6 : The Richest, the Poorest



Work participation rate in the District

Human resource of a country state or district is an important asset or liability for that particular area. Work participation is an important tool to measure the ratio of workers to dependants. As per the 2011 census for Nabarangpur district, out of the 6,10,906 numbers of total workers in the district main workers are 2,79,115 and marginal workers are 3,31,791. Out of the total work force 5,77,172 belongs to the rural areas and the rest 33,734 belongs to urban area. Half of the population of the district (50%) participate in the work and the rest are dependent on them. In rural areas of the district 50.9 % participate in work and in urban areas only 38.5 % of the population participate in work. The percentage of main workers to total workers is 45.69% and the percentage of marginal workers to total workers is 54.31%.

The primary sector which includes the Agriculture and allied activities like fishing, quarrying dominates the workers participation in the district for the period of data taken from 2001-02 to 2011-12 which is followed by the finance and services sector. It is also important to mention here that the role of primary sector is declining though marginally and same has been taken over by the secondary and tertiary sectors of the district. It implies that the people of the district are getting more and more engagement in manufacturing and services sectors. The details of contribution of various sectors to work participation of the district are given below:

Table: 8.4**Contribution of various sectors to NDDP of Nabarangpur District at current prices**

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Finance & Services	Total NDDP	
2001-02	43562 (53.18)	7585 (9.26)	9901 (12.08)	20856 (25.46)	81905 (100)	NDDP at 1999-2000 base
2002-03	37037 (47.77)	7925 (10.22)	10442 (13.46)	22121 (28.53)	77525 (100)	
2003-04	42814 (49.47)	7889 (9.11)	12626 (14.58)	23211 (26.82)	86541 (100)	
2004-05	52109 (41.94)	23441 (18.87)	18602 (14.97)	30067 (24.20)	124219 (100)	NDDP at 2004-2005 base
2005-06	49592 (38.83)	24778 (19.40)	21375 (16.73)	31959 (25.02)	127703 (100)	
2006-07	52205 (37.46)	27873 (20.00)	25419 (18.24)	33856 (24.24)	139353 (100)	
2007-08	53800 (36.13)	31023 (20.83)	27591 (18.53)	36463 (24.49)	148877 (100)	
2008-09	53665 (34.31)	30989 (19.81)	30443 (19.46)	41317 (26.41)	156404 (100)	
2009-10	59884 (35.74)	28903 (17.25)	33423 (19.95)	45316 (25.97)	167526 (100)	
2010-11	65262 (36.74)	32123 (18.08)	37668 (21.20)	42556 (23.95)	177620 (100)	
2011-12	54216 (30.55)	39578 (22.30)	39806 (22.43)	43860 (24.71)	177460 (100)	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Employment situation in Nabarangpur district

Higher growth trajectory is essential for expanding income and employment opportunities in the economic system. Gainful employment is an important condition for food security, economic security and sustainable livelihoods. The actual rate of expansion of labour force in the district usually depends on several factors that include growth of population, working age population, labour force participation rates, educational enrolment at higher levels and reduction in school dropout rates. The live register of the district shows the number of people registered with the employment exchange during various years. It is found that in the year 2012 there were a total of 15776 numbers of people with various academic qualifications registered with the employment exchange. In the year 2013, 2014 & 2015 the corresponding figure were 17088, 16107 and 15877 respectively.

The district administration is organising job fairs every year by inviting various private sector as well as public sector companies for recruiting general and skilled manpower of the district. Various placement

linked training programmes are also organised by the government departments and through the Non Government organisations (NGOs) for providing employment to rural youth particularly to ST and SCs.

Human Development Index

Human Development Index is a composite statistic of Life Expectancy, Education and income per capita which are used to measure development of a nation. HDI measures the average achievement in three basic dimensions of Human development.

1. A long and healthy life measured by life expectancy at birth.
2. Knowledge as measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary and tertiary Gross Enrolment Ratio.
3. A decent standard of living as measured by GDP per capita

The purpose of preparation of Human Development Report is to sensitize planners and policy makers to the crucial significance of the human development perspective for promoting social well-being as well as equitable and sustainable growth. As per the N.K.C.C. for Development Studies report the HDI of Odisha was 0.57 . Nabarangpur district which is coming under the bottom five districts of the state in terms of the HDI value was 0.436 ranking 26 No. as per the 2004 report. It is pertinent to mention here that more than half of the population of the district belongs to tribal community those who are very poor, illiterate and deprived of the basic health facilities.

Nabarangpur has become a victim of chronic poverty and vulnerable human development index for so many years. But there has been significant strides in poverty reduction and improvement in quality of life in the country. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the global leader of measuring human development observes that human development index is inextricably linked with health, nutrition, access to safe drinking water and sanitation, education including employable skills, income and gender issues. Its aim is to remove barriers of these problem areas that human being face develop their potentialities and expand their choices to live long healthy and fulfilled lives.

Economy of Nabarangpur district

District incomes are estimated by way of apportioning the state GSDP among different districts. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the single most important tool to measure the economic growth rate and per capita income is an important indicator of standard of living of the people. The real per capita income at 2004-05 prices for Nabarangpur district for the year 2010-11 is lowest in Odisha.

Table: 8.5
Year wise growth rate of Nabarangpur district

Sl. No.	Year	GDDP		NDDP		Per Capita NDDP	
		At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices
1	2	3		4		5	
1	2004-05	134789	134789	124219	124219	11402	11402
2	2005-06	142710	140041	130001	127703	11729	11522
3	2006-07	171377	152354	157020	139353	13925	12358
4	2007-08	202421	163911	185794	148877	16195	12977
5	2008-09	227714	172670	208285	156404	17844	13400
6	2009-10	261475	186545	237566	167526	20004	14107
7	2010-11	312183	198880	283623	177620	23473	14700
8	2011-12	NA	NA	296760	177460	24139	14435

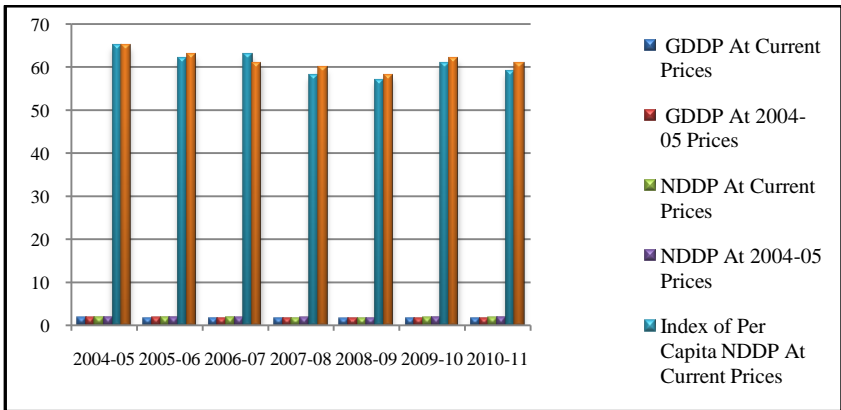
Source: Odisha Economic Survey, 2014-15

Table: 8.6
Percentage of GDP and NDDP of State GSDP for Nabarangpur district

Sl. No.	Year	GDDP		NDDP		Index of Per Capita NDDP	
		At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices
1	2	3		4		5	
1	2004-05	1.73	1.73	1.83	1.83	65	65
2	2005-06	1.68	1.70	1.77	1.80	62	63
3	2006-07	1.68	1.64	1.79	1.75	63	61
4	2007-08	1.57	1.59	1.67	1.72	58	60
5	2008-09	1.53	1.56	1.63	1.68	57	58
6	2009-10	1.60	1.61	1.75	1.78	61	62
7	2010-11	1.58	1.59	1.72	1.78	59	61

Source: Odisha Economic Survey, 2014-15

Figure 7 : Percentage of GDP and NDDP of State GSDP for Nabarangpur district



Percentage of GDP and NDDP of State GSDP for Nabarangpur district

From the above table it can be found that the index of per capita income which is declining both at current and constant prices over the years from 2004-05 to 2010-11. It has already been mentioned that the per capita income of the district is one of the lowest among the states. Lack of industrialisation is one of the reasons for the low per capita income of the district.

Classification of economic activities

Typically, Economic activities have been grouped into three broad sectors in India, namely primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector includes agriculture and allied sectors like agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries, mining and quarrying. The secondary sector consists of manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction sub-sectors. The tertiary sector includes various services including public administration.

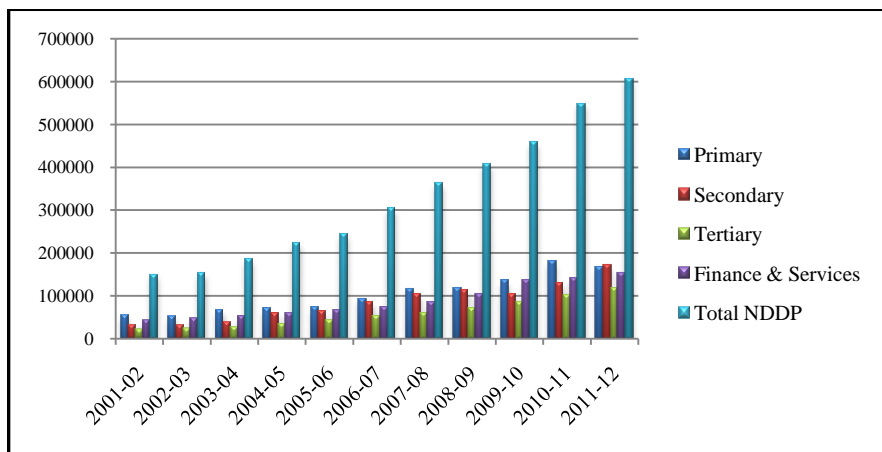
Odisha's economy has been classified as Agriculture, Industry and service sector as per CSO classification instead of the traditional classification of primary, secondary and tertiary.

Table: 8.7
Contribution of various sectors to NDDP

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Finance & Services	Total NDDP	
2001-02	54008 (38.00)	32083 (21.00)	20507 (13.00)	42958 (28.00)	149556 (100.00)	NDDP at 1999-2000 base
2002-03	51235 (33.63)	31807 (20.86)	22367 (14.67)	47015 (30.84)	152424 (100.00)	
2003-04	66308 (35.95)	38421 (20.85)	27633 (14.98)	52052 (28.22)	184413 (100.00)	
2004-05	69535 (31.12)	58673 (26.26)	35351 (15.85)	59832 (26.77)	223391 (100.00)	
2005-06	72915 (29.90)	62784 (25.74)	42378 (17.39)	65765 (26.97)	243841 (100.00)	
2006-07	93170 (30.66)	85016 (27.98)	52794 (17.39)	72825 (23.97)	303805 (100.00)	NDDP at 2004-2005 base
2007-08	115898 (31.98)	103091 (28.45)	59269 (16.37)	84066 (23.20)	362324 (100.00)	
2008-09	117773 (29.03)	112610 (27.76)	71021 (17.52)	104231 (25.69)	405635 (100.00)	
2009-10	134095 (29.31)	104079 (22.74)	83302 (18.22)	136016 (29.73)	457492 (100.00)	
2010-11	179690 (32.80)	127334 (23.26)	101166 (18.47)	139528 (25.47)	547719 (100.00)	
2011-12	166345 (27.42)	170135 (28.04)	116730 (19.26)	153386 (25.28)	606595 (100.00)	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Figure 8 : Contribution of various sectors to NDDP



The Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry sub sectors. Because of higher rate in the industries and service sector achieved during the past decade or so the share of agriculture sector has been declining. In spite of this agriculture sector continues to be vital, this sector provides employment and sustenance, directly or indirectly to more than 60 percent of the population. However the sectors suffer from frequent natural shocks like cyclones, droughts and flash floods affecting the growth trend. Because of susceptibility of the state to natural calamities the food grain production generally fluctuates from year to year. Nabarangpur district has also recorded high yield rates of HYV paddy ranging between 30 to 53 quintals/ha during 2010-11. These positive developments augur well or overall improvement of the Agriculture sector and will increase food grain production in the district. The situation of irrigated area has been gradually improving. With a view to increasing irrigation facilities as quickly as possible, the state government launched in 2009-10 two innovative irrigation schemes, i.e.,(i) Construction of check dams and(ii) sustainable harvesting of groundwater through installations of bore wells at a massive scales.

The Industry Sector

The Industry sector consists of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity-gas-water supply and construction sub-sectors. In case of industrialisation Nabarangpur district has been one of the bottom five districts. There is only one large scale industry Mangalam Timbers in the district. There were 82 numbers of Micro Small and medium Enterprises (MSME) in the district in the year 2013-14 with an investment of 13.29 crores

providing employment to 657 people out of which 171 SC, 240 ST, 246 General and 216 are women.

The number of “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)’ in the district has been increasing over time. Among manufacturing units, the largest number of MSME units belongs to the repairing & services followed by food and allied sector. Industrial sickness continues to be a problem among MSMEs.

The Service Sector

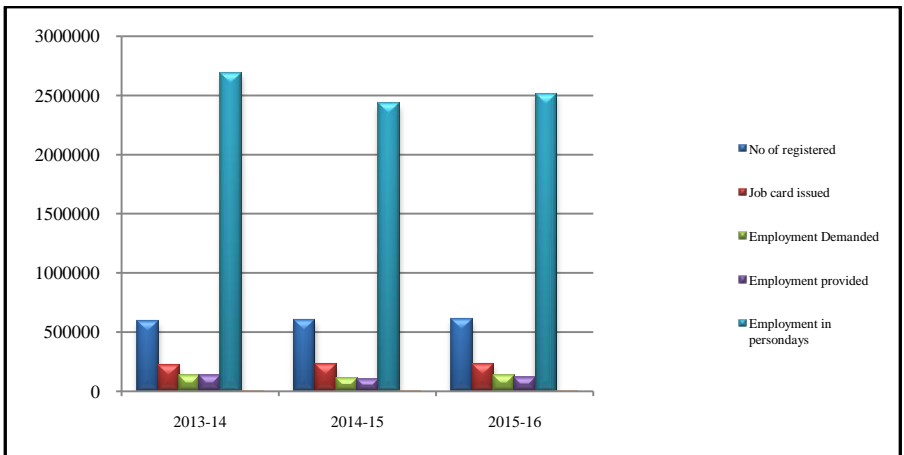
The sector comprises of sub-sectors such as banking and insurance, real estate etc, public administration, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communications and other services. The sector has been growing at higher rates compared to other sectors more or less in a stable manner. In banking sector the growth rate of the total bank deposits in the district is rising.

Table: 8.8
Status of MGNREGA in Nabarangpur District

Year	No of registered	Job card issued	Employment Demanded	Employment provided	Employment in persondays	No of families completed 100 days of work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2013-14	592951	224255	127817	127853	2688671	2866
2014-15	604169	227412	107499	98859	2425162	2615
2015-16	609992	229954	131313	111479	2511315	3268

Source: Office of the District Rural Development Agency, Nabarangpur

Figure 9 : Status MGNREGA in Nabarangpur District



The District has also taken up several steps to strengthen appropriate institutional measures for more efficient management of public finances. These measures include maintenance of capital assets through a well conceived annual management plan, cash management system to reduce inefficient and ineffective expenditures and to avoid rush of expenditure in the last quarter of the financial year, improved classification of revenue and capital expenditures, grants meant for creation of capital assets to be treated as capital expenditure, promotion of outcome budgets in select departments in a phased manner, zero-based budgeting with focus on completion of projects and other measures.

The continuing poverty alleviation programmes and development approaches by the district administration expect to improve the standard of living of the poor people of Nabarangpur. The district has recently addressed the challenging issues of fiscal deficits, debt burden etc. with strengthening of institutional measures, fiscal correction, consolidation and efficient management. This will led to remarkable turnaround in financial management in recent years.

Excise

The Excise administration of this district is being managed by the Excise Superintendent, who works under the general supervision of the Collector, Nabarangpur. The following table will indicate the amount of Excise Revenue collected in this district since 1998-99 to 2014-15.

**Table: 8.10
Excise Revenue collected during the last 17 years**

Sl. No.	Financial year	Collection during the year in Rs.
1	1998-99	59,37,462.00
2	1999-2000	64,92,690.00
3	2000-01	81,76,690.00
4	2001-02	72,14,171.00
5	2002-03	81,30,307.00
6	2003-04	1,22,03,410.00
7	2004-05	1,31,41,531.00
8	2005-06	1,57,70,203.00
9	2006-07	1,57,92,176.00
10	2007-08	2,54,56,440.00
11	2008-09	3,53,49,334.00
12	2009-10	4,32,34,163.00
13	2010-11	4,84,97,373.00
14	2011-12	4,41,02,521.00
15	2012-13	4,97,72,008.00
16	2013-14	5,98,14,049.00
17	2014-15	7,67,63,139.00

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Excise, Nabarangpur

Commercial Tax

The Commercial Tax administration of this district is being managed by the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, who works under the general supervision of the Collector, Nabarangpur. The following table will indicate the amount of Revenue collected in this district since 2006-07 to 2014-15.

Table: 8.11
Commercial Tax collected during the last nine years

Sl. No.	Financial year	Collection during the year
1	2006-07	7,69,42,000.00
2	2007-08	9,50,85,000.00
3	2008-09	11,52,04,000.00
4	2009-10	18,68,40,000.00
5	2010-11	30,05,68,000.00
6	2011-12	30,54,77,000.00
7	2012-13	35,02,17,000.00
8	2013-14	43,00,81,000.00
9	2014-15	58,26,84,000.00

Source: Office of the Asst. Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Nabarangpur

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CHAPTER-IX

GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Historical background (undivided Koraput District where Nabarangpur was a Sub-Division)

The Jeypore territory came under the British occupation as a result of the military campaign of Captain Richard Matthews in 1775 after which large portions of the estate was placed under the control of Raja of Vizianagaram who helped the British during the campaign. In 1776 the Madras Government appointed a Circuit Committee to enquire into the land-revenue system of the Northern Circars, but after working for two years the Committee was suspended in 1778 when a working attempt was made by the Governor of Madras to regulate the payment of zamindaris. As no practical arrangement was arrived at, the Committee revived in 1783, and in its report in 1784 criticised the prevailing system of administration and recommended some useful alternatives. One of the more important recommendations of the Committee was recognition of a separate zamindari of Jeypore independent of Vizianagaram subject to the payment of an annual peshkash of Rs.35,000. This recommendation was, however, not considered by the Government of Madras. In 1793 the Raja of Vizianagaram raised rebellion against the British, but he was defeated and killed in the battle of Padmanavam that took place in July, 1794. Ramachandra II, the Raja of Jeypore, remained strictly neutral and did not extend his support to the rebellious Raja of Vizianagaram. The British authorities appreciated the attitude of the Raja of Jeypore and recognized Jeypore as a distinct estate granting a Sanad in favour of the Raja and fixing the annual peshkash at Rs.25,000. In 1802-03, Permanent Settlement was introduced in the district of Vizagapatam, and the zamindars were declared proprietors of their estates on payment of permanent peshkash. It was not as if the zamindars were vested with absolute discretion in their areas. For example, their relations with the tenants were subject to enquiry and determination by Government and they were specifically required to aid and assist in apprehension of offenders of all descriptions, and to give notice to Magistrates of "robbers or other disturbers of public peace who may be found, or who may seek refuge" in their estates. Under section 9 of the Madras Collectors Regulation, 1803, Collectors acquired the power to superintend and control, under the orders of the Board, all zamindars. Thus, simultaneous with the recognition of the separate zamindari of Jeypore, Government extended a degree of control and regulation they did not have till then. Permanent Settlement of the Jeypore zamindari was made in 1803

with Raja Ramachandara Deo II, the annual peshkash being fixed at Rs.16,000. (Senapati, N and N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.270).

In 1839, the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act was passed which excluded, among other areas, the Jeypore and Pachipenta zamindaris from the operation of the normal rules for the administration of civil and criminal justice and collection of revenue; their functions vested in the Collector who was to act as the Agent to the Provincial Government. The Collector, as the Agent, thus came to be the chief Civil Judge as well as the Sessions Judge. (Senapati, N and N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.270-271).

Ramachandra Deo II died in 1825 and was succeeded by his son Vikram Deo II who held the estate till 1860. In 1848, there took place a family dispute between the Raja and his eldest son (who afterwards came to be known as Rama Chandra Deo III), the latter being supported by his mother who was the Chief Queen (Patta Mahadevi). It took a serious turn and was compromised after the intervention of Capt. Haly in 1856, was sent by the Agent to Jeypore. In consequence of the disturbances caused by the family feuds, it was proposed in 1855 that the British should assume control of both police and revenue matters in the tracts above the Ghats, but Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, objected to such a policy. After the death of Vikram Deo II in 1860, Fane, the then Agent, made a proposal to post an Assistant Agent and an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Jeypore and the proposal was accepted by the Government. In consequence of this the British assumed direct administration of the Jeypore territory in 1863 and annexed to it the estates of Gunupur, Rayagada, Alamanda and Narayanpatna which had been placed under attachment since 1859, as well as Kalyansingpur, Bissamcuttack and other local estates. This territory was placed under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Agent stationed at Parvatipuram. Two Special Magistrates, each with administrative control over the taluks, were appointed at Gunupur and Rayagada. A Special Assistant Agent was placed in charge of the residuum of the Jeypore estate together with the portion of Madgol and Pachipenta estates. Special Magistrates were appointed at Jeypore, Nabarangpur, Aurada and Mahadeoput. The Special Assistant Agent was first stationed at Jeypore, but due to virulence of malaria of the place it was decided in 1870 to move the headquarters to Koraput. The headquarters of the Sub-Magistrate of Jeypore was transferred in the same year to Kotpad and remained there till 1882. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.271).

Under the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act of 1839 the Collector, as Agent, was the chief Civil Judge and his subordinate Tahasildar and Assistant Agent exercised civil powers within their respective jurisdictions.

The agent was also the Sessions Judge and the Code of Criminal Procedure was substantively followed. The Evidence Act was also applicable.

The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, declared Jeypore, Madgol, Pachipenta Maliahs, among other areas, as Scheduled District. This Act empowered the Agent to the Governor to appoint officers to administer civil and criminal justice, to superintend the settlement and collection of revenue, and to conduct administration within the Scheduled Districts.

The charges of the two Assistants to the Agent both of whom came to be known as Special Assistant Agent remained practically un-changed till 1920 when the formation of the Agency Commission involved a redistribution of charges. But in the meantime some changes were made in the organization of subordinate staff. First, the Sub-Magistrate of Mahadeoput was moved to Koraput, the Aurada charge was abolished and a new one created at Malkangiri. Then in 1883 two new taluks, each under a Deputy Tahasildar, were created with headquarters at Paderu and Pottangi and the next year Bissamcuttack taluk came into existence. Again in 1893, Paderu taluk was abolished and the Padwa taluk was created in its place. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.272).

In the year 1920, all the Agency tracts were removed from the control of the Collectors of the districts and placed in charge of a commissioner, who had his headquarters at Waltair. The administrative subdivisions were rearranged as far as possible on linguistic lines and thus Koraput district was parceled out among four subdivisions, such as Kondh, Savara, Oriya and Ghats, each in charge of an officer designated as Assistant Commissioner. The scheme was an admirable one in many ways. It enabled the Commissioner and his assistants to devote their whole time to the special problems of the Agency. There were some practical difficulties, such as lack of accommodation for the Commissioner and some of his assistants and the generally deficient system of communication. These handicaps might have been overcome in time, but the scheme was expensive too, and was abandoned for reasons of economy in 1923, after a trial of less than three years. The office of the Commissioner was abolished, and the previous arrangements restored almost in entirety.

The procedure of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, was modified by the Government of India Act, 1919, which empowered the Governor-General in Council to declare any territory in India Backward Tract. Under this provision the Governor of Madras was directed in respect of Vizagapatam district to enforce Acts of Indian Legislature with such modification as he chose.

The Government of India Act, 1935, repealed the Scheduled District Act, 1874 and in order to safeguard interests of the tribal people, made a clear distinction between 'Excluded Areas' and 'Partially excluded Areas'. Where a definite tract or an enclave was inhabited by a compact tribal population being substantial in number was mixed up with the agricultural communities the tract was classified as 'Partially excluded Area'. By this Act the Vizagapatam Agency (along with the Ganjam and Godavari Agencies) was declared as 'Partially-excluded Area'. The administration of these tracts was under the control of the Ministers, subject, however, to the Governor exercising his individual judgment.

In 1936, when the district of Koraput came into being, a number of changes was found necessary. The district was in charge of a Collector and Magistrate, also known as the Agent to the Governor. It contained two subdivisions with headquarters at Koraput and Rayagada, each under a Deputy Collector (designated as Special Assistant Agent). The Koraput subdivision comprised five taluks, and the Rayagada subdivision three. Each of the taluks was under the charge of a Sub-Deputy Collector. All the Sub-Deputy Collectors were Magistrates and with the exception of the Taluk Officer at Koraput, each of them was in charge of a Sub-Treasury and a Sub-Jail. The District Treasury at Koraput was in charge of a Deputy Collector.

The first step with regard to the administration of justice, separately from the Collector's charge, appears to have been taken in the year 1921 when the Agency areas of Madras Presidency was placed in charge of a Commissioner who was assisted in the administration of Civil Justice by a Judicial Officer known as the Assistant Judicial Commissioner. The system did not continue long as the Commissioner's post itself was abolished in 1923. Thereafter, a Judicial Officer was appointed under the designation of Agency Subordinate Judge who was practically disposing of all civil suits beyond Rs.500 in value and all civil appeals from the decision of the Agency Munsifs. This officer was also invested at times with the powers of an Additional Sessions Judge. Even after the area was separated from Madras and the present district of Koraput was constituted the system continued as before. Subsequently, the Agency Subordinate Judge was vested with the powers of Additional Sessions Judge by the year 1940 and he practically tried all session cases and heard all criminal appeals from the decisions of the first class Magistrates. Since 1945, the Collector did not exercise any criminal powers and was practically transferring all his criminal works to the Agency Subordinate Judge. Though the Collector was not exercising any power of the District and Sessions Judge, he was officially the District and Sessions Judge and as such was the official superior to the Agency

Subordinate Judge and Additional Sessions Judge. Towards the end of 1948, it was recommended by the Inspecting Judge of the Orissa High Court that the Collector as Agent to the Provincial Government should no longer continue to be the head of the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and that the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act of 1839 should be scrapped from the statute book and the normal Civil Courts be established in this district. His recommendations were accepted by Government and Orissa Regulation 5 of 1951 was passed repealing the Agency Rules and the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act. But this regulation was not brought into force immediately. The Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act was repealed by Parliament in 1952. The operation of Orissa Regulation 5 of 1951 could no longer be delayed and so was brought into force with effect from 1st January 1953, and normal administration of Justice, both Civil and Criminal, was introduced in the district. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.273-274).

In 1950, the President, acting in exercise of the powers derived under the Constitution of India, issued the Scheduled Areas Order by which the entire Koraput district was declared as a Scheduled Area. The Kashipur tahsil which was integrated with Koraput district in 1962, is, however, not a Scheduled Area.

In 1941, the subdivision of Nabarangpur was formed and placed under the charge of a Deputy Collector. Subsequently in 1962 Malkangiri and Gunupur subdivisions were formed and thus the district now contained five subdivisions with headquarters at Koraput, Nabarangpur, Rayagada, Gunupur and Malkangiri. The Koraput subdivision consisted of two tahsils, namely, Koraput and Pottangi, the Nabarangpur subdivision five, namely, Jeypore, Nabarangpur, Borigumma, Kotpad and Umerkote, the Malkangiri subdivision two, namely, Malkangiri and Motu, the Gunupur subdivision two, namely, Gunupur and Bissamcuttack and the Rayagada subdivision two, namely, Kashipur and Rayagada. Malkangiri and Gunupur subdivisions were created on 1st January 1962 and 1st August 1962, respectively. Motu and Kotpad tahsils were created on 1st January 1962, and 1st July 1962, respectively. The Kashipur tahsil which was previously in Kalahandi district was amalgamated in the Koraput district with effect from 1st August 1962. (Senapati, N. and N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP

Present administrative set-up

The description as preceded, in brief, is the administrative history of the undivided Koraput district, under which Nabarangpur was a Sub Division. Nabarangpur district came in to existence w.e.f. 02.10.1992. The general administration of the district is now vested in the Collector and District Magistrate. With the transfer of the administration of Justice to the Judiciary,

the Collector and the District Magistrate has shed many of the judiciary powers he enjoyed under the Agency system of administration. The complete separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has also been ordered though, for some practical difficulties, its implementation has been kept in abeyance. The control and supervision of the police administration are vested in the District Magistrate and he is responsible for law and order. These problems have been increasing with the industrialization of the district. The Collector who is the head of the Land Revenue Department at the district level is subject to the control and superintendence of the Divisional Commissioner with headquarters at Berhampur and of the Board of Revenue. Land-revenue administration is no longer limited to problems arising of disputes between the zamindar and his tenants. With the abolition of the Jeypore zamindari, the Collector has assumed direct collection of land-revenue and cess and this demand has increased substantially after the settlement operations. He is assisted in Land-revenue administration by the Additional District Magistrate, who has also been empowered under several laws to function as the Collector. The basic unit of Revenue administration is the tahasil which is invariably placed under a gazetted Tahasildar. Each tahasil is divided, for purposes of collection of revenue, into a number of circles under a Revenue Inspector and there is a supervisory non-gazetted officer for about every six Revenue Inspectors. The Collector has also been made responsible for the implementation of all development schemes and has been given formal control over officers of every department. He is required to check their work closely and to ensure that their work is purposeful and to make an assessment of the officers at the end of each year.

The present scheme of development administration is a three-tier system comprising the Grama Panchayat at the Primary level, the Panchayat Samiti at the secondary level and the Zilla Parishad at the top. All development works, or at any rate most of them, are to be done through agency of Panchayat, subject to the supervision and control of the Panchayat Samiti at the secondary level and the Zilla Parishad at the top. The Zilla Parishad is also required to distribute the allotments received from Government and to indicate the lines along with any particular scheme for implementation. This scheme, no doubt, goes far in associating public opinion in development administration, but the role of the Collector becomes even more onerous, particularly in a backward district like Nabarangpur where his/her guidance cannot easily be dispensed with. He/She has, therefore, the rather difficult task of making the various local bodies discharge their proper functions without appearing to be authoritarian. He, no doubt, has certain power of control over these bodies, but these powers

are exercisable in exceptional cases alone. An officer, belonging to Class I of the Orissa Administrative Service or an Indian Administrative Service functions as the Executive Officer of the Parishad while the Block Development Officers function as the Executive Officers of Samitis. The Collector not only assesses their performance annually, but also supervises their work and takes steps to remove difficulties they experience. The ministerial staff of the Parishads and Samities, however, belong to the same cadre as the ministerial staff directly under the Collector and it is he who has powers of appointment and transfer. We have mentioned earlier that the Collector has a general control over the working of other development departments in the district. Some departments, however, work directly under him. The Grama Panchayat, Tribal & Rural Welfare, Information and Public Relation and the Civil Supplies Departments are directly under him. The Welfare Department, which has considerable programme in the district, has one departmental officer in the subdivision and another officer at the district headquarters. In addition to these officers, it also has a Class II Officer who functions as the officer in-charge of the Welfare Section of the Collectorate. An ex-cadre officer designated as the District Public Relations Officer is the officer in-charge of the Information and Public Relation Department. An officer of the Supply Department designated as the Civil Supplies Officer has his headquarters at Nabarangpur and works under the immediate control of the Collector.

The Collectorate itself is divided into several sections. The Collector is assisted by several Deputy and Assistant Collectors who have one or more than one sections under them. The most important sections are Revenue, Record, Tauzi, General & Miscellaneous, Judicial, Development, Election, Census, Library, Nizarat, Establishment, Land Acquisition, Welfare, Publicity, Gram Panchayat and Land Records. Again some of these sections are under the Additional District Magistrate while some others are under the Collector although, in matters of policy and control, the Collector is deemed to have authority over all sections.

The Excise administration of the district is directly under the Superintendent of Excise.

The District Treasury at Nabarangpur is under a Senior Finance Service Officer and three other Sub-Treasuries at Umerkote, Dabugam and Khatiguda are under officers of the Revenue Department.

The Additional District Magistrate is the ex officio District Registrar. He is assisted by a Sadar Sub-Registrar whose headquarters is at Nabarangpur. In addition to this there are three sub-registrars at Dabugam, Umerkote and Kodinga, which are held by officers of Revenue Department

who function as ex officio Sub-Registrars. Inspector General of Registration (I.G.R.) whose headquarters in at Cuttack in the supervisory & Controlling Authority of the registration administration in the district.

There is one subdivision in the district under a Sub Divisional Officer now redesignated as Sub Collector. This officer was previously known as the Sub-Assistant Agent when the Collector was known as the Agent; with the repeal of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839, this officer came to be known as the Revenue Divisional Officer which was the designation for such officers in the areas formerly under the Madras Presidency. They are now known as Sub Collector who is assisted by Additional Sub Collector and Assistant Collector whose number varies according to the work-load of the subdivision. His office is a miniature of that of the Collector and he has practically all the sections of the Collectorate in his office. The Sub Collector represents the Collector in his subdivision and has general control over the Sub-divisional staff of other departments and the Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats in his subdivision. His powers correspond to the Collector's powers in respect of the subdivision although the Collector has certain additional powers which cannot be delegated. The sub-divisional officer is directly responsible for the smooth implementation of the programmes of the Panchayat Samitis and proper Land revenue administration by the Tahasildars. The Sub-divisional Officer of this district has, in addition, the responsibility under the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (By Scheduled Tribes) Regulation 1956, to enquire into every application by any member of Scheduled Tribe praying for permission to transfer his holding to one who is not a member of the Scheduled Tribes. He is the competent authority under this Regulation to either permit the transfer or reject the application. He can also, on his own motion or on the application by the heirs of any previous transferor, enquire into the authority of the transfer and, if necessary, restore it to the person he considers entitled to it. In respect of his subdivision, he has practically the District Magistrate's powers of control and supervision over Police. Being the single subdivision in the district the Establishment of Sub Collectorate has been merged with Collectorate.

There are several other offices in the district function under the immediate control of their district officers such as the Superintendent of Police, the District Education Officer, The Divisional Forest Office (Territorial), Divisional Forest Officer (Kendu Leaf), the Chief District Medical Officer, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the District Industries Officer, the Regional Transport Officer, the District Statistical Officer, the District Employment Officer, the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, the District Veterinary Officer, the Project Director,

Watersheds, the District and Sessions Judge, the District Fishery Officer, the Executive Engineer, Rural Works Division, Executive Engineer, RWS & S, P.A., I.T.D.A., P.D., D.R.D.A., District Panchayat Officer, District Welfare Officer, District Social Welfare Officer, District Sports Officer, District Tourism Officer, District Information and Public Relation Officer etc. But for the purpose at General Administration they are also answerable to the Collector.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The Jeypore territory was recognized by the British authorities as a separate estate independent of Vizianagaram in 1794 as a result of the friendly attitude of the Raja of Jeypore during the rebellion of the Raja of Vizianagaram that year. Sanad was granted in favour of the Raja of Jeypore fixing his annual peshkash at Rs.2,500. In 1803 when Permanent Settlement was made with Raja Ramachandra Deo II the annual peshkash was finally fixed at Rs.16,000. In 1863 during the rule of Ramachandra Deo III the British assumed direct administration over the Jeypore territory to which was incorporated the estates of Gunupur, Rayagada, Alamanda, Narayanpatna, Kalyansingpur, Bissamcuttack and other minor estates. Ramachandra Deo III was a man of ability and his liberal policy was popular among his subjects. At the time of his death in 1889 his son Vikram Deo III was a minor and the British Government took over management of the estate under the Agency Rules.

The estate was made over to Vikram Deo III in November 1895 with a balance as given below :

1. In Government paper
Rs.7,50,000.00
2. Cash
Rs.1,00,000.00
3. Loan to Salur estate
Rs.1,05,000.00
4. Secured by mortgage, half of Madgol estate
Rs.3,53,000.00

Source: Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.278

During his rule the estate made considerable headway in systematizing the accounts and increasing the forest-revenue. At Kotpad saw mills were started and granaries were constructed to receive the rents that were paid in kind. The communication facilities were also improved. As a mark of distinction, Vikram Deo was given the title of Maharaja in 1896 and in 1911 he was made K.C.I.E. He managed his estate for 25 years till his

death in 1920. His son Ramachandra Deo IV also obtained the title of Maharaja. He died in 1931 without a son. After him Vikram Deo Varma, son of Krishna Chandra Deo, a brother of Ramachandra Deo III, was recognized as the successor by the Government of Madras. The title of Maharaja was also conferred upon him. He was a man of sixty at the time of his succession, and was an accomplished scholar in Sanskrit, Oriya and Telugu literatures. As he had no male issue, he adopted in 1935 Rama Krishna Deo, the second son of his only daughter. Maharaja Vikram Deo died on 15th April 1951 when his successor was a minor and the estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards. In December 1952, the estate, while under management of the Court of Wards, was abolished under provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act. Prior to the abolition of the estate, the Government of Orissa was receiving a little over Rs.20,000 in the shape of peshkash out of which Rs.16,000 was paid by the Jeypore estate proper, Rs.3,000 by the Kotpad pargana and Rs.1,054 was the Orissa Government share of the peshkash paid by the Pachipenta estate.

Besides the above accounts, it is considered necessary to present a historical outline of Kotpad pargana and of the Pachipenta estate in connection with our discussion of the Revenue administration of the district. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.278-279).

Kotpad Pargana

This pargana comprised five Garhs or forts, namely, Kotpad, Churuchunda, Podagada, Umarkot and Raighar, covering an area of about 2,500 square miles.

The Raja of Bastar, being driven out of his estate by his brother, was given asylum in Jeypore in 1777, Raja Vikram Deo I of Jeypore rendered him valuable assistance for the recovery of his lost possession and as a mark of gratitude the Raja of Bastar ceded these five Garhs to Jeypore on 6th April 1778 rent-free, but on certain conditions. It was agreed that Bastar should have the right to levy a tax called Mahadan of Rs.25 on every 100 bullock-loads of merchandise exported or imported. Hostilities ensued between Bastar and Jeypore in 1782, as a result of which Jeypore refused to honour the condition put forth by Bastar. So Bastar took recourse to force and recaptured three of the five Garhs ceded to Jeypore. At the time, Bastar was under the suzerainty of the Marathas and was a defaulter in payment of its tribute to the latter. Consequently, the Marathas forcibly deprived Bastar of the five Garhs and in 1811 the Maratha Deputy Rama Chandra Wagh granted the five Garhs to the Raja of Jeypore under a new Sanad. From this time onwards, these have been under the possession of the Rajas of Jeypore. Bastar was thus aggrieved and her amity with Jeypore was at

stake. As a defensive measure, Jeypore had to build forts and maintain garrisons of Oriya Paiks in the five Garhs. Correspondence went on intermittently between Madras Government and the authorities at Nagpur over the 'right to the Pargana'. The question was finalized in 1862 when the Government of India gave a ruling (1863) to the effect that the 'right to the Pargana' should be given to the Jeypore estate with an annual payment of Rs.3,000 as a compensation to the Bastar State for its cessation of the right to collect Mahadan. The long drawn-out strife was set at rest, the Paiks were withdrawn from frontier villages and the ryots began to plough land and reap the harvest. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.279-280).

Rs.3,000 was paid for many years by the Jeypore estate and the amount was being remitted by the Vizagapatam officers to the Government of the Central Provinces. But the Raja of Bastar was not paid the amount in full, because the Government of the Central Provinces paid only Rs.2,000 and kept with it Rs.1,000 as in 1819 a remission in tribute of Rs.1,000 was granted to Bastar as a matter of concession for the latter's loss of the pargana.

The matter was brought up again in 1888. It was ordered that Rs.3,000 be credited to Madras and not to the Central Provinces revenues. By that time the question regarding the amount of peshkash arose. After long correspondence a provisional Sanad was granted to the Maharaja in 1897 and accordingly the pargana was treated as an estate to be held in perpetuity upon a quit-rent, liable to revision from time to time. It was further provided for his paying for twenty years an annual quit-rent liable to subsequent revision and in addition to Rs.3,000 already paid of Rs.13,666 or one-fifth of the total revenue demand. But the Maharaja had maintained some semi-military Paiks in the pargana and on account of its cost gradual deductions in the above rent were provided for in the first ten years. Gradually, the garrison was abolished.

The Maharaja put forth an appeal with the contention that the pargana was a Feudatory State and did not form a part of British India. So the quit-rent could not be imposed on it and the arrangement of 1863 was to be held permanent. The Government of India in 1899 rejected the claims of the Maharaja and ordered that the quit-rent should be inclusive of and not in addition to Rs.3,000. A revised Sanad was accordingly granted in 1900. Aggrieved by this decision, the Maharaja appealed to the Secretary of State, who rejected the plea that Kotpad was not a part of British India and ordered that the arrangement existing prior to 1897 should stand. So the Maharaja had to pay Rs.3,000 for the pargana till the estates were abolished. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.279-280).

Management of the Estate

The Court of Wards handed back the charge of the estate to Vikram Deo III in November 1895 who appointed Pula Venkana, a retired Deputy Tahasildar of Madras Subordinate Service, to manage it. This man was a menial servant in the Chodavaram taluk Office on Rs.7 a month. The Deputy Tahasildar was stationed at Paveru, one of the unhealthiest places of the district. During that time some Deputy Tahasildars died in such rapidity that nobody dared hold that post. Venkana took the risk and voluntarily accepted the job. He proved a success. Under persuasion of Vikram Deo he left Government service and joined as Dewan of the Jeypore estate. He held the post for 25 years of Vikram Deo's tenure of the estate. Venkana was a sagacious Dewan, but could not improve the system of administration owing to lack of education and administrative experience.

Ramachandra Deo succeeded his father in 1920. The Agent to the Governor urged the necessity of entrusting the management to persons of better qualification. From 1926, the Maharaja borrowed the services of Government officials to manage his estate affairs. Two officers of the Indian Civil Service managed the estate from 1926 to 1932 and from 1932 to 1936. From 1936 to 1940 the estate was managed by a senior officer of the Government and thereafter upto 1950 by a Barrister. After that and preceding the abolition it was being managed by an Additional District Magistrate of the Orissa Administrative Service.

The Jeypore estate was divided, for the purpose of administration, into two parts with headquarters at Jeypore and Rayagada with an Assistant Dewan in charge of each. Further it was subdivided into Revenue Thanas placed in charge of Amins known also as Nigamn. There were eleven such thanas in the Jeypore division and six in the Rayagada division. There were Revenue Inspectors under the Amins. The village establishment consisted of the Headman or Naik and certain menials called Bariks, Chellans or Gondos and they were paid out of the profits accrued from the cultivation of certain lands set apart in each village for them. These were called Naik's land. Rents were collected and deposited in a strong room in each Thana Office. At places where rents were paid in kind, i.e., grains, there were wooden granaries to store them. There were some big granaries in Jeypore, Borigumma, Kotpad and Nowrangpur and the total capacity of all these granaries was about 45,000 Garces.

The total revenue collected in this estate was about twelve lakhs excluding that from forest which yielded more than four lakhs. Out of this, one and a half lakhs was spent on establishment, one lakh on the taxes paid to Provincial Government and the Local Boards, one lakh on yearly pension

paid to the widow of the late Maharaja, nearly one lakh on the maintenance of temples and one lakh on the annual contribution to the Andhra University. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.281-282).

Various Land-Revenue Systems

The Land-revenue Administration was the survival of the ancient feudal system and the methods according to which it was administered were without parallel in other parts of Madras. No survey or settlement was ever carried out in any part of the district. Prior to the abolition of the Jeypore zamindari, the Jirayati lands in the estate were administered partly on ryotwari system and partly on a village rent system called Mustajari. The relation between landlords and tenants was governed by the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908, which was administered by the District Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officers. Under the Act the tenants had the occupancy right on their holdings. Previously they did not possess this right. Moreover, the landlord could evict a tenant only by the authority of law. Now the rights and privileges of the tenants are protected under section 8 (i) of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act. The tenants having occupancy rights during the zamindari enjoyed the same privileges after abolition.

Ryotwari

The ryotwari system placed the ryots in a better position than those in Mustajari villages. This system was prevalent in 587 villages in the year 1945, mostly in Rayagada subdivision. Agreements, such as Cowls and Kodpas, were executed between the landlords and tenants by which the latter secured the holdings. Receipts were granted in proper form to the ryots by regular Revenue Establishment of the estate. The estate used to keep for each ryotwari village a register of ryots commonly known as Demand Register which showed each ryot's holding and the rent due from him. The holdings were described by their local names and a rough description of their boundaries was given, the area being estimated either to the Amin or to one of the villagers appointed by the estate as the Revenue Naik, and obtained a written receipt for the amount from the land-holder or the person authorized to collect rent.

It appears from the Partially-excluded Areas Enquiry Committee Report, 1940, that there were then only 745 ryotwari villages in the district.

Inams

By the terms of the Permanent Settlement the reversionary right in Inam tenures then existent was reserved to the Government, thought the

Kattubadi on them was included in the assets of the estate and was payable to the zamindars and proprietors. In 1862 the Inam Commission appointed by the Madras Government visited the Vizagapatam district and permitted holders of pre-settlement Inams to enfranchise their grants by payment of an annual quit-rent fixed according to circumstances. They could thereby avert the risk of their Inams being reverted to Government. The quit-rent thus fixed did not vary thereafter. But no probe had ever been made into the status of the various Inamdars in Jeypore and the hill tracts of Pachipenta. In fact, there is no practical distinction between pre-settlement and post-settlement grants in the district, the Government never having exercised their right for reverting to the former either by resuming them or enfranchising them. Owing to the absence of reliable records it has become impossible to ascertain the date of an original grant.

The Inams in the district were of three kinds, namely, gift or Dana, Mokhasa and service, but the last two terms were often used as interchangeable. The payment made by the grantee to the Maharaja was known alternatively as Tonki or Kattubadi, the former being an Oriya and the latter a Telugu term. Dana grants were usually made to Brahmans for religious purposes. Mokhasas were granted in favour of the Raja's relations or other persons of rank and were subject to lapse on failure of direct heirs. Frequently, a condition was attached to them requiring the grantee to appear with a certain number of retainers at the Dashara Durbar or to perform certain other services. Some mokhasa grants, known as Sarva Mokhasas, were made free of all Tonki, only with service conditions attached to them. Ordinary service grants were made for such minor duties as doing worship to certain deities, supplying the Maharaja with household necessities and performing domestic service in the palace.

Of the three types of Inamdars the mokhasadars were the most important. These beneficiaries included persons of varying status, ranging from the grantee of a single village to a feudatory chief like the Thatraj of Bissamcuttack, who ruled an estate of hundreds of square miles and was accorded the title of Raja. All of these large feudal estates were resumed by the Maharaja but the four most important, namely, those of Bissamcuttack, Kalyansinghpur, Nowrangpur and Malkangiri, survived to the recent times. The Bissamcuttack grant was resumed in 1926 and that of Kalyansinghpur in 1892. The last ruler of Malkangiri, the Ranee Bangara Devi, was deposed in 1872 and the Nowrangpur grant lapsed for want of heirs in the year 1912. Before abolition, most of the mokhasas were small properties of a dozen or fewer villages but those of Ambadola and Jagdalpur in the Bissamcuttack tahsil, which were grant made originally by the Thatraj but recognized and

continued by the Jeypore Maharaja after the resumption of that estate, are exceptions consisting of about 150 and 60 villages and Kattubadi of Rs.200 and Rs.160, respectively. S. Sundar Raja Iyengar explains mokhasa in his 'Land Tenure in the Madras Presidency' in the following manner – "Mokhasa was a well-known term in the Northern Sirkars and that the term itself implied that it was a tenure subject to service. It took this form when it was granted to servants and military chief's in lieu of pay; sometimes it was granted to men of high position and influence, whose tenure was of a honorary or almost nominal nature." In the year 1593 four mokhasas, namely, Pukuli, Jagdalpur, Ambda and Durgi, were abolished. Similarly 500 Inam villages were abolished during the period 1954-57. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.283-285).

Mustajari

The Mustajari system, it seems, has almost the same origin as the Gaontiahi system of tenure in Sambalpur and there are also similar systems in some other districts of Orissa. But an exact description is difficult to be given as the system has never been defined by a settlement and there are numerous local variations. The Mustajar is an agent for the collection of rent, who is remunerated either by a grant of a piece of rent-free land known as Hetha bhumi, or a percentage of the collections. In theory the Mustajar is elected by the ryots but in practice the office is usually hereditary, being held by the Naik or headman of the village. The Mustajr receives a 'patta' locally known as 'Kabala' from the zamindar and in return executes a Kodapa (agreement) in his favour. Fresh 'Kabalas' and Kodapas are normally executed only after the death of one of the signatories. The rights and responsibilities of the Mustajars are not defined by any law. The Maharaja can in fact appoint one, whom he likes, to the post and can remove him without having recourse to any legal process. The Mustajars are not required to keep any account or any written records of the holdings in their villages. In fact the only record-of-rights, in existence, was the Collector's Land Cess Register which was prepared every three years for the purpose of fixing the cesses payable to the Local Boards in the district.

Though the Estates Land Act made no specific mention of the Mustajari system, the position was that a Mustajar, being an agent of the landlord, was bound by the terms of the Act, in his relation with the ryots in his village, whereas the relationship between the zamindar and the Mustajar was a civil one in which the Revenue Cours have no concern. The Act prohibits enhancement of rent except at a settlement or by the decree of a court, but instances have come to light where such enhancements have been made without authority. Instances of the Mustajars redistributing the

holdings in their villages, disregarding the occupancy rights which the ryots possessed, were still there. The Act provided remedy for such abuses but the backwardness and ignorance of the people were such that it could scarcely be invoked.

There were doubtful points regarding the relationship between the zamindar and the Mustajar, which required to be made clear either by legislation or a settlement. For instance, there were local variations in the method of assessing new cultivation. In some thanas the Mustajar leased out waste lands and no enhancement was made in the sist which he paid to the zamindar, in others the corresponding enhancement of sist was made. But elsewhere the estate has been leasing out waste lands and collecting the rent quite independently of the Mustajars. There was a similar confusion regarding the right to the usufruct of trees standing on waste lands. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.285-286).

Rents

Rent was paid either in cash or in kind, cash rents being more common on the 3,000-foot plateau (where the crops are mostly dry) and in the Rayagada subdivision that on the 2,000-foot plateau of Jeypore itself where much paddy is raised. The grains received as rent were stored in the granaries at the Thana Offices and held up until prices were high and then sold to traders. Where cash rents were in force the assessment was usually a certain sum on each plough and from annas 4 to annas 8 ahoie, according to the quality of the soil and the accessibility of the village. Normally a single ryot was assessed on the assumption that he had one plough and a hoe and was permitted to cultivate as much land as he could. Resentment was felt when the estate or the Mustajars attempted apply the rule literally with the ryots possessing more than one plough or hoe. We get the following relevant account from the report of the Partially excluded Areas Enquiry Committee, Orissa, 1940 : "We have already referred above to the scheme of the annual royalty system or plough tax, as desired by the Chief Forest Officer, Jeypore estate. This was approved by the Assistant Commissioner, Orissa Agency Division, in 1921. In fixing this annual licensing fee or rather the royalty, a standard had to be adopted. The plough used by the raiyat was taken as the Unit and royalty was fixed according to the locality and the number of ploughs a raiyat used. It is laid down in the Chief Forest Officer's circular, dated the 11th March, 1922, that this annual licence is optional and has to be issued only with the mutual consent of the villagers and the estate. The assessment has no legal basis and the payment is said to be voluntary on the part of the people. We have also referred to the statutory concession, granted to certain classes of people called the 'privileged class', as regards

the use of timber and forest materials under the Jeypore Forest Rules and also to the privileges extended to them by the estate in 1921 while introducing the annual royalty system.”.

Where grain rents were in force the rent was generally fixed upon the seed capacity of the land, the usual rule being that the ryot paid as rent a quantity of grain equal to that required to sow the land. This was the system prevalent in Jeypore tahsil and Nowrangpur and Malkangiri sub-divisions. Here also, there were anomalies and local variations in the matter of practice. In these areas all the valuable land was cultivated for paddy and dry crops were comparatively unimportant. In recent years, no rent was claimed on dry land and the general belief gained ground that ryots were to cultivate dry land without payment of rent. The estate claimed the right to levy rent on dry lands and in some areas the ryots agreed to the demand while in others they resisted it.

In addition to cash and grain rents, one or two minor miscellaneous dues were still levied. In former days the assessment used to include stipulated quantities of oil, ghee, skins, arrow-root and Suan, but when the estate was under the Government management they gradually changed to cash payments. The only items of this kind which survive are the grass sist levied in certain thanas of the 'Upper' division, the proceeds of which are used for the thatching of estate buildings, and the customary bhethi or offering of a goat or fowl which come villages are required to make at Dashara.

The general uncertainty which existed regarding the rights and customs in the land-revenue system was undoubtedly very unsatisfactory and it was hoped that they will be set right at no distant time by a general survey and settlement. Nevertheless, taking the totality into consideration it may be said that the relations between landlord and tenant were good.

In Government Resolution No.4103-E.A., dated the 7th June 1955, the Mustajari system in the district was abolished with effect from 1st July 1955 excepting the inaccessible Bonda areas in the Malkangiri subdivision which were mostly inhabited by the aboriginals. As a result of this, rents are now being collected from the tenants directly by the Government. The 'Hetha lands' which were being enjoyed by the Mustajars have also been abolished and are being assessed to rent. The Chellan lands have also been resumed since Chellan service is no longer necessary after the abolition of the Mustajari system. The Chellans were rendering help previously to the Mustajars in the matter of collection of land-revenue. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.286-287).

Present system of survey, assessment and collection of land-revenue Introduction and Programme

Koraput was an unsurveyed tract when it was constituted a new district on the creation of the Province of Orissa on 1st April 1936, after its separation from the Vizagapatam district of Madras. Great difficulty was then experienced by the administration for want of reliable particular regarding extent and ownership. In order to secure the ryots and the land-holders of their respective legal rights it was necessary that a survey should be made and record-of-rights prepared which would be of immense help in the general administration of the district.

Before embarking on such a huge scheme in an area covering the entire district, it was decided to take up the operations in the first instance in only 20 villages of Boipariguda area as an experimental measure in the year 1938. The survey and record-of-rights operation were carried out under the provisions of Madras Survey and Boundaries Act (1923) and the Madras Estates Land Act. (1908). The result of the experience gained in the experimental survey was encouraging. A programme was framed for taking up survey and settlement operations in the entire district. Operations began in right earnest in the field season of 1941-42 in Block A covering 545 villages of Umarmkot area. After completion of the preparation of preliminary record of rights, the operations were suddenly suspended due to World War (1939-45) but were resumed in 1947-48. The original programme framed was revised in the light of the Government decision to give priority to more developing areas, which meant taking up selected pockets throughout the district. Later in 1951 Government reviewed their order and decided to include the entire district in the programme of survey and settlement. Accordingly, a revised programme dividing the entire district into 9 blocks (from A to I) was approved by Government on 22nd August 1951. Again in 1958, Malkangiri was omitted from the programme as having too little cultivation to pay for the expenses of survey but was again included in 1959-60 on the wake of the Dandakaranya Development Authority getting interested in the area for the resettlement of the displaced persons from East Pakistan. The town areas were left out of survey at the time of general survey of the surrounding villages, but they were later taken up in the year 1959-60 for survey and record-of-rights operations only and not for the rent settlement. The latest settlement programme covered the entire district excepting about 500 square miles of Bonda hill and Kondakamberu areas which are the most inaccessible and the least populated and cultivated region in the district. Their survey of this area is proposed to be taken up in the year 1969-70. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.287-288).

Method of survey

A village was taken as the unit of survey. Plane table method of survey of Bihar and Orissa pattern was decided to be adopted in Koraput against the Chair Survey method followed in Ganjam the former being less costly. Cadastral survey is based on the Polygon of traverse, done either by Theodolite or by plane table. The former is more accurate, at the same time more costly and also time taking. Theodolite traverse was done by the parties of Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar, in 5 per cent of the villages of Blocks A, B and B-1 (i.e., the area covered by the present Nowrangpur subdivision) and in rest of the villages of these blocks plane table traverse was done. Subsequently, it was decided to get all the villages traversed by the T.T.S. Party, Bihar, Accordingly, cent per cent villages of Blocks C, D, D-1 and E (i.e., a small portion of Koraput subdivision and a major portion of Rayagada and Gunupur subdivisions) were traversed by the T.T.S. Party. Portions of E-1 and it was not possible on the part of the T.T.S. Party, Bihar, to take up traverse work in accordance with the programme, it was thought necessary to take up Theodolite traverse only in 5 percent of the villages in the remaining blocks. Accordingly, 5 per cent of the villages of Blocks F, F-1, and G (i.e., a major portion of Koraput subdivision) were traversed by the T.T.S. Party. But plane table traverse was done in all the villages of Blocks H and I (i.e., the present Malkangiri subdivision). The inter-State boundaries have been completely traversed by the T.T.S. Party, Bihar. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.288-289).

Administrative control

The settlement operations of the district was under the control of the Settlement Officer, Ganjam-Koraput, with headquarters at Berhampur till the end of 1954. Afterwards, a separate Settlement Officer was placed in charge of settlement work of the district with his headquarters at Jeypore, till 1st August 1960, when the Ganjam-Koraput Major Settlement was again formed having headquarters at Berhampur with the extension of survey and settlement operations to ryotwari areas of Ganjam district.

Progress

There are in all 5,594 villages in the district (excluding Kashipur tahsil. Survey and preparation of record-of-rights have so far been completed in 5,463 villages. The remaining 131 villages have not been taken up for survey because 120 of them are in the unsurveyed Bonda hill area and 11 of them relate to Kotiya group of villages which have been held up owing to discrepancies in the in-State boundary. Out of 5,463 villages completed for survey and preparation of record-of-rights, rent settlement has

so far been complete in 5,246 villages including the villages in Malkangiri and Motu tahsils. Rent settlement is now under progress in 18 villages situated on the border of Orissa and Andhra in Rayagada subdivision. Rent settlement will not be taken up in 86 villages, constituting 19 villages of town area and 67 villages of Machkund basin area submerged under water, where operations will be continued till final publication of the record-of-rights. Rent settlement in the remaining 113 villages could not so far be taken up owing to non-finalisation of the inter-State boundary and non-disposal of the writs and suits filed by the Inamdars against abolition of their Inams under the provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act. These matters have now been finalized and the proposal for rent settlement of these 133 villages is pending.

Rent settlement

No fixed or uniform principle was followed in this district in the matter of assessment of rent payable by the ryots to the zamindar, Inamdar or the Mustajar. In most of the villages the Mustajari system of rent collection was in vogue. The Mustajar was an agent of the landlord or Inamdar for collection of rent. He was in the position of a headman, but his rights and responsibilities were not defined by any law. The remaining areas were known as ryotwari areas where the landlord was directly collecting rent from the ryots through paid officials. After abolition of the estate on 29th December 1952 under provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, the Mustajari system has been abolished except in the Bonda hill area and rent is now collected by Government directly from the ryots.

The rent demand of each ryot was not based on the quantity or quality of land held by him. In some places assessment was done on the seed capacity of land and in others on the number of ploughs held by a ryot. Due to this irrational way of assessment the rates of rent varied from village to village and holding to holding having similar characteristics and facilities. Further in some places, i.e., in Koraput subdivision excepting Narayanpatna P.-S., Paddy lands were not generally assessed and in some other areas, i.e., in Nabarangpur and Malkangiri subdivisions, Dongar lands were not assessed. In Rayagada and Gunupur subdivisions and in Narayanpatna P.-S. both Paddy and Dongar lands were assessed. Mixed rent, i.e., rent in kind and cash, was prevailing in Nabarangpur and Jeypore areas while Koraput, Rayagada, Gunupur and Motu areas had generally rent in cash only. The rent in kind generally consisted of paddy, straw and thatching grass. In a few cases, it also included ghee, oil, guda (molasses) and goat. This further irrationalized the rent system. In 1952 it was ordered by the

Court of Wards to remit one-third of the paddy rent and the whole of grass rent if the ryot paid up his dues before the end of the agricultural year.

In the present rent settlement, effort was made to rationalize the prevailing irrational and discriminating rent structure. Fair and equitable rent was fixed on a scientific principle correlating the settled rent to productivity and area of the land. The cultivated lands of the district were broadly classified into three classes, namely, (i) Paddy, (ii) Dongar, and (iii) Attal (alluvial soil on the side of rivers) and to allow for variations in productivity each class of land was further subdivided into three sub-classes, namely, I, II and III. Villages were formed into groups to fix uniform rates for similar classes of lands. The yield per acre of each such sub-class of land in each group was determined by crop-cutting experiments and by enquiries from the people, then the gross yield was converted into gross income at average of the prices prevailing during the pre-war years which were considered as normal years. From the gross income thus determined, deductions were allowed towards cost of cultivation, vicissitudes of season and cartage and merchants' profit, to arrive at the net income. The principle of fixing the fair and equitable rent at one-third of the net income was generally followed subject to adjustments in favour of the ryots in case of abnormal increase. The rates of rent in the villagers of Block A (Umerkote area) vary from Re.1.62 P. to Re.0.56 P. in Paddy lands and Re.0.37 P. to Re.0.19 P. in Dongar lands, those in Blocks B and B-1 (Jeypore-Nabarangpur-Kotpad-Borigumma area) vary from Rs.3.50 P. to Re.1.37 P. in Paddy lands and Re.1.12 P. to 0.37 P. in Dongar lands and those in Block C (Koraput-Semiliguda area) vary from Rs.2 to Re.1.12 P. in Paddy lands and Re.0.75 P. to Re.0.50 P. in Dongar lands. The rates of rent in Blocks D, D-1, E, E-1, (Rayagada and Gunupur subdivisions) vary from Rs.5.25 P. to Re.0.50 P. in Paddy lands and Rs.2.85 P. to Re.0.50 P. in Dongar lands, those in Block F (Kakkiriguma-Lakshmi-pur-Guma-Dasmantapur area) vary from Re.2.40 P. to Re.1.35 P. in Paddy lands and Re.1.12 P. to Re.0.37 P. in Dongar lands. In Block F-1 (Narayanpatna area) the rates vary from Rs.4.25 P. to Rs.1.25 P. in Paddy lands and Rs.2.85 P. to Re.0.37 P. in Dongar lands. In Block G (Pottangi-Nandapur-Padwa-Machkund area of Koraput subdivision) rates vary from Rs.2.75 P. to Re.1.37 P. in Paddy lands and from Re.1.12 P. to Re.0.37 P. in Dongar lands, in Block H (Govindapalli-Salimi-Mathili-Padmagir-Malkangiri area) from Rs.3.60 P. to Re.1.10 P. in Paddy lands and Re.1.50 P. to Re.0.50 P. in Dongar lands and in Block I (i.e. Venkatapalam P.-S. area) the rates of rent vary from Rs.2.90 P. to Re.0.70 P. in Paddy lands and Re.1.30 P. to Re.0.50 P. in Dongar lands.

Attal lands have been assessed at the rates applicable to Paddy lands of the same sub-classification and bari, tope and other lands at the rates applicable, respectively, to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Dongar lands. The overall effect of rent settlement is that against the old rent of Rs.16,44,698.17 P. (Paddy rent valued at current prices after allowing 1/3rd remission), the settled rent in the assessed area of 1,103,946.28 acres is Rs.19,56,551.83 P. and in the unassessed area of 577,912.84 acres it is Rs.5,95,760.50 P. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.289-291).

Legal position and preparation of Khatas under different status

The Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, was in force till the abolition of the estates on 29th December 1952. The preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rent were carried on till the aforesaid date under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act and where proceedings were already initiated under the Madras Estates Land Act, the pending proceedings till the republication or final publication, as the case may be, continued under the Madras Estates Land Act. In 3,440 villages, preparation of record-of-rights was completed under the Madras Estates Land Act. In 1,497 villages where preparation of record-of-rights was initiated after repeal of the Madras Estates Land Act, Government issued executive orders for preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rent as there were no other laws under which the operations could be carried on. The proceedings in these villages were validated under section 38 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act (1958), which came into force in a major portion of this district in Revenue Department No.53478-327/60-R., dated the 12th December 1960. The Orissa Survey and Settlement Act (1958) was enacted to do away with a bewildering variety of settlement laws and procedure prevailing in parts of the State and to prescribe a uniform law and procedure for the entire State. It was an improvement on the Madras Estates Land Act in Koraput as a new short-cut procedure was prescribed for simultaneous proceedings of survey, preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rent in place of independent procedure prescribed for each stage in the Madras Estates Land Act. In 526 villages of Malkangiri subdivision preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rent were done under provisions of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act although survey itself was technically done under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act owing to an earlier notification issued under the latter Act, which (the M.S. and B. Act) has since been replaced by the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act.

Unlike the Orissa Tenancy Act, the Madras Estates Land Act while governing the relationship between the land-holder and his ryot did not govern the relationship between the ryot and his tenant and did not

recognize any intermediary between the land-holder and the ryot. Therefore, Bhagchasis and Madhyasatwadhikaris (tenure-holders) have not been recorded in the settlement records although there were only a few such tenures in this district. In Malkangiri subdivision, however, owing to the definition of 'Tenants' and 'Landlords' given in the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act under which the record-of-rights were prepared in this subdivision, a few Sikimi Khatas have been prepared in the names of the Bhagachasis under their respective ryot-landlords. The irresumable Inams were treated as separate 'estate' under section 3 (2) (e) of the Madras Estates Land Act and so the Inamdars were given Khewats, i.e., the record of proprietary right. But difficulty arose in properly recording the incidence of tenure of the resumable Inamdars. Following the North Orissa pattern, Mentakhatas were prepared for such tenures in the names of the Inamdars showing Nijdakhal and Prajadakhal lands. Notes were recorded in the remarks column of the corresponding Khatian regarding the right of the Inamdars to collect rent from individual Khatadars. After abolition of the estates, as the rent collection rights have vested in Government, necessary corrections are being effected in the records by getting orders of the Board of Revenue under section 172 of the Madras Estates Land Act by deleting such entries.

The following kind of Khatas have been prepared during settlement :

1. Ryoti [vide definition in Sec.3(16) of M.E.L. Act]
2. Private [vide definition in Sec.3(10) of M.E.L. Act]
3. Parityakta Bedhakhali ryoti (for surrendered/abandoned and for the lands in khas possession of the land-holder which are not private lands)
4. Jamadharya-Jogyia (for assessable lands)
5. Abad-Jogyia Anabadi (for cultivable waste)
6. Abad-Ajogyia Anabadi (for uncultivable waste)
7. Poromboke (for communal lands and reserved lands in all areas excepting Malkangiri)
8. Naukari Mafi (for lands held on service tenure)
9. Departmental
10. Sarbasadharana (communal lands in Malkangiri subdivision only)

11. Rakhita (reserved for the benefit of Government and people in Malkangiri subdivision only).
12. Sikimi (rights of Bhagchasis in Malkangiri subdivision only)
13. Gharbari (in town areas only)

Source: Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.291-293

Present Status of Settlement Operation of Nabarangpur District

The Nabarangpur District has been created on 02.10.1992 after division from the mother District Koraput. At that time there were only 4 Tahsils namely Nabarangpur, Umakote, Dabugam and Kodinga. Subsequently, 6 (six) more Tahsils have been created namely, Papadahandi, Nandahandi, Tentulikhunti, Raigarh, Jharigam and Chandahandi making 10 Tahsils in Nabarangpur District. there are 887 Nos. of Revenue villages in the District. out of the same, Notification has been published for settlement operation for 657 Revenue villages pertaining to 8 (Eight) Tahsils. The remaining 230 villages i.e. 113 of Umakote and 117 of Raigarh Tahsils in which settlement operation has not been taken up.

Table: 9.1

The details of R.I. circles and villages of different Tahsils, and status of Settlement Operation is indicated below:

Sl. No	Name of the Tahsil	No. of R.I. Circles	No. of Revenue villages	No. of villages in which Notification made for settlement operation	No. of villages in which settlement operation completed	No. of villages not taken up after issue of Notification	No. of villages for which RORs published	No. of villages for which Maps published
1.	Nabarangpur	10	58	58	58		58	58
2.	Kodinga	10	120	120	120		120	120
3.	Papadahandi	7	89	89	89		89	89
4.	Dabugam	3	70	70	70		70	70
5.	Nandahandi	5	51	51	51		51	51
6.	Chandahandi	7	88	88	88		88	88
7.	Jharigam	4	112	112	111	5 villages pending for Hitech Survey	111	111
8.	Tentulikhunti	8	69	69	65		65	65
9.	Umerkote	6	113	Notification for Settlement Operation has not yet been made				
10.	Raigarh	6	117					
	Total	66	887	657	652	5	652	652

Source: Office of Settlement Section, Collectorate, Nabarangpur

Land Reforms

Land reforms taken up for ensuring relationship between Landlord and tenant and to secure the interest of the tenants.

Prior to the Madras Estates Land Act (1908), the relation between landlord and tenants was nowhere defined. As no survey and settlement had ever been carried out, assessment was roughly levied on each plough and hoe and on the seed capacity of the land. A tenant was permitted to cultivate as much land as he could. The tenants had no occupancy right on the land. The uncertainty of their tenure made them unwilling to effect any improvement on the land. Whenever overassessment was made the tenants used to cultivate elsewhere. Therefore, in this sparsely populated district the land-owner tied as many ryots for his lands as possible and took care to put pressure on them. It is but an admitted fact that the tenants of this hill country were assessed more lightly than their brothers in the plains. It is said that the relation between landlord and tenants was on the whole good. The Jirayati lands of the estate were administered on Mustajari system and to a very small part on ryotwari. In the ryotwari villages the tenants paid their rent directly to the Estate officials. Cows and Kodapas were exchanged between the zamindar and the tenants which, to some extent, recognized and secured the holdings of the ryots. But the Mustajari system had no legal recognition and varied from place to place. The Mustajars in course of time became very powerful and oppressive. The landlord paid no heed to the oppression of the Mustajars but cared only for the payment of the agreed amount. The tenants did not have records of their lands and they were entirely at the mercy of the Mustajars. The Madras Permanent Settlement Resolution XXV of 1802 laid down, "The zamindars or landlords shall enter into engagement with their ryots for a rent, either in money or in kind, within a reasonable period of time, grant each ryot a Patta or a Kaul defining the amount to be paid by him and explaining any condition of their engagement. And the zamindars or land-holders shall grant regular receipts to the ryots for discharges in money or in kind made by the ryots on account of the zamindars. If a zamindar after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of his Kabuliyat neglects or refuses to comply with the demand of under-farmers or ryots for the Pattas or receipts above mentioned, shall be liable to pay such damages as may be decreed by the Adalat to the complainant."

But it is apparent that no Kaula or Pattas were issued nor a single receipt given for the rent paid even after passing of the Madras Estates Land Act (1908) though it was specified under section 65 that if the land-holder or other persons receiving rent on his behalf refused or failed to credit the rent

paid for the year, the ryot shall be entitled to recover from the land-holder, on application made to the Collector for that purpose, compensation not exceeding double the amount or value of the rent paid. The Madras Estates Land Act made no specific mention of the Mustajari system as already stated. It even prohibited enhancement of rent except at a settlement or by the decree of a court. But Mustajars continued to levy enhancement of rent and even redistributed the holdings in a village disregarding the occupancy rights of the tenants. The provisions of the Act were almost unproductive to the tenants due to their ignorance and backwardness. The Partially-excluded Areas Enquiry Committee strongly recommended for the conversion of the Mustajari system into ryotwari system which would ensure improvement in their condition.

The rent paid by the tenants was not determined by any fixed principle but was governed by custom which varied in different parts of the district. The Madras Estates Land Act prohibited the enhancement of rent except at intervals of twenty years on good cause shown by the landlord in a suit before the Revenue Court and the Act also empowered the court to fix a fair rent in certain cases where disputes had arisen.

But no such decision of the court could be found in the annals of Land-revenue administration of the district. As a general rule, rent of the areas, where paddy was largely grown, was calculated on the seed capacity of the land. An experimental survey of some twenty villages in Boipariguda thana was conducted by the Settlement Department during the year 1939-40 and it was found that the average rental per acre was much higher. The maximum rate of rent at present is Rs.3.50 P. The rate of rent is fixed according to the quality of soil and the nature of land. In the past, rent was being fixed on dry lands on the method of 'plough and hoe' system. The ryot paid the rent on the number of ploughs and hoes which he used for cultivation. The rate of rent varied from As.2 to As.6 a plough, and from As.4 to As.8 a hoe.

In addition to cash and grain rents, one or two minor miscellaneous dues were also levied. They used to include oil, ghee, skin, etc. and also thatching estate buildings and the customary offering of goats or fowls which some villages were required to make at Dashara.

Under section 8 (1) of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1952, the tenants became, from the date of vesting, the tenants of the State Government and they held the land with the same rights and subject to the same restrictions and liabilities as they were entitled or subject to immediately before the date of vesting. The Mustajari system has also been abolished. The whole of the district has been surveyed except a portion of Malkangiri subdivision and rent settlements made in a number of blocks.

There were no agrarian movement in early times as the district is largely populated by backward aboriginal people. They were completely devoid of any such idea. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.293-295).

Restriction on alienation of land

Even though the survey and settlement operations have led to the conferment of formal ryoti rights on a large number of people whose status was hitherto indeterminate, this right as far as the majority of the tenants are concerned is subject to certain limitations which do not obtain in the coastal districts. The majority of the tenants belongs to the Scheduled Tribes and their right in their holdings is restricted by the provisions of the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (By Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956 ; they cannot transfer their holdings to any one, who is not a member of any of the Scheduled Tribes, without the permission of the competent authority who usually is the Subdivisional Officer. This restriction has a historical background. It was realized in the beginning of the century that the tribal tenants were easily induced by money-lenders and people of the plains to part with their lands on extremely inadequate considerations and the transactions, more often than not, were fraudulent. The zamindars of Jeypore had not taken any effective steps against such alienations of holdings. In 1917 the Agency tracts by a member of the hill tribe unless made in favour of another member of a hill tribe, or with the previous consent in writing of the Agent or of any other prescribed officer". This law also provided that when a transfer in contravention of the provisions of the Act was made, the Agent or any other prescribed officer could, either on application by any one interested or on his own motion, eject any persons in possession of the property and can restore it to the transferor or his heirs. The law no doubt reduced the volume of alienations, but unauthorized transfers were still frequent. This law has since been replaced by the Orissa Regulation referred to above. Thus for quite sometime ryoti right in land, as far as the Schedules Tribes are concerned, has been subject to certain restrictions. The number of landless persons is, however, large because large tracts of agricultural land had already been transferred prior to the Act of 1917 or have been transferred thereafter without the law being invoked. The latter has several explanations, the most important of which is the transferors' disinclination to be engaged in litigation against one who is practically the only financier and banker in these tracts ; besides, the cost and botheration of the litigation do not appeal easily to the tribal. The scope of reclamation of waste lands is also limited in the district in view of its hilly terrain and, in the result, unequal distribution of land is more pronounced than in many other districts. It is in this context that the Bhoodan Yagna

Campaign of Acharya Vinoba Bhave assumes special significance. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.295-296).

The Regulation 2 of 1956 was further amended on 4th September, 2000 to empower the Gram Panchayat and Gram Sasan in the prevention of Land Alienation in the Sheduled Areas as envisaged under section 4(M)(iii) of the provision of (Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. The Amendment Regulation 2000 has made provisions for total prohibition of transfer of tribal land in the Scheduled Areas from members of Scheduled Tribes to others, if the land remaining after transfer will be reduced to less than two acres in case of irrigated land and five acres in case of unirrigated land. This Amendment Regulation, 2000 has also provided for restoration of land transferred from a member of a Scheduled Tribe to others without permission of competent authority after 11th October, 1956 (Mohapatro, P.C., 2009, P.30).

Table: 9.2
Reg. 2/56 cases as on 31.12.2015 since inception in respect of Nabarangpur Sub- Division

No. of cases detected (area in acre)		No. of cases decided in favor of STs (area in acre)		No. of cases in which land was restored to STs (area in acre)		No. of cases rejected (area in acre)		Balance No. of cases out of column 4 & 5 (area in acre)	
No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
2392	3998.31	289	362.19	286	362.19	2088	3583.2	18	52.92

Source: Office of the Sub-Collector, Nabarangpur

Bhoodan

Under the Orissa Bhoodan Yojana Act, 1953 (as amended in 1956) the Bhoodan Yojana Samiti of Orissa receives, administers and distributes all lands donated to the Samiti. 'Bhoodan Yagna' is defined as the movement initiated by Sri Vinoba Bhave for acquisition of land through voluntary gifts with a view to distributing it to landless people. The Bhoodan Yagna Samiti is a body having a common seal and vested with the capacity of suing and being sued. All the members including the Chairman are nominated by Sri Vinoba Bhave. The Samiti has its representatives and workers in each of the districts. These representatives actually receive and distribute the lands on

behalf of the Samiti. When any gift of land is made to the Samiti, the Samiti presents the Bhoodan declaration along with a list of persons to whom the land is distributed before the Revenue Officer who after enquiry either confirms the declaration or supersedes it. The Revenue Officers are the Tahasildars of the respective areas. Where the declaration is confirmed by the Revenue Officer, the lands are transferred to the grantees from the date of distribution with such rights and liabilities and subject to such conditions, restrictions and limitations as provided by or under this Act. Where the Bhoodan declarations are superseded the donation stands cancelled and the owner is reinstated in his former rights as if no such donation has been made.

The total area of land donated to the Samiti was 98,676.04 acres in Nabarangpur District (Source of Info. : as per the information available in the District Revenue Section, Collectorate, Nabarangpur). The majority of lands in this district is owned by non-Adivasis. The Bhoodan movement has brought about a revolutionary change in the economic life of this district by distributing lands to Adivasis. If this campaign is carried to successful ends from village to village, it will give prosperity and happiness to the landless Adivasis. When all the cultivated lands are donated to the Samiti, the Samiti transfers the lands to the village community. The members of the village community cultivate the land collectively. It not only increases the productivity of the land, but brings a sentiment of brotherhood among the villagers. Besides this Bhoodan movement, several villages are donated to the Bhoodan Samiti and the donation is termed 'Gramadan' which is another aspect of the movement. In case of Gramadan the ownership of the land vests in the village community after which private or individual ownership ceases to exist. The land can be cultivated jointly by the villagers if they so desire or can be allotted equitably among the families of the village for individual cultivation. The principle of the common ownership of the land provides a rational basis for economic planning of the villages. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.296-297).

Rural wages and agricultural labour

Labour is comparatively cheap in the district. Agricultural labour as well as all forms of casual labour comprise a considerable number of females. A peculiar form of contract labour in the district, which admittedly is on the decline, is what is known as Gothi or Khambari system. Under this system the debtor agrees to repay the creditor's loan by his labour for which he is paid at reduced rates. At times, no payment except the subsistence of the labourer is involved. The system was abolished in 1948 by the Orissa Debt Bondage (Abolition) Regulations. It cannot, however, be claimed that it is

totally extinct now, even children are employed as labourers and they are engaged in tending the cattle or doing menial services.

Administration of other sources of revenue

Stamps

Stamps of all kinds, that is, ordinary postages stamps, Central Excise stamps, National Savings stamps, judicial and non-judicial stamps are sold from the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries in Nabarangpur and stamp vendors supply stamps to the general public. They earn their commission on the sale of each stamp. Issues are made from the District Treasury direct to the stamp vendors in the district headquarters. Adequate stock is always maintained in the District Treasury to avoid difficulties in their availability.

Registration

The Additional District Magistrate of the District is the District Registrar of Nabarangpur District. This District has one District Sub Registrar at Nabarangpur and three Sub Registrars at Umerkote, Kodinga and Dabugam. Out of these, only Nabarangpur has one Officer exclusively for Registration. The remaining three Registration Offices at Umerkote, Kodinga and Dabugam are being managed by the Officers of the R & DM Department in addition to their own duties. The collection of Registration and Stamp Duty from the year 1992-93 i.e. since creation of this district till 2014-15 is as under.

Table: 9.3
Registration and Stamp Duty Collected during the last 11 years

Sl. No.	Financial year	Collection during the year in Rs.
1	2004-05	84,39,841.00
2	2005-06	1,10,41,385.00
3	2006-07	92,13,239.00
4	2007-08	1,44,94,724.00
5	2008-09	1,24,36,739.00
6	2009-10	1,47,04,048.00
7	2010-11	1,84,13,740.00
8	2011-12	2,63,81,621.00
9	2012-13	2,66,49,173.00
10	2013-14	3,70,57,086.00
11	2014-15	4,24,54,136.00

Source: District Sub-Registrar Office, Nabarangpur

Land Revenue

Nabarangpur district came in to existence w.e.f. 01.10.1992 separating from the Koraput mother district. At that time this district have got only 04 tahasils such as, Nabarangpur, Umerkote, Dabugam & Kodinga. As per the instructions of the Government to make the Tahasils co-terminus with the Block jurisdiction, another 06 Tahasils such as, Nandahandi, Tentulikhunti, Papadahandi, Raighar, Jharigam and Chandahandi have been created in this district and functioning since 2009-10 making a total of 10 Tahasils.

The following table will indicate the position of collection of Land Revenue of all the 10 Tahasils of Nabarangpur District against the demand from the year 2009-10 to 2014-15.

Table: 9.4
Collection of Land Revenue during the last six years

Sl. No	Year	Demand			Collection		
		Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total
01	2009-10	60,52,380.51	9,49,21,943.07	10,09,74,323.58	20,57,259.87	11,53,94,604.58	11,74,51,864.45
02	2010-11	71,75,148.39	4,83,87,899.37	5,55,63,047.76	27,62,803.80	10,27,98,577.05	10,55,61,380.85
03	2011-12	67,30,591.38	1112,30444.82	11,09,61,036.20	70,84,405.80	9,27,20,735.64	9,98,05,141.44
04	2012-13	63,33,889.90	8,71,73,431.07	9,35,07,320.97	26,69,947.75	7,89,44,726.16	8,16,14,673.91
05	2013-14	65,23,612.27	7,01,98,618.67	7,67,22,230.94	22,32,549.70	9,39,34,625.05	9,61,67,174.75
06	2014-15	64,75,830.74	7,99,46,193.72	8,64,22,024.46	33,27,442.11	9,06,38,859.65	9,39,66,301.76

Source: Office of the Tahasildar of all the 10 Tahasils

Different programmes undertaken by Nabarangpur District under Revenue Administration

Settlement of Operation

The status of the settlement operation has been described on the preceding page which can be referred. Out of the total 887 nos. at village in 10 nos. of Tahasils settlement in 652 villages has been completed. Further details on this find place in the table given below.

Tahasil-wise effect

Table: 9.5

Settlement Operation showing No. of villages, Area in Sq. Kms.

Sl. No.	Name of the Tahasil	No. of Revenue Village	No. of Villages Settlement completed	Area in Sq. Km.	Area in Acre
01	Nabarangpur	58	58	267.66	66143.05
02	Papadahandi	89	89	416.54	102933.87
03	Tentulikhunti	69	65	228.12	56371.48
04	Nandahandi	51	51	137.84	34061.54
05	Dabugam	70	70	583.13	144100.92
06	Kodinga	120	120	761.43	188161.07
07	Jharigam	112	111	183.31	45299.04
08	Chandahandi	88	88	443.32	109551.06
09	Umerkote	113	0	573.29	141669.38
10	Raighar	117	0	710.76	175638.95
Total		887	652	4305.40	1063930.36

Source: Settlement Section, Collectorate, Nabarangpur

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

Under this programme, all textual data of records of rights are being updated and computerized. Data conversion of all textual records has been completed in respect of all Tahasils of the District and has been hoisted in the Bhulekh website. Computerized RoRs are being issued to the citizens. Re-entry of RoR data is being done on continuous basis for further updation. Cadastral map-sheets of all the villages of the district have been digitized and mosaiced. All those maps have been integrated with the textual RoR data of bhulekh website for public view and official use. Steps have been taken to make the mutation process transaction based in which notices of all transactions registered in the registration offices are sent by the registering officers to the concerned tahasil offices for initiation of mutation proceedings. There have been sharp decline in the application based mutation cases during the last 2-3 years. Further all Tahasildars have been instructed suitably to dispose all un-contested mutation cases within a maximum period of three months. People have been greatly benefitted due to quicker updation of land records.

In line of computerizing the Tahasil offices of the district, Tahasil level computer cells have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district. Information technology is being use for maintaining village wise property records and for providing services to citizens in a better way.

All the Tahasil offices have been provided with broadband internet connectivity. In addition, virtual private network over Broad Band (VPNoBB) has been provided in the Tahasil offices for secure data transmission. The VPNoBB connectivity is being used to transmit the updated RoR data from the concerned tahasils to the NIC Head-quarters through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for reflection of the same in the bhulekh website. Steps have been also taken to provide connectivity through Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) to all Sub-Collectorates, Tahasils and Registration offices of the district. The District Head Quarters are already connected with OSWAN.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records which has a lot of shortcomings and inconvenience, Modern Record Rooms in Tahasil offices are being created under DILRMP. In these Modern Record Rooms, valuable revenue case records shall be stored electronically through document management system software after their scanning. Maintenance of land records in the dematerialized format shall go a long way in long-term storage of the valuable revenue case records as well as in providing better citizen centric services. As of now, Modern record rooms have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Under DILRMP, all the Registration Offices of the district have been computerized with adequate hardware, software. All the Registration offices are connected to the Central Server at the State level through a dedicated software on Virtual Private Network(VPN) mode. Bio-metric authentication system has already been put in place in all the Registration offices. Data Entry of Valuation details, legacy encumbrance Data and scanning of old documents in respect of all records from 1995 to date has been accomplished. Citizens are being provided immediate services such as Encumbrance Certificates (E.C.) and Certified Copies (C.C.) at the Registration offices.

Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land

An area of Ac.3084.478 has been distributed to 2596 landless beneficiaries under the above scheme. The details of category wise distribution of CS Land in Nabarangpur District since inception of the scheme is as under.

Table: 9.6

Category	No.	Area (in Ac.)
Scheduled Caste	602	749.58
Scheduled Tribe	1548	1834.458
Others	446	500.44
Total	2596	3084.478

Source: Revenue Section, Collectorate, Nabarangpur

Distribution of House-site to Homestead less Persons

An area of Ac.5957.65 has been distributed to 66435 Homestead less beneficiaries under the above scheme. The details of category wise distribution of House Site to Homestead less persons in Nabarangpur District since inception of the scheme is as under.

Table: 9.7

Category	No.	Area (in Ac.)
Scheduled Caste	14777	592.45
Scheduled Tribe	39453	4877.03
Others	12205	488.17
Total	66435	5957.65

Source: Revenue Section, Collectorate, Nabarangpur

Distribution of Agricultural Land to Land less Persons

An area of Ac.18256.89 has been distributed to 10918 landless beneficiaries under the above scheme. The details of category wise distribution of Agricultural Land to land less persons in Nabarangpur District since inception of the scheme is as under.

Table: 9.8

Category	No.	Area (in Ac.)
Scheduled Caste	2622	4035.55
Scheduled Tribe	7010	12024.30
Others	1286	2197.04
Total	10918	18256.89

Source: Revenue Section, Collectorate, Nabarangpur

TAHASILS OF NABARANGPUR DISTRICT

Tentulikhunti Tahasil

This Tahasil was established and opened on 08.09.2009 at Tentulikhunti after division of Nabarangpur Tahasil vide order No.1355 dated 31.08.2009 of Collector Nabarangpur read with Notification No.11/08-33533/R & DM, Dated 06.08.2008 of Govt. in Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

The geographical area of this Tahasil is 982.95 Sq. Kms. The boundaries of this Tahasil is as follows:

- North : Papadahandi Block.
 South : Nandahandi Block.
 East : Kashipur Tahasil of Rayagada District.
 West : Nabarangpur Block.

The other important constituents of this Tahasil are as follows.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------|
| 1 | No. Of Blocks | : 01 |
| 2. | No. Of Police Station | : 02 |
| 3. | No. Of R.S. Zone | : 01 |
| 4. | No. Of R.I. Circles | : 08 |
| 5. | No. Of Revenue Villages | : 69 |
| 6. | No. Of Rest Shed | : 01 |

Nandahandi Tahasil

This Tahasil was established and opened on 08.09.2009 as Nandahandi Tahasil at Dangarbheja after division of Nabarangpur Tahasil vide order No.1355 dated 31.08.2009 of Collector Nabarangpur read with Notification No.11/08-33533/R & DM, Dated 06.08.2008 of Govt. in Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

The geographical area of this Tahasil is 197.09 Sq. Kms. The boundaries of this Tahasil is as follows: -

- East : Dashamantapur Tahasil of Koraput District.
- West : Nabarangpur Tahasil.
- South : Borigumma Tahasil of Koraput District.
- North : Tentulikhunti Tahasil.

The other important constituents of this Tahasil are as follows.

- 1. No. Of Blocks : 01
- 2. No. Of Police Station : 03
- 3. No. Of R.S. Zone : 01
- 4. No. Of R.I. Circles : 05

Nabarangpur Tahasil

This Tahasil started functioning w.e.f. 01.04.1936 as per Notification No.14 dt.02.04.1936 of the Govt. of Odisha. For administrative convenience the 233 Revenue villages (Rural) and three Urban villages (Nabarangpur, Chamuriaguda and Sadasivapur) have been divided into 4 supervisory zones namely Nabarangpur, Papadahandi, Tentulikhunti and Dongerveja. This Tahasil covers Nandahandi, Tentulikhunti and partly Nabarangpur and Papadahandi Block. The Tahasil area spreads over an area of 1226.23 Sq. Kms. With total population of 2,42,817 out of which 1,36,898 are ST, 37,460 are SC and 68,459 are General Caste as per census 1991.

For administrative convenience an Additional Tahasil Office started functioning at Papadahandi in accordance with Notification Number 8316/R dt.27.02.2004 of Govt. in Revenue & 4. Disaster Management Department (O) w.e.f. 02.11.2004 comprising of 5 (five) Revenue Circles.

Jharigam Tahasil

In pursuance of Govt. Notification No.DRC-11/08-1413 of Revenue and Disaster management Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar, this Tahasil is functioning w.e.f. 01.08.2008. The geographical area of this Tahasil is 449.45 Sq. Kms. and population of this Tahasil is 1,15,252 out of which 13,585 are SC, 70103 are ST and 31564 are OC as per the Census 2001. This Tahasil consists of 3 Reveue Circles covering 112 Revenue Villages. The boundary of this Tahasil is as follows.

East : Dabugam Tahasil.
West : Raighar Tahasil.
South : Umerkote Tahasil.
North : Chandahadi Tahasil.

Chandahandi Tahasil

This Tahasil was created vide Notification No.33533/R dated 06.02.2008 of Government in Revenue & Disaster management Department, Orissa consisting of 88 Revenue villages on bifurcation from Umerkote Tahasil. The boundary of this Tahasil is as follows.

North : Goriabondho District of Chhatishgarh State.
South : Panabeda Reserve Forest.
East : Goriabondho District of Chhatishgarh State.
West : Panabeda Reserve Forest.

As per 2011 census, the population of this Tahasil is 60,689 of which 20,427 belongs to ST, 6473 belongs to SC and the remaining 33,789 are of other categories.

The other important constituents of this Tahasil are as follows.

No. Of Blocks	: 01
No. Of Police Station	: 01
No. Of R.S. Zone	: 01
No. Of R.I. Circles	: 07
No. Of Revenue Villages	: 88
No. of Hamlets	: 33
No. Of G.P.	: 14
No. of IB/Rev. Rest Shed	: 01

Raighar Tahasil

This Tahasil started functioning as Addl. Tahasildar's camp office w.e.f. 01.04.2002 for disposal of Revenue cases as per order No.906 dated 16.03.2002 of Collector, Nabarangpur preceded by Notification No. DRC 11/08-14913 / 29.03.2008 of Govt. of Odisha, R & DM Department, Bhubaneswar. It has been functioning as independent Tahasil w.e.f. 01.08.2008. It has 06 Revenue Inspector Circles with one Revenue Spervisor Zone with 117 Revenue villages of Raighar PS. The geographical area of this Tahasil is 1334.50 Sq. Kms. As per 2011 census, the population of this Tahasil is 1,57,346 out of which 1,02,300 belongs to ST, 28,224 belongs to SC and the remaining 26,822 are of General categories.

The boundary of this Tahasil is as follows.

East : Chandahandi Tahasil.
West : Chhatisgarh.
North : Chhatisgarh.
South : Umerkote Tahasil.

Dabugam Tahasil

This Tahasil was created vide Notification No. IJJ – 40/81 – 20606-R dated: 26.3.1982 of Government in Revenue Department and started functioning with effect from 1.4.1982. Consequent upon creation of Jharigam Tahasil effective alteration made to the local limit of Umerkote , Dabugam Tahasil . This Tahasil was reorganized in pursuance of Notification No 14913 dated 29.3.2008 of Govt in Revenue & Disaster Management Deptt, Orissa, Bhubaneswar and order No 1082 dated 17.7.2008 of Collector, Nabarangpur. Subsequently after creation of new Tahasil, Papadahandi vide notification No 33533 /R & DM dated 06.08.2008 of Govt. in Revenue & Disaster Management Deptt, Orissa, Bhubaneswar and letter No 1341 dated 31.08.2009 of the Collector, again affectrf alternation to the local limits of Nabarangpur, Kodinga and Dabugam Tahasil.

Now this Tahasil is having 03 RI Circles and comprises of 70 revenue villages in and the geographical area is 528.33 Sq. KMs .

Papadahandi Tahasil

This Tahasil was created vide Notification No 33533/R, dt.6.8.2008 of Government in Revenue Department, Orissa consisting of 89 Revenue villages on division from Nabarangpur Tahasil & it started functioning w.e.f 08.09.2008. Consequent on creation of Newly created Tahasils at Block Hqrs., 61 Revenue villages of Nabarangpur Tahasil, 13 villages from Kodinga Tahasil 10 villages from Dabugam Tahasil & 05 villages from Tentulikhunti Tahasil have been transferred to this Tahasil on re-organisation of circles. This Tahasil is consisiting of 07 RI Circle comprising 89 Revenue Villages.

The Tahasil boundary is co-terminus with the Kodinga Police Station boundary. The boundary of this Tahasil is as follows:

North : Dabugam Tahasil
South : Nabarangpur Tahasil
East : Kalahandi District
West : Kodinga Tahasil

Kodinga Tahasil

This Tahasil was created vide Notification No.99966/R, dt.22-12-1976 of Government in Revenue Department, Orissa consisting of 100 Revenue villages on division from Nabarangpur Tahasil & it started functioning w.e.f. 01-01-1977. This Tahasil consists of 120 Revenue villages comprising of 10 RI Circles.

The Tahasil boundary is co-terminus with the Kodinga & Kosagumuda Police Station boundary. The boundary of this Tahasil is as follows:

North	:-	Dabugam / Umerkote Tahasil
South	:-	Kotpad Tahasil of Koraput district.
East	:-	Nabarangpur Tahasil
West	:-	Bastar district of Chatishgarh state.

Umarkote Tahasil

After abolition of Jeypore Estate w.e.f 29.12.1952 the Tahasil was constituted as an Anchal. Subsequently, the Anchal was declared as Tahasil vide Revenue Department Notificianot No 4/114/47-1966-Rev dated 04.11.1957 covering the area of Umarkote, Raighar, Jharigam, Chandahandi and Dabugam Police station. After creation of Dabugam Tahasil w.e.f 01.04.1982, the entire Dabugam Police station area has been transferred to Dabugam Tahasil. There were 366 surveyed Revenue Villages existing in this Tahasil i:e Umerkote, Raighar and Jhargam vide Notificaiotn No 14913 dated 29.03.2008 functioning w.e.f 1.8.2008. Subsequently Chandahandi Tahasil has been functioning w.e.f 27.02.2009 vide Notification No 33533 dated 06.08.2008. of the R & DM Dept, Odisha, Bhubaneswar. After creation of new Tahasil the Geographical Area of this Tahasil 538.86 Sq Km.The boundaries of this Tahails is as follows.

East	: Jharigam Tahasil
Wet	: Chtishgarh State
South	: Dabugam Tahasil
North	: Chatishgarh State.

Disaster and its Resilient infrastructures in the District

Vulnerability of district:

Nawarangpur district, being a plateau at south western part of Odishais highly vulnerable to droughts, lightening, sunstrokes, forest fire & sometimes high floods & cyclones, Hudhud 2014 being the most prominent.

Nabarangapur with perennial rivers like Indravati & Bhaskel on highly hilly & undulated terrains causes flash floods in nearby villages affecting crops, life, property and above all environment & connectivity. Therefore, the state government decided to build elevated structures to withstand very high wind speeds, proof against flooding and resistance to moderate earthquakes. Two types of drawing and design have been developed by IIT, Kharagpur; one for 3000 capacity & another for 2000 capacity.

Accordingly, flood shelters are being constructed above High Flood Level (HFL) with raised platform & stilted floors in different vulnerable areas of Umerkote, Chandahandi, Nawarangpur & Papadahandi Blocks of the district basing on the recommendations received from the district administration.

Use of the shelter buildings:

Almost all the shelter buildings are mainly constructed inside the school premises or adjacent to the school so that it can be used as class rooms during normal time and potential shelters at the time of disasters. The ground floors of these buildings have been designed to be used as shelters for livestock 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 Flood Shelters (MFS)**.

Features and facilities available in the MFS buildings:

All the MFS have separate hall & toilets for men and women, special room for the sick, labour room, one store room, drinking water supply through submersible pump, internal electrical wiring with all fittings, ramp of 1:12 slope & separate toilets for disabled persons, 5 KVA noiseless diesel generator, shelter level emergency equipments etc.

Community based management & maintenance of the shelter buildings and Capacity Building of community:

To ensure the sustainable maintenance of these shelter buildings, community-based Flood Shelter Management & Maintenance Committees (FSMMC) are formed and imparted suitable orientation trainings. In addition, shelter level taskforce volunteers have been identified and they are being oriented, trained and involved regularly. Further, the shelter level Mock Drill on disaster preparedness is also conducted at each shelter on 19th June every year. The minor repair works of the shelter buildings are taken up by the FSMMC whereas the responsibility of the major repairs lies with the

authority. All the 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 & MFS:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	MCS / MFS	No. of Shelters	Period of construction
i.	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF)	MFS	10	Post Phailin (2013-14)
	Total		10	

Availability of Block-wise shelters in Nawarangpur district:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total number of MCS & MFS
1.	Umerkote	04
2.	Chandahandi	01
3.	Nabarangapur	04
4.	Papadahandi	01
	Total	10

Construction of MFS under Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF):

After Phailin, visualizing the requirement for more cyclone/flood shelters in Odisha, the State Government has decided to construct 10 MFS out of the Chief Minister's Relief Fund in Nawarangpur district.

Photo of MCS & MFS in Nawarangpur district:



KalimandirSahi MFS in Mayurbhanj Municipality under CMRF

Nawarangpur municipality MFS in Nawarangpur Municipality under CMRF

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CHAPTER-X

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Introduction

During the British rule the approach to the administration of tribal areas was marked by a desire to leave these areas alone by designating such areas as excluded and partially excluded areas. The reason for such an approach obviously were the difficulties involved in governing the brave and self respecting groups of people living in remote and inaccessible regions without proper communication facilities. As a result these tribal areas received least attention and were left to the whims and caprices of the local Zamindars and petty officials, who exploited the gullibility and simplicity of the tribals to the maximum possible extent. (Mohapatro, P.C., 2009).

In respect of law and order, the tribals were following their own customs and traditions. One of the grave crime committed by the Kandha tribe was the practice of Mariah or the sacrifice of human victims to propitiate the earth goddess and other deities for growth of good crops. The existence of this practice was discovered by George Russell the Special Commissioner in 1836. In 1945 a Special Mariah Agency was formed which included the Kondha tracts. An Agent with many assistants were kept in charge of the administration of the area. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.314).

Steps were taken to suppress this inhuman practice. Similarly severe punishment was meted out to persons accused of witch craft and sorcery. Organized Gangs of Khongars (thieves) systemtically terrorized the country side. Dombs of Tentulikhunti area terrorized the Nabarangpur region.

Offences relating to cases of house breaking and thefts of different varieties, cattle theft, homicide among the Adivasis were common in Nabarangpur district. In all such incidents Domb criminals were mostly involved. The other forms of crimes related to smuggling of food grains from the district to the neighbouring states. Cooperation meetings were held every quarter at headquarters between the police and magistrates for speedy disposal of cases in the interest of justice after establishment of police force in 1863 (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP. 314-315).

Organization of Police Force

The proposal submitted to the Government towards 1855 for control of both police and revenue matters of the tracts above the Ghats was turned down by Lord Dalhousie, Governor General on the ground that it would involve the British Government into military operation and protracted Jungle warfare. Subsequently towards 1860 the Government revised the proposal

and authorized the Inspector General of Police to visit the district and to advise the Government on the course to be adopted permanently, for the police management of Jeypore. The Agent to the Governor and the Inspector General of Police met and reported for the inclusion of Jeypore for the general police arrangement of the district.

Accordingly in 1863 the Police Force was established headed by an Assistant Superintendent of Police. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.316).

Regular Police and Prohibition Squad

By 31st December, 1964 Koraput district remained in charge of a Superintendent of Police assisted by 12 Inspectors, 95 Sub-Inspectors, 103 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 7 Havildars and 759 Constables of ordinary Reserve. The district was having 8 circles and 38 Police Stations out of which two circles and 8 Police Stations were in the present Nabarangpur district. Nabarangpur and Umerkote were two circles. Nabarangpur, Papadahandi, Tentulikhunti and Kodinga Police Stations were under the jurisdiction of Nabarangpur circle. Umerkote, Raigarh, Dabugaon and Jharigaon Police Stations were under Umerkote circle. Each circle was in charge of one Inspector of Police and the Police Stations were controlled by Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Constables.

In view of the remoteness of inaccessibility of the areas from the Police Stations, some of the Police Stations had subordinate Police outposts and beat houses. In Nabarangpur circle, there was an outpost in the town area of Nabarangpur Police Station. Papadahandi Police Station had an outpost at Maidalpur near Kalahandi boarder and it remained in-charge of a Assistant Sub-Inspector. There was an outpost an Chandahandi under Jhorigaon Police Station and other two at Umerkote town and Kundai under Umerkote Police Station. All the outposts were being managed by Assistant Sub-Inspectors. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP. 317-318).

Courts and Excise Staff

For proper functioning of cases in courts the police prosecuting staff consisted of a court Sub-Inspector at Nabarangpur. After the introduction of prohibition in April, 1956, Excise staff were posted at Nabarangpur.

A sub-Jail was functioning at Nabarangpur with 21 cells.

Organizational Set-Up of Police Administration

On 2nd October 1992, Nabarangpur was constituted as separate Revenue District as per R & E Department Notification No. 49137 dtd. 01.10.1992. Earlier, it was a sub-division under Koraput District. After Conferign district status Nabarangpur got a Superintendent of Police for managing its law and order.

Consequent upon creation of new District, Nabarangpur district was comprised of one Police sub-Division and two Police Circles viz. Nabarangpur sub-Division, Nabarangpur Circle and Umerkote Circle. Subsequently, during 1993 after up gradation of the post of Officer-In-Charge(OIC) to that of Inspector-In-Charge(IIC), Nabarangpur Circle has been shifted to Papadahandi and renamed as Papadahandi Circle having jurisdiction of 05 Police Stations namely, Papadahandi PS, Tentulikhunti PS, Khatiguda PS, Kodinga PS and Kosagumuda PS. Umerkote Circle remained the same consisting of 06 Police Stations namely Umerkote PS, Raighar PS, Kundei PS, Jharigaon PS, Dabugam PS and Chandhandi PS. Nabarangpur PS being located at the Headquarters do not come under above two police circles.

Consequent upon of creation of new Nabarangpur District, the office of the SDPO, Nabarangpur was merged as DSP, Hdqrs, to avoid duplicity of work. Subsequently the post of CI of Police, Papdahandi and Umerkote has been upgraded to the post of SDPO vide S.P. Hdqrs, Office Order No. 2210/Force dated 22.05.2008 having jurisdiction of the Police Stations as it was within their circle.

The jurisdiction of the three sanctioned posts of Sub-Division Police Officers of the district is as follows.

Table: 10.1

Jurisdiction of SDPOS, Nabarangpur District

Sl No.	Name of the Circle	Name of the Police Stations
01	SDPO, Nabarangpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nabarangpur PS 2. Dangarveja OP 3. Nabarangpur TOP 4. Energy P.S. 5. Police Control Room 6. Beat Posts 7. Traffic Posts 8. Nabarangpur Court
02	SDPO, Papadahandi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Papadahandi PS 2. Maidapur OP 3. Tumberlla OP 4. Khatiguda PS 5. Tentulikhunti PS 6. Kamta OP 7. Patraput OP 8. Kodinga PS 9. Kosagumuda PS 10. Badambda OP
03	SDPO, Umerkote	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dabugaon PS. 2. Singisari OP 3. Jatabhal Beat House 4. Umerkote PS 5. Umerkote TOP 6. Umerkote PCR 7. Traffic Post 8. Umerkote Court 9. Kundei PS 10. Raighar PS 11. Chandhandi PS 12. Jharigaon PS

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur

The sanctioned strength of the district is one superintendent of Police, one Additional Superintendent of Police, 06 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 14 Inspectors, 01 Identification Officer, 01 Reserve Inspector, 01 Sergeant, 46 Sub-Inspector, 70 Assistance Sub-Inspector, 01 Finger Print Sub-Inspector, 02 Drill Sub-Inspector, One Laboratory Asst., One Asst. Sub-Inspector (Photographer), 03 Havildar Majors, 13 Crime Havildars, 03 OR Haviladar, 05 Driver Havildar, 20 APR Havildar, 02 Band Havildar, 02 Armour Havildar, 08 Lance Naik, 202 Constable (OR), 106 APR Constable, 04 Band Constable, 02 Biguler, 02 Armour Constable and 13 Assistance.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN THE DISTRICT

Major law and Order Problem in the District

In May 2001 major law and order problem occurred in Raighar and Umerkote PSs areas due to conflict between local Adivasis and Bengali settlers who were rehabilitated in the district in 1960s under DNK project. Police had to resort to firing in two occasions on 30.10.01 at Rengabhati and on 11.11.01 at Raighar resulting in death of 05 persons. As many as 49 cases were registered against Adivasis and 06 cases against Bengalis. 05 persons were detained under NSA and other accused persons were arrested and forwarded in custody. Timely preventive measures had been taken up to overcome any breach of peace.

On 25.12.10, on the eve of Christmas ceremony Shri Monohar Randhari, MLA (BJD), Nabarangpaur distributed greetings cards in the JELC, Church Nabarangpur. In the greeting cards photo of Jesus Christ along with some objectionable printing such as Cigarette and Tin beer was also found, which was strongly objected by Christian youth Association, who resorted to Rasta Roko in front of the JELC, Church demanding arrest of MLA. In this connection Nabarangpaur PS Case No.199 dt.25.12.10 u/s.153(A)/295(A) IPC registered against MLA. There was tension and serious Law and Order situation in the area on 25.12.10 to 26.12.10. In order to maintain peace and to avert any un-toward incident, prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr.PC was promulgated. On 27.12.10 evening peace committee meeting was convened by the district administration and Senior officers in which RDC(SD), Berhampur, DIGP, SWR, Koraput, ADM, Nabarangpur, Bishop of JELC, Church, Nabarangpur, Secy. JELC, Jeypore along with other office bearers, intellectuals, press persons, advocates, Chairman Nabarangpaur, Members of all groups, discussed the matter and

appealed all not to politicise the issue as it would disturb peace in this district. The law and order situation was under control.

The crime figure under 10 major heads with year wise break up since 1992 to 2014 is as follows:

MURDER: During the period 1992 to 2015, 549 cases have been reported under this head, so far these cases are reported from the rural areas in this district.

DACOITY: During the period 1992 to 2015, 165 cases have been reported under this head. No Highway dacoity has been reported.

ROBBERY: During the period 1992 to 2015, 299 cases have been reported under this head. No professional criminal involved in the cases. Some of the outsider criminals have been involved.

BURGLARY: During the period 1992 to 2015, 901 cases have been reported under this head. Most of the cases are from the town area. Local criminals and outsider criminals have been involved in burglary cases.

THEFT: During the period 1992 to 2015, 1087 cases have been reported under this head. Most of the cases are reported from the rural and town areas. Specially most of the "DOMB" by caste who are professional criminals are involved.

SWINDLING: During the period 1992 to 2015, 3068 cases have been reported under this head. In these cases are reported from Umerkote Circle. The criminal belongs to M.P and C.G. areas.

RIOTING: During the period 1992 to 2015, 1035 cases have been reported under this head. Most of the cases have been reported from Raighar PS, Umerkote PS and Jharigaon PS due to conflict between Adivasi and Bengali people.

M.V.ACCIDENT: During the period 1992 to 2015, 2721 cases have been reported under this head. Most of the cases occurred on the National and State Highways of the district. Road Safety Week is observed to avoid M.V. accident cases. Traffic Post is functioning in this district to control the M.V. accident.

RAPE: During the period 1992 to 2015, 618 cases have been reported under this head. Most of the cases are related S.T and S.C. women and children.

MISC CASES: During the period 1992 to 2015, 25531cases have been reported under this head.

The Special Report cases are break up since'2011 to 2015

Table: 10.2

Number of Special Report Cases Registered under Different Major Heads in Nabarangpur District

Major Heads	Rape	Murder	Dacoity	Dowry torture	Non-dowry torture	Maoist	NDPS	Atrocity		Election	Robbery	Theft	Cheating	Escape from custody	Against police	Kidnapping	Burglary	Forgery	Rioting	Religion	Misc	Total
								ST	SC													
2011	45	35	02	20	36	1	1	21	13	1	1	7	6	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	7	201
2012	47	44	03	34	38	4	1	26	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	211
2013	67	24	11	43	50	1	4	25	10	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	240
2014	78	22	04	60	85	1	1	26	10	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	297
2015	97	23	06	52	70	2	5	43	25	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	335

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur

The cases related to weaker sections of the society and Atrocity cases on SC and ST are promptly registered and investigated in a time bound manner. The Investigation of SC&ST Atrocity cases are taken up by a Deputy SP rank officer and Charge sheet/final report is submitted to the court within sixty days of the registration of the case.

Police Magistrate Meetings are held every month at Headquarters between the Police and Magistrates for speedy disposal of cases in the interest of justice.

Mobile Courts are also held under head Motor Vehicles Act as breach of M.V. laws and rules are common amongst the motor vehicle-owners and drivers. The M.V. cases are disposed off by the Magistrates in the Mobile courts.

Joint Public Grievance meetings of Collector and S.P. are held every Monday at prescribed Block Offices & Tahasil Offices of the district in obedience to the Notification of P.G. & P.A. Department, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

A Grievance Cell is functioning at District Police Office, Nabarangpur for redressal of public grievances. The grievance of general public as well as the weaker section of the society are heard and resolved in a time bound manner.

Maoist Activity in the District

Out of 12 Police Stations of Nabarangpur District, the following 8 Police Stations have been affected by Naxalite activities.

1. Raighar PS (Hathigaon, Binaypur, Timonpur, Naktisimda, Haladi, Anchala, Kukurtopa & Venus villages)
2. Kundei PS (Kundei, Khiloli, Bhurkamahuli, Simardihi, Samwalpur, Dandetara, Rajpur, Khuduk, Cheraipani, Chaparpani, Modansree, Bhimabhata, Karadihi and Jamadihi villages)
3. Umerkote PS (Keripadar, Padamjhor, Kirapani, Lodhi villages)
4. Chandahandi PS (Daimal, Mathurabhata, Kua Amba, Kuhuri, Kusipani villages)
5. Jharigaon PS (Dahimal, Baharkaramali, Bhitarkarmali, Gaibandha, Dokrikota, Barkibotta and Badalpani villages)
6. Papadahandi PS/ Moidalpur OP (Sanbarli, Kendumari, Nuaguda, Khajuri, Gudapani, Paniaguda, Boripadar villages)
7. Tentelkhunti PS (Kenduguda, Atasariguda, Pilibasini, Dakulgurha, Mangardhara, Merakhani villages)
8. Khatiguda PS (Bariaghat, Kondiguda, Kapur, Batiguda, Dumripadar, Pindepadar villages)

There is frequent movement of CPI (Maoist) cadres namely Mainpur Division in Gariba, Gajimunda, Kuchenga, Gona, Soba and other villages under Mainpur PS of Gariabandh District of Chhattisgarh State as well as Borei, Salebhat, Ekabari, Amjhar, Rishigoan, Kalari Reserve Forest area and other villages under Sihawa PS of Dhamtari District of Chhattisgarh State which are bordering to Raighar and Kundei PS areas of Nabarangpur District. The CPI (Maoists/Naxals) are accumulating their strength in the said areas of Chhattisgarh State as well as in the villages of under Raighar PS and under Kundei PS coming from Chhattisgarh side. They are organizing meetings in the above villages and other interior villages and motivating the

villagers to join in their organizations and again leaving towards Chhattisgarh area. They are enquiring about the Home Guards/ GramaRakhies/ SPOs working in Raighar and Kundei PS. They are also enquiring about the contractors who are undertaking construction work like road and bridges under PMGSY Scheme the above activities of the Naxalite/ Maoists creates a fear psychosis among the local people, businessmen and others as well as Home Guards/ GramaRakhies/ SPOs.

On 15.07.2010 night the Naxals attacked Kundei PS being armed with sophisticated weapons, planted land mine at Kundei PS and blasted the PS building. (Kundei PS Case No.08 Dated. 16.07.2010 u/s 147/148/458/120(A)/120(B)/395/149 IPC R/W sec. 3 (5) Indian explosive substances act/17 Cr.L.A. Act/3 P.D.P.P Act/25 Indian Arms Act registered in this connection.

On 24.09.2011 ShriJagabandhuMaji (MLA) BJD Umerkote A/C while was distributing Potta at Gona weekly market along with his PSO namely C/39 Prasant Kumar Patra was shot dead by the Naxals at the spot. Raighar PS Case No.106 dt.24.09.2011 u/s 302/34 IPC/ 25/27 arms act/15 & 16 UAP act has been registered, the investigation of which has been taken up by CID, CB, vide CID, PS Case No.35/2011.

Table: 10.3
LIST OF THE CIVILIAN KILLED IN NAXAL VIOLENCE

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Date of death	Reason for killing
01	Panchanan @ Pradeep Mukherjee, S/o Dhiren Mukherjee	Vill: Phuphugaon, PS: Motu Dist: Malkangiri	26.06.2010	Maoist killed him for illegally collecting money in the name of Maoists
02	BaisakhuBhatra		26.06.2010	-do-
03	Gaddhar Singh Rajput	PS: Kundei, Dist: Nabarangpur Vill: Kudumdara,	25.10.2010	Maoist killed him branding him as Police Informer
04	LadaJani, S/o ChaituJani	Po: Gona, Ps: Raighar Dist: Nabarangpur Vill: Kudumdara,	07.11.2010	Maoist killed them for committing theft of solar plates
05	RamdasJani, S/o PakhuluJani	Po: Gona, PS: Raighar Dist: Nabarangpur	07.11.2010	-do-
06	Ex-MlajagabandhuMajhi	Vill: Kusumgurha, Po/PS: Umerkote Dist: Nabarangpur	24.09.2011	The Maoists killed him while distributing land pattas at Gona village
07	RahidasGond	Vill: Rajpur, PS: Kundei, Dist: Nabarangpur	20.09.2012	Maoist killed him branding him as Police Informer

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur

Table: 10.4**Particulars of Naxal Surrendered in Nabarangpur District**

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Date of surrender	Relieve provided in presence of SP/DM
01	LaxmidahrNayak @ Gundadhur @ K.R. Suri @ Suresh, S/O Late JagatramNayak	Vill: Erikbuta, Po: Kapsi PS: Pakhanjhur Dist: Kanker State: Chhattisgarh	03.09.2011	1. Rs.50,000/- Immediate Cash 2. Rs.50,000/- one year 3. Rs.25,000/- Marriage incentive 4. Rs.45,000/- Building Grand 5. Rs. 2,000/- Stipend money 6. 4 Decimal homestead land provide in presence of S.P. NGP & D.M. NGP
02	RadhikaBiswakarma @ Rambati, D/o: JaguramBiswakarma	Vill: Pujaripara, Po:Khuduku PS: Kundei Dist: Nabarangpur Vill: Metagaon	27.04.2013	1. Rs.50,000/- Immediate Case 2. Rs. 2,000/- Stipend money
03	Ramesh Markam @ Amar S/o: Late LingalMarkam	PS: Dantewada Dist: Bastar State: Chhattisgarh Vill: Butenga	27.04.2013	1. Rs.50,000/- Immediate Case 2. Rs. 2,000/- Stipend money
04	SivBatiMarkam @ Sandhya D/o: BarnuramMarkam	PS/Dist: Gariabandh State: Chhattisgarh	23.05.2014	1. Rs.50,000/- Immediate Case

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur

District Intelligence & Operation Cell (DIOC)

The Anti-Naxal cell is functioning in the district at District Police Office, Nabarangpur since 2007. A.N.Cell is part of DIB under the direct supervision of Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur. In the year 2015, A.N.Cell is restricted to form District Intelligence Operation Cell. DIOC look after collection of intelligence, operation planning and monitoring, providing logistic support for operations, documentation, records and to report all matters pertaining to Left Wing Extremism (LWE).

A D.V.F. (District Voluntary Force) Team, consisting of 26+02 Men and Officers has been formed to counter the Naxal activity in the District. Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur is the nodal officer.

Infrastructure in the LWE affected area

The infrastructure in the naxal affected areas are being built under different schemes of the centre and state governments like, Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme, Fortified Police Station (FPS) scheme and Security related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. The construction in the LWE affected areas is undertaken by Odisha Police Housing and Welfare Corporation (OPH&WC)

Some of the important projects which are being undertaken by OPH&WC is as follows:

Table: 10.5
Important Projects Taken Up

SL No.	NAME OF THE PROJECT
2007-08	
01	Const. with Fort of PS Bldg. Papadahandi
02	Construction of 4-E Type Quarter at Nabarangpur PS
03	Construction of 4-F Type Quarter at Nabarangpur
04	Fort. Of Dist. Armoury at Nabarangpur
2008-09	
01	Fortification of Kundei PS
02	Rural PS building at Kosagumuda
03	Const. of PS Bldg. at Papdahandi
04	Const. of PS fortification of Raighar Ps
05	Const. of Singsari OP
06	Const. of 6-f Type Qtr. at Nabarangpur PS
07	Const. of 6-f Type Qtr. at Tentulikhunti PS
08	Const. of Admn. Bldg. at S.S.BnNabarangpur
09	Const. of 6-E Type Qtr. at Nabarangpur
10	Const. of Toilet block at Nabarangpur
11	Const. and fort. Of Nabarangpur Town PS
2009-10	
01	Const. of Rural PS bldg. at Kundei
02	Const. of 4-E Type Qtr. at Nabarangpur
03	Const. of 4-F Type Qtr. at Nabarangpur PS
2010-11	
01	Const. of Addl. Ps bldg. at Kundei
02	Const. of 6-F Type Qtr. at Nabarangpur PS
03	Const. of 100 men barrack including fort. For accommodation to CPMF at Nabarangpur
04	Const. of Singsari OP
05	Const. of Rural Ps bldg. at Khatiguda
06	Const. OF Addl. PS bldg..atKhatiguda.
07	Addl. PS bldg. at Kosagumuda
08	Const. with Fortification at Town OP at Nabarangpur
09	Const. with fortification at Town OP at Umerkote
10	Const. with fortification of PS bldg..atKodinga.
11	Fortification for Const. of Dist. Comd. Centre, 1000 rft of fencing with chain-link mess and concertina at Nabarangpur PS
12	Const. of New PS bldg. at Raighar
2011-12	
01	Logistic support to CPMF (Temp accommodation) addl. Work at the location of CAPF post at Chandahandi
02	Const. with Fort of PS bldg. at Chandhandi
03	Const. with Fort of PS bldg. at Jharigaon
04	Const. with Fort of PS bldg. atUmerkote
05	Const. of watch tower at Kundei
06	Const. of watch tower at Raighar
07	Const. of watch tower at Chandhandi
08	Logistic support to CPMF (Temp. accommodation) Addl. Work at the location of CAPF post at Raighar(const of 100 men Pre-engg barrack for CAPF including false ceiling, chain-link mess fencing at Raighar.
09	Const. with fort. Of P.S. bldg. at Nabarangpur.
10	Const. of 4-F type qtr. at Nabarangpur
11	Const. of Op bldg..Maidalpur.
12	Logistic support to CAPF (Temp accommodation) addl work at the location of CAPF post at Kundei.

2012-13

- 01 Const. of Reception Centre, Toilet & Drinking water facilities at Khatiguda Ps
- 02 Const. of office cum residence SDPO,Umerkote
- 03 Const. of Reception centre, Toilet & Drinking water facilities at Kodinga PS
- 04 Const. of Reception centre, Toilet & Drinking water facilities at Tentulikhunti PS
- 05 Const. of Reception centre, Toilet & Drinking water facilities at Papadahandi PS
- 06 Const. of office-cum residence of SDPO,papadahandi
- 07 Logistic support to CAPF (Temp. accommodation) for const. of make shift barrack at the location of Kundei
- 08 Logistic support to CAPF (Temp. accommodation) for const. of make shift barrack at the location Futanda
- 09 Logistic support to CAPF (Temp. accommodation) for const. of make shift barrack at the location Moidalpur
- 10 Logistic support to CAPF (Temp. accommodation) for const. of make shift barrack at the location Chandahandi
- 11 Logistic support to CAPF (Temp. accommodation) for const. of make shift barrack at the location Raighar
- 12 Logistic support to CAPF (Temp. accommodation) for const. of make shift barrack at the location Jharigaon
- 13 Logistic support to CAPF (Temp. accommodation) for const. of make shift barrack at the location Futanada
- 14 Addl. Fort of Singsari OP
- 15 Addl. Fort of Jharigaon PS
- 16 Addl. Fort of Badambada OP
- 17 Addl. Fort of Kundei PS
- 18 Addl. Fort of R.O.,Nabarangpur
- 19 Const. of 2-D type qtr. at Nabarangpur

2013-14

- 01 Addl. Fort. Work Police post at Kodinga
- 02 Addl. Fort. Work Police post at Kodinga
- 03 Const. of 2-E type qtr at Nabarangpur
- 04 Const. of 10 nos toilet at Raighar
- 05 Const of integrated structure of Reception Centre, Toilet and drinking water facilities cum-Mahila and Shishu Desk at RaigharPS
- 06 Const. of watch tower at R.O.,Nabarangpur
- 07 Const. of 10 nos toilet at Jharigaon
- 08 Const. of 10 nos. toilet at Chandhandi
- 09 Const. of 1 no. watch tower at R.O.,Nabarangpur
- 10 Const of integrated structure of Reception Centre, Toilet and drinking water facilities cum-Mahila and Shishu Desk at Kundei PS
- 11 Addl. Fort of Police post at Moidalput Ps
- 12 Addl fort of police post of Kundie PS
- 13 Logistic support to CAPF (Temp. accommodation) for const. of make shift barrack at the location Futanada
- 14 Addl. Fort of Police post at R.O.,Nabarangpur.
- 15 Logistic support to CAPF (Temp acc.) for the const. of pre fab barrack at the location Futanada.

2014-15

- 01 Const. of Addl. Room for Dist. Armoury at Nabarangpur
- 02 Const. of Reception centre, Toilet & Drinking water facilities –sum-Mahila&Shishu desk at Kodagumuda.
- 03 Const of Reception centre, Toilet & Drinking water facilities –sum-Mahila&Shishu desk at Dabugaon PS
- 05 Const of 30 seated women Barack at Nabarangpur.

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur

Community Policing Programme in LWE affected Areas

In order to bridge the gap between security forces and people and to win the hearts and minds of people living in the remote Maoist affected areas, Civic action programs or Jan Sampark Sibiras are conducted by district police every year. As the part of the Civic action program Adivasi festival, Cultural function, Health camps, Sports events are conducted.

During the year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 funds have been allotted for organizing Community Policing Programme under SRE Scheme as follows.

Adivasi Festival	: 1,50,000/-
Cultural Function	: 2,00,000/-
Health Camp	: 3,00,000/-
Sports Event & Distribution of Sports kits	: 3,50,000/-

Table: 10.6

COMMUNITY Policing Programme of Nabarangpur District for the year of 2015-16

Sl. No.	Police station/out post	Village	Date
Kunde		Bhurkamahuli	10.02.2016
		Domadihi (near village khuduku)	11.02.2016
Raighar		Timanpur	10.02.2016
		Haldi	11.02.2016
Chandahandi		Rajkote	15.02.2016
		Malgaon	16.02.2016
Jharigaon		Nuagaon	15.02.2016
		Tarabeda	16.02.2016
Maidalpur (op)		Badabarli	20.02.2016
Tentulikhunti		Mongardora	20.02.2016

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur

Re-Organisation of Police Station

A proposal for reorganization of Boundaries of different Police Stations of Nabarangpur District co-terminus with the block boundaries has already been sent to the DIG of Police, (Modernization), Odisha, Cuttack vide this office letter No.200/E dtd. 08.02.13 with memo to District Collector, Nabarangpur vide Memo No. 201/e dtd. 08.02.13 for view on the proposal of reorganization of boundaries of Police Stations of Nabarangpur District. Views of the District Collector, Nabarangpur is awaited for further necessary action.

Cyber Crime and Mechanisma to Counter Them

As per the O.O.No.46/Cyber-Crime Ps dtd.08.03.2013 of Director General of Police, Odisha, Cuttack, A cyber Cell has been established at Nabarangpur district and functioning at District Police Office, Nabarangpur. One sub-inspector and 02 constables have been attached to the Cyber-Cell vide District Order No.299 dtd.13.03.2013. The Cyber Cell started functioning from June' 2015.

IAHTU Cell Nabarangpur

As per Government of Odisha Home Department Notification No. 48152/D&A dtd. 24.12.13 one Integrate Anti Human Trafficking Units (IAHTU) Cell is functioning at District Police Office, Nabarangpur. The IAHTU cell aims at prevention and detection of trafficking as well as rescue and rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking by unscrupulous elements. One Inspector, and one Sub-Inspector are posted to the IAHTU Cell.

02 cases of human trafficking's in the year'2013 and 03 cases in the year'2014 are taken for investigation by IAHTU Cell, Nabarangpur.

As per the instructions of the I.G. of Police, CID, CB, Odisha, Cuttack vide message No. 33674/CID-IAHTU, dtd.24.11.15. NGOs have been tagged to IAHTU, Cell Nabarangpur. The matter is taken with DWO, Nabarangpur and the following NGOs are recommended for tagging them with District IAHTU, Cell Nabarangpur. Further the name of the officers and staffs with their cell number is furnished herewith.

Table: 10.7

List of NGO's Entrusted with IAHTU

SL No.	Name of the NGOs/ Officers of IAHTU Cell Nabarangpur	Address	Contact person with Mobile Number.
01	GraminVikasSanthan(GVS)	At: Tota Street PS/Dist: Nabarangpur. PIN-764059 (Odisha)	Mr.Iswar Prasad Sabat, Chairman Mobile No: 9437963692
02	Rural Effort for all Round Development (RED)	At: Tota Street PS/Dist: Nabarangpur. PIN-764059 (Odisha)	Mr.PrahalladTripathy, Secretary Mobile No: 9437111995
03	SEDP-CHILDLINE	At: Mahima Nagar, Near MTPL Junction. PS/Dist: Nabarangpur. PIN-764059 (Odisha)	Mr.DusmantaOjha Secretary Mobile No: 9438376121
04	Inspector Chandra Mani Mallick	IAHTU Nabarangpur	Cell 8456846953
05	Sub-Inspector. Shankar Prasad Majhi	IAHTU Nabarangpur	Cell 9437923749

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur

Functioning of Mahila and Sishu Desk

Mahila and Sishu Desk is functioning in all police stations in this district as per the guidelines. As per availability lady officers and constables have been posted in all PSs

The basic purpose of setting up of the Mahila&Sishu Desk is to give special emphasis in investigation of Crime against women & children, make women more comfortable at Mahila&Sishu Desk, protect their privacy and handle all matters related to women & children.

Functioning of Reception Centre

Out of 12 Police Stations of this District, Reception Centres have been completed and are also functioning for general public in 05 Police Stations namely Papadahandi PS, Tentulikhunti, Kodinga PS, Raighar PS and Kundei PS. In 03 Police Stations namely Khatiguda PS, Dabugaon PS and Kosagumuda PS the construction work of Reception Centres are in progress.

There is no provision for separate Reception Centre in rest 04 PSs namely NabarangpurPS, Umerkote PS, Jharigaon PS and Chandahandi PS as the construction of New Model Police Station buildings sare going on.

Ama Police

In order to build cordial relationship between police and public “Community Policing or Ama Police “ project was started in the Odisha from April 1st, 2013. The main objective of the Commuity policing is to minimize the gap between police and citizens, to develop the trust of the community, to make police institution as an integral part of the society, to develop mutual cooperation and understanding among citizens and to prevent crime. This Project is being implemented in all 12 police station limits of the district. To implement the project each police station is divided into beats and one officer in the rank of ASI is kept in-charge of the beat. The beat officer interacts with the public on regular basis. In each Police station one “Ama Police Samiti” is formed having representation of all sections of the society. The Samithi meets once in a month and discuss the general problems in the area and suggests the solutions to overcome such problems

Table: 10.8
List of Community Policing or Ama Police

SL No.	Name of the PS	Number of Beats
01	Nabarangpur	16
02	Papadahandi	09
03	Umerkote	15
04	Khatiguda	06
05	Kodinga	11
06	Kodinga	11
07	Kosagumuda	13
08	Tentulikhunti	14
09	Dabugaon	16
10	Chandahandi	03
11	Jharigaon	06
12	Raighar	03
13	Kundei	03

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, Nabarangpur

Achievement of “Ama Police”

A long standing land dispute prevailing between the village Bakoda and Amalabha tarelating to the forest land was subsided amicably through a reconciliation of meeting with “AMA POLICE SAMITEE” under Umerkote Police station.

Dispute between villagers of Adhikariguda and authorities of electric Department on the point of installation of a sub-Grid at Umerkote on the encroached land of Satnami People was peacefully subsided through reconciliation of meeting with “AMA POLICE SAMITEE” under Umerkote Police station.

The Nabarangapur Sub Jail

The Sub Jail of Nabarangpur has been established in the year of 1964 within a land area of 7.00Acres . In total, 08 nos of wards are available for accommodation of 145 nos of prisoners including 06 nos of female prisoners in a separate enclosures. The inmates have been provided with septic latrines and water supply from bore well and even Aqua guards have been provided to avail pure water for drinking purpose. Ceiling fans, mosquito nets, clothing bedding and stainless steel utensils have also been provided for their utility and to ensure better living condition. Besides the indoor games like carrom , ludu , volley ball, colour tv sets etc. have also been provided for entertainment of the inmates.

The spirituals discourse of different religious are being taken up by the organization like , Prajapita Brahma kumaries, Devine life Society, Nigamananda, Jain Samaj, Priest from local Church etc. on regular intervals to make the prisoners understand the value of humanity and adopt themselves in the main stream of the Society by forgetting the past deeds. Similarly the “Art of Living” ,Yoga programmes are being taken up by the N.G.Os to keep the prisoners’ mind and health intact.

The medical facility are being provided by one regular Pharmacist and a Contractual Medical Officer to look after the health aspect of the Prisoners and they are also being referred to District Head Quarters Hospital, Nabarangpur for specialized treatment when need be. The District & Sessions Judge is visiting this jail on every month and the District Committee accompanied by D.M & Collector Nabarangapur in every quarter of a year to review the basic minimum standard of health hygiene and institutional treatment of the inmates. The prisoners are also allowed to observe their religious festivals on reformatory point of view without affecting the security of this jail and hurting the sentiment and religious faith of others.

Judiciary System /Criminal Court

In 1863 the Judicial Administration was well organized in India through establishment of High Courts, Courts of District and Sessions Judges and other subordinate judges and Magistrates. Accordingly in 1893 Court of a District and Session Judge was established at Vizagapatnam.

But in the Jeypore territory on account of Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act of 1839, and Madras Collectors regulation 1803, a different system of justice was applied completely through the Executive Officers. This was popularly known as Agency Rules. The Collectors were vested with the powers to superintend and control Zamindars and with the administration of Civil & Criminal Justice. The Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act excluded Jeypore Zamindary from the operation of normal Rules for administration of Civil and Criminal Justice. These functions were vested in Collector, who used to act as Agent to provincial Governor.

The Collector used to be the Chief Civil Judge as well as the Sessions Judge. C.P.C. was not in force. In place of that Agency Rules were in application which was treated to be more simpler. However, the Cr. P.C. and the Evidence Act was substantially followed. It may be recalled here that Jeypore tract was declared to be a scheduled district by the Scheduled district Act 1874. This Act also empowered the Collector to

appoint officers to administer Civil & Criminal Justice. This Act was modified by Government of India Act 1919 and further modified by Government of India Act 1935.

In 1936, with the formation of Odisha, the District of Koraput came into existence. The District was placed under the charge of Collector & Magistrate, also known as Agent to Governor. Originally it contained two sub divisions with Headquarters at Rayagada and Koraput, each under a deputy Collector designated as Special Assistant Agent. Koraput Sub Division had five Taluks including Nabarangpur. So Nabarangpur had a Sub Deputy Collector who was known as Taluk Officer or Tahsildar and was also acting as First Class Magistrate. He was also having Civil Powers upto a pecuniary value of Rs.500.00 only.

In 1941, Nabarangpur was formed as a separate Sub Division and was placed under a Deputy Collector who was designated as Sub Assistant Agent and Sub Assistant Magistrate.

Here it may be further recalled that the Madras Provincial Government made an amendment in the procedure in 1921 by establishing a Commissioner of Judicial Officer in designation of Assistant Judicial Commissioner who was appointed to aid and assist the Commissioner in administration of Civil Justice, which was abolished in 1923. Thereafter Agency subordinate Judge was created in 1924, having its headquarters at Vizagapatnam, who used to come to Jeypore area on tour for disposal of cases. On creation of Province of Odisha in 1936, Agency subordinate Judge was transferred to Jeypore and he tried the cases of Koraput district only. This court was made permanent in 1948. From 1936 to 1943, the Agency subordinate courts had no criminal powers. In 1943 this court was given with the powers of Additional Sessions Judge, who continued as such till first January, 1953, when the post was converted and upgraded in to the District and Sessions Judge.

Here it may be again recalled that in the year 1948, a Judge of Orissa High Court had made a recommendation to scrap the Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act 1839 and for the establishment of normal civil courts in the district of Koraput.

Accordingly the Orissa Regulation 5 of 1951 was passed repealing Agency Rules, but could not be brought in to force. The Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act 1839 was repealed by parliament in 1952 and thereby the Orissa Regulation 5 of 1951 was brought in to force w.e.f. 01.01.1953.

And the C.P.C. was made applicable to Koraput District, in place of Agency Rules. After this, the Court of Special Assistant Agent, Nabarangpur was converted into the court of Judicial Magistrate First Class which continued as such till 21.06.1967, when the Court Was upgraded as Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate. This court was functioning in a portion of the building of Sub Collector. Thereafter court of Judicial Magistrate First Class, Umerkote was established on 07.06.1974. The present Judicial Court building was opened on 21.01.1986. On 21.2.1992 the Sub Judge Court was established. On 2nd October, 1992 Nabarangpur was constituted as a separate Revenue District. Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate was established on 19.02.1993. The Court of Additional District Judge was established on 25.3.2001. The Judgeship of Nabarangpur was created and the Court of District & Sessions Judge was opened on 22.10.2011. In the meantime number of other Courts such as Special Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate First Class and Assistant Sessions Judge (STC) were also established. A court of Civil Judge (Senior Division) was established at Umerkote on 04.08.2012.

Judiciary System

In pursuance of notification of Government of Odisha Law Department Bhubneswar & notification of Hon'ble High Court of Odisha, Cuttack communicated vide letter No. 7353 dtd. 22.09.2011, the Court of District & Sessions Judge, Nabarangpur has been established wef. 22.09.2011 Sri Bibhu Prasad Routray, LLB was posted as First District judge of judgeship of Nabarangpur. The Hon'ble Shri V.Gopal Gowda, Chief Justice, High Court of Odisha inaugurated the District Court in the existing building of SDJM, Nabarangpur in present of Hon'ble Shri Justice B.N.Mohapatra, High Court of the Odisha.

The J.M.F.C, Umerkote Court was established on 07.06.1974. On 04.08.2012 Asst. Session Judge Court was established at Umerkote. On 26.12.2014 Gram Nyayalaya Court has been opened and functioning at Raighar. In these courts regular trials have been running to disposed off the cases speedily.

A Peep into the Legal Profession of Nabarangpur/Bar Association

The Collector-cum-Agent to Governor was the competent authority under the Agency Rules to issue SANAD to a person who choose to act as a pleader. Even a qualified Legal practitioner was to obtain a SANAD in order to Act and appear in the Courts of Koraput District Agency Rules was governing the practice in Civil Courts only. The power to appoint pleaders in

Criminal Courts was under Sec.3 of Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act and the Agent to Governor was vested with the powers to grant SANAD. On the introduction of the normal administration of justice, the Koraput District Regulation of 1953 was enforced, extending the Legal Practitioners Act of 1879 and preserving the rights of persons already practicing in agency Courts.

As per the information gathered, late Purushottam Rao, an Ex-Forest Officer was the First Pleader of Nabarangpur who was in practice since 1944-1945. Next to him Sri A.Maheswar Rao, B.A.BL who joined as pleader in the year 1950, who is now leading a retired life at Hyderabad. Next to him, late Binayak Mishra had joined as Pleader during the year 1952. The First Mukhtar of Nabarangpur was late Ballav Narayan Samantray who was in practice since 1944-45 and then late Simdari Mishra who was in practice since 1946-1947. Apart from these pleaders, Mukhtiar from Jeypore were attending courts at Nabarangpur. In the year 1936 the Koraput Bar Association was established at Jeypore and thereafter in the year 1994 the Bar Association of Nabarangpur was established and duly registered under Societies Registration Act and affiliated to the Odisha State Bar Council, Cuttack. The Bar Association Nabarangpur has been again renamed as District Bar Association, Nabarangpur in the year 2012.

Nature of Cases Occurred and Handled

Revenue Cases were mostly for arrear of rent filed by Zamindar under Madras Estate land Act.

Criminal cases were mostly unpremeditated Murders take place consequently to drink and petty quarrels. Murder for gain or revenge was of rare occurrence. Normal offences of hurt, trespass and mischief on land were common offences. Private complaints for the enticement of wives, an offence U/S 498 of IPC was also common.

Civil litigations were mostly Agriculture land related. Parties usually had no documents and mostly relied up on oral evidences. After 1952 settlement operations commenced and ROR were issued. Subsequently suits of such nature were reduced, probably because the notion of the people about their ownership over lands got changed and clarified.

Gram Nyayalaya

On 26.12.2014 Gram Nyayalaya Court has been opened and functioning at Raigarh. In these court regular trial have been running to speedily dispose off the cases.

Establishment of Different Courts (Judicial & Civil Courts) in Nabarangpur District

<u>District Court</u>	<u>Date</u>
District Judge, Nabarangpur	22.10.2011
ADJ, Nabarangpur on 17.7.2013	25.3.2000 and later
SDJM, Nabarangpur	21.06.67
Sub Judge (Sr. Civil Judge)	21.2.92
CJM, Nabarangpur	22.2.93
Sr. Civil Judge, Umerkote	4.8.2012
Gram Nyadhikari, Raighar	26.12.2014
Special Judicial Magistrate, Nabarangpur	23.6.2008
Assistant Session Judge (Special Track Court)	12.2.2013
JMFC, Umerkote	7.6.1974

Juvenile Delinquency in Nabarangpur District

The Juvenile Justice Court has been constituted in the district and has been functioning since 6.6.2007. Prior to functioning of this court all the cases were being dealt with at Gunupur now under Rayagada District . At present 56 cases are under trial.

CHAPTER-XI

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

History

The Koraput District Board came into being in 1905 under the Madras Local Board Act of 1884 and this is how the local Self-Government was established in the undivided Koraput district. This Board then comprised of the Nabarangpur including Koraput and Malkangiri taluk which were retained in Andhra Pradesh. This Board functioned till the end of July, 1921 with the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam as President Ex-officio and the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput as the Vice President and was assisted by a body of 23 other members of whom four were officials. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.336).

The members of the District Board were being nominated by the Government both from officials and non-officials in the district. The members of the Taluk Boards were being nominated by the President of the District Board. The Government had also power to constitute Union Boards in smaller local areas. The Presidents of the Union Boards were to be nominated by the President of the District Board and the members by the President of the Taluk Board. The members and the Presidents were to hold office for a term of three years.

The Agency District Board was constituted with headquarters at Waltair from 1st August 1921 under G.O. No.1658-MS-Rev., dated: the 15th July, 1921, comprising the Vizagapatam and East Godavari Agencies excluding the Bhadrachalam taluk. It consisted of 19 members of whom 11 were officials.

Out of four Taluk Boards, the Oriya Agency Taluk Board was constituted with headquarters at Koraput.

The Agency Commissioner, Waltair, was appointed President of the District Board, and the Revenue Divisional Officers, Oriya, Ghats, Savara and Rampa Agencies, the District Magistrate and Special Officer, Agency Division, the Executive Engineer, Koraput, the Agency Divisional Officer and eight non-official gentlemen were appointed members of the District Board. The aforesaid Revenue Divisional Officers were also appointed Presidents of the respective Taluk Boards assisted by both official and non-official members. The District Board was reconstituted under G.O. No.260-Reve.,

dated the 18th February, 1924, owing to the abolition of the Agency Division. The Godavari Agency was excluded from the jurisdiction of the Board and the entire Vizagapatam Agency excluding the Gudem Agency was constituted into a District Board called Vizagapatam Agency District Board. The Collector and the Agent to the Governor was appointed President of the District Board. The Personal Assistant to the Collector, Vizagapatam, the Revenue Divisional Officers, Koraput and Parvatipuram, the Executive Engineer, Koraput, the Civil Surgeon, Vizagapatam Agency, the Agency Education Officer, the Dewan, Jeypore Samasthanam with 8 non-official gentlemen were appointed members of the Board. The Ghats Taluk Board was abolished and two new Taluk Boards, viz., the Koraput Agency Taluk Board and Parvatipuram Agency Taluk Board with headquarters at Koraput and Gunupur, respectively, were formed with Special Assistant Agent, Koraput and the Special Assistant Agent, Parvatipuram as Presidents. These Boards continued to work till 31st March, 1936, when they were abolished and from 1st April 1936, the following Boards were constituted under Government notification No.16, published in page 19 of Para-III of the *Orissa Gazette*, dated the 1st April 1936:

- (1) Koraput Agency District Board (Headquarters Koraput)
- (2) Koraput Agency Taluk Board (Headquarters Koraput)
- (3) Agency Taluk Board (Headquarters Rayagada)

The District Board consisted of 7 official members, viz., the Collector, Koraput, the Treasury Deputy Collector, Koraput, the Special Assistant Agents, Nowrangpur and Rayagada, the Civil Surgeon, Koraput the Executive Engineer, Koraput and the District Educational Officer, Ganjam and nine non-official gentlemen, including the Dewan, Jeypore Samasthanam. The Special Assistant Agents, Nowrangpur and Rayagada, were the Presidents of the two Taluk Boards, respectively. The Koraput Agency Taluk Board has 16 members of whom 8 were officials. The Agency Taluk Board, Rayagada, had 14 members of whom 6 were officials. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.336-337).

These Boards continued to work till the end of 21st July 1949 when they were reconstituted with elected members and the Taluk Boards were abolished with effect from that date. The District Board was reconstituted with 24 elected and 8 nominated members. it was divided into 16 circles with 16 general seats and 8 reserved seats for the backward tribes. The headquarters of the District Board was shifted from Koraput to Jeypore from 1st January 1950. From 1st January 1954, the District Board was taken over under Government management under the Orissa Ordinance No.III of 1953,

subsequently approved by the State Legislature under Act V of 1954 and a Special Officer was appointed under Government notification No. 11-L.S.-G, dated the 1st January 1954, to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions, which the President, Vice-President and members of the District Board, Koraput, were empowered to perform at a meeting or otherwise under the provision of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920). The District Board was subsequently abolished on 26th January 1961 and the Zilla Parishad was constituted in its place with effect from that date.

Union Boards

There were seven Union Boards which till the end of 21st July 1949 were under the direct control of the Taluk Boards. They were Jeypore, Nowrangpur, Gunupur, Rayagada, Koraput, Kotpad, and Gudari.

The Nowrangpur Union Board was formed in 1919. There were 8 members. Its revenue income in 1937-38 was Rs.7,789. It received Rs.2,700 from house tax levied at the rate of 1½ annas per Rs.10 of the capital value of buildings and Rs.3,754 from market fees. There were 16 sweepers.

Out of these seven, only two Union Boards, i.e., Kotpad and Gudari were left to function and the others were converted to Notified Area Council. These Union Boards were taken over by the Government under Ordinance No.III of 1953 and were placed under the supervision of the District Board. Special Officers were appointed in these Boards under Government Notifications Nos. 19-LS-G and 17-L.S.-G., both dated the 1st January 1954. The Union Board of Nowrangpur was constituted into Notified Area Councils under Government Notifications Nos. 5808-L.S.-G and 5805-L.S.-G., dated the 30th June 1953.

District and Local Boards

After the formation of the Agency District Board and Taluk Boards in 1921, the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 was modified to suit the Agency. This has applied to the Agency was being adopted till 8th February 1948, when in their notification No.952-L.S.-G., dated the 9th February 1948, Government amended the Act.

The Agency District Board, Vizagapatam, was maintaining first class, second class and other roads, collecting tolls and motor licence fees, collecting ferry rents and controlling them. Secondary education was also being managed by it. All other roads, excluding the Itikavalasa – Jeypore

Road, Jeypore Nowrangpur Road and Borigungma – Bastar Road, maintained by the P.W.D., were being maintained by the District Board.

After reconstitution of the Board on 1st April 1924, the higher elementary school of Nabarangpur was converted into a Middle School in July, 1926 and in 1944 the Middle School of Nabarangpur was raised to High School. A Girls Middle School at Nabarangpur was started in 1944-45 but later it was abolished due to want of sufficient number of students. The management of the High Schools were taken over by the Government in January, 1958.

After abolition of the Taluk Boards in 1949 the management of the Primary Education, Hospitals and Dispensaries, Public Health and Rural Sanitation passed on to the District Board.

The Chief Sources of income of the District were Board land cess, ferry rents, income from profession for licence fees, fees collected from markets and from High and Middle Schools and Government grants. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, PP.339-340).

Nowrangpur Notified Area Council

The Union Board of Nowrangpur constituted under the Madras Local Boards Act on 1st April 1919. The Union Board was a nominated body till 1948-49 when the election system was introduced. The Board consisted of 12 members and it continued till 30th June 1953 after which the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, was extended to this area. This Council consists of 11 members out of which six are officials and rest are non-officials. All the 11 members are nominated from time to time by the Government of Orissa. The area of the Council is more than 3 square miles, which is divided into 9 wards having 1,326 holdings. Its population according to 1961 Census is 10,380. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.345).

Special Achievements

The Council is diverting a substantial portion of its funds derived from various taxes and fees in public utility schemes. It maintains 10 primary schools, a choultry with 5 suites for the convenience of the travelers. It also maintains 7 miles of roads out of which 4 miles are black-topped and the remaining 3 miles metalled. It has constructed some culverts and pucca drains. It provides electric lights in important streets of Nowrangpur town. The Council has also constructed two bathing ghats in public tanks. The most important achievement is implementation of the major Water-supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.7,75,000. The Council has taken up the construction of a town-hall at a cost of Rs.78,000.

Town Planning

According to 1961 Census there are seven towns each (except Machkund) having a population of more than 5,000, viz., Jeypore, Rayagada, Gunupur, Machkund, Nowrangpur, Koraput and Kotpad. Jeypore is the biggest town having a population of more than 20,000. There is no Town-planning Schemes for any of the towns though Jeypore and Gunupur in particular are congested. All the towns have developed irregularly except Machkund and Koraput which are comparatively new. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.345).

Post Independence Period

During the Independence Movement “Gram Swaraj” was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi.

A Brief Note on Evaluation of Panchayat Raj System after Independence

To fulfill the dreams of the father of the Nation, on the recommendation of the Balwant Ray Mehta Committee (1957), Panchayat Raj System was introduced on 2nd October, 1959 and it was inaugurated by the 1st Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Nagaur of Rajasthan on the same day. In 1961 Odisha Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad ordinance was passed and in 1968 the three tier Panchayat system was revoked.

The Ashok Mehta Committee (1978), the G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985) and Singhvi Committee (1987) recommended for reconstruction of Panchayat Raj System and emphasized on decentralization of power. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts came into force on 24th April and 1st June, 1993 respectively. The PESA Act came into force from 24th December, 1996.

As per the recommendations of the Bhuria Committee, the Parliament have passed the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. The Central Act has emphasized that, “A State Legislation of Panchayats shall be in consonance with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management practices of community resources”. The definition of a village, constitution of a Gram Sabha have been clearly spelt out in the Act.

Constitution of Gram Sabha

Every village shall have a Gram Sabha consisting of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls. The Grama Sabha will be competent to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the

people, their cultural identity community resources and customary mode of conflict resolution. Thus, in Scheduled Areas, the Grama Sabha is a living organization wielding full powers to manage the affairs of the community within its territorial jurisdiction.

The new law has made special provisions for reservation of seats in Scheduled Areas for mainly three reasons

Under the new provisions every community for which reservation is envisaged under constitution will continue to have its share of reservation as usual in proportion to its population in the Panchayats. The women will also get one third representation as usual. But an exception has been made in those cases where the tribal people in any level have been reduced to a minority. In such cases also the reservation has been made 50% at the least.

All seats of Chairpersons in the Panchayats have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

In some cases, the tribal communities, particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PTGs), may have no representation in a Panchayat in normal course. The new Act has envisaged that the State Government may nominate persons belonging to such Scheduled tribes to a tune of 10% as may have no representation in the Panchayat at intermediate or district level.

Powers of the Grama Sabha

The powers of the Grama Sabha as specified in the Central Act, 40 can be divided into the following four categories:

1. Mandatory Powers.
2. Powers to be consulted.
3. Recommendatory Powers, and
4. Powers to be devolved by the State Government.

The details of these powers are given below:

Mandatory Powers

The powers assigned to the Gram Sabha in this category are three fold;

- a) To approve the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before they are taken up for implementation by the village panchayat;
- b) To identify or select the persons as beneficiaries of poverty alleviation and other programmes and

- c) To give certificate of utilization of funds by the panchayat for the above programmes. These powers make the Grama Sabha a powerful body with regard to implementation of projects for social and economic development of tribals.

Power to be consulted

The Act has bestowed consultative power to the Grama Sabha with regard to acquisition of land. It lays down that before making acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas by the authorities concerned for development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in Scheduled Areas, the Grama Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level (i.e. intermediate and district levels) will be consulted. It further lays down that the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled areas will be coordinated at the State level.

Recommendatory Powers

The Central Act has specified that the prior recommendations of the Grama Sabha or Panchayats at appropriate level will be compulsory: (i) for grant of prospecting licence or mining lease for minor minerals in tribal areas, and (ii) for grant of concession for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction.

Powers to be devolved by the State Government

The Central Act specifies that the State Governments will endow Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas with such powers and authorities as considered necessary to enable them to function as institution of self governance. In order to ensure this, the act stipulates that a State legislature will ensure that the Panchayats at appropriate level and Grama Sabha in the Scheduled Areas are endowed specially with power:

- a) To enforce prohibition or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant;
- b) Ownership of minor forest produce;
- c) To prevent alienation of land and to take any appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe;
- d) To manage village markets to exercise control over money lending to the Scheduled Tribes;
- e) To exercise control over institutions and functionaries in the social sectors and local plans and resources including Tribal Sub-Plans.

The State Governments will also entrust to Panchayats at appropriate level the responsibilities relating to planning and management of water bodies.

Thus, the Act has given wide ranging powers to the Gram Sabha(s) and accepts a clear cut role of the community rights in managing natural resources. The State legislation may endow panchayats with powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self government and shall contain safeguards to ensure that Panchayat Samiti or Zilla Parishad do not assume the power and authority of village Panchayats or Gram Sabha.

The Central Act has stipulated that the State Government will have to enact, amend or repeal their Panchayat Acts within one year from the date on which the Panchayat Acts for the Scheduled Areas receives assent of the President.

Status of PESA Act in Odisha

The provisions of the Central Act were adopted by amending the Odisha Gram Panchayats Act, 1964, Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1961. The amendments to these Acts were passed by the State legislature in 1997. The provisions of the Act were followed in the February, 2002 and 2007 PRI elections of the State. The powers and functions assigned to the three tier Panchayats in the Amended Acts, 1997 have been dealt with in the following paras:

However, it is to be noted that the Grama Sabha / Palli Sabha / and the Gram Panchayat in Odisha have not been able to exercise their powers in respect of acquisition of land for establishment of companies, to enforce prohibition or to restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant, to control over money lending etc. which are the important powers vested in them.

Pallisabha and Its Modus Operandi

Section 6 of OGP Act, 1964 provides about constitution of Pallisabha. Pallisabha means a Sabha consisting of all the voters of a revenue village. In case where more than one village are there in a ward, only one Pallisabha is constituted. Sarpanch calls the meeting of Pallisabha in the month of February every year and the date, time and venue for holding such meeting is fixed before clear 15 days and the notice of the Pallisabha is widely published in one or more public places and also announced through beat of drums or through announcement by speech equipment. If the Sarpanch requires the Pallisabha to hold an extraordinary meeting either of its own or on a requisition in writing of not less than one-tenth of the members of Pallisabha. The date, time, place and subject for discussion in such a meeting shall be fixed by him. The ward member of the Palli presides over the meeting of Pallisabha. The quorum for the meeting of

Pallisabha is one-tenth members of the Pallisabha. In the event of there being no quorum at any Pallisabha it shall stand adjourned to a future day for which notice is given in the prescribed manner and no quorum is necessary for such adjourned meeting. However the president should ensure that one-tenth of the members present are women. The Block Development Officer may require the Sarpanch to call for a special meeting of the Pallisabha whenever circumstances may so require. The executive officer after receiving approval of the sarpanch shall issue notice of the meetings. All questions which may come before the meeting of pallisabha are decided by a majority of votes. In case of equality of votes the president of the meetings shall have second or casting votes. Voting by proxy is prohibited. The proceeding of the Pallisabha is recorded by the executive officer in a book kept for the purpose in Odia and it is signed by the president of the meeting. A person of the Block being authorized by BDO puts signature in the proceeding of the meeting. In the annual meeting of the Pallisabha action plan for all the development works to be undertaken in the next year is prepared. Annual budget of the GP is recommended to the Gramsabha for approval. Beneficiaries under poverty alleviation are identified. Selection of village leader is done in the Pallisabha. Also social audit for different schemes is done in the Pallisabha.

Functioning of Gram Sabha

As per OGP Act-5 of 1964 and Rule – 4, Gram Sabha are conducted in all the Gram Panchayats of Nabarangpur District. In every Gram Panchayat, 2 nos. of normal Gram Sabha in the month of February and June and 4 nos of observation Gram Sabhas on 26th January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October are conducted in every calendar year. For conducting of the Gram Sabha a 15 full-day notice is issued to all the voters of the Gram Panchayat jurisdiction by bit of drums.

In the Gram Sabha, 1/10th of the total voters must be present to acquire the quorum. Otherwise the meeting will be postponed to next day and fixed in that meeting, for which no quorum is required. In this Gram Sabha the following subjects are discussed such as 1. Drinking Water, 2. Health, 3. Education, 4. Agriculture, 5. Women and Child Development 6. MGNREGA, 7. Social Security, 8. Anti-Poverty 9. Development activities, 10. Selection of Priority list of IAY / BPGY beneficiaries etc. In this Gram Sabha the Annual Action Plan and Budget of the Gram Panchayat are also discussed and passed for execution. In Nabarangpur district Gram Sabha are conducted and social audit of the executed works and schemes taken up by Gram Panchayats and other line departments.

Gram Panchayat

As per OGP Act, Section-10-I there shall be for every Grama Sasan, a Grama Panchayat, which shall be the executive authority of the Grama Sasan. Every Gram Panchayat shall be composed of a Sarpanch, a Naib Sarpanch and the Ward members. the total number of ward members shall be not less than eleven and more than twenty five. The Sarpanch of the Grama Panchayat is directly elected by the voters of the Grama. A Ward member is elected from among the ward members. the term of the Grama Panchayat shall be five years. The State Government by notification extends its term for one year more. The office of the members of the Grama Panchayat shall be honorary. (Behera, P.K., 2011 P. 153-154).

Powers, Duties and Functions of the Sarpanch of the Grama Panchayat

The following are the powers, duties and functions of the Sarpanch:

- (a) Convening and presiding over the meetings of Grama Panchayat and responsible for the maintenance of the records.
- (b) Executing documents relating to contracts on behalf of Grama Sasan.
- (c) Be responsible for the proper working of the Grama Panchayat.
- (d) Be the authority to enter in to corresponding on behalf of the Grama Panchayat.
- (e) Exercise supervision and control.

When the office of the Sarpanch falls vacant, the Naib Sarpanch shall exercise the powers of the Sarpanch. (Behera, P.K., 2011, P.154).

Powers, Duties and Functions of the Grama Panchayats

The functions of the Grama Panchayat can be broadly divided into two categories, obligatory and discretionary.

The following are the obligatory functions of the Grama Panchayat.

- a) Construction, repair, maintenance and improvements of public streets.
- b) Lighting, watering and cleaning of public streets and places.
- c) Construction, maintenance and cleansing of drains and drainage works.
- d) Water supply for drinking purpose.
- e) Scavenging, removal and disposal of filth, rubbish and other obnoxious polluted matters.
- f) Measures of preventing and checking the spread of epidemic and other Disease.
- g) Registration of births and deaths.
- h) Regulation of meals fairs, festivals, markets, hats etc.

The discretionary powers of the Grama Panchayat are:

- a) Planting and care of trees.
- b) Maintenance of village forests.
- c) Improve breeding of cattle, construction maintenance and regulation of slaughter houses.
- d) Development of cooperation, promotion of cooperative stores.
- e) Establishment and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms.
- f) Maternity and child welfare.
- g) Promotion of cottage industries.
- h) Construction and maintenance of 'Dharmasala' or rest houses, adult education, public vaccination etc.

As regards the sources of income of the Grama Panchayat, the Grama Panchayat shall have the right to levy all or any of the following taxes, rates of fees namely

- a) A tax payable by owners of vehicles
- b) A latrine or conservancy tax payable by the occupiers
- c) A water tax
- d) A lighting rate where the lighting of public street is undertaken
- e) A fee on private markets, slaughter houses
- f) A fee on animals brought for sale
- g) Fee for use of shops, stalls or stands in the market etc.
- h) Any other tax, rate or fee which the Grama Panchayat is empowered to impose subject to the approval of the state.

Panchayat Samiti

The Orissa Panchayat Samiti (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993, was promulgated in January 1993 to amend the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959.

Panchayat Samiti remains at the middle of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj. Panchayat Samitis are constituted at the block level. The Government shall divide each district into such number of local areas as it deems fit. Each such area shall be known as a Block. For every Block thus

constituted, there shall be a Block Development Officer to be appointed by the Government.

As regards the constitution of the Panchayat Samiti every Block shall have Samiti consisting of the following members, namely:

- a) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman
- b) The Block Development Officer
- c) The Sarpanchas of the Grama Panchayat situated within the Block.
- d) One or more employees of Government, to be nominated by it.
- e) Chairman of the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils (with a population not exceeding twenty thousand) within the Block.

Seats shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Samiti and the number of seats so reserved shall be in proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election. Not less than one third of the total seats to be filled by direct election in every Samiti shall be reserved for women and allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Samiti.

The elected members of the Samiti, at their first meeting, elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Samiti from among themselves. The term of office of the elected members of the Samiti including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be five years.

The executive authority of the Samiti is vested in the Chairman. The powers and functions of the Chairman are:

- a) Convey and conduct the meetings of the Samiti.
- b) Power to inspect and supervise all works undertaken by the committee.
- c) To have the resolution of the Samiti implemented through the Block Development Officer / Executive Officer of the Samiti.

The Vice-Chairman of the Samiti shall exercise such powers and perform such functions of the Chairman, delegated to him by the Chairman.

Powers and Functions of Samiti

The Panchayat Samiti shall, subject to such terms and conditions as the Government may by order specify, exercise the powers and performs a

large number of functions pertaining to developmental programmes. An exhaustive list of its powers and functions (provided in section 20 (1) of the Act.) is as follows:

- a) Planning, execution and supervision of development programmes, scheme and works in the block relating community development.
- b) Management, control and spread of primary education in the block.
- c) Management of trusts endowments and other institutions.
- d) Supervision and enforcement of law relating to vaccination and registration of births and deaths.
- e) Borrowing of money and granting of loans subject to such terms and conditions laid down by Government.
- f) Supervision power over the Gram Panchayats with in the block.
- g) Such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Government.

Panchayat Samiti Fund

All money received by a Samiti shall constitute a fund called the Panchayat Samiti Fund. The fund shall vest in the Samiti and shall be used for developmental work. The Block Development Officer shall be in charge of the fund. The financial position of the Panchayat Samiti shall be viewed by the State Finance Commission, constituted under the Gram Panchayat Act. The Samiti largely depends on Government funds, Central and State aid for different developmental activities undertaken by it.

Control

To ensure that the Samiti functions in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the State Government or such officers as may be authorized by it shall have the power to inspect its work and see that the implementation of the programme is free from fraud and misappropriation in any form. The Government have also the power to dissolve a Samiti on the ground of incompetence to perform the duties or abuses of its powers.

Zilla Parishad

Zilla Parishad (District Panchayat) is the third and apex tier of the three tiers Panchayati Raj system. This elected body mainly co-ordinates the activities of different department and function as a supervising organization. It is to prepare a master plan for the district as a whole undertaking all the aspects for integrated development of the districts in the sphere of agriculture, rural credit, water supply, distribution of essential commodities, rural electrification, miner irrigation, public health and sanitation including establishment of dispensaries and hospitals, communication, primary,

secondary and adult education including welfare activities and other subjects of general public utility.

Meetings of Zilla Parishads are conducted 4 times a Year with a gap of three months in accordance with the provisions laid down under Section 11(1) of GP act 1991 and all the subjects transferred to Zilla Parishad come within the scope of discussion in the meeting.

The Collector and PD, DRDA of the District are discharging their duties as Chief Executive Officer and Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad respectively. They implement the decisions of the Zilla Parishad in co-ordination with district level officers/line department officers. As mandated in 11th Schedule of the constitution of India devolution of power of 21 subjects out of 29 pertaining to 11 departments of Government of Odisha have been entrusted to the Zilla Parishads.

There are 7 standing committee related to different Line Department to assist the Panchayat for good Governance as detailed below:

- i) 1st Standing Committee is for Planning, Finance, Poverty elimination and coordination.
- ii) 2nd Standing Committee is for agriculture, veterinary, soil conservation, horticulture, watershed and fishery.
- iii) 3rd Standing Committee is for construction, irrigation, electricity, supply of drinking water and the Rural Sanitation.
- iv) 4th Standing Committee is for health, social welfare and women and child welfare.
- v) 5th Standing Committee is for supply, forest, fuel and welfare of the poor.
- vi) 6th Standing Committee is for handicrafts, cottage industry, Khadi and village industries and rural housing.
- vii) 7th Standing Committee is for education, sports and culture.

Zilla Parishad, Nabarangpur started functioning from 15.2.1997. Sri Gopinath Pradhani was the first President of Zilla Parishad, Nabarangpur. There are 26 seats of ZP members. 4 posts are reserved for SC, 7 for OBC and rest 15 for ST. There are 7 Sub Committees as detailed above formed among the 26 zilla Parishad Members called as standing committees.

Accountability of Panchayati Raj Institutions

The district level, Block level and Gram Panchayat level functionaries of different departments of Government (in respect of the subjects which have been transferred to PRIs) attend the meetings of Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat respectively. They remain accountable to respective level of PRI though they continue as employees of their respective department. They shall place plans and schemes for discussion and take approval in the meeting of respective level of PRI.

The President (Zilla Parishad), Chairman (Panchayat Samiti) and Sarpanch (Gram Panchayat) are vested with authority to supervise the works and functions of Government functionaries at respective level. They can also submit suggestions/ recommendations on improvement of activities of these functionaries through appropriate level of PRIs as well as District Level officers.

Election to the local bodies

As per Odisha Gram Panchayat election Rule 1965 and 73 amendment, in every 5 years the PRI election, are being conducted. The reservation of seats are made as per the concentration of SC/ST and other population basing upon the last census. The State Election Commission also issues guidelines from time to time for smooth implementation of PRI election.

Table: 11.1

Reservation of Seats for Zilla Parishad/ Panchayat Samiti/ Sarpanches and Ward Members During Pri – 2012 and 2007 in Nabarangpur District

PRI-2012	No Of Zones/ Seats	SC		ST		B.C.C		UR		TOTAL	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Zilla Parishad	26	2	2	7	8	3	4	0	0	12	14
Samiti Members	168	8	13	46	54	17	20	8	2	79	89
Sarpanches	169			83	86					83	86
Ward Members	2048	93	199	588	662	174	278	47	7	902	1146

Source: District Panchayat Office, Nabarangpur

Table: 11.2
Block wise/ GP wise Hats in Nabarangpur District

Sl No	Name of the Block	Name of the GP	Name of the weekly market/ place
1		Beheda	Beheda
2	Umerkote	Hirapur	Jamarunda
3		Singsari	Singsari
4		Raighar	Raighar
5		Hatabharandi	Hatabharandi
6	Raighar	Turudihi	Turudihi
7		Gona	Gona
8		Koskonga	Koskonga
9	Chandahandi	Dhodipani	Dhodipani
10	Tentulikhunti	Lamtaguda	Lamtaguda
11		Anchalagumma	Anchalagumma
12		Jharigam	Jharigam
13		Paliya	Bandi
14	Jharigam	Dhamnaguda	Dhamnaguda
15		Chacha	Chacha
16		Kanakote	Purlla
17		Dhodra	Dhodra
18		Semla	Semla
19	Papadahandi	Maidalpur	Maidalpur
20		Dengaguda	Biriguda
21		Mokiya	Basini
22		Kosagumuda	Kosagumuda
23	Kosagumuda	Taragam	Kottagam
24		Kodinga	Kodinga
25		Ukiapalli	Boragam
26		Dabugam	Dabugam
27		Medena	Medena
28	Dabugam	Chacharaguda	Chacharaguda
29		Ghodakhunta	Ghodakhunta
30	Nandahandi	Dongerbheja	Dongerbheja

Source: District Panchayat Office, Nabarangpur

Table: 11.3
Management of Public Properties

Sl.No.	Name of the Block	Tanks	Weekly market	Cattle Pond	Ferry Ghats	Orchard
1	Nabarangpur	159	6	4	1	71
2	Nandahandi	151	4	5	4	50
3	Tentulikhunti	118	6	10	1	37
4	Papadahandi	225	11	10	0	94
5	Kosagumuda	203	10	9	24	64
6	Dabugam	110	7	4	0	62
7	Umerkote	330	20	10	0	91
8	Raighar	416	43	18	0	106
9	Jharigam	299	23	15	0	106
10	Chandhandi	109	6	9	0	05
	Total	2120	136	94	30	686

Source: District Panchayat Office, Nabarangpur

Table: 11.4
GRANDT-IN-AID POSITION 2014-15 (UP TO 31.08.2015)

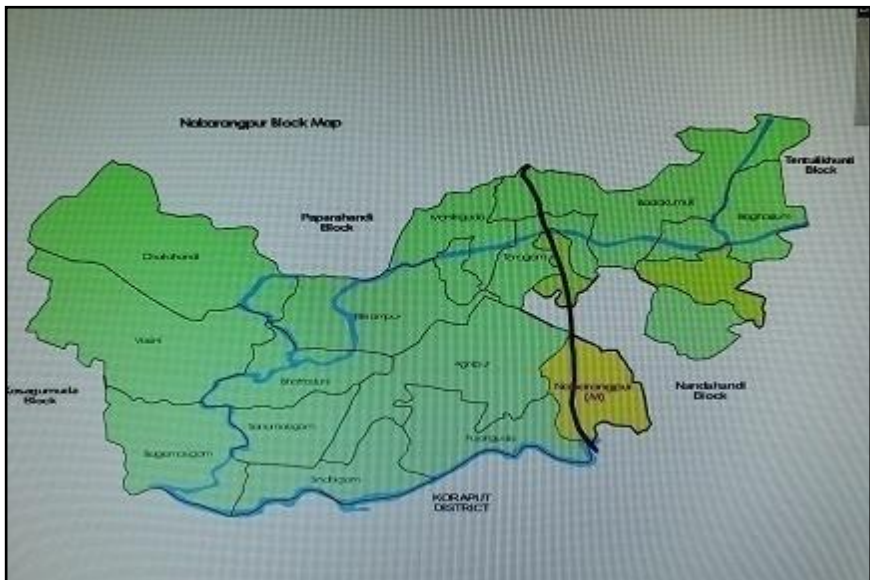
Sl.No.	Name of the unit	Grants received	Drawn
1	Sairat Source(GP)	2,90,546/-	2,90,546/-
2	Honorarium	42,58,800/-	42,58,800/-
3	D.A.S.F.	42,56,640/-	42,56,640/-
4	Staff Subsidy	1,84,800/-	1,84,800/-
5	Entertainment Tax(GP)	43,582/-	43,582/-
6	Royalty M.F.P. (GP Share)	4,29,128/-	4,29,128/-
7	Royalty M.F.P. (PS Share)	6,43,691/-	6,43,691/-
8	Cess Grant(PS)	6,47,461/-	6,47,461/-
9	K.L.Grant (PS)	8,06,290/-	8,06,290/-
10	KL Grant (GP)	58,05,288/-	58,05,288/-
11	Cess Grant (GP)	19,42,382/-	19,42,382/-
12	Devolution fund	4,11,14,151/-	4,11,14,151/-
13	Incentive Award	12,00,000/-	12,00,000/-
14	GSSK	6,76,000/-	6,76,000/-
	Total	6,22,98,759/-	6,22,98,759/-

Source: District Panchayat Office, Nabarangpur

PANCHAYAT SAMITIES

Nabarangpur Block

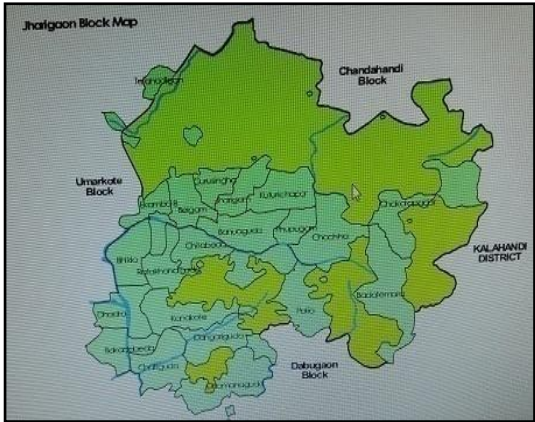
Map 7 : Nabarangpur Block Map



This Block is functioning in C.D. Post Stage II w.e.f. 2.10.1956 with headquarters at Nabarangpur. This Panchayat Samiti is coming under Tribal Sub-Plan area under the jurisdiction of D.R.D.A. and I.T.D.A., Nabarangpur. This Block comprises of 13 Gram Panchayats consisting of 55 Revenue Villages of Nabarangpur Tahasil. Only 110 hamlets are in this Block. The geographical area of this Block is 271.13 Sq. K.M. The total population of the Block as per 2011 Census are 79,484 of which 20,691 are general 46,109 are S.T. and 12,684 are S.C. The boundary of this Block is as follows:

- East : Tentulikhunti and Nandahandi Block area.
- West : Kosagamuda Block area.
- North : Papadahandi Block area.
- South : Borigumma and Kotpad Block area of Koraput district.

Jharigam Block

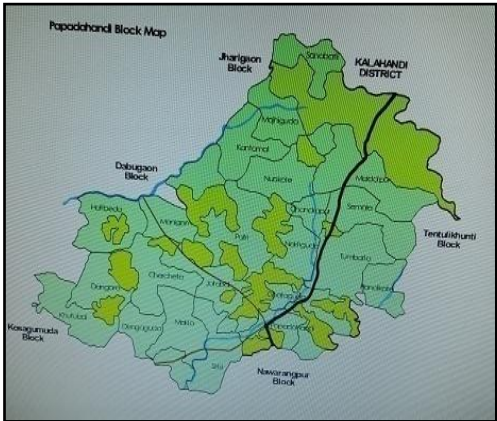


Map 8 : Jharigam Block Map

This Block is functioning from 1964 being bifurcated from Chandahandi Block vide Notification number 3193 dated 10th July 1963 of Govt. in C.D. & R.R. Department. This Block comprises of 21 G.P.s covering 112 Revenue villages with an area of

449.45 Sq. Km. As per 2011 census, the total population of this Block is 150063 out of which 18583 are S.C, 93605 are S.T. and rest 37875 are coming under other categories.

This Block is surrounded by Reserve Forest, Rivers, Hills and some of the villages are in inaccessible areas. The boundary of this Block is as follows:



East : Dabugam Block.
 West : Raighar Block.
 North : Chandahadi Block.
 South : Umerkote Block.

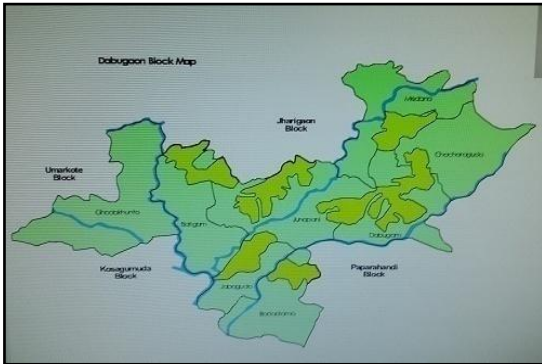
Papadahandi Block

This Block started functioning w.e.f.01.04.1958 and entered into post stage – II phase. This Panchayat Samiti comprises of 22 Gram Panchayats covering 89 revenue villages over an area of 475.32 Sq. Km. As per 2011 census the total population of this Block is 1,34,145 out of which 16,129 are SC, 76,358 ST and remaining 41,658 others. The boundary of this Block is as follows:

East : Kalahandi District.
 West : Kosagumuda Block.
 North : Dabugam Block.
 South : Nabarangpur Block.

Dabugam Block

Map 9 : Dabugam Block Map



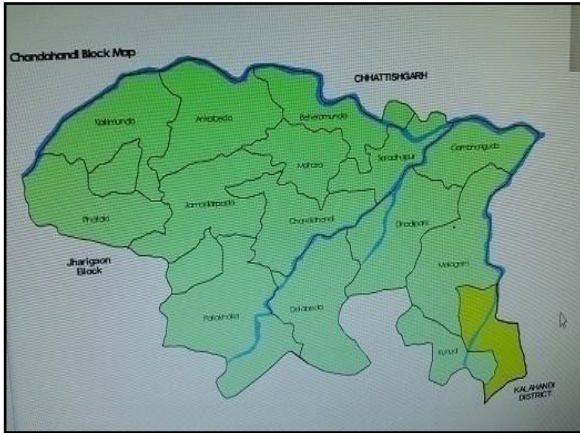
This Block started functioning w.e.f.01.04.1961 and completed its stage-II phase on 30.09.1978. This Block comes under Tribal Sub-Plan area of Nabarangpur ITDA and under the Jurisdiction of DRDA, Nabarangpur.

This Panchayat Samiti comprises of 8 Gram Panchayats covering 67 Revenue villages. The geographical area of the Block is 225.36 Sq. Kms. As per the 2011 Population Census, the total population of this Block is 67,654. Out of which 7769 are SC, 40,496 are ST and the rest 19,389 are of General category. This Block boundary is indicated hereunder.

East : Jharigam and Papadahandi Block.
 West : Kosagumuda and Umerkote Block.
 North : Umerkote and Jharigam Block.
 South : Papadahandi Block area.

Chandahandi Block

Map 10 : Chandahandi Block Map



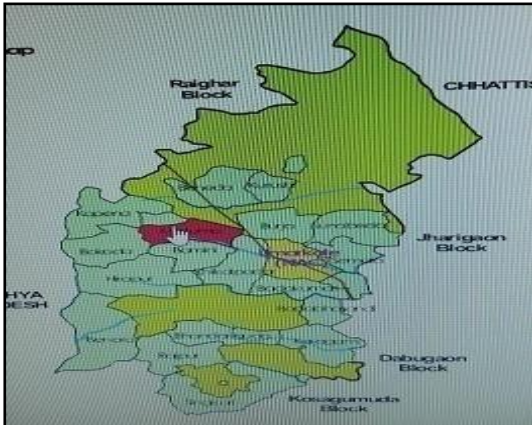
The Block started functioning with effect from 01.04.1961 with headquarters at Chandahandi and Stage-II from 01.04.1974. This Block comes under Tribal Sub-Plan area of Nabarangpur ITDA and Jurisdiction of DRDA, Nabarangpur.

This Panchayat Samiti comprises of 14 GPs. There are 88 Revenue villages with an area of 600 Sq. Kms. As per 2011 census, the total population of this Block is 78,953, out of which 7877 are SC, 25,990 are ST and the balance 45,086 are of General category. The boundaries of this Block are as follow: -

- East : Chattisgarh State.
- West : Jharigam Block.
- North : Chattisgarh State.
- South : Jharigam Reserve Forest.

Umerkote Block

Map 11 : Umerkote Block Map

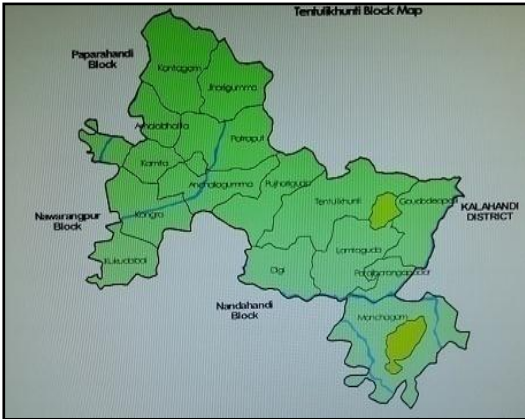


The Block started functioning with effect from 01.10.1956 with headquarters at Umerkote. This Panchayat Samiti comprises of 18 GPs. There are 107 Revenue villages with an area of 546 Sq. Kms. As per 2011 census, the total population of this Block is 1,66,909, out of which 26,595 are SC,

1,08,008 are ST and the balance 32,306 are of General category. The boundaries of this Block are as follow: -

- East : Jharigam Block
- West : Chatishgarh State
- North : Raighar Block
- South : Dabugam Block.

Tentulikhunti Block



Map 12 : Tentulikhunti Block Map

The Block started functioning with effect from 01.10.1959 with headquarters at Umerkote. This Panchayat Samiti comprises of 15 GPs. There are 69 Revenue villages with an area of 982.89 Sq. Kms. The boundaries of this Block are

as follow: -

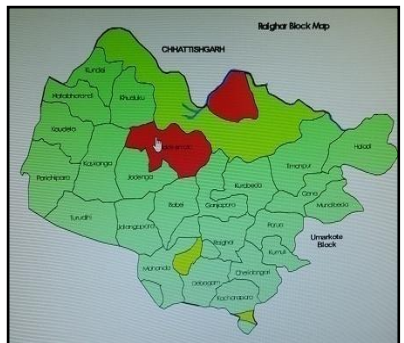
As per 2011 census the total population of this block is 84310 out of which 13566 are SC, 38239 are ST and the balance 32505 are of general public.

- East : Thuamaul Rampur of Kalahandi District / Korapat
- West : Nabarangpur/ Nandhandi Block
- North : Kalahandi District
- South : Nabarangpur/ Papadahandi /Nandahandi

Raighar Block

The Block started functioning with effect from 11.04.1964 with headquarters at Raighar. This Panchayat Samiti comprises of 24 GPs. There are 117 Revenue villages with an area of 876.61 Sq. Kms. The boundaries of this Block are as follow: -

Map 13 : Raighar Block Map



As per 2011 census the total population of the block is 182285 out of which 20810 are SC, 1,19560 are ST and the balance 41915 are general public.

- East : Umarkote Block
- West : Chatisgarh State
- North : Chatisgarh State
- South : Chatisgarh State

Kosagumuda Block

Map 14 : Kosagumuda Block Map



The Block started functioning with effect from 01.04.1972 with headquarters at Kosagumuda.

This Panchayat Samiti comprises of 24 GPs. There are 119 Revenue villages with an area of 501.64 Sq. Kms. The boundaries of this Block are as follow: -

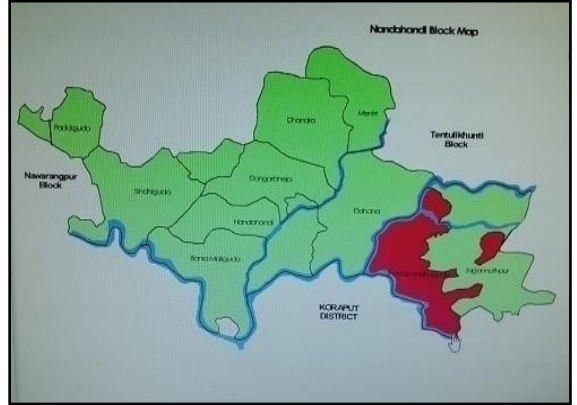
As per 2011 census the total population of the block is 160785 out of which 21243 are SC, 98951 are ST and the balance 40591 are general public.

- East : Papadahandi block
- West : Bastar district of Chatisgarh state
- North : Bastar district of Chatisgarh state
- South : Kotpad of Koraput dist. and Nabarangpur block.

Map 15 : Nandahandi Block Map

Nandahandi Block

The Block started functioning with effect from 01.04.1961 with headquarters at Dongarbheja. This Panchayat Samiti comprises of 10 GPs. There are 72 Revenue villages with an area of 197.07 Sq. Kms. The boundaries of this Block are as follow:



As per 2011 census the total population of the block is 62405 out of which 9770 are SC, 27654 are ST and the balance 3498 are of general public.

EAST : Tentulikhunti Block
WEST : Nabarangpur Block
NORTH: Tentulikhunti Block
SOUTH : Koraput District

URBAN LOCAL BODY

Umerkote Municipality

Umerkote was earlier a N.A.C. constituted vide notification number 3267 dated. 27.03.1962 of Government of Odisha L.S.G Deptt., Bhubaneswar & started functioning from dated. 4.12.1963 & as per Government Notification number 4848 dated 24.02.2014, this N.A.C. is functioning as Municipality from 24.02.2014.

The boundaries of this Municipality are as follows :

East : Badabasini
West : Adhikariguda &
Kachiliamba
North : Sirliguda
South : Badakumari

PROFILE

Date of Functioning	:	04.12.1963 (as NAC)
Geographical Area	:	25.90SqKm
Total number of wards	:	14
Total Population	:	28993 (as per 2011 census)
Male Population	:	14640
Female Population	:	14353
Total SC Population	:	10367 (SC Male - 5102) (SC Female- 5265)
Total ST population	:	3097 (ST Male - 1528) (ST Female- 1569)
Total number of schools	:	25
Total No. of Hospital	:	2

Social Responsibility taken up by the Umerkote Municipality:

1. Elimination of open defecation
2. Eradication of Manual Scavenging
3. Municipal Solid Waste Management through Modern & Scientific method.
4. General awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health

By Providing

1. Household Toilets/Conversion of insanitary Latrine/flush latrines to poor
2. Community toilets
3. Solid Toilets
4. Solid Waste management
5. Public awareness
6. Capacity building training

On Employment

1. To provide employment through skills training and placement (EST & P)
2. To provide an asset to the Urban Poor in the form of Skill for sustainable livelihood
3. To increase the income of Urban Poor through structured, market oriented certificated courses that can provide salaried employment / Self-employment opportunities which will eventually lead to better living standards and alleviation on Urban Poverty on a sustained basis.

4. To ensure inclusive growth with increase contribution of skilled Urban Poor to National economy.

Services

Sanitation: Sanitation programme of the town is done by outsourcing. Sanitary inspector along with two jamadars of municipality is supervising the sanitation work. The Tax Collectors have also been entrusted to look in to the proper sanitation of the town. All the garbages are lifted daily two times and dumped in an earmarked dumping yard at R.D Office backside, 5 Kms. from the locality from sanitation point of view. This Municipality is having 3 nos of Tractors, 2 nos. of water Tanker, 2 nos of cess poll, and numbers of wheel barrows and are used for sanitation purpose. The Municipality uses to spray mosquito oil/phenyl/spreading bleaching on the road sides and drains for maintain hygiene.

Electrification: This Municipality has taken up special initiative for street electrification of the township. All wards are covered with street lights leaving some new colonies. The details of light laid are hereunder.

1) G.I Poles	: 102
2) Iron Poles	: 48

The above poles are with LED fittings, Sodium vapor fitting or mercury fitting spread over the town ship.

Water Supply

All the 14 wards are connected with PHED water supply. The details are laid hereunder.

Stand Post	: 122
Tube Well	: 180
Domestic connection	: 321

Road and Drains

The Municipality has constructed the roads and drains so for laid are hereunder.

1.	Black Topped Road	: 9.22 Km
2.	Cement concrete road	: 9.94 Km.
3.	Metal road	: 2.28 Km.
4.	Un- Metal road	: 2.10 Km.
5.	Earth road	: 10.00 Km.

The Municipality to its credit constructed 30.74 Kms of drains covering all 14 wards leaving earthen road free of rain water and waste water from households.

Town development

The Municipality has constructed the following infrastructure for the welfare of the public laid hereunder.

1. Town Hall:- Free of charges for Govt. programmes having 500 capacity
2. Kalyan Mandap :- On reasonable and affordable price, available to all for any social occasion.

Parks

Children Park (Near Bus Stand)- A beautiful park near bus stand having variety equipment for children to play, sitting arrangement in CC benches and beautiful grass and quit lovable different plants & trees.

Dispute Settled by Local Body

Small disputes are generally settled by the councilor of the ward and if exceeds the Chairperson or Vice-Chairpeson interferes to solve the issue. Thus the Local Body tries its best to give justice to its people.

Nabarangpur Municipality

The Local Self Government in the form of Notified Area Council came in to Nabarangpur District (part of un-divided Koraput District) in the year 1953 much earlier than many other districts.

The NAC/Municipality is conferred immense powered, authority and responsibilities by the State Government by Legislation laid as follows.

1. Preparation of plans for economic development and social justice
2. Performance of function and implementation of schemes as may be entrusted
3. Empowered the council to carry out the responsibilities conferred upon them including those in relation to the matters listed in 1th schedule
4. Empowered to impose Taxes in accordance to the norms
5. Empowered to make expenditures out of Grant-in-Aid, council funds for the public benefits.

PROFILE

1. Date of Functioning : 20.07.1970
2. Geographical Area : 21.004 Sq. Kms.
3. Total number of Wards : 17
4. Total Population : **29960** (as per 2011 census)
Male Population : 14943
Female population : 15017
Total SC Population : **4091** (SC Male -1948)
(SC Female-2143)
Total ST Population : **3306** (ST Male -1613)
(ST Female-1693)
5. Total number of schools : Primary /UP- 25
N.C.L.P.-02 H.S.- 04
6. Total No. of Hospital : 2 (One Govt. hospital & one Christian Hospital)

The Nabarangpur Municipality was formed as Union Board under the provisions of Madras Local Bodies Act 1920. Subsequently it has been converted to Notified Area Council on 01.07.1953 and eventually as Municipality on 20.07.1970. This Municipality is consisting of 3 Revenue villages namely Nabarangpur, Sadasivpur & Chamuriaguda with 3 hamlets.

The boundaries of this Municipality as follows:

East	:	Koiguda & Mirganguda village
West	:	Kusumi & Hirli Village
North	:	Podalguda & Majhiguda village
South	:	Daibhata village & River Indravati

Street Vendors

Street vending also has prominent place in the urban supply chain and provides less expensive and convenient access to goods and service to

all segments of the population. Street vending is an integral part of economic growth process in urban areas. The Nabarangpur Municipality has identified 160 Nos of street vendors and is planning for their security in the following manner.

To develop infrastructure for vending zone in the Municipality

1. To allot a particular site for particular street vender
2. To impart training for skill development
3. To issue identity card for business entity.
4. To sponsor street vendors for loan to banks and other financial Institution.

Services

Sanitation: Municipality has privatized the Sanitation Programme of the town TO ONE M/s.Manju Services. Sanitary Inspector alongwith two jamadars of Municipality are supervising the sanitation work. The Tax Collectors are also entrusted to look in to the Sanitation work and get the town clean. All the garbage are lifted daily two times and dumped it an earmarked dumping yard at Chotiaguda, 5 Kms. away from locality for sanitation point of view. This Municipality possesses 4 Nos of Tractors, 4 Nos of Water Tanker, 2 Nos of Cess pool, 1 No.of Excavator and numbers of wheel barrows and all are used for sanitation purpose. The Municipality uses to spray mosquito oils/phenyl/spreading bleaching on the road sides and drains for hygienic point of view.

Electrifications: This Municipality has taken special initiative for Street lighting of the township. All wards are covered with street lights leaving some new colonies constructed where roads were not handed over to the Municipality. The details of street lighting facility is given below:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------|
| 1. G.I. Poles | - | 77 Nos |
| 2. Iron Poles | - | 518 Nos |

The above poles are with LED fittings, Sodium vapor fitting or mercury fittings spread over the township.

Water Supply

All the 17 wards are connected with PHD water supply. The details of the facility provided are as under:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------|
| Stand Post | - | 230 Nos |
| Tube Well | - | 187 Nos |
| Domestic connection | - | 1428 Nos |

Roads and Drains

The Municipality has provided Roads and Drain facilities as detailed below:

1.	Black Topped Road	14.67 Kms
2.	Cement Concrete Road	30.15 Kms
3.	Mettle Road	07.74 Kms
4.	Un-metalead Road	04.31 Kms
5.	Earthen Road	<u>72.09 Kms</u>
Total		128.96 Kms

The Municipality to its credit has constructed 85.31 Kms of drains covering all the 17 wards leaving some earthen roads to facilitate free flow of rain water and waste water from households.

Town Development

The Municipality has constructed the following infrastructure for the welfare of the public laid hereunder.

1. Town Hall :- Free of charges for Govt. programmes having 500 sitting capacity
2. Two Kalyan Mandaps a) Ashirward& (b) Puspanjali :- On reasonable and affordable hire charges, available to all public for any social occasion.
3. Shelter Home (BinayakBhawan)- Situated near Bus stand and available at nominal charges for any passenger for halting.

Parks

- a) Children Park (Near Bus stand)- A beautiful park near bus stand having variety of equipment for children to play, sitting arrangement in CC benches and with provision of carpet grass and decorative plants & trees.
- b) Sadasiv Park (Near Municipal Office)- A small but beautiful park with a statue of Freedom Fighter & Ex- Chief Minister ,Honble Late SadasivTripathy attracts the views of the public.

In addition to these, four tiny parks are constructed which are detailed hereunder:

- a) Madhusudan Park – Situated near Jagannath Temple where the statue of Utkal Gourabha Madhusudan Das has been installed.

- b) Gapabandhu Park- Situated near RTO, Office where the statue of UtkalmaniGapabandhu Das has been installed.
- c) Subash Bose Park – Situated in Dasarapoda Chowk where statue of Great Subash Bose is installed.
- d) Gandhi Park – Situated near Supr Market Complex,Main Road where the statue of Mahatama Gandhi is installed.

Election to ULBs

The Municipal Council of Nabarangpur Municipality has been constituted on 30.09.2013. The list of Councilors, Chairman and Vice Chairman is presented in the following table:

Table: 11.5

List of Councilors of Nabarangpur Municipality

Sl. No.	Name of the Councilor	Ward No.	Party	Phone No.	Res. Status
1.	Sri Prahallad Tripathy (Vice-Chairperson)	1	BJD	9439871911	UR
2.	Smt. Ranjita Praharaaj	2	BJD	9178373590	Women
3.	Smt. Basanti Soura (Chairperson)	3	BJD	8456069003	ST
4.	Sri Rabi Narayan Pattnaik	4	BJD	8093224051	UR
5.	Sri Uttam Tripathy	5	Cong.	9937647123	UR
6.	Smt. M. Uma Devi	6	Cong.	8763738885	Women
7.	Sri Arun Harijan	7	BJD	8093241684	UR
8.	Smt. P. Usha Rani	8	BJD	9583233200	Women
9.	Smt. Rashmi Dash	9	BJD	9439079197	Women
10.	Smt. Bharati Pujari	10	BJD	9178648829	SC (Women)
11.	Smt. Jayadurga Nath (Goudo Street)	11	BJD	9437202527	Women
12.	Sri K. Srinivas Rao (Dolai Street)	12	BJD	9437235462	UR
13.	Sri Uma Sankar Pradhani (Gadabaguda)	13	BJD	9658010480	SC
14.	Sri Kamini Kusuma Sinha	14	BJD	9439397673	Women
15.	Smt. Rita Soura	15	Cong.	9438343441	ST (Women)
16.	Smt. Madanbati Jani	16	BJD	9556454005	Women
17.	Sri Sudhir Mahapatra	17	BJD	9178647466	UR

Source: Executive Officer, Nabarangpur Municipality

CHAPTER-XII

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Early History of Education

During the period of Raja Chaitaya Dev between 1830 to 1865, Nabarangpur region witnessed some remarkable progress in the field of education, literature, art and culture. 'Chatasali' were established in urban areas and formal teachers were appointed to teach the students. But in the rural areas concentrated by tribal population there was no facility available for education.

Education during the British Rule

In 1866 A.D. there was not a single school in the Vizagapatam Agency area in which the present Nabarangpur district was a part. The report of the Carmichael at that time reveals that, "the school we set on foot at the town of Jeypore, on our first entering the country three years ago, met with no success whatever, and after struggling with some time with neglect and the climate, the master came down and shortly afterwards died". However, it may be noted that the Christian missionaries rendered valuable service and did a considerable amount of spade-work for spread of education. They earnestly took up the work of educating children and adults. Towards, 1895-96, there were 120 schools in the Agency under the charge of Assistant Agents at Koraput and Parvatipuram with 2551 pupils. (Senapati, N and N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.359).

A majority of the population in the region constituted aboriginal tribes who were indifferent towards education. In 1931 only 15 persons in every one thousand could be classed as literate. The Muslims were the best educated community, with 150 per thousand literate, followed by the Christians with 70 per thousand. In 1937-38 there were 361 schools and 13327 scholars in the undivided Koraput district. one school served on the average 27 Square miles and 1.4 percent of the population was receiving instruction. In 1951 the percentage of literacy in the district rose to 5.34. (Senapati, N & N.K. Sahu, 1966, P.360). Thus, there was a gradual growth of literacy between 1931-1951.

In the whole of Nabarangpur area there were only 13 Nos. of elementary schools and only one middle school established in 1926. In the pre-independence era, there was no high school in Nabarangpur area and

the pass out students of the middle school of the area used to depend up on the only high school at Jeypore.

Growth of Educational facilities under the Dandakaranya Development Authority(DDA)

The Dandakaranya Development Authority was established in 1958 to rehabilitate the refugees of East Pakistan. In Umerkote area 48 villages known as Umerkote Villages (UVS) were established. In order to provide education facilities to the children of these rehabilitated families 53 Nos. of Primary Schools and 8 Nos. of Upper Primary Schools were established in the Umerkote – Raigarh Zone. 131 teachers in Primary Schools and 34 teachers in the Upper Primary Schools were appointed under the direct control of DDA. Bengali as a language subject was introduced in these schools.

With the rapid growth of education among the rehabilitated refugees, the tribals of the area developed interest for educating their children. Thus, this period witnessed a faster development of education among the tribes. After completion of the said project, in 1986, these schools with all their assets were handed over to the school and Mass Education Department, Government of Odisha.

Thus, during the period 1958-1992, the present Nabarangpur district witnessed a sizable quantitative expansion of schools and learners. This period also witnessed an expansion of private managed High Schools in the district.

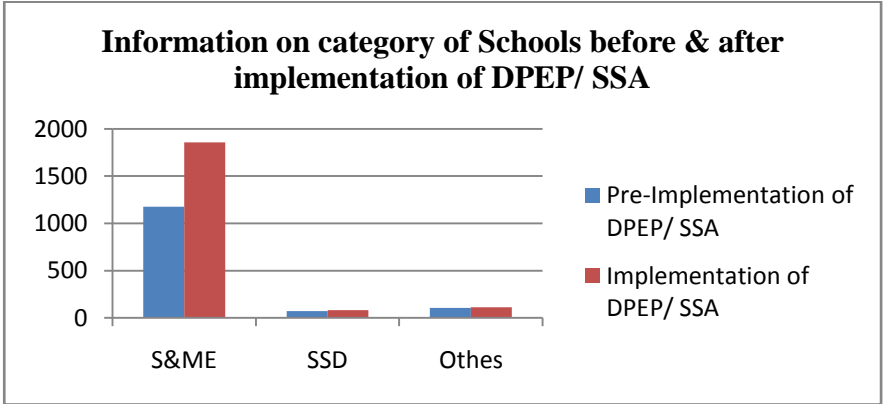
Changing Scenario after Implementation of DPEP & SSA

Over the years, there has been a significant spatial and numerical expansion of elementary schools in the district. Access and enrollment at the primary stage of education have reached near universal levels. The number of drop out-of-school children has been reduced significantly. The gender gap in elementary education has been narrowed and the percentage of children belonging to scheduled castes and tribes enrolled is proportionate to their population. There remains an unfinished agenda of universal education at the upper primary stage. The number of children, particularly children from disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, who dropped out of school before completing upper primary education, still remains as a problems. The quality of learning achievement is also not satisfactory even in the case of children who complete elementary education.

Keeping in view the Universalisation of Elementary Education, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) were launched w.e.f. 2002-03 in the district. The DPEP scheme has been closed and all activities which were taken under DPEP have been taken under SSA w.e.f. 31.03.2009. Similarly to improve the status of Girls Education and trend of women empowerment, National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) which is a sub-component of SSA has been implemented in the district in the year 2004-05 and finally Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is operational in the district to cater to the educational needs of the dropout & out of school girls at elementary level.

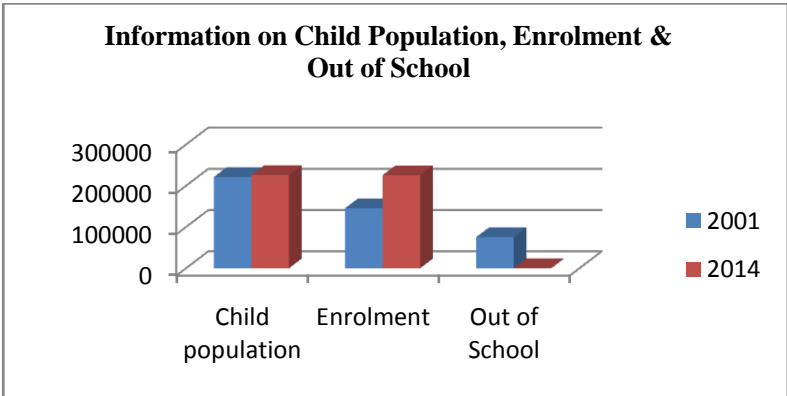
The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Act provides a justifiable and legal framework that entitles all children between the age group of 6-14 years to an education of reasonable quality, based on the principle of equity, and non discrimination. It provides children right to free and compulsory admission, attendance, and completion of elementary education. For effective implementation of Article 21-A, the RTE Act came into effect on 1 April 2010. The title of the RTE Act incorporates the words 'free and compulsory'. In accordance with the provisions of the RTE Act. Govt. of Odisha is also declared its rule i.e the ORISSA RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION RULE, 2010 from September 2010. The vision of universalisation of elementary education is to be achieved through RTE-SSA i.e. the SSA is to be implemented in respect of RTE Act.

Figure 10 : Information on Category of Schools before & after Implementation of DPEP/SSA



During first decade of 21st Century this district has experienced a tremendous change both intrinsic and extrinsic in field of creating awareness of public towards more enrolment, retention in schools with lessening of dropouts and mainstreaming in education. Since implementation of S.S.A Programmes, there has been considerable increase of enrolment by expanding the access opportunity through establishing primary schools and upgrading Primary School to U.P. School up to Class-VIII within a radius of 3 Kms. Secondly provision of Mid-Day- Meal , free uniform dress, free Text Books and Teaching Learning Equipments to students in each Elementary Schools have added an impetus in field of attracting guardians and students towards school education.

Figure 11 : Information on Child Population, Enrolment and out of School



During 2001 to 2015 all school buildings have been turned into pucca and roof building with facilities of toilets and model kitchen sheds. Even many Primary schools have Computer Learning facilities through CAL Programme under S.S.A. to provide scope for Computer Education. In addition to this, keeping in view the expansion of education through Access many New Primary School (NPS) and New Upper Primary School (NUPS) have been opened by School and Mass Education under S.S.A .To impart education Sikshya Sahayaks have been posted every year keeping in view the increasing vacancy of teachers in the district. A chart showing the changing set up of the school environment in elementary wing is depicted below.

After insertion of **DPEP & SSA** Project in during 2002- 2003 & 2014-2015, tremendous changes in school infrastructure of elementary level had been noticed. 538 New Primary and 403 New U.P schools have been opened with new infrastructure, 17 nos of buildings constructed for building less schools, 13 nos. of buildings are being constructed in place of dilapidated school buildings & 2346 nos. of Addl. Class rooms are being constructed.

Under DPEP, SSA & on special drive of “**Swachha Vidyalaya Abhijan**” 330 school toilets, 2395 girls toilet & 1720 CWSN toilets were constructed and to provide safe and pure drinking water 379 nos. of Bore wells with over head tank & water connections are being provided in different Primary and Upper Primary schools of Nabarangpur.

The most remarkable problem in the educational scenario are the Gender and Inter-Caste differences. As per 2001 Census male literacy of the district was 47.04%, where as women literacy was 20.67%, which had been improved after the inception of Total Literacy Campaign and during 2011 Census it reached to 54.45% & 37.22% respectively. To reduce the above gender differences in education at school level, special KGBV residential schools in each Block and 100 seated Girls hostel with attractive Govt. schemes for girls like CMs Bi-cycle scheme and Incentive to Girls & award of other scholarship etc are being implemented in the district. Further to check the Inter-Cast differences in education number of Residential Schools under SSD Department has been increased to 300 folds so as to fulfill the requirement of the existing number of girls in the district.

Gender Issues: Prospects of Girls' Education

One of the major indicators of development in this millennium is education for Girls which have emerged as an important focus group of the education programme. Their education backwardness has not only denied them in reaching their fullest potential, but has also slowed down the pace of national development with regard to education as well as other development programmes. The principle of Gender equality is enshrined in the constitution of India in its Preamble, fundamental Rights, fundamental Duties and Directive principle of Education especially among the women. It is only education which would empower women to achieve many social, psychological, economic and political dreams which are denied to them till date. The low level of literacy has not only a negative impact on women's lives but also on their families and on the economic development and prosperity of a nation. For addressing these issues, many pilot programmes specifically to reduce the gender related issues like parity on sex ratio, literacy rate between male and female, Gross Enrolment Rate of boys and girls on education etc. have been initiated by Govt. and these have put an effective impact to reduce the gap.

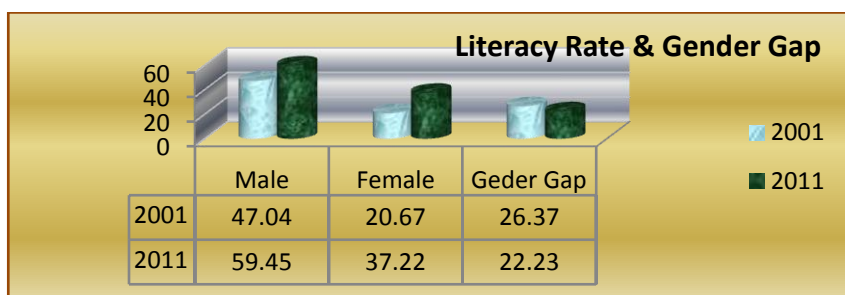
In addition to the flagship programme of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) & Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan (SSA), Govt. have implemented special programmes named National Programme on Education of Girls Education at Elementary level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Valika Bidyalaya (KGBV) only to give special focus on Girls Education and make a parity between boys and Girls. The following table can give a comparative picture of the gap before & after implementation of the programme. Intervention of SC/ST and Girls hostel promote the enrollment and retention of Girls. 1100 nos. of Girls belonging to SC/ST and BPL are enrolled in 11 nos. KGBV in the district.

In Nabarangpur district, there is an increasing trend of enrolment ratio of girls in relation to boys. During 2008-09, Out of total enrolment, Girls children constituted only 46.35% where as the enrolment share of Girls children in 2014-15 has increased to 48.36 %. This is a progressive trend and impact of awareness and motivation towards enrolling Girls children in elementary Schooling.

Table: 12.1**ENROLLMENT OF GIRLS' IN THE DISTRICT**

Year	% of Enrollment in Elementary Education		
	Girls	Boys	Total
2008-09	46.35	53.65	100
2009-10	45.40	54.60	100
2010-11	46.22	53.78	100
2011-12	46.32	53.68	100
2012-13	48.12	51.88	100
2013-14	48.10	51.90	100
2014-15	48.36	51.64	100

Source: Office of the District Education Officer, Nabarangpur

Figure 12 : Literacy Rate and Gender Gap**Table: 12.2****Population with Sex Ratio**

Census: 2011 (Nabarangpur District)

Population	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Total Population	604812	616134	1220946	1018
SC population	88252	89132	177384	1010
ST population	335028	346145	681173	1033

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table: 12.3**Sex wise Literacy Rate in 2001 & 2011 Census**

Literacy Rate	Census: 2001		
	Male	Female	Gender Gap
India	75.26	53.67	21.59
Odisha	73.35	50.51	22.84
Nabarangpur	47.04	20.67	26.37

Literacy Rate	Census: 2011		
	Male	Female	Gender Gap
India	82.14	65.46	16.68
Odisha	82.4	64.36	18.04
Nabarangpur	59.45	37.22	22.23

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table: 12.4**Literacy and Gender Gap in 2001 & 2011 Census**

Literacy Rate & Gender Gap: Nabarangpur Dist

Census Year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
2001	47.04	20.67	26.37
2011	59.45	37.22	22.23

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011

Table: 12.5**Literacy and Gender Gap of ST & SC Population in 2001 Census**

Census :2001

Literacy Rate & Gender Gap: Nabarangpur Dist

	Male	Female	Total
Total	47.04	20.67	26.37
ST	36.86	11.12	25.74
SC	58.53	31.97	26.56

Source: Census of India, 2001

Over the years, there has been a significant spatial and numerical expansion of elementary schools in the district. The number of out-of-school children has been reduced significantly. The gender gap in elementary education has been gradually reduced with positive indications.

Educational aspect for ST& SC and Girls by SSD Department

Although Nabarangpur District was created and started functioning since 02.10.1992, the District Welfare Office in Nabarangpur was posted w.e.f.. 01.04.1993. Prior to that the Asst. District Welfare Officer attached to the Sub-Collector's office was In-charge of Ashram Schools meant for ST & SC childrens under the District Welfare Officer. Korapat.

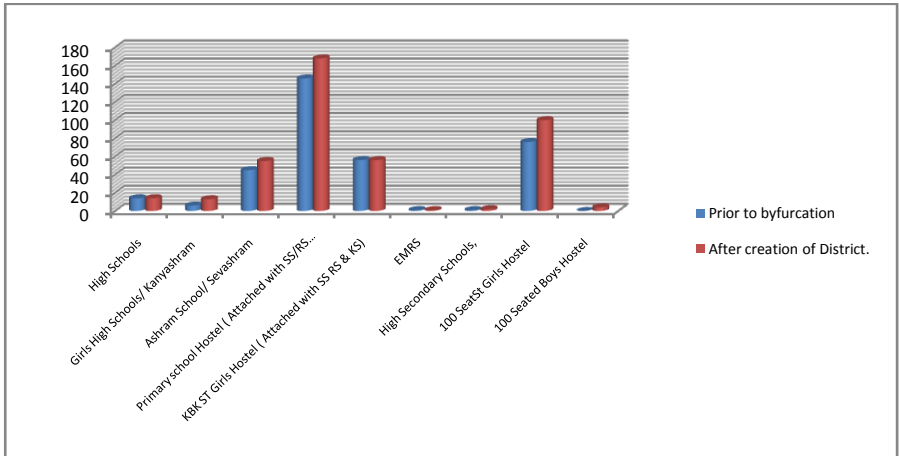


Table: 12.6

The year wise of Annual; HSC Examination result for last 10 years (from 2006-15)

Year	No of Schools	No of Students appeared in Annual HSC Exam result	No of Students passed	% of Pass
2006	15	348	157	45
2007	16	403	191	47
2008	16	448	207	46
2009	21	640	326	51
2010	25	748	528	71
2011	26	975	775	79
2012	26	1186	944	80
2013	26	1635	1179	72
2014	26	1853	1813	98
2015	27	2079	1977	95

Source: Office of the D.E.O., Nabarangpur

Secondary Education after Implementation of RMSA

In the process of transformation, Secondary Education has got new facelift from 2009 -10 under Rastriya Madhyamik Siksha Avijan (RMSA) with a view to Universalising Secondary Education in the district. As in previous years, there was no inadequate number of High Schools in Rural tracts, large number of students after Class-VIII, were not getting the opportunity for higher education in Class- IX and X. So they were deprived of appearing Matriculation Examination which was a dream to them. They ultimately became deprived and were dropped out of the mainstream from schooling in the secondary stream.

But introduction of R.M.S.A. Programmes through Odisha Madhyamik Sikhya Mission in this district has opened a new and significant chapter of development both in quantitative and qualitative aspects of Secondary Education. During the span of 6 years from 2009-10 , keeping in view the public urge for higher education 75 numbers of U.P.Schools have been Upgraded in to High School where there was no High school facility within a radius of 5 Kms. The physical structure of school buildings has been changed with provision of new construction at the cost of Rs. 58.12 lakh and Rs. 96 lakh in two phases.

This apart, the old High School buildings have been remodeled into a new building with additional class room, laboratory, and library facilities. The most fascinating aspect of development is provision of Computer learning in schools in 1st phase and 101 schools in 2nd phases in this district under ICT Programme of R.M.S.A. This facilities will definitely help design students of this district towards a better vision, skill and better Job opportunities in future.

To expand education in the district 11 (eleven) K.G.B.V. Hostels and low cost hostels have been running to provide residential scope of education to better their career. In each block Model Schools and Girls Hostels have been sanctioned and for this an amount of Rs. 1.3 crore to each Model School have been provided to complete the construction which intends to impart education from Primary to Higher Secondary in Kendriya Vidyalaya model. Girls Hostels at the cost of Rs. 67,00,000/- in each block have been approved and the amount has been provided with a view to provide scope to Girls students for higher education. Under Chief Minster's Bi-cycle Scheme, each girls of S.C./ S.T. , B.P.L. & A.P.L boys have been provided free bicycle by way of providing them Rs.2600/- per bicycle from State exchequer.

At present 1213 Primary and 621 U.P School are functioning under Elementary Section, where in 5552 nos of Headmasters/ teachers / SSS & Gana Sikhyakas are imparting teaching to 231196 nos. students from Class I

to VIII. Further in Secondary Section 209 nos of High Schools are functioning in the district, where in 1012 nos of Headmasters & teachers are imparting teaching to 25068 nos. students from Class- VIII & X.

Table: 12.7

Improvement on Basic Needs in Educational from 2001 to 2016

Sl. No	Particulars	Status as on 2001	Status as on 2014
1	Status of School (Class-I to X)	1353 nos.	2043 nos.
2	Enrolment position (age group- 6 to 14 years)	145872 nos.	225893 nos.
3	Out of School Children (age group- 6 to 14 years)	Drop Out- 30696 Never enrolled- 45169	Drop out- 480 Never enrolled- Nil
4	Teacher position	Elementary : 2655 Secondary : 267	Elementary : 6410 Secondary : 823

Source: Office of District Education Officer, Nabarangpur

Saakshar Bharat Abhijan

Added to this, **Saakshar Bharat Abhijan**, a flagship Programme of the Government had been going on under the visionary guidance of the Zilla Saaksharata Samiti, Block Level Saaksharata Samiti (BLSS) for all 10 Blocks and Panchayat Saaksharata Samiti (PLSS) for all 169 Gram Panchayats under Nabarangpur district.

The one day ‘Household Survey’ conducted on 15th December, 2014 has identified 167145 male and 245955 female Neo Literate in Nabarangpur district.

Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMERS), Hirli, Nabarangpur

Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMR School), Hirli, Nawrangpur is one of the premier schools in the district which started functioning with effect from 5th September 2001 to fulfill the educational needs of the tribal students of this area. Ekalavya Model Residential Schools have been established in Odisha, as per provisions under Article 275(I) of the constitution of India. It is Managed by The “Odisha Model Tribal Educational Society” (OMTES), a registered society supported by the ST & SC Development Department, aims to make positive interventions in the field of Tribal Education. This school is situated beneath the hillock, Hirli Dangiri at a distance of 3 kilometers from the district head quarter. It has 30 acres of land of its own with boundary wall around the entire plot.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (KV) Nabarangpur

KV Nabarangpur was established in the year, 2007. It is a Civil Sector School situated in Hirli dangara area of Nabarangpur district of

Odisha. During the year of inception 198 no of students were admitted in standard I class. It has its own building has been devoted to bring about all round development of student in the field of academic, sports and other co curricular activities. At present the enrolment of student has increased to 540 from Standard I to XII and 26 nos of teachers for the session 2015-16.

Higher Educational Institutions (1971-2014)

There are at present four degree colleges and twelve Junior colleges established in the district. In addition, one Government Polytechnic college and one Government Industrial Training Institute (ITI) are functioning in the district. After 23 years independence of the country, Nabarangpur college was established in 1971. It is a fullfledged degree college with Honours teaching facility. The other three degree colleges i.e. Bhairaba Degree College (1984), Pendrani College (1987) and Panabeda Junior and Degree Mahavidalya (1991). The Government ITI, Umerkote was established in 1988 and Polytechnic college, Nabarangpur was established in 2013.

News papers and periodicals published in Nabarangpur District

The first newspaper of Nabarangpur District was 'Janasakha'. It was a weekly which was founded by eminent freedom fighter Laxmichandra Dash in 1958. It was published from Nabarangpur on every Monday. Laxmichandra Dash established a printing press named as Janaseva Press in 1958 in Nabarangpur town, which was the first printing press of the district. "Janasakha" weekly was printed at the printing press. Till his death Laxmichandra Dash remained the Editor of "Janasakha". The weekly "Janasakha" was very popular among the readers of undivided Koraput District. "Janasakha" weekly had created a record for its regular and continuous publication with out any break for three and half decade.

There is no daily newspaper published in the District. Only some Weekly, Fortnight, Monthly and yearly magazines are being published in the district such as.

“The Dibya Surabhi” spiritual monthly magazine Editor Sri Lalit Mohan Pattnaik

“The Simanta Sahitya Paribar” yearly magazine since-1980 Editor Ashok Kumar Pattnaik

“The Prayas” yearly (useless club mukhapatra) published for the last 26 years Editor Dr. Omkar Pattnaik

“The Upkar” Weekly sambad & Sahitya not regular. Published in sometimes, Editor Sri Gopabandhu Bissoi

“The Jhatka” fortnight magazine published from Umerkote. Editor Sri Satyabrata Samal

“The Prerana” yearly magazine, Editor Sri tutubabu Pattnaik, Umerkote
“The Arpan” yearly magazine, Editor Sri Parikshita Sahu, Lecturer
“The Saraswata” yearly magazine published by Fakir Mohan Pathasala, Umerkote
“The Lokamata” weekly newspaper published Editor Purna Chandra Mohapatra
“The Sambhabona” quarterly, Editor M.Himanshu Acharta, Umerkote

Literary Personalities

Manjughash Tripathy was a versatile writer. He was a scholar, astrologer, and a translator of the 1st order. His contributions between (1900-1950) were “Neetiratna Manjusa”, “Suktimala”, “Gupteswar Mahatyam”, “Chaiti Parab”, “Rutu Sambhara”, “Namabali”, “Gopigita” etc. It has been commented by Late L.N. Sahu, Member, Servants of Indian Society in 1940 that in his writings “Rutu Samhara” the poet Tripathy, “has kept intact many of the words and poetic expressions that have been used by Kalidas. This gives a flavor of its own”. The historical events, the simple form of poetry and description of a visiting place found in his book “Gupteswar” is a significant contribution to Odia literature. In his book “Namabali”, published in 1965 contains prayer to Lord Siva, Lord Bishnu and Goddess Durga.

Tripurari Tripathy was born in Dahana Sasan on 10.08.1918 and had his last breath on 15.03.1979 at the age of 60 years 7 months. He passed his Matriculation (SSLC) in 1936 from Jeypore high School and took his teacher’s training at Berhampur. He was influenced by the noted artist Gopal Kanungo to write poetry. Among his writings ‘Pherini’, historical writing ‘Sahid Laxman’ and translation of ‘Meghaduta’ written by Kalidas are some of his important contributions to Odia literature. He was a teacher of literature in RCD High School. He has been treated as the best poet of his time.

Ghana Behera (1900-1951) is famous as a contemporary poet for his writings. Based on legends his poetical contribution ‘Labanglata’, ‘Machha Hasibar Katha’, ‘Bhakti Koile’, ‘Kanakalata Koili’, Papadahandi etc. rates high in the literature.

Bhagirathi Patra was a popular writer and organizer of literary activity in the district. During his life time (1939-2003) he had contributed two novels i.e. “Sata Sapan Gotia Satya”, and “Panka Chandan” and two essay books i.e. “Pahadara Alaka”, “Bekar Mohan”, and writer of a number of poems. He is remembered by the people of the district for his organizing capacity, simplicity and contribution to literature.

CHAPTER-XIII

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Nabarangpur district has a history of more than one hundred years in the field of health system delivery, prior to 1948. The district was catered by one hospital at Naurangpur known as local fund hospital and one dispensary i.e. Umerkote dispensary which were maintained by the Koraput taluk board and one dispensary at Dabugam maintained by the Government. All indigent patients were treated free at the Government and taluk maintained hospital and dispensaries. In 1890 a dispensary was opened at Naurangpur over a small space having a minor operation theater and a dispensing room. In addition in the periphery also some institutions were established. At the time of merger of the princely state with Orissa only 3 institutions were there in the Nabarangpur sub division in areas where the **The Agent and Assistant Agent and Assistant Superintendent of Police** frequently visited. Then after merger of the princely states with state of Orissa the state government took over the administration. Since then the health delivery net work went on growing keeping pace with the development of the state.

Out door facility

The out door block was constructed in the year 1908 adjoining to the out door building. The western block, the previous Surgery ward was inaugurated in 1975 by the Honourable Health Minister of Odisha Sri Somonath Rath on 17.08.1975.

Brief History of the Office

After creation of this district Nabarangpur, the office of the Chief District Medical Officer, Nabarangpur, has been functioning since 1994 in the premises of old Hospital building. Now the Hospital is running in a new building. Seven nos. of different wings are functioning such as Family Welfare, Public Health, Medical, National Rural Health Mission, Tuberculosis, AIDS, District Blindness Control Society etc. under the establishment of the C.D.M.O. Nabarangpur. Total No of Block PHC/ CHC/ UG. PHC is 12 nos. in the district - District Central Store for Drugs & Consumable and Red Cross Blood Bank are also functioning in the district.

The following wing officers are working under different wings named as:

- i) Assistant District Medical Officer (Family Welfare & Immunization)
- ii) Assistant District Medical Officer (Public Health/ Malaria/ Filariasis)

- iii) Assistant District Medical Officer (Medical)
- iv) District Programme Manager, DBCS
- v) District Tuberculosis Officer
- vi) District Programme Manager, NRHM
- vii) District Programme Manager, AIDS
- Vii) District Malaria Officer (DMO)

Brief History of the District Family Welfare Bureau

From the inception of Nabarangpur District, the Family Welfare Bureau Section was functioning at Nabarangpur . Now the section is functioning in the Office of the Chief District Medical Officer, Nabarangpur.

History of District Headquarter Hospital

The present DHH Nabarangpur was started in 1890 in the name of "LOCAL FUND HOSPITAL, NABARANGPUR". Later on, in the year 1896 it was named as "Maharani Heeradevi Dispensary". The female ward of the above dispensary was constructed with the contribution of "Sri Dara Samulu". Other two major dispensaries of the district were Umerkote Dispensary and Dabugam Dispensary opened in the year 1921 and 1927 respectively. After the creation of Odisha state in the year 1936, these dispensaries were taken up and managed by the Govt. Gradually, the Local Fund Hospital was converted into Sub-Divisional Hospital with a bed strength of 38 constituting 15 beds for Male, 17 beds for female and 06 beds for observation of patients managed by one Sub-Divisional Medical Officer. In the year 1992, after creation of Nabarangpur as a separate district, it was converted to the District Head Quarters Hospital with a bed strength of 102 and further increased to 122 including the eye ward in the hospital.

District Head Quarter Hospital, Nabarangpur

District Head Quarters Hospital, NABARANGPUR started as a Dispensary in 1890 in an Old Building. It was upgraded to Local Fund Hospital in 1937 . The old hospital of Nabarangpur district was functioning as subdivisional Hospital since 01.04.1974 with only 37 beds and after functioning as a District Headquarters Hospital its bed strength has increased upto 135 at present.

Functioning of Head Quarter Hospital and Ancillary Healthcare

In the Head Quarters hospital diagnostic facilities like X-Ray, Ultra sound, ECG and twenty four hours laboratory services are available on nominal charges. For Malaria parasite test of blood is free of any charges. Further for better accommodation in the hospital cabin facilities are there.

For leprosy disabled patient some help can be made available for shoe and other necessary items. Counseling are available for prevention of deformities. Free consultation is available in Post Partum Center on family welfare, planning of small family, correction of anemia, treatment of RTI STD for ladies, counseling adolescent girls about reproductive tract infection and prevention of unwanted pregnancies. Blood bank is available in the hospital premises for collection of blood and provision of blood for the patient on exchange transfusion, which means a family member has to donate blood for the relative. BLOOD IS NOT SOLD. In exchange of a services charges blood can be made available on requisition from the treating physician. Ambulance services are available.

District Health Administration

Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO) is in overall charge of providing health care services, Medical Officers (MOs) are in charge of Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Primary Health Centers (PHCs). All schemes under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) are implemented and closely monitored by the Mission Directorate. State Programme Management Unit provides technical support to the State Health Mission. The Directorate comprises Programme Managers and a group of specialists in the areas of social development, human resource development, Economics, BCC, M&E, Public Private Partnerships, Accounts/financial analysis etc. The district health societies operate through the Zilla Swasthya Samities (ZSSs) and the District Programme Management Units (DPMUs). The Block Programme Management Units (BPMUs) are responsible for preparation of block and village level plans, monitoring and implementation of government programmes, training of ASHA, inter-sector co-ordination, and developing public private partnerships for health care service. Rogi Kalyan Samities (RKSs) have been formed to undertake management of the health institutions up to PHC level through community participation. At present, RKSs are operational at District Hospitals (DHs) PHCs and CHCs. GKS is envisaged as a community level platform designed to facilitate health and sanitation related activities in particular and development programmes of the village in general. Regular Fixed Day Review Meeting, at different levels on Monthly fixed day meetings at all levels to Monthly district level review by Collector

Web based Hospital Management Information System (HMIS)

The following steps are being taken under this mechanism of facility based data capturing on Training / orientation to all block level reporting personnel as well as Health Worker – (Female) Installation of dedicated HMIS Server for quick data retrieval o Facility-wise Infrastructure Data

Capturing (e.g. Building, Basic Amenities, Deliverable services & HR) Setting up of HMIS based feedback mechanism, Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS): For tracking of the various Maternal and Child Health (MCH) schemes and evaluation of the benefits derived, a MCTS system is being implemented.

Public Information System on important policy documents, plans, reports are available in the website of the Department for public scrutiny.

Odisha State Medical Corporation

Department of Health and Family Welfare is in the process of establishing a medical corporation to look into the function of procurement and distribution of drugs and supplies too all the health institutions and maintenance of medical equipment across the state. Along with the corporation a proposal of setting up of on-line Drug Dispensing Counters across public health facilities in Odisha is under process to increase access to free medicines.

National programme for health care of the Elderly (NPHCE)

Government of India has started the scheme for providing free health care services to senior citizens (above age 60) at community level to district level health institutions. National programme for prevention of control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Strokes (NPCDS) It is a program run by Government of India for health promotion, prevention of risk factor, early diagnosis and management of non communicable diseases like Diabetes, Cancer, Cardiac diseases etc. at community level to district level health institutions.

Mo Mashari

As a measure of prevention & control of malaria in the high burden districts of the state Govt. has launched a new scheme under the name “Mo Mashari” under state plan. Under the Scheme Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLIN) are being provided to pregnant women and boarders of Tribal hostels.

Swasthya Sanjog

Mobile Health Units, the vehicles equipped with medicines, doctors for providing services at the doorsteps of the people at far-flung areas are engaged and renamed as Swasthya Sanjog.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been in operation since June 2005 in Odisha to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions. Broad objectives of the NRHM in Odisha are as follows: Reduction in maternal and child mortality. Universal access to affordable and quality health care services. Prevention & control of communicable & non-communicable diseases. Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care. Population stabilization. Promotion of healthy life styles are the other objectives of NRHM. Major activities undertaken under NRHM are briefed below. Organisation of Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND), VHND popularly known as Mamata Divas in Odisha is a service platform to interact with the community for strengthening the entire gamut of RCH services. This is a singular and potent platform for interaction with the communities and for understanding their expectations. For implementation, Fridays are designated day for VHND and in case of a sub Centre having more than four Anganwadi Centers; the subsequent Tuesday is observed as VHND in addition to the Fridays.

Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)

Rastriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) It is a new initiation aimed at screening of all children from 0 to 18 years old for 4 Ds (Defects at birth, Childhood diseases, Deficiencies, Developmental delays and disabilities) and providing free treatment to sick children including surgery at tertiary level.

Untied Fund

Untied Funds are given to Rogi Kalyan Samities of sub centers and health institutions in the state at the rate of Rs.10,000/- per sub center, Rs.5 lakh per DHH, Rs.2.5 lakh per CHC/SDH, Rs.1.75 lakh per PHC to meet the low cost urgent requirement.

Mobile Health Unit

The new name of the mobile health unit is “Swasthya Sanjog”. Under this scheme Mobile vans are engaged in remote areas for making health service available to the poor people. It was decided to introduce a web-based application for tracking of MHU vehicles through Geographic positioning System (GPS) devices.

Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)

RNTCP with Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy (DOTS) strategy is being implemented in Odisha for detected case tries to combat the issue of TB in the state.

National Vector borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

NVBDCP is implemented in Odisha with an aim to control Malaria, Filaria, Chukengunya, Kala Azar, Japanese Encephantilies and Dengue. Most of the described diseases are epidemic prone having seasonal variance. However Malaria & Filaria continues to be a major public health problem in Odisha. Activities like IRS spray, distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets, provision of drugs and massive IEC/BCC activities together contribute to the broad spectrum of integrated vector control programme.

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

NPCB was launched in the year 1976 in India with a goal of reducing the prevalence of blindness in India. The key elements of the NPCB are, (i) Cataract Surgery, (ii) Eye Screening at School, and (iii) distribution of spectacles.

Immunisation

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) Training to medical and paramedical staffs, treatment of leprosy patients in medical colleges and selected district headquarter hospitals, distribution of shoes are major activities under the program to combat leprosy in the state. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) IDSP aims at keeping a close surveillance on diseases³ and provides information as well as linkage for prevention & control. The programme also aims at identifying objects, follows secular trends and patterns of disease occurrences & distribution. In particular, the IDSP aims to (a) establish a decentralized district based system of surveillance for communicable and non-communicable diseases so that timely and effective public health actions can be initiated in response to health changes in the urban and rural areas, and (b) integrate existing surveillance activities to avoid duplication and facilitating sharing of information across all disease control programs and other stakeholders so that valid data is available for health decision making in the district, state and national level.

Table: 13.1
Health Services profile of Nabarangpur District

DHH, Nabarangpur	1
Christian Hospital (Pvt)	1
CHC	11
PHC(N)	40
Sub-centres	289
Blood Bank	01(DHH, Nabarangpur)
Blood Storage Unit	3(CHC: Umerkote, Kosagumuda & Papdahandi)
SNCU – II	02(Umerkote , DHH Nabarangpur)
FRU	04 (DHH; Umerkote Kosagumuda & Papdahandi CHCs)
NRC	02 (DHH & Umerkote)

Source: Office of the CDMO, Nabarangpur

Table: 13.2
Total bed strength in different Health facilities of Nabarangpur

Name of the Institution	Total Bed strength
DHH – Nabarangpur	122
Zonal Hospital Umerkote	36
CHC- Jharigaon	16
CHC - Kosagumunda	16
CHC -Papadahandi	16
CHC –Hatabharandi	16
CHC –Tentulikhunti	16
CHC – Chandahandi	16
CHC –Dabugam	16
CHC – Sanmosigaon	6
CHC - Nandahandi	6
CHC-Pujariguda	6
PHC-Raighar	10
Total	298

Source: Office of the CDMO, Nabarangpur

District headquarter Hospital is situated in Nabarangpur about 2 kms from the main town. The hospital caters to the health services of the people living in the town and the rural areas of the district.

District Hospital system is an integral part of the District Health System (DHS), required to work not only as a curative centre but at the same time should be able to build interface with the institutions external to it including those controlled by non–government health organizations, which provides curative, preventive and promotive health care services to the people in the district.

Growth of Medical Institutions : 1890 onwards

The medical needs of the district are met by seven hospitals and sixteen dispensaries. One hospital and nine dispensaries are maintained by the Government, six hospitals and six dispensaries by the Taluk Boards, and one dispensary by a private practitioner with the aid of subsidies from the Government and the Koraput Taluk Board. Particulars of the institutions are given below :

Table: 13.3
Medical Institutions in Nabarangpur (1896-1932)

Institutions	Year opening	of Managing Authority	Daily average	
			Outdoor patients	Indoor patients
Dabugam Dispensary	1927	Government	43.08	...
Nabarangpur Hospital	1890	Government	115.22	12.24
Umerkote Dispensary	1921	Government	66.60	5.85
Year	Total Outdoor patient recorded in Nabarangpur Hospital			
1921	8328			
1922	10926			
1923	10372			

Source: Office of the CDMO, Nabarangpur

Table: 13.4
Health Indicator of Nabarangpur

INDICATOR	BASELINE (India / Odisha)	SRS (India / Odisha)	NABARANGPUR
IMR	70 / 97 (SRS 2001)	40 / 51 (SRS 2013)	51 (SRS 2013)
NMR	41 / 47 (2008) (SRS 2001)	29 / 39 (SRS 2013)	29 (SRS 2013)
MMR	301 / 358 (SRS 01-03)	178 / 235 (SRS 09-11)	297 (AHS 2012)
TFR	3.4 / 3.1 (SRS 2001)	2.4 / 2.1 (SRS 2011)	2.4 (SRS 2013)

Source: Office of the CDMO, Nabarangpur

PUBLIC HEALTH

Birth & Death Registration System in Nabarangpur

Under Civil Registration system (CRS) all births & Death are now being registered in the respective Blocks and Municipalities (Registration Units) and certificate is issued. Before 2014, the system was going on manually but now it has been upgraded to online system. Under ORTPS Act, the certificates are being issued within 7 days of receipt of applications.

Table: 13.5
Statistical Data on Birth & Death for Preceeding (Five) years

Year	Live Birth			Death		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
2010	13335	12569	25904	5515	4415	9930
2011	13771	11910	25681	5073	4248	9321
2012	13147	13179	26326	5583	4662	10245
2013	13134	12825	25959	5172	4147	9319
2014	14474	13969	28443	5643	4719	10362

Source: Office of the CDMO, Nabarangpur

Food Safety Standards Act of India

FSSAI has been introduced in Nabarangpur District in the year 2013. There is a Food Cell at DHH, Nabarangpur having: ADMO (PH) as Designated Officer i.e Food Safety Officer.

Immunization

Table: 13.6

The status of Immunization is indicated below

DPT	89%
Polio	88%
BCG	94%
Measles	85%
Vitamin A	87%
Hepatitis B	90%
Full Immunization	84%

Source: Office of the CDMO, Nabarangpur

Prevalence of Diseases in Nabarangpur District

In the District of Nabarangpur, there is a District Surveillance Unit (IDSP Cell) in the Office of the CDMO, Nabarangpur for implementing Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme. Under this programme, the

diseases which are having Public Health importance are kept under Surveillance. The unit consists of Surveillance Medical Officer, Epidemiologist, Microbiologist, Data Manager and Data Entry Operator. The unit deals with different communicable and Non Communicable Diseases of Public Health importance.

Diarrhoea : Diarrhoea is defined as passage of loose watery stool more than 3 times within 24 hours with or without Dehydration. The cases are mostly seen with an increasing trend in the monsoon and post monsoon period i.e. from the months of June to September. Through IDSP Cell, it is possible to find out the Early Warning Signal for different disease outbreak and thereby timely action for its prevention and control are taken

MALARIA

The National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched in 1953. The widespread DDT Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) in the country under the NMCP resulted in a sharp decline in malaria cases in all the areas under spray and as a result the government of India converted the NMCP in to the National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958. The NMEP was initially a great success with malaria incidence dropping to 0.1 million cases. The resurgence was attributed because of various reasons which included the drug resistance for which the Modified Plan of Operation was implemented with immediate objective of preventing the death and morbidity due to malaria.

Malaria is caused by a parasite known as plasmodium. The parasite spreads to a healthy person by the bite of the female anopheles mosquito.

There are three common types of mosquitoes in India which cause various diseases

1. Anopheles mosquito: - Malaria.
2. Culex Mosquito: - Fileria.
3. Aedes Mosquito: - Dengue & Chikungunya.

The female anopheles sucks blood for development of ovary to produce eggs. It bites usually every third day for its feed. When the mosquito bites a malaria patient, it injects parasites in gametocyte stage in human blood. These gametocytes undergo various stages of development and later multiplication in mosquito to form sporozoites in about 10 – 14 days. When this mosquito bites again after this period of time, the sporozoites are injected into a healthy person. The persons bitten by such an infected mosquito develop signs and symptoms of malaria in about 7 – 12 days.

Strategy to Control Vector Borne Disease

Various strategies are being taken to control Vector Borne Diseases in Nabarangpur District which are as follows:-

Early Diagnosis and Complete Treatment

All the government medical institutions have facilities for free treatment for malaria cases. 1621 ASHAs are functioning as FTDs giving complete treatment to those found positive for malaria .

Integrated Vector Control Measures

Integrated Vector Control Measure is very much important for stopping the transmission of malaria and other vector borne diseases. In the district 2 round Indoor Residual Spray is being done in the selected high endemic village areas of 10 CHCs of the district. Both DDT 50% & ACM 5% are the insecticide being used in the district for IRS. As per the study report of Vector Control Research Centre Koraput Anopheles fluviatilis and Anopheles quicifacies are very much susceptible to the insecticide DDT 50% & ACM 5%.

Mo Masari is also an important intervention to prevent the pregnant woman from malaria and other vector borne disease. This is the initiative of government of Odisha.

Larvivoruos Fish Project

One Larvivoruos fish hatchery with fish Gambusia aiffinis is functional in the district. This is also supporting for larval control.

Table: 13.7

INFORMATION ON VARIOUS VECTOR BORNE DISEASES												
Year	Total Tested	Malaria			Filaria		JE		Dengue and Chikungunya		Kalaazar	
		Positive	Pf	Death	Case detected	MF	Case detected	Death	Case detected	Death	Case detected	Death
2004	193216	22130	21933	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	227622	22130	21715	9	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	163858	19408	19165	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	184624	21407	21090	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	179574	24819	24598	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	168501	23082	22751	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	181750	20044	19584	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	164722	16788	16100	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	154156	14607	14116	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	150304	13515	12761	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
2014	161029	20511	18772	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Non Communicable Diseases

India is experiencing a rapid health transition with a rising burden of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) causing significant morbidity and

mortality both in urban and rural areas. This is due to a set of risk factors like unhealthy diet (low fruit and vegetable intake), physical inactivity, tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol and stress which results in considerable loss in potentially productive years (aged 35–64 years) of life. Keeping these in view, National Programmes i.e National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer Diabetes Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) and National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) has been introduced in Odisha in the year April' 2011. Following this, the programmes were implemented in the eight KBK districts including Nabarangpur.

The programmes aim for prevention and risk minimization of non communicable diseases like Diabetes, Hypertension, Stroke and Cancer etc through their behaviour change. It also takes care of the health care of elderly.

As such there is a special NCD Cell in the office of the CDMO, Nabarangpur. The ADMO(PH) has been identified as Nodal Person. There is also one NCD clinic, 10 bedded Geriatric ward, 6 bedded ICU, a day care chemotherapy unit and a Physiotherapy unit to deal with the non communicable diseases. Similarly NCD clinics are also functioning at all CHCs of district Nabarangpur. At present 28 nos. of technical and non technical staffs have been working under this Programme.

Eye Problems

Under National Programme for Control of Blindness, certain activities are taken up in the district like: Distribution of free spectacles to the school children, free spectacles for near work to older person and Cataract operations under Blindness control society in which Collector and DM, Nabarangpur is the Chairperson.

RNTCP

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) under financial support by DANTB has been launched in this district on 19.2.2001 aims at strengthening the managerial capacities, improving qualitative diagnosis, high case detection and concentrating on achieving high cure rates by introducing short course chemotherapy and Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) and improving drug supply.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

The Leprosy Pilot Project started from 1971 to 1980 and Leprosy Control Unit up to 1984 thereafter National Leprosy Eradication Programme is functioning under Leprosy Eradication Unit, Nabarangpur

The Leprosy Cell is responsible for implementation of programme activities like case detection, & Management, Disability Prevention and

Medical Rehabilitation, IEC, BCC, Human Research and Capacity Building and Programme Management.

DPMR Clinic is functioning at Block level since 2006 and case detection are done through ASHA, AWWs which are further confirmed by the Confirmation Team. ICDD programme have also been conducted in each year for early hidden case detection and confirmation. New cases are given early treatment to reduce stigma and discrimination.

Odisha Red Cross Blood Bank, DHH, Nabarangpur

The ORCBB, DHH, Nabarangpur was started on 26th January 2006 with a licence no. 774. The average Annual Blood Collection is more than 3600 units. Being the parent blood bank, it is also managing two Blood Storage Units at CHC Kosagumuda & CHC Umarkote, for meeting the Blood requirement of tribal population of this district.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is a Health Insurance Scheme for the Poor BPL Families to get Health Service up to Rs 30,000/- for five members of a family having a RSBY Smart Card. The Status of Claim raised & settled for the year 2014-15 is as mentioned below.

Under 32 KB	=	3433 beneficiaries
Under 64 KB	=	5003 beneficiaries
Total	=	8436 beneficiaries

Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)

Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY) is a Health Insurance Scheme for Non BPL Farmers through Stream-II Card and for BPL Farmers through Stream-I Card. There is provision of Health Service for ` 1.00 Lakh in Stream-I Card and for ` 70,000/- in Stream-II Card. So far 1838 beneficaories have been reported under BKKY.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karykrama (RBSK)

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) has been started in November 2013 for free Health Check Up of 0 to 18 years School going/ non-School going (AWC) boys/ girls to screen with respect to four Ds. i.e. Disease, Birth Defects, Deficiencies & Developmental Delays.

Mobile Health Unit

10 Nos. of functional MHU Team are providing screening service & distributing free medicines.

Village Health Nutrition Day/ VHND

Village Health & Nutrition Day (VHND) provides all types of ANC/PNC services to the mothers and newborn.

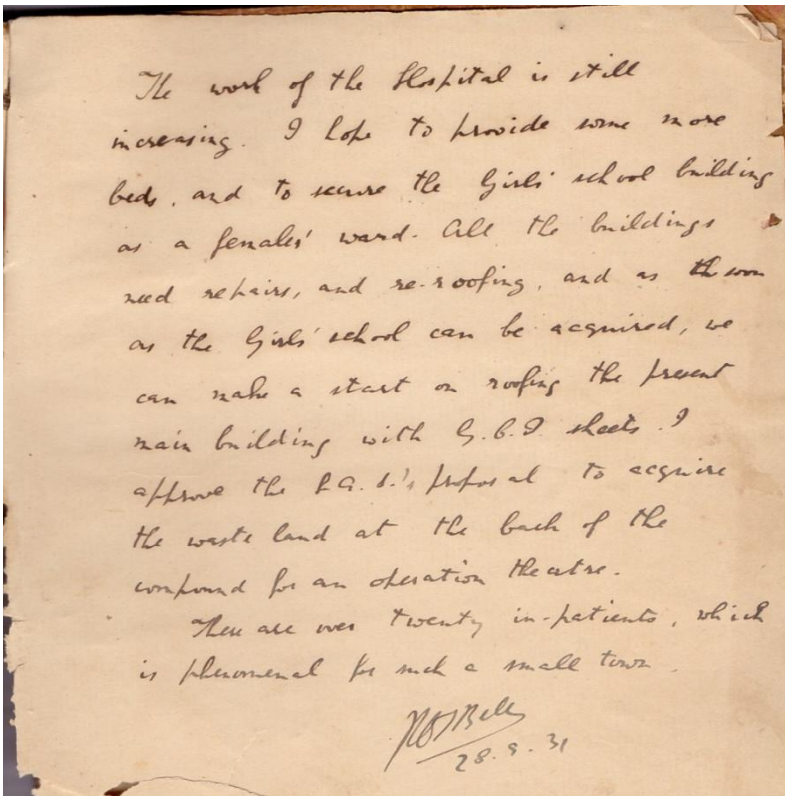
Status of ASHA & GKS

As on date, 1631 number ASHA and 860 GKS are in position in the district. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is a grass root level worker who provides all types of Health service at the Village level. The Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS) is a Village level platform to prepare & implement Village Health Plan within a financial ceiling of ` 10,000/- per annum.

National Urban Health Mission

In order to provide adequate Health Service to the Urban Poor population, mostly who are living in Slum areas this programme has been introduced.

A Snapshot of the Visit Note of Mr . R.C.S Bell, ICS, 1st Collector of Koraput in the year 1931



Photographs at a Glance



RSBY Help Desk in DHH, Nabarangpur

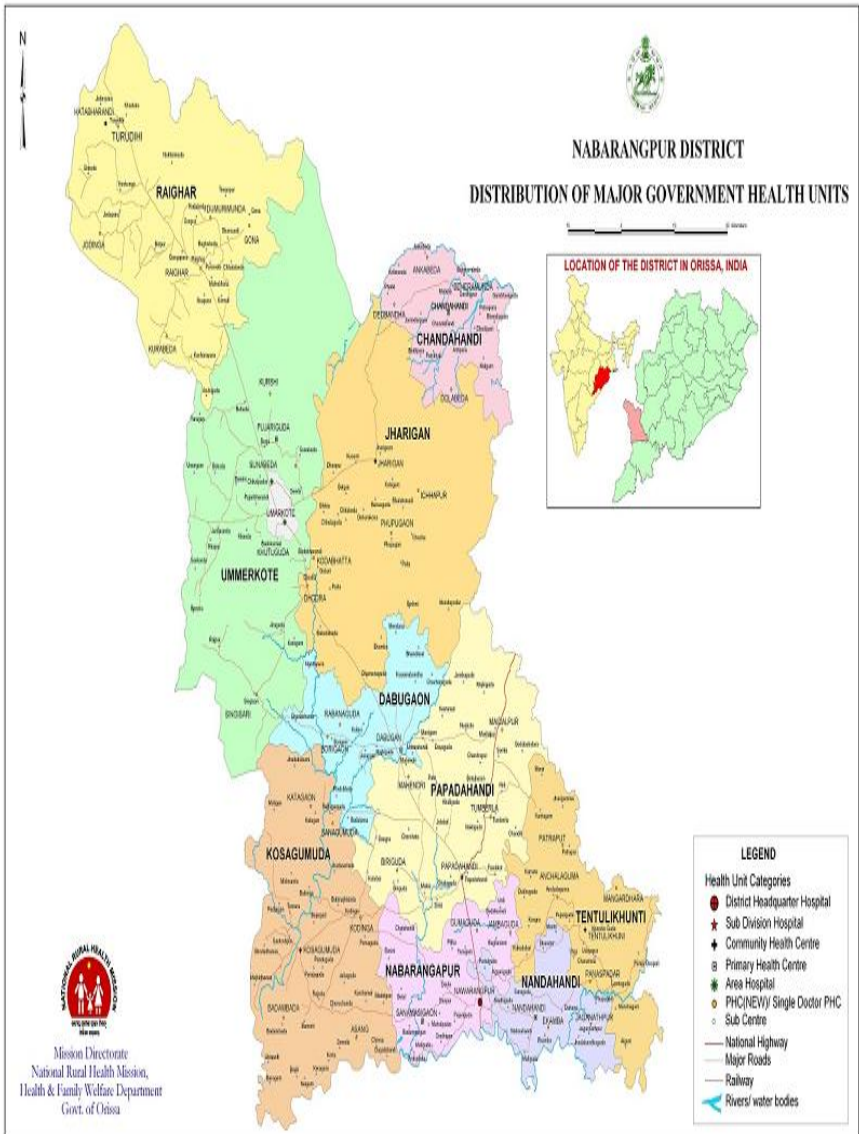
ICU in DHH, Nabarangpur



SNCU in DHH, Nabarangpur

NRC in DHH, Nabarangpur

Map 16 : Distribution of Major Govt. Health Units of Nabarangpur District





CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL, Nabarangpur A Pioneer Health Institution in the service of Health Sector of Nabarangpur

The Christian Hospital Nabarangpur was established on 31.01.1952, as a secondary care hospital, a healing ministry wing of the Jeypore Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Aims & Objectives

To administer the Christian Hospital Nabarangpur and any other institution it may establish in future for the purpose of rendering health care for those suffering from illnesses or other wise requiring medical attention solely as a philanthropic institution and not for the purpose of profit.

To cooperate with Government and other agencies in providing medical relief.

To provide facilities for research in medical and health work particularly relating to rural areas.

Specialities

Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Dental, Physiotherapy, Community Health.

Facilities Available

Out patient and inpatient services. Bed strength : 80 (eighty). Inpatient – 80 beds out of which 35 private rooms (10 AC rooms & 25 non-AC), Isolation room – 2 nos, Staff room-1, Labour room (4 tables), 8 bedded Intensive Care Unit and Recovery Room, 24 hrs Emergency services,. Fully automated Laboratory., 24 hours run in house Pharmacy, Video endoscopy, Biomedical waste management as per Pollution Control Board. Tie-up with M/s Thyrocare for advance investigations. Histopathology facility through CMC Ludhiana. Infant warmers and Phototherapy unit. Ultrasound (including colour Doppler), 24 hours electricity and water supply with Generator back-up conventional. 12 Channel Electrocardiography, Air-conditioned Operation Theatre with facilities for convention and Laparoscopic surgeries. Digital & Portable unit Radiological Department monitored by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. Government Licensed Blood Bank, Fully Computerized registration, investigations and billing system.

Educational Unit

Theodore Public School Nabarangpur – (English Medium -ICSC Pattern)

Mile Stones

Christian Medical Society was registered as a society in 1988. Christian Hospital Nabarangpur management was changed from JELC to Christian Medical Society, Nabarangpur.

Laparoscopic surgery was started for the first time in undivided Koraput district in September 2001.

Recognitions

Janani Surakshya Yojana, Sterilisation Operations, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Biju Krushaka Kalyana Yojana, Orissa State Treatment Fund.

CHAPTER-XIV

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

Nabarangpur district occupies an important place in the tribal map of Odisha because of its large concentration of tribal population. 55.79 per cent of the population of the district belong to Scheduled Tribe communities. Out of 48 tribal communities found in the district, seven tribal communities can be taken as major tribes each having more than 4800 population. Among the seven tribes, Bhotra tribe alone is having 3.25 lakh population, followed by Gond (1.67 lakh), Paraja (0.74 lakh) and Kondha (0.55 lakh). These four tribes are numerically important tribes constituting 6.22 lakh (91.31%) of the total tribal population of the district i.e. 6.81 lakh.

The entire district has been declared as Scheduled Area of the State. The Fifth Schedule of the constitution contains provision relating the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. The Governor of the State has been bestowed with special powers and responsibilities for the development of Scheduled Tribes. States having Scheduled Areas are required to constitute Tribes Advisory Council, which must be consulted on all policy matters relating to welfare and development Scheduled Tribes.

Review of the Strategy of Development

During the British rule, the approach to the administration of tribal areas was marked by a desire to leave the tribal areas alone by designating such areas as excluded or partially excluded areas. The reason for such an approach obviously were the difficulties involved in governing the brave and self-respecting groups of people living in remote and inaccessible regions without proper communication facilities.

After independence the main thrust of the strategy of tribal development has been to promote the participation of Scheduled Tribes in Planning and Implementation of the Programmes for their development. In furtherance, of the objectives, Pandit Jawhar Lal Nehru, the 1st Prime Minister of India, had enunciated five guiding principles for tribal development.

In the earlier two plans the strategy of tribal development was formulated in a piecemeal manner. During the First Five Year Plan when the Community Development Approach was evolved, the areas inhabited by tribals received attention. But the funding for the tribal development programme constituted only one percent of the total plan outlay. (Datt Tara, 2001, P.26). In 1954 Community Development Approach in Tribal Areas were initiated by setting up of a number of Special Multi purpose Tribal

Development (SMPT) Blocks covering limited number of blocks in Odisha. During the 2nd plan, out of 43 SMPT blocks established in the country, four were established in the State with a view to bringing about rapid improvement in the economic and social standards of the tribals. These blocks were not much different from the normal Community Development Blocks except by way of providing additional amounts under different schemes. The limited number of programmes introduced in most of the blocks did not even reflect the nature of specific needs of tribals residing there in.

With the initiation of the Third Five Year Plan the concept of Tribal Development Blocks (TDB) was introduced and by 1966-67 75 T.D. Blocks were identified in the State out of 489 of such blocks established in the country. There were 09 Nos. of such blocks established in Nabarangpur district. However, the TD Block programme did not have the desired result. In the process of democratic decentralization, the non-tribals gained more powers in the three tier Panchayats and took a major share of the benefits. The block was also a too small an entity to extend beyond activities like agriculture, minor irrigation and Health etc. (Shilu AO Committee, 1969). The rigid application of Schematic Budget earmarking specific amount of funds for programmes under different heads also failed to meet with the needs of the people.

There was a shift in the development strategy from the Area Development Approach to the Beneficiary Oriented Schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan Period (1969-1974). The new strategy known as Tribal Development Agency. The main object of the programme was to bring the tribal population by fostering their economic development. However, studies made on working of these projects revealed that the tribal areas receiving benefits from these special programmes were deprived of the advantage of general programme.

Fifth Plan onwards

As the tribals could not get their due share in the general development programme, it was considered necessary to evolve a new strategy for their socio-economic development. The Tribal Sub-Plan had twin objectives of accelerated socio-economic development of the tribals and their protection against various forms of exploitation. The Tribal Development Problems were visualized as three district categories such as (a) areas inhabited by more than 50% tribal population, (b) primitive tribes, (c) tribals located in dispersed manner.

In Nabarangpur district the Sub-Plan document was prepared in 1976. Out of 21 Integrate Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) created in the State, one ITDA established in Nabarangpur Distict on 01.04.79. It is an important agency which implements major and most important chunk of tribal specific development works. Its area of work range from promotion and strengthening of livelihoods of the tribal people to development of critical rural infrastructure which is incidental there to. It has been promoting livelihood activities like WADI, Lac cultivation, Goat rearing, Vegetable cultivation and other such activities which are suitable to the soil and climatic conditions of the district.

It also takes up such works which are intended to fill the critical infrastructural gaps in rural areas that in turn help the aforesaid income generating activities. Accordingly, it has constructed a number of small check dams, farm ponds, dug well, culverts, small bridges, C.C. Roads, processing units for lac and honey, vegetable aggregation centres etc. These works have been able to provide year round irrigation to some of the cultivable land of the small farmers, physical connectivity to interior tribal pockets and facility for value addition to the produce of the tribal farmers.

In order to promote education facilities, the ITDA has taken up construction of school and hostel buildings exclusively for ST and SC students. So far it has constructed school building for 2 Higher Secondary schools, 27 SSD High Schools, 50 Ashram Schools, 5 5 Sevashrama Schools and 410 hostels in these schools and some of the schools of S & ME Department. These schools / hostels have been set up in different interior locations of the district to provide easy access to education to the ST & SC children of the district. Out of 36636 students enrolled in these schools 27000 (73.7%) are boarders.

The agency also has taken steps for imparting vocational / skill development training to a number of unemployed educated ST youth free to cost through various programme implementing agencies to make them self-employable as well as employable in different sectors. It is offering training on the trades like fitter, plumber, electrician, mason, driving tailoring and embroidery, computer related courses etc.

The ITDA has also taken up promotion of Bankable Income Generating Schemes (IGS) for ST individuals and SHGs for obtaining bank loan and provides certain percentage of subsidy against the loan sanctioned. This is also a district level nodal agency in implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 and so far it has facilitated distribution of 35939 individual titles and 42 community right titles.

District Welfare Section

This section is headed by an OWS cadre Officer under the direct control of the District Collector. It is responsible for management and care of the afore mentioned schools and hostels in the district. It facilitates for the grant of pre-matric and post-matric scholarship to ST, SC and SEBC for both boarder and day scholar students. One of the most important works of this section, which is statutory in nature, is implementation of ORV Act in recruitment and promotions in different departments at the District Level. It also keeps the track of cases of atrocities against ST/SC people and grants compensations to atrocity victims. As ITDA promotes bankable IGS for ST/SHGs/Individuals, this section does so for the SC SHGs and individual beneficiaries and imparts free vocational training on various trades to unemployed educated SC youth of the district through OSFDC wing which functions under this section.

Tribal Development Cooperative Cooperation (TDCC)

Collection and sale of NTFP has been one of the livelihood practices of many tribal people residing in or near forest areas since long. Initially the middlemen used to exploit them as they purchased their produce at very low price. In order to address this issue TDCC was set up to give a fair market linkage to the collectors of NTFP. It has its office at Umerkote in Nabarangpur District. Now it purchases the forest produce from the tribal people at remunerative price.

Ekalavya Model Residential School (MRS)

Ekalavya Model Residential School is one of the premier educational institutions functioning under ST and SC Development Department in the district. It is situated on the outskirts of Nabarangpur town. This institution offers an opportunity to bright and talented ST students to pursue English medium education in CBSE pattern from Class VI to XII free of cost. In fact this institution has been able to mould number of ST students into a talented pool of individuals who after their pass-out from the institution have got into some reputed educational institutions of higher learning and have got jobs in reputed Govt. / Private Organisations. And in order to give English medium education to the poor ST/SC children from Class-I Govt. in SSD Department has launched the urban education scheme – ANWESHA from the year 2015-16. Under this scheme children from BPL ST & SC families are being admitted in different English medium schools in the district and the entire school and hostel fee of the students is being borne by the State Government.

Table: 14.1 below presents the target and achievement made under different schemes of ITDA, Nabarangpur during the year 2014-15.

Table: 14.1
Target and Achievement made under different Schemes of ITDA,
Nabarangpur during the year : 2014-15

SI. No.	Scheme	Financial			%	Physical			Remark
		Funds received	Expenditure	Balalance		Tak-en up	No. of Projects Completed	Balalance	
1.	SCP to TSP	1096.35	874.03	222.32	79.72	120	107	13	
2.	Article 275 (1)	872.32	801.06	71.26	91.83	140	137	3	
3.	Special Plan KBK 2013-14 & 2014-15	480.00	238.89	241.11	49.77	9	6	3	
4.	83 Hostels (2009-10) State plan	3035.57	3035.57	0.00	100.00	83	83	0	
5.	70 Hostels (2011-12) State plan	3360.51	3070.76	289.75	91.38	70	50	20	
6.	58 Hostels (2013-14) State plan	2030.00	1928.32	101.68	94.99	58	15	43	
7.	Addl. Class Room & Staff Quarter	375.57	113.38	262.19	30.19	45	8	37	
8.	Repair & Maintenance of Toilets (State Plan)	8.80	8.80	0.00	100.00	88	88	0	Placed to DWO (N)
9.	Installation of improved cooking system in Residential Hostels	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.0	10	0	10	Placed to DWO (N)
10.	Non Plan	139.05	81.32	57.73	58.48	62	26	36	
	Total	11438.17	10152.13	1286.04	696.36	685	520	165	

Background & Programme coverage in the District under OTELP, Nabarangpur District

Socio-economic development of tribal people has been one of the thrust areas of the Government to ameliorate the poor economic condition of the tribal peoples both the State and Central Governments have launched various welfare programmes from time to time. One of such attempts of the Government is Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP). This programme was started in 2009 in Nabarangpur district covering 49 Revenue villages of 18 GPs under three blocks of Kosagumuda, Jharigaon and Papadahandi. Subsequently this programme was extended to two more blocks i.e. Dabugaon and Tentulikhunti in 2012-13 covering 84 revenue villages under OTELP Plus. In total this programme covers 133

revenue villages and 25884 households. Some of the relatively backward areas of tribal concentration were selected for implementation of this programme. Variety of livelihood activities like poultry, WADI, pisciculture, goatery, drip irrigation for commercial vegetable cultivation at household level, creation of irrigation sources, piped drinking water supply, vocational training to unemployed rural youth etc. have been taken up in the programme areas. Land to landless is also one of the special drives that is being taken up in collaboration with Tahasildars.

Source of Funding

Major part of the funding for this programme is from international institutions like IFAD, DFID and WFP. Besides this it is also partially funded by the Government and for taking up special Focused Area Livelihood Intervention SCA to TSP funds are sanctioned by the Government. However for OTELP Plus the funds are being sourced from various state and central sponsored schemes like MGNREGA, BKBK, RKVY, SCA to TSP, SCA to SCSP through convergence.

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure for implementation of the programme has been designed in such way that the people in the village level are the real executants of different livelihood interventions. At the district level is ITDA with PA, ITDA as head; at the block level facilitating NGO and at the village level it is VDC (Village Development Committee). PA, ITDA, who is assisted by programme Officer (PM & E), is overall supervising authority at the district level. At the block level an NGO is selected as facilitating NGO to give handholding support to the villagers in implementing various works at village level. At the village level, the VDC is headed by a President and a Secretary. They are assisted by two no. of Community Resource Persons (CSP) in identifying the need based works for the village.

Fund Flow

Funds are released by ITDA, basing on the need from time to time, directly into the bank account of VDC of which the President and the Secretary are the joint signatories. Only the administrative cost of FNGO is released to FNGO account. Money is drawn from the bank by the President and Secretary, after a resolution by the members of VDC, against the amount of work done.

The programme cycle is only seven years during which the money can be spent. After the completion of this time period all the assets created are

handed over to the Village Development Committee which ultimately manages after withdrawal of the programme.

Table: 14.2
Coverage of OTELP, Nabarangpur

Programme Block	5
Total Gram Panchayat	39
Total Micro Watersheds	79
Total village	133
Total Household	28498
Vulnerable / Destitute House Hold	5670
Total VDC	113
Total SHG	1100
Total SHG Federation	103

Table: 14.3
Livestock Projects under SCA to SCSP, 2015-16
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of work	Unit	Achievement
	Physical (in No.)	Financial (in Lakh)
Broiler Poultry Unit	48	28.80
Goat Rearing Unit	120	33.00
Duckery Unit	115	16.10
Total	283	77.90

Table: 14.4
Livelihoods Support to Vulnerable Families under IFADS Top Up Assistance, 2015-16

Sl. No.	Activities	Unit	Physical	Financial (in Lakh)
1.	Support for rural artisans (Grocery / Stationary Shop, Small Hotel, Vending of Vegetable).	HH	50	24.35
2.	Water lifting devices for existing water sources (treadle pump, diesel / electric pump sets etc.)	Nos.	319	47.85
3.	Commercial vegetable cultivation (with trellis method)	HH	85	15.30
4.	Commercial vegetable cultivation Potato	Ha.	30	4.49
5.	Low cost individual water filter	Nos.	1,058	11.23
6.	Improved cook stove / smokeless chulla (individual)	Nos.	562	9.11
	Total		2104	112.33

CHAPTER- XV

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Political Party of Nabarangpur District

The following Political Parties are taking part in the General Election in Nabarangpur district.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Biju Janata Dal | 9. Aam Admi Party |
| 2. Bharatiaya Janata Party | 10. Amo Odisha Party |
| 3. Indian National Congress | 11. Samrudha Odisha |
| 4. Bahujan Samaj Party | 12. Samata Kranti Dal |
| 5. Janata Dal | 13. Samajavadi Jananat Party |
| 6. Rastriya Janata Dal | 14. Kalinga Sena |
| 7. Communist Party of India (Marxist) | 15. Samajavadi Janata Party (Rastriya) |
| 8. Odisha Jana Morcha | 16. Samata Party |

General & Assembly Elections

The Electoral Process of Nabarangpur district starts with the declaration of dates by the Election Commission of India, New Delhi. As soon as dates are received from Election Commission of India, a Notice of Election in Form No 1 both in Odia and English containing nomination, withdrawal and counting of votes and dates of poll etc has been published by the Returning Officer of the PC/AC in all designated Booths of the district. The model code of conduct comes in force from the day the Election dates are announced.

The candidates are required to file the nomination papers following which the candidate list is published after scrutiny. The polling is held normally from 7 AM to 5 PM, whereas it might be changed under special circumstances. The District Election Officer of this district is in charge of polling. Government employees are employed as poll officers at the polling stations. Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) are being increasingly used since 2004. An indelible ink is applied usually on the left index finger of the voter as an indicator that the voter has cast his vote. The polled EVMs are stored in one place of District Headquarter. The polls are counted on date fixed earlier by the Election Commission of India. After counting of votes , the winners are declared by the Returning Officers of the Parliamentary Constituency / Assembly Constituency of this district.

GENERAL ELECTION TO LOK SABHA 2014

Table: 15.1

Name of the Parliamentary Constituency : 12-Nabarangpur(ST)

Total Electors : 12,97,210

Sl. No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Age	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
1	Sri Gopinath Jani	M	43	ST	BSP	31707	2.44 %	3.10 %
2	Sri Parsuram Majhi	M	52	ST	BJP	138430	10.67 %	13.54 %
3	Sri Pradeep Kumar Majhi	M	38	ST	INC	371845	28.67 %	36.38 %
4	Sri Balabhadra Majhi	M	53	ST	BJD	373887	28.82 %	36.58 %
5	Sri Arjuna Bhatara	M	47	ST	OJM	24832	1.91 %	2.43 %
6	Sri Gopal Pujari	M	52	ST	AOP	18675	1.44 %	1.83 %
7	Sri Chandradhwaja Majhi	M	54	ST	IND	18388	1.42 %	1.80 %
8	None of the above				NOTA	44408	3.42 %	4.34 %
TOTAL						1022172	78.80 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In General Election to Lok Sabha, 2014, Sri Balabhadra Majhi BJD secured votes 3,73,887 (36.58 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating to Sri Pradeep Kumar Majhi, INC who secured total votes 3,71,845 (36.38 % of total polled votes) at the margin of 2042 of votes.

Table: 15.2

General Election to Lok Sabha 2009

Name of the Parliamentary Constituency : 12-Nabarangpur(st)

Total Electors : 12,15,653

Sl. No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Age	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
1	Sri Chandradhwaja Majhi	M	49	ST	BSP	48514	3.99 %	6.13 %
2	Sri Dombaru Majhi	M	68	ST	BJD	278330	22.90 %	35.15 %
3	Sri Parsuram Majhi	M	49	ST	BJP	156784	12.90 %	19.80 %
4	Sri Pradeep Kumar Majhi	M	33	ST	INC	308307	25.36 %	38.93 %
TOTAL						7,91,935	65.14 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In General Election to Lok Sabha, 2009, Sri Pradeep Kumar Majhi, INC who secured total votes 3,08,307 (38.93 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Dombaru Majhi, BJD who secured 2,78,330 nos of total polled votes (35.15 % of total polled votes) at the margin of 29,977 votes.

Table: 15.3

GENERAL ELECTION TO LOK SABHA 2004

Name of the Parliamentary Constituency : 13- Nowrangpur (ST)

Total Electors : 11,61,159

Sl. No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
1	Sri Parsuram Majhi	M	ST	BJP	359989	31.00 %	46.10 %
2	Sri Chandra Sekhar Majhi	M	ST	INC	335099	28.85 %	42.92 %
3	Sri Chandradhawja Majhi	M	ST	BSP	85640	7.37 %	10.96 %
				TOTAL	780728	67.23 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In General Election to Lok Sabha, 2004, Sri Parsuram Majhi, BJP who secured total votes 3,59,989 (46.10% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Chandra Sekhar Majhi, INC who secured 3,35,099 nos of total polled votes (42.92% of total polled votes) at the margin of 24890 votes.

Table: 15.4

GENERAL ELECTION TO LOK SABHA 1999

Name of the Parliamentary Constituency : 13- Nowrangpur (ST)

Total Electors : 10,85,575

Sl. No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
1	Sri Parsuram Majhi	M	ST	BJP	331863	30.57 %	50.78 %
2	Sri Chandra Sekhar Majhi	M	ST	INC	315712	29.08 %	48.31 %
3	Smt Santosh moni Jani	F	ST	IND	5928	0.54 %	0.91 %
				TOTAL	653503	60.20 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In General Election to Lok Sabha, 1999, Sri Parsuram Majhi, BJP who secured total votes 3,31,863 (50.78% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Chandra Sekhar Majhi, INC who secured 3,15,712 nos of total polled votes (48.31 % of total polled votes) at the margin of 16151 nos of votes.

Table: 15.5

GENERAL ELECTION TO LOK SABHA 1998

Name of the Parliamentary Constituency : 13- Nowrangpur (ST)

Total Electors : 10,49,764

Sl. No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
1	Sri Parsuram Majhi	M	ST	BJP	206509	19.67 %	36.86 %
2	Sri Khagapati Pradhani	M	ST	INC	280444	26.71 %	50.06 %
3	Sri Bhagaban Majhi	M	ST	JD	68526	6.52 %	12.23 %
4	Smt Santoshmoni Jani	F	ST	RJD	3564	0.33 %	0.64 %
5	Smt Harabati Gond	F	ST	IND	1162	0.11 %	0.21 %
TOTAL					560205	53.36 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In General Election to Lok Sabha, 1999, Sri Khagapati Pradhani, INC who secured total votes 2,80,444 (50.06 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Parsuram Majhi, BJD who secured 2,06,509 nos of total polled votes (36.86 % of total polled votes) at the margin of 73,935 nos of votes.

Table: 15.6

GENERAL ELECTION TO LOK SABHA 1996

NAME OF THE PARLIMENTARY CONSTITUENCY : 13- NOWRANGPUR (ST)

Total Electors: 9,91,756

Sl. No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
1	Sri Khagapati Pradhani	M	ST	INC	320103	32.27 %	58.04 %
2	Sri Jadav Majhi	M	ST	JD	116299	11.72 %	21.09 %
3	Sri Parsuram Majhi	M	ST	BJP	115090	11.60 %	20.87 %
TOTAL					551492	55.60 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In General Election to Lok Sabha, 1999, Sri Khagapati Pradhani , INC who secured total votes 3,20,103 (58.04% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Jadav Majhi who secured 1,16,299 nos of total polled votes (21.09% of total polled votes) at the margin of 2,03,804 nos of votes.

Table: 15.7

STATE ELECTION TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ORISSA, 2014
Name of the Assembly Constituency : 73- Umarkote (ST)

TOTAL ELECTORS : 1,74,212

Sl. No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Subash Gond	M	ST	BJD	50500	28.99 %	37.15 %
02	Sri Jatindra Nath Gond	M	ST	INC	39978	22.95 %	29.41 %
03	Sri Nilayananda Gond	M	ST	BJP	21351	12.26 %	15.71 %
04	Sri Nabin Kumar Santa	M	ST	AOP	6803	3.91 %	5.00 %
05	Sri Sanraj Gond	M	ST	OJM	5762	3.31 %	4.24 %
06	None of the above			NOTA	4930	2.83 %	3.63 %
07	Smt Reena Majhi	F	ST	IND	4112	2.36 %	3.02 %
08	Sri Dambarudhar Majhi	M	ST	IND	2507	1.44 %	1.84 %
TOTAL					135943	78.03 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2014, Sri Subash Gond, BJD who secured total votes 50,500 (37.15 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Jatindranath Gond, INC who secured 39,978 nos of total polled votes (29.41% of total polled votes) at the margin of 10,522 nos of votes.

Table: 15.8

NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY: 74- JHARIGAM (ST)

TOTAL ELECTORS : 1,93,582

Sl. No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Ramesh Chandra Majhi	M	ST	BJD	65254	33.71 %	41.99 %
02	Sri Uldhar Majhi	M	ST	INC	54058	27.93 %	34.78 %
03	Sri Kumar Pujari	M	ST	BJP	14010	7.24 %	9.01 %
04	None of the above			NOTA	9498	4.91 %	6.11 %
05	Sri Shyam Sundar Majhi	M	ST	AOP	7591	3.92 %	4.88 %
06	Sri Jalandhar Majhi	M	ST	OJM	5004	2.58 %	3.22 %
TOTAL					155415	80.28 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2014, Sri Ramesh Chandra Majhi, BJD who secured total votes 65,254 (41.99 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Uldhar Majhi, INC who secured 54,058 nos of total polled votes (34.78% of total polled votes) at the margin of 11,196 nos of votes.

Table: 15.9

NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY: 75- NABARANGPUR (ST)

TOTAL ELECTORS: 2,11,245

Sl. No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Manohar Randhari	M	ST	BJD	76659	36.29 %	44.36 %
02	Sri Sadan Nayak	M	ST	INC	65270	30.90 %	37.77 %
03	Sri Birendra Pujari	M	ST	BJP	13496	6.39 %	7.81
04	None of the above			NOTA	3624	1.72 %	2.10 %
05	Sri Bibakar Pujari	M	ST	OJM	3195	1.51 %	1.85 %
06	Smt Puspanjali Nayak	F	ST	IND	2491	1.18 %	1.44 %
07	Sri Narasingha Bhotra	M	ST	BSP	2334	1.10 %	1.35 %
08	Sri Bhaskar Majhi	M	ST	IND	2035	0.96 %	1.18 %
09	Sri Laiban Muduli	M	ST	SKD	1864	0.88 %	1.08 %
10	Sri Chandradhwaja Majhi	M	ST	IND	1849	0.88 %	1.07 %
TOTAL					172817	81.81 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 014, Sri Manohar Randhari, BJD who secured total votes 76,659 (44.36% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Sadan Nayak , INC who secured 65,270 nos of total polled votes (37.77 % of total polled votes) at the margin of 11,389 nos of votes.

Table: 15.10**NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY: 76- DABUGAM (ST)****TOTAL ELECTORS: 1,78,025**

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Bhujabal Majhi	M	ST	INC	62957	35.36 %	41.72 %
02	Sri Motiram Nayak	M	ST	BJD	56860	31.94 %	37.68 %
03	Sri Sasidhar Majhi	M	ST	BJP	10853	6.10 %	7.19 %
04	None of the above			NOTA	4696	2.64 %	3.11 %
05	Sri Kusia Majhi	M	ST	IND	4335	2.44 %	2.87 %
06	Sri Laxmi Dhar Nayak	M	ST	AOP	3413	1.92 %	2.26 %
07	Sri Gangadhar Jani	M	ST	OJM	3097	1.74 %	2.05 %
08	Sri Khagapati Nayak	M	ST	BSP	2554	1.43 %	1.69 %
09	Sri Bhagaban Nayak	M	ST	SAMO	2147	1.21 %	1.42 %
TOTAL					150912	84.77 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2014, Sri Bhujabal Majhi, INC who secured total votes 62,957 (41.72% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Motiram Nayak, BJD who secured 56,860 nos of total polled votes (37.68 % of total polled votes) at the margin of 6097 nos of votes.

Table: 15.11**STATE ELECTION TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ORISSA, 2009****NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY: 73- UMARKOTE (ST)****TOTAL ELECTORS: 1,55,606**

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Jagabandhu Majhi	M	ST	BJD	44326	28.49 %	40.60 %
02	Sri Dharmu Gond	M	ST	BJP	30155	19.38 %	27.62 %
03	Smt Parama Pujari	F	ST	INC	25512	16.40 %	23.37 %
04	Smt Harabati Gond	F	ST	SAMO	5276	3.39 %	4.83 %
05	Sri Rabinarayan Das Samrath	M	ST	BSP	3918	2.52 %	3.59 %
TOTAL					109187	70.17 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2009, Sri Jagabandhu Majhi, BJD who secured total votes 44,326 (40.60 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Dharmu Gond, BJD who secured 30,155 nos of total polled votes (27.62 % of total polled votes) at the margin of 14,171 nos of votes.

Table: 15.12
NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 74- JHARIGAM (ST)

TOTAL ELECTORS : 1,72,500

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Ramesh Chandra Majhi	M	ST	BJD	54767	31.75 %	45.72 %
02	Sri Jalandhar Majhi	M	ST	INC	32491	18.84 %	27.12 %
03	Sri Sona Majhi	M	ST	BJP	13226	7.67 %	11.04 %
04	Sri Gopal Pujari	M	ST	IND	6393	3.71 %	5.34 %
05	Sri Kadamb Pujari	M	ST	BSP	5535	3.21 %	4.62 %
06	Smt Laxmi Santa	F	ST	SAMO	4098	2.38 %	3.42 %
07	Sri Hirasingsh Majhi	M	ST	KS	3281	1.90 %	2.74 %
TOTAL					119791	69.44 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2009, Sri Ramesh Chandra Majhi, BJD who secured total votes 54,767 (45.72 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Jalandhar Majhi, INC who secured 32,491 nos of total polled votes (27.12% of total polled votes) at the margin of 22,276 nos of votes.

Table: 15.13**NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 75- NABARANGPUR (ST)****TOTAL ELECTORS : 2,02,491**

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Manohar Randhari	M	ST	BJD	51448	25.41 %	36.41 %
02	Sri Sadan Nayak	M	ST	INC	48114	23.76 %	34.05 %
03	Smt Manjula Majhi	F	ST	BJP	28135	13.89 %	19.91 %
04	Sri Bhagaban Jani	M	ST	SAMO	8413	4.15 %	5.95 %
05	Sri Gopinath Majhi	M	ST	BSP	5200	2.57 %	3.68 %
TOTAL					141310	69.79 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2009, Sri Manohar Randhari, BJD who secured total votes 51,448 (36.41 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Sadan Nayak, INC who secured 48,114 nos of total polled votes (34.05 % of total polled votes) at the margin of 3334 nos of votes.

Table: 15.14**NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 76- DABUGAM (ST)****TOTAL ELECTORS : 1,65,825**

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Bhujabal Majhi	M	ST	INC	44723	26.97 %	37.30 %
02	Sri Motiram Nayak	M	ST	BJD	37349	22.52 %	31.15 %
03	Sri Mohan Majhi	M	ST	BJP	22543	13.59 %	18.80 %
04	Sri Mangal Charan Naik	M	ST	SAMO	9773	5.89 %	8.15 %
05	Sri Bhaskar Majhi	M	ST	BSP	5519	3.32 %	4.60 %
TOTAL					119907	72.31 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2009, Sri Bhujabal Majhi, INC who secured total votes 44,723 (37.30% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Motiram Nayak, BJD who secured 37,349 nos of total polled votes (31.15% of total polled votes) at the margin of 7374 nos of votes.

Table: 15.15

**STATE ELECTION TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ORISSA, 2004
NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 90- NOWRANGPUR**

Total Electors : 1,46,876

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Jayadev Parida	M	GEN	BJP	39273	26.74 %	38.17 %
02	Sri Ashok Mishra	M	GEN	SP	6518	4.44 %	6.33 %
03	Sri Habibulla Khan	M	GEN	INC	50742	34.55 %	49.31 %
04	Sri Jiban Chandra Takri	M	GEN	BSP	6366	4.34 %	6.19 %
TOTAL					102899	70.06 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2004, Sri Habubulla Khan, INC who secured total votes 50,742 (49.31% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Jayadev Parida, BJD who secured 39,273 nos of total polled votes (38.17% of total polled votes) at the margin of 11,469 nos of votes.

Table: 15.16

NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY: 91- KODINGA (ST)

TOTAL ELECTORS: 1,42,229

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Damodar Pujari	M	ST	BSP	8038	5.65 %	7.89 %
02	Sri Mohan Majhi	M	ST	BJP	42348	29.77 %	41.57 %
03	Sri Sadan Nayak	M	ST	INC	44942	31.60 %	44.12 %
04	Sri Balaram Pujari	M	ST	IND	6546	4.60 %	6.43 %
TOTAL					101874	71.63 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2004, Sri Sadan Nayak, INC who secured total votes 44,942 (44.12% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Mohan Majhi, BJP who secured 42,348 nos of total polled votes (41.57% of total polled votes) at the margin of 2594 nos of votes.

Table: 15.17

NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 92- DABUGAM (ST)

TOTAL ELECTORS : 1,82,157

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Bhujabal Majhi	M	ST	INC	42200	23.17 %	34.88 %
02	Sri Mangal Charan Naik	M	ST	BSP	10758	5.91 %	8.89 %
03	Sri Ramesh Chandra Majhi	M	ST	BJD	56755	31.16 %	46.91 %
04	Sri Motiram Nayak	M	ST	IND	11263	6.18 %	9.31 %
TOTAL					120976	66.41 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2004, Sri Ramesh Chandra Majhi, BJD who secured total votes 56,755 (46.91 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Bhujabal Majhi, INC who secured 42,200 nos of total polled votes (34.88% of total polled votes) at the margin of 14,555 nos of votes.

Table: 15.18

NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 93- UMARKOTE (ST)

TOTAL ELECTORS: 1, 90,224

Sl. No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Smt Porama Pujari	F	ST	INC	33685	17.71 %	26.68 %
02	Sri Jagabandhu Majhi	M	ST	IND	35696	18.77 %	28.27 %
03	Sri Dharmu Gond	M	ST	BJP	48346	25.42 %	38.29 %
04	Sri Rabinarayan Samrath	M	ST	IND	8548	4.49 %	6.77 %

TOTAL 126275 66.38 %

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2004, Sri Dharmu Gond, BJP who secured total votes 48,346 (38.29 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Jagabandhu Majhi, IND who secured 35,696 nos of total polled votes (28.27 % of total polled votes) at the margin of 12,650 nos of votes.

Table: 15.19**STATE ELECTION TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ORISSA, 2000****NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 90- NOWRANGPUR****TOTAL ELECTORS : 1,44,896**

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Habibulla Khan	M	GEN	INC	57987	40.02 %	60.90 %
02	Sri Subash Chandra Dash	M	GEN	BJP	36383	25.11 %	38.21 %
03	Sri Christo Dhani Turuk	M	GEN	BSP	846	0.58 %	0.89 %
					95216	65.71 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2000, Sri Habibulla Khan, INC who secured total votes 57,987 (60.90% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Subash Chandra Das, BJP who secured 36,383 nos of total polled votes (38.21% of total polled votes) at the margin of 21,604 nos of votes.

Table: 15.20**NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 91- KODINGA (ST)****TOTAL ELECTORS : 1,30,342**

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Sadan Nayak	M	ST	INC	55406	42.51 %	60.94 %
02	Sri Dombaru Majhi	M	ST	BJP	32675	25.07 %	35.94 %
03	Sri Dhansai Randhari	M	ST	BSP	2841	2.18 %	3.12 %
					TOTAL 90922	69.76 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2000, Sri Sadan Nayak, , INC who secured total votes 55,406 (60.94 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Dombaru Majhi , BJP who secured 32,675 nos of total polled votes (35.94 % of total polled votes) at the margin of 22,731 nos of votes.

Table: 15.21**NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 92- DABUGAM (ST)****TOTAL ELECTORS: 1, 65,902**

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Bhujabal Majhi	M	ST	INC	49673	29.94 %	52.02 %
02	Sri Bhagaban Majhi	M	ST	BJD	44558	26.86 %	46.66 %
03	Sri Kumar Pujari	M	ST	IND	1263	0.76 %	1.32 %
TOTAL					95494	57.56 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2000, Sri Bhujabal Majhi, , INC who secured total votes 49,673 (52.02 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Bhagaban Majhi, BJD who secured 44,558 nos of total polled votes (46.66 % of total polled votes) at the margin of 5115 nos of votes.

Table: 15.22**NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 93- UMARKOTE (ST)****TOTAL ELECTORS : 1,69,066**

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Smt Parama Pujari	F	ST	INC	49457	29.25 %	49.75 %
02	Sri Dharmu Gond	M	ST	BJP	41858	24.76 %	42.10 %
03	Sri Gurubaru Majhi	M	ST	IND	8104	4.79 %	8.15 %
TOTAL					99419	58.80 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2000, Smt Parama Pujari , INC who secured total votes 49,457 (49.75% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Dharmu Gond, BJP who secured 41,858 nos of total polled votes (42.10% of total polled votes) at the margin of 7599 nos of votes.

STATE ELECTION TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ORISSA, 1995

Table: 15.23

NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY: 90- NOWRANGPUR

TOTAL ELECTORS: 1,29,978

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Habibulla Khan	M	GEN	INC	57590	44.31 %	57.80 %
02	Sri Jayadev Parida	M	GEN	JD	31206	24.01 %	31.32 %
03	Sri Bibhudatta Majhi	M	ST	SJP(R)	3045	2.34 %	3.06 %
04	Sri Deepchand Jain	M	GEN	JP	2060	1.58 %	2.07 %
05	Sri Gadadhar Das	M	GEN	BJP	2029	1.56 %	2.04 %
06	Sri Narendra Kumar Mohapatra	M	GEN	IND	1218	0.94 %	1.22 %
07	Sri K.N. Dandasena	M	GEN	SAP	1160	0.89 %	1.16 %
08	Sri Dwarikanath Sahu	M	GEN	IND	1093	0.84 %	1.10 %
09	Sri Prakash Chandra Sukudulari	M	GEN	IND	231	0.18 %	0.23 %
TOTAL					99632	76.65 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 1995, Sri Habibulla Khan, INC who secured total votes 57,590 (57.80 % of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Jayadev Parida, JD who secured 31,206 nos of total polled votes (31.32% of total polled votes) at the margin of 26,384 nos of votes.

Table: 15.24

NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 91- KODINGA (ST)

TOTAL ELECTORS: 1,20,248

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Sadan Nayak	M	ST	INC	51794	43.07 %	55.46 %
02	Sri Shyama Ghana Majhi	M	ST	JD	31632	26.31 %	33.87 %
03	Sri Mohan Majhi	M	ST	BJP	3662	3.05 %	3.92 %
04	Smt Bhagabati Pujari	F	ST	IND	3588	2.98 %	3.84 %
05	Sri Pradeep Jani	M	ST	IND	1467	1.22 %	1.57 %
06	Sri Nandaram Nayak	M	ST	IND	927	0.77 %	0.99 %
07	Sri Dharmu Pujari	M	ST	IND	315	0.26 %	0.34 %
TOTAL					93385	77.66 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 1995, Sri Sadan Nayak, INC who secured total votes 51,794 (55.46% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Shyama Ghana Majhi, JD who secured 31,632 nos of total polled votes (33.87% of total polled votes) at the margin of 20,162 nos of votes.

Table: 15.25

NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY: 92- DABUGAM (ST)

TOTAL ELECTORS: 1,49,725

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Jadav Majhi	M	ST	JD	47060	31.43 %	45.38 %
02	Sri Kadam Pujari	M	ST	INC	43493	29.05 %	41.94 %
03	Sri Parsuram Majhi	M	ST	BJP	8455	5.65 %	8.15 %
04	Smt Phulmoni Santa	F	ST	IND	4169	2.78 %	4.02 %
05	Smt Harabati Gond	F	ST	SAP	521	0.35 %	0.50 %
TOTAL					103698	69.26 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 1995, Sri Jadav Majhi, JD who secured total votes 47,060 (45.38% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Kadam Pujari, INC who secured 43,493 nos of total polled votes (41.94% of total polled votes) at the margin of 3567 nos of votes.

Table: 15.26

NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY : 93- UMARKOTE (ST)

TOTAL ELECTORS: 1,47,561

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Smt Parama Pujari	F	ST	INC	47831	32.41 %	47.42 %
02	Sri Gurubaru Majhi	M	ST	JD	28736	19.47 %	28.49 %
03	Sri Dharmu Gond	M	ST	BJP	15715	10.65 %	15.58 %
04	Sri Dalasai Samratha	M	ST	SAP	5017	3.40 %	4.97 %
05	Sri Gopal Pujari	M	ST	IND	3564	2.42 %	3.53 %
TOTAL					100863	68.35 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In State Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 1995 , Smt Parama Pujari , INC who secured total votes 47,831 (47.42% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Gurubaru Majhi, JD who secured 28,736 nos of total polled votes (28.49% of total polled votes) at the margin of 19,095 nos of votes.

Table: 15.27

**BYE-ELECTION TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ORISSA, 2011
NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY: 73- UMARKOTE (ST)**

TOTAL ELECTORS: 1,65,165

Sl.No	Name of the Candidate	Sex	Category	Party	Votes secured	Over total Electors in the Constituency	Over total votes polled in constituency
01	Sri Subash Gond	M	ST	BJD	54713	33.13 %	45.13 %
02	Sri Dharmu Gond	M	ST	BJP	33652	20.37 %	27.76 %
03	Sri Jatindranath Gond	M	ST	INC	32877	19.91 %	27.12 %
					121242	73.41 %	

Source: District Election Office, Nabarangpur

In Bye –Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly, 2011 of 73-Umarkote (ST) Assembly Constituency, Sri Subash Gond, BJD who secured total votes 54,713 (45.13% of total polled votes) and won the election defeating Sri Dharmu Gond, BJP who secured 33,652 nos of total polled votes (27.16% of total polled votes) at the margin of 21,061 nos of vote

Functioning of NGO’s in the District of Nabarangpur

Introduction

Situated in the greeneries of south-western Orissa, Nabarangpur District is a very spectacular District, functioning since 02.10.1992. Prior to that, it was a large sub-division of the erstwhile Koraput District. Its boundary stretches in the north to Raipur and west to Bastar Districts of Chhatisgarh. The river Indravati forms the border between Nabarangpur and Koraput Districts. Nabarangpur District covers an area of 5294 sq km. The District has a vast area of 1583.4 sq km covered by forests. It is situated at 20.3 to 17.5 Degree North latitude and 81.27 to 84.1 East longitudes.

The Administrative headquarters of the District is located at Nabarangpur city. At present Nabarangpur District comprise one sub division (Nabarangpur), 10 tehsils and 10 blocks, 169 Gram Panchayats, 2 Municipalities (Nabarangpur Umerkote).

The District of Nabarangpur has a relatively low literate population. The 59.45% literacy rate among male is 59.45% and female is 37.22%. The situation is even worse in the rural areas where there is more number of tribal populations. Similarly the situation of employment among the educated youth in the district is also very alarming. Although there is an Employment Exchange in the district headquarters, the number of registered members is very thin.

Brief History of NGO's in the District

The history of NGO initiative in social welfare activities in the District goes back to about half a century prior to its formation. In the year 1992 when Nabarangpur district was formed, the District Administration invited the NGO's (through there were very few in number) to come together in one podium i.e, the DLCC and work in cooperation with the Dist. Administration in all round development of the District.

Since then the relation between the District Administration and the NGO's working in the district grew stronger. They are complementary and supplementary to each other.

A new chapter in the history of NGO's in the District began in August 2010, when there was an unprecedented flash flood in Kosagumuda Block, the district administration called the NGO's to extend their all possible cooperation for relief and rehabilitation works, aimed for the flood victims. The services of the NGO's were acknowledged, admired and appreciated by the District Administration, high level officials like KBK Administrator & RDC, as well as the general public.

It was during this period the NGO fraternity of the District formed DNF with the 37 Nos of active NGO's of the District. Since then the DNF is extending its fullest co-operation in implementation of various social welfare programs of the Govt for the District, as well as at the time of need , so also, as and when the services of NGO's are required by the District Administration.

The prime achievements of DNF since 2010 in coordination with the District Administration are enumerated as below.

Flood Relief

The then District Administration expressed its pleasure on the role of NGO's in relief and rehabilitation works for Kosagumuda flood victims. The NGO's utilized its man and machine for distributing relief materials to flood victims, hand in hand with the District Administration and followed up with rehabilitation measures.

Diarrhea prevention and management

Previously it was observed that even after taking adequate precautionary measures, there were diarrheal deaths every year, but during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 the District Administration and the DNF together put all their efforts to prevent diarrheal deaths by campaigning door to door IEC activities in all most all vulnerable villages and hamlets, which resulted in NO diarrheal deaths in the District, although there were 50-60 reported cases of diarrhea. Timely preventive and curative measures were made by the Medical personnel's for which the people of the District are thankful to them.

Tribal Health Camps

Total 124 nos of Tribal Health Camps were conducted over a period of 02 months including the most remote and inaccessible areas of the District in collaboration with NRHM and direct monitoring of District Administration, where about 45000 people were treated for different ailments. Those needing specialized treatment were referred to other specialized Hospitals, which is in itself a landmark achievement.

Social Audit under MGNREGS

To maintain transparency and accountability in implementation of the above flagship schemes of the Government, MGNREGS Social Audit are being conducted successfully in 169 GP's of the District since 2010, Involving the member NGO's of Nabarangpur through DLCC. In later years BRGF/IAY/FRA/BGPGY too were added in the same program.

Identification of Child Labour

The District Administration tagged the member NGO's to identify Child labors in the District through DLCC. Through field survey 13,854 nos. of child labors were identified within a specific time frame of the Govt of Odisha, Labor Department.

Selection of Sikhya Duta under RTE

About 350 Nos of Sikhya Duta were selected under RTE Act 2005, with the active cooperation of the member NGO's to encourage school

enrolment of the drop outs between the age group of 5-14 years in the District.

Control of Water borne diseases through total Sanitation Campaign

The sanitation status of the District was alarming. Hence, the District Administration called a meeting to accelerate the sanitation coverage in rural areas to provide privacy and dignity to women and also improvement to general quality of life of the rural people. Hence, NGO's of DNF were involved in TSC, which accelerated the construction of more than 3000 IHHL compared to almost nil performance previously.

Seminars and Workshops

Various seminars and workshops have been organized with the active cooperation and participation of local NGO's on social issues like RTI, RTE, Youth Policy formulation, Female foeticide with hand in hand with the District Administration.

Other Activities

Besides the activities mentioned above, the members of the DNF are individually as NGO's are involved in implementing different programs like Women Empowerment, Formation and Nurturing of SHG, Community Health Sanitation, Food and Livelihood Security. Handicraft development, Sustainable Agriculture, HIV/AIDS, Forest and Environment, Good Governance etc. Some of the NGO's has acclaimed appreciation in the District, State and National level.

Last and not the least the prime thrust of DNF is laid in extending constructive cooperation to the District Administration in the development and welfare activities of Government schemes and programs as and when required for the larger interests of the people of this backward Tribal District.

Civil Society Organisation in Nabarangpur District

A number of formal and informal bodies are functioning in the district. There is a citizen's committee in the district who raises its voice on different social and economic development issues in the district from time to time. A number of professional registered bodies like Journalists Association, Bar Association, Teachers Association and Trade Unions are actively functioning in the district, Sahitya Samaj like Nabajagarana Sahitya Sansad, Utkal Parishad, Srabani Natya Mandap, Bhagirathi Patra Smruti Sansad etc. are taking leading part in the organization of literacy meetings in the District. Similarly the Sahitya Samaj of Umerkote, 'Sruti O' Srasta' is engaged in a variety of literary activities. A number of informal bodies are

there for blood donation to the poorer sections of people in the hospital. These members of the civil society, have contributed in many ways for the socio-economic cultural development of the district.

NGOs and their activities

Nabarangpur has a bright history of voluntary organization. Sri A.V. Swami, the present M.P (Rajya Sabha) who was the 1st B.D.O. of Boipariguda block has played a significant role in the NGO sector both inside and outside the district. Md. Baji has played a remarkable role in the Bhoodan Movement. NGO's have played a notable role in the socio-economic development of the district. They are working in different sectors like health, education, livelihood, land management, forest protection, watershed management, formation and development of SHG groups, Capacity Building of PRI members, PHC Management, Maa Ghar Management, Farmers School with demonstration facilities, implementation of project under ATMA, Computer Literacy Programme, Operation of Ambulance to augment Government facilities etc.

As per the Directory of NGOs, 2005 by the Planning and Coordination Department there were 23 NGOs in Nabarangpur district. At present there are around 40 NGOs functioning in the district. it was in 1990's that the district witnessed the formation of formally registered NGOs and gradually the number is increasing till to-day.

Some of the work done by NGOs like Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC), Gram Vikash Sangathan, Association for Voluntary Action (AVA), SAHARA, Rural Effort for All-round Development (READ), etc. have contributed to the nation building through their activities and programmes.

Mention may be made to Govindalaya, a new NGO which has made its mark within a period of little more than three years. It has set up a 'Farmers School' with demonstration facilities, set up a 20 seater Computer Literacy Promotion Centre, operating Ambulance to augment Government facilities to help the public in health emergencies along with a Hearse Van (Dead Body Career). What is more important to note is that it is funded and supported by old students of Nabarangpur district living in different countries of the world. The activities of Govindalaya has been appreciated by Government of India, 17 giant Google, and M/S Swaminathan Research Foundation.

There is a District Level Consultative Committee under the chairmanship of Collector to have timely discussions to have collaborative effort on different problems and issues of the community and implementation of different development programmes.

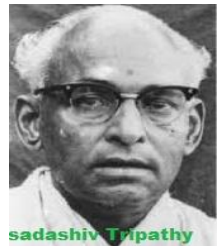
Adult Literacy

It is revealed from sources of Koraput Gazetteer that from the reign of solar dynasty of Nandapur till post independence era, Nabarangpur remained far from administrative patronage. This resulted to place the district the most backward district of the state. Nabarangpur, having a rural population of 92.80% with Tribal population of 55.79% (as per 2011 Census) also regarded as the most illiterate area having only 45.68% Rural literate .

During 1997, Total Literacy Campaign was started in Nabarangpur to literate 2,77,659 learners in the age group of 15 to 35 years. 19444 Literacy Centres started functioning with 19923 Voluntary Instructor, but, due to lack of awareness among the Rural population, this project got a partial success to bring down the Illiterate percentage from 76 to 51. At present Nabarangpur has been included in the Saakshar Bharat Abhijan of Govt and special drive has been taken up to literate the Scheduled and Minority Women with in March 2017.

Eminent Personalities

Sadashiva Tripathy (1910–1980) was a politician, a leader of the Indian National Congress political party and the Chief Minister of Odisha from 21 February 1965 to 8 March 1967. He was born in the district of Nabaragpur on 21st April 1910. After completion of his High School Career at Jeypore High School went for Teachers Training and after its completion he worked as a teacher for the period from 1929 to 1936. Then he joined in the quit india movement and sent to Brahmapur Jail for a period of three years. After independence he was elected from Umarkote Assembly Constituency in the year 1952,1857,1961 and 1967 as a member to Odisha Legislative Assembly.





Janab Habibullah Khan

Janab Habibullah Khan was born on May 31st, 1934 at Taragam village of Nabarangpur district. After passing 8th Class in the High School, he passed HSC as a Private candidate. He entered into politics in 1958 when he was elected as a Ward Member of Taragam Panchayat. He became the Chairman of the Taragam Panchayat Samiti in 1961, President of Land Development Bank from 1961-1970, President of the Nabarangpur Regional Marketing Committee in 1961 and Chairman of the

Nabarangpur Panchayat Samiti in 1967.

He was a member of Nabarangpur Mandal Congress Committee in 1978-80, Vice President of undivided Koraput District Congress Committee from 1980-1994, Member of the Odisha State Congress Committee from 1980-2014, President of the Koraput District Congress Committee from 1990-94 and Vice President of Odisha Pradesh Congress Committee from 1995-97.

He was a Minister of State of Agriculture and Cooperation, Excise Department, Food and Civil Supply Department and Community Development and Rural Reconstruction Department of Odisha from February, 1984 to July, 1996. He was a Cabinet Minister for Civil Supply and Consumers Welfare, Panchayat Raj Department from March, 1990 to February, 1999.



Khagapati Pradhani

Khagapati Pradhani was born in Patraput village of Tentulikhunti block. He joined in RCD M.E. School in Class VIth in 1933. He completed his school education in Jeypore High School. He was a Government Servant till 1965 and then joined in the National Congress Party after resigning from his service. He became a member of Parliament, Loksabha from Nabarangpur Constituency from 1967 to 1998 continuously. As a tribal leader, he was a simple and honest politician.

Jagannath Tripathy was born on June 14th 1922 and died on August 23rd, 2007. He left his school at the age of 14 and joined the freedom movement of the country. He participated in Quit India Movement

in 1942, individual Satyagraha movement in 1940 and was convicted. He was in Jail for a period of nine months. During this period the freedom fighters of Umerkote Late Baga Pujari died in the Jail. Late Tripathi was the Secretary of the undivided Koraput district Congress Committee and later became its President. He fought against the Kabuli Muslims who were exploiting the tribals by charging higher rate of interest. He was elected as MLA from United Dabugam and Kodinga Constituency.

Rabisingh Majhi was born on October 12, 1912 in Brahmani village of Umerkote. At the age of 8 years when he was reading in class 3, he was influenced by the talk of one Sunadhar Nayak. After becoming adult, he became an active member of congress. He joined the Individual Satyagraha movement. He was arrested from Hirapur village and spent six months in Jail along with Laxamana Naik. He was released from Jail after payment of a fine of Rs.30/-. Again he was arrested for the 2nd time and imprisoned for a period of two months on the charge of joining the Quit India Movement in 1942. After independence of the Country Sri Majhi became an MLA of Umerkote constituency.

Freedom fighter **Sonu Majhi** was born in April, 1919 in Kusumbandha village of Dabugam. He left his school education after 5th Class. In 1938 he attended a public meeting where Laxmichandra Das was speaking against the exploitation of British Government on the poor tribals by imposition of land tax, tax on forest collection, Bethi (forced free labour without payment) and Gudum. Sonu Majhi was impressed by the Lecture and became a member of Congress. He was a true follower of Gandhiji and started preaching the Gandhibani in the villages. He received his training from Nuaput training Centre of Congress workers. Among the 110 congress workers who preached the ideas of Gandhiji Sonu Majhi was one in Koraput (undivided) district.

A contractor who was exporting planks by cutting wood from the Dabugam forest with the help of the Britishers were destroyed by Sonu Majhi and his associates like Jagannath Majhi, Kalia Majhi, Basu Majhi, Kartik Majhi and others. The contractor filed a case against them and Sonu Majhi and others were imprisoned for 8 months. After release from the Jail he was again accused for breaking the bridge of Jatabal and Soraguda and again imprisoned for eight months.

In 1942 he joined in the Quit India Movement, but he escaped from the police inspite of all efforts by the British Police. On August, 9th, 1991 he died in his village at the age of 72.

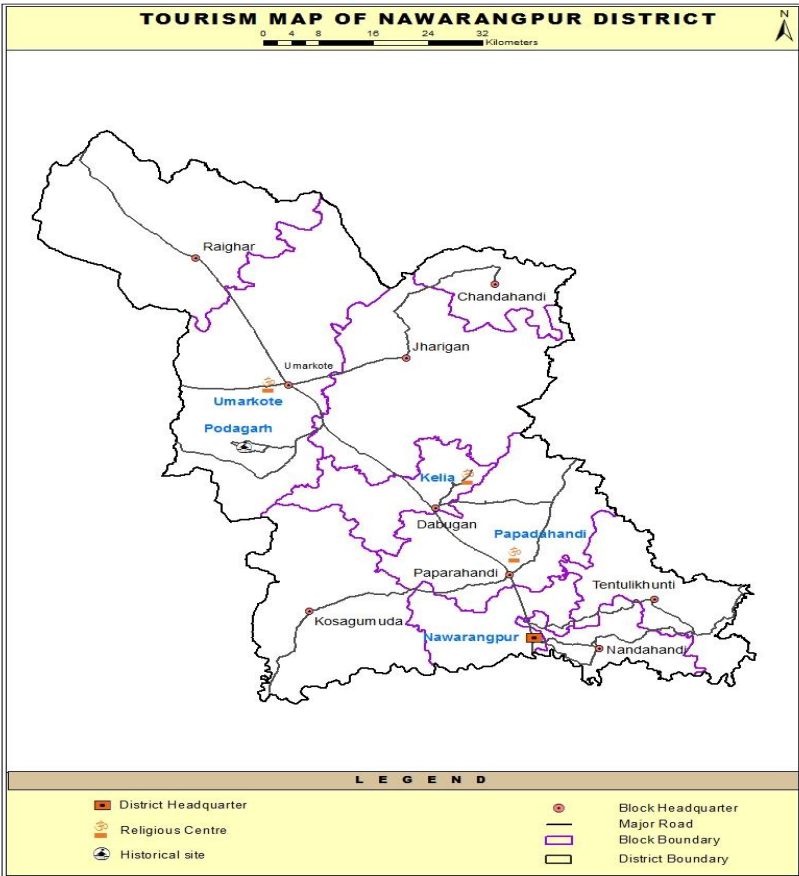
CHAPTER- XVI

PLACES OF INTEREST AND TOURISM

Introduction

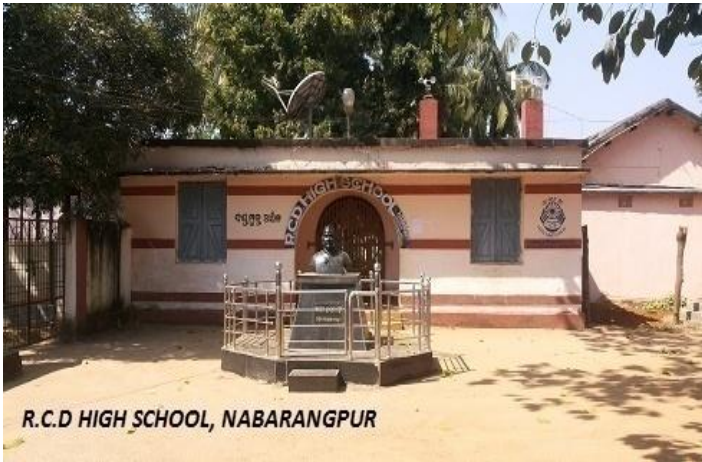
Nabarangpur district is a tribal Paradise of Odisha. After stepping in the district ,one can feel the uniqueness and beauty of the land. Nabarangpur has a number of tourist spots. There are 317 identified Tourist spots in Odisha as on 17th Sept. 2009 declared by Govt. of Odisha, out of which 5 tourist spots are in Nabarangpur district. The places of tourist centres are (i) Kelia (ii) Nabarangpur (iii) Papadahandi (iv) Podagada (v) Umerkote.

Map 17 : Tourism Map of Nabarangpur District



Places of Interest

Nabarangpur as a separate district came into existence on 2nd October, 1992. Prior to this it was a sub-division of undivided Koraput district. It falls under 2000 foot plateau and is situated at a height of 1918 feet above the sea level. It is now the headquarter town of Nabarangpur district.



Gradually it has developed to a good business centre. The weekly market on Monday is one of the biggest markets in the undivided Koraput district. Mangalam timbers functioning in the periphery of the town is the only large scale industry.

Raja Chaitanya Dev High School is the 1st High School established in the district during the year 1934. The first privately managed college was established in the town in 1971 which was covered under Grant in Aid in 1974. The first privately managed Women's College was established in December, 1993.

In addition to the Government Head Quarter Hospital, there is a Christian Hospital in the town in the Mission compound. The important Hindu temples in the town are Sri Jagannath Temple, Goddess Bhaandargharani and Siba Temple. There is also a Church and a Musjid in the town.

In addition to a P.W.D. Inspection Banglow, there is a special circuit House to

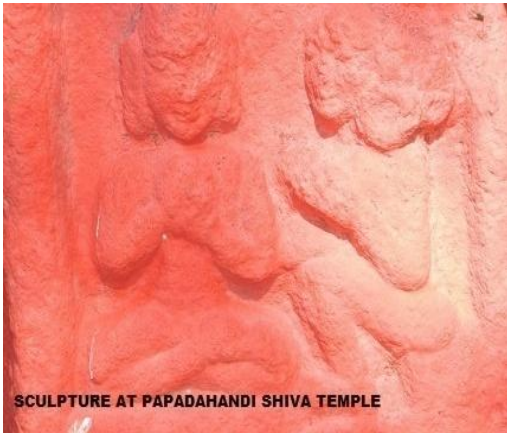


accommodate Government Officials. Few Hotels have been built during the last decade to accommodate private people.

It is one of the old Municipalities in the Koraput region. A number of mango tops are found in the vicinity of the town.

Papadahandi

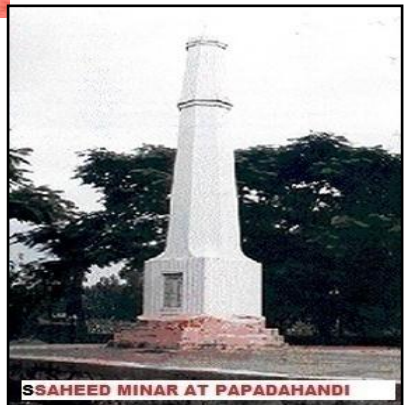
Papadahandi is now a block headquarter situated at the junction where the road to Mydalpur and Bhawanipatna biforcate from the main road leading to Umerkote. It is situated at a height of 1922 feet above the sea level. The importance of the place lies in its Siva temple. It is situated at a distance of 12 Kms. to the north of Nabarangpur town.



SCULPTURE AT PAPADAHANDI SHIVA TEMPLE

It is a place of historic importance. A ruined fort and a chain of three long and narrow tanks still exist, the latter marking clearly the most encircling the fort. Chaitanya Deo of Nabarangpu dug out a black granite lingam from one of the tanks and installed it in a temple which still exists.

On 14th August, 1942 the freedom fighters of Nabarangpur district gathered near Turi River in a rally against the British Government. During a meeting conducted the British Police attacked them and 19 freedom fighters died on the spot. In the memory of these freedom fighters a Sahid Monument has been constructed at Papadahandi.



SSAHEED MINAR AT PAPADAHANDI

Podagada



Podagada is a historic spot situated 52 Kms. away from Nabarangpur district headquarter and 14 Kms. from Dhodra where Brahmi inscriptions are found. Podagada is rich in Lapidary inscription, sculptures, ruined forts, temple and coins. Stone inscription, found here depict that Puskari was the capital of Nala dynasty from the 4th to 5th century. It is in Umerkote Tahesil of Nabarangpur district. Four inscriptions, two on stones

tell us a lot about their history.

The copper plate inscription are Rithapur plates of King Bhavadatta Verman and the Keshari Bedha plates of King Arthapati. The rise of the Nalas posed a great challenge to the power of the Vakataka monarchs and a clash between powers became inevitable. Some of the important tourist spots are given below for reference.

- Papadahandi : 40 Kms.
- Nabarangpur : 62 Kms.
- Kelia : 30 Kms.
- Umerkote : 70 Kms.



Kelia

The most famous Jhadeswar Mahadev Temple is situated at the pinnacle of a mountain of Eastern Ghats 3000 feet high from the sea level and situated at a distance of 42 Kms. away from the District Headquarter Nabarangpur and 12 Kms. away from Dabugam Block. The linga is 5 feet height having its base up to 2.5 feet squared then up to 5 feet cylindrical. Away from Kelia at a distance of 2 Kms. after trekking two mountains of 1000 feet height each, the famous temple of Goddess Parvati is found in the cave surrounded by hills and dense forest. It is a place full of scenic beauty and ideal picnic spot. Large numbers of devotees gather during Sivaratra and Kartik Purnima.

Some of the important tourist spots and their distances from Kelia are given below for reference.

- Papadahandi : 30 Kms.
- Nabarangpur : 24 Kms.
- Podagada : 97 Kms.
- Umerkote : 58 Kms.

Bhandargharani Temple



Maa Bhandargharani Temple (the deity of wealth and protector of the town) Situated in the heart of Nabarangpur in front of old palace beside NH 201. Bhandar gharani is an ancient deity worshipped as per non vedic rituals. The Ghata Yatra, (Nabarangpur), one of

her main festivals, is observed every year in the month of April with great enthusiasm among people of the whole District. Large crowds also gather on Tuesdays, Saturdays, Sankranti Days, Basanti Dashahara and Sharadiya Dashahara. She is adored all through as the protector of the houses and harbinger of prosperity.

Umerkote



maa Pendrani at Umarkote

Jagannathpur

23 kms from Nabarangpur, is the original place of Goddess Maa Bhandrgharani previously worshipped by the royal family. Tiger palm situated on a rock is a subject of observation. One of the speciality of the Temple is vegetarian and non-vegetarian food is supplied to the devotees at a reasonable rate.



Chandan Dhara



The Chandan Dhara is situated at Bada Temera Grama Panchayat of Jharigam Block of Nabarangpur District in deep forest. There is a Shiva Temple. During Kartik Purnima & Shivaratri large number of people gather for a holy dip in the water fall. It is 20 Kms. from Jharigam and 100 Kms. from Nabarangpur District Headquarters.

One can enjoy the beauty from the watch tower constructed by the District Administration.

Some of the important tourist spots and their distances from Chandandhara are given below for reference.

- Papadahandi : 90 Kms.
- Nabarangpur : 100 Kms.
- Kelia : 73 Kms.
- Podagada : 50 Kms.
- Umerkote : 45 Kms.

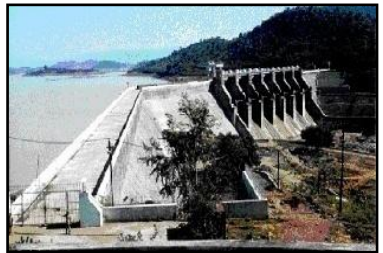
Gosein Dorah

Gosein Dorah is a natural water fall situated in Jhorigam Block 82 KM away from Nabarangpur. This waterfall, situated in the virgin forest, attracts tourists from far off places. There is a scope for mountain trekking at this spot.



Khatiguda Dam

The majestic water reservoir is situated, generating Hydro Electricity Power. The place is away from Nabarangpur district is highly admired. The project comprises of four dams, eight dykes and two link channels (with in the reservoir). In the power side there is an intake structure, one head race tunnel, surge shaft, two pressure tunnels, valve with headwork and three main canals with a distribution net work. The reservoir has combined catchments of 2630 Sq. Km. The reservoir will be approximately 43 Km. long in the North-East and South-West direction, and 9 Km. wide at its widest point.



There is also a Jagannath Temple at Khatiguda where the Car Festival and the Return Car Festival is being celebrated with much pomp and ceremony with an iron made chariot.

Some of the important spots and their distances from this place are given for reference.

- Papadahandi : 57 Kms.
- Nabarangpur : 45 Kms.
- Kelia : 87 Kms.
- Podagada : 97 Kms.
- Umerkote : 115 Kms.

Deogaon

On the way from Umerkote to Chattisgarh Degaon village is situated. It is also 15 Kms. from Podagada the historical place. In a place of screne atmosphear Lord Siva has been discovered in 2003. It is believed that Nala Dynasty was worshipping Lord Siva known as 'Bhubaneswari'. (Pradhan, Ranjan, 2007).

Ghumureswar

The Ghumureswar Shiva Lingam and waterfall situated at Jhariguma, 40 Kms. away from Nabarangpur district Headquarter. This is one of the best place for visitors and an ideal picnic spot. The place draws an enormous crowd on the occasion of Shivaratri. The spot is situated under the Tentulikhunti block near the border of Kalahandi district. the name is so called because the spot is situated adjoining to the perennial stream "Ghumar". Local people say this is the 2nd Gupteswar in Nabarangpur and Kalahandi locality.

The place is approached from Tentulikhunti on the way side of Nabarangpur Indravati road. One has to walk 05 Kms. by foot on the forest road from Pujariguda.

Some of the important spots and their distances from this place are as follows:

- Papadahandi : 40 Kms.
- Indravati : 15 Kms.
- Papadahandi : 52 Kms.
- Kelia : 82 Kms.
- Podagada : 92 Kms.
- Umerkote : 110 Kms.

Five tourist centres identified in Nabarangpur district by Deptt. Of tourism.

Sl.No.	Name of Identified Centre	Block	Importance	Distance from Nabarangpur in Km
1.	KELIA	Dabugam	Shiva Shrine, Religious centre	42
2.	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	District head quarters, religious centres and tourist spots.	0
3.	Papadahandi	Papdahandi	Shiva Shrine, religious place and historical importance	12
4.	Podagada	Umerkote	Historical sites .	62
5.	Umerkote	Umerkote	Religious centre, Bhaskel Dam and Maa Pendrani temple	66

Source: Patra, Dasarathi, 2009, P.13

Accommodation for Tourists in Nabarangpur

For tourism, Accommodation is a basic requirement. So when we talk about the tourist spot, communication, shelter and security are the prime needs. The govt. facilities which are available for tourists are the Forest Rest House and DNK Guest House at Umerkote, PWD Guest House, Forest Rest House and Circuit House at Nabarangpur. Further there are some private hotels which provides accommodation facilities to tourists. There are four private hotels in the Nabarangpur town as detailed below:

Hotel Trupti	AC Rooms – 12, Non-AC Rooms – 28 and one AC Conference Hall.
Hotel Manisha	AC Rooms – 24, V.I.P Suites – 3 and one AC Conference Hall.
Hotel Rocky Shan	AC Rooms – 14, Non AC Rooms – 6 and one AC Conference Hall
Hotel Narsimha	AC Rooms – 2 and Non AC Rooms - 6

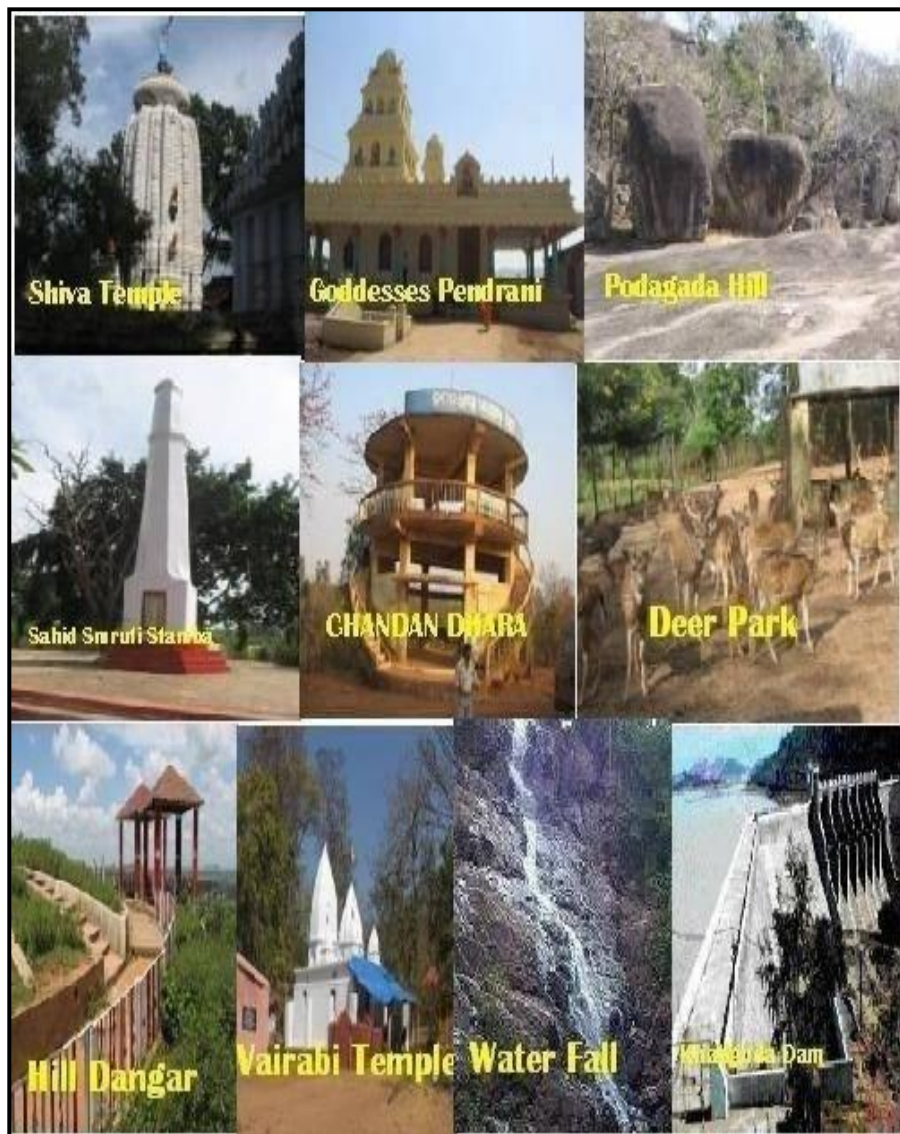
In PWD I.B. there are two AC Rooms and one Non-AC Room

In the Special Circuit House there are six double seated AC Suites and one Conference Hall.

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TOURIST PLACES OF NABARANGPUR



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GLOSSARY

A

- Abad Jogya : For cultivable waste and uncultivable waste land.
- Anabadi
- Aboriginal : Original settler of the land. That means the backward people.
- Addas : When day labourers are employed they are usually paid in rain at the rate of 1½ Kuchams of Paddy in the smaller so-called Gothi measure, which is equivalent to 3 addas or three quarters of a Kuncham in the larger measure.
- Agyantavasa : The period of exile
- Amphibolites : Geologically the district exposes various Lithostratigraphic unit having varied Litho assemblages. It is the oldest unit of Bengpal group.
- Anchals : As per the Orissa Act-1 of 1952, the vested estates were not directly absorbed in the State. Under section 14 of the Act the estates were constituted into self governing local bodies known as Anchals.
- Anla : A forest plant – its botanical name is Embilica officianalis.
- Anna : Before the decimal system was introduced, a rupee was equivalent to 16 Annas. The general rate is that in areas where rice is largely cultivated, the rent was calculated in terms of seed capacity of land. In Nabarangpur, it was paid in grain and the average rental per acre was between 12 to 14 annas.
- Annual Royalty System : As per the Jeypore Forest Rules, 1922, the privilege holders, were also allowed free of charge, the removal of reserved class trees inclusive of Sal, Bija and Teak upto 3.3 feet from unreserved lands and protected lands for their own bonafide consumption. Besides this, they were allowed to graze their cattle free and to remove other forest produce. For this non privilege holders of higher castes, another system was introduced during the year 1923, this was called as Annual Royalty System or locally called as “the plough tax”.
- Anthoplylite – Grunerite Schist : Geologically the district exposes various Lithostratigraphic unit having varied Litho assemblages. It is one of the oldest unit of Bengpal group of archean age.
- Asan : A tree found in Nabarangpur Forests – Its botanical name is Termindalia Fomentosa
- ASHA : The National Rural Health Mission is providing trained female community health activist in every village of the country called as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist). She is a grass root level health worker.
- Atavika : It was the name of the Kingdom at the time of Ashok in the third Century B.C.

B

- Bahada : A forest plant – botanically named as Terrinalieberlirica.
- Bali Yatra : Bali Yatra is a tribal festival when ceremonial planting of different grains in wet sand brought from river or stream is

- made under a structure and ceremony is observed with singing and dancing.
- Bethi : Forced free labour without payment.
- Bhagchasis : Bhagchasis are the tenure holders who have been recorded in the settlement records. There were only few such tenures in the Nabarangpur district.
- Bhoodan Yagna : Bhoodan Yagna is defined as the movement initiated by Sri Vinaba Bhave for acquisition of Land through Voluntary gifts with a view to distributing it to landless people.

C

- Chaita Parab : A famous tribal festival celebrated in the month of Chaitra (April).
- Chaitra Bento : It is a communal hunting expedition of the tribals as a part of observing the Chaita Parab.
- Chaitra Ghasis : Chaitra Ghasis were the artisans who were manufacturing heavy brass jewellery for the women of hill tribes.
- Chatasali : During the period of Raja Chaitanya Dev between 1830 to 1865, Nabarangpur region witnessed some remarkable progress in the field of education, literature, art and culture. Chatasali were established in urban areas and formal teachers were appointed to teach the students.
- Civil Disobedience Movement : The 1942 August Revolution took a remarkable form in the entire undivided district of Koraput. On 2nd August, 1942, the members of the congress committee met in the full session of the individual Koraput district and decided to start Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Mahatama Gandhi. It is the movement started by the people's refusal to pay 'one piece tax' on head lead of articles and resulted in mob fury against the British Raj.

D

- Dandakaranya Project : It was a project through which East – Pakistan refugees were rehabilitated in Umerkote area of Odisha.
- Decadal Growth Rate : The growth rate of population during a period of ten years is known as the decadal growth rate.
- Demsa : It is a type of popular dance among most of the tribes of South Odisha.
- Density : The land people ratio in census is known as density of population. A simple method of calculating density of population is to divide the total population of a given region by its total area.
- Desia Language : Thousands of languages are spoken all over the world. It has two forms spoken and written. In Nabarangpur district, tribals have their own dialects, which are little bit different from each other. Overall, we call all the tribal dialects as 'Desia Language' which is a modified form of Odia.
- Dewan : The court of words handed back the charge of the State of Vikram Deo-III in November, 1895 was known as 'Dewan'.
- Dharani : Dharani is the Earth Goddess worshipped by the Kandhas.
- Dissari : An astrologer – cum – traditional medicine man in a tribal village.
- Diwali : The Hindu festival of light.

Domb : A group of Scheduled Caste people. They have long been workers at cremation places, weavers of cloth, rope and baskets. They are also well known for their musical ability.

E

Encroachment : Encroachment refers to the unlawful entry in a piece of land for which there is no Record of Right by the user.

Epigraphical Record : Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions. It is the science of identifying graphemes, clarifying their meanings, classifying their uses according to dates and cultural contexts and drawing conclusions about the writing and writers.

Excluded Area : The Government of India Act, 1935 repealed the Scheduled District Act, 1874 and in order to safeguard interests of the tribal people. It is a definite tract or an enclave was inhabited by a compact tribal population. The areas specified in part-1 of the Scheduled to this order shall be the excluded area.

Exposure visit : It is a visit programme which aims to enhance participant's knowledge through exposure to best practice in management information system. These visits are organized so that people living in one place can visit another to observe and learn from other's activities.

F

Flora Fauna : The corresponding term for plants is flora. Fauna refers to all the animal life of any particular region or time.

Fouzdars : Fouzdars are the agent or council of any king. Quit shahis, who administered the territory through Fouzdars stationed at different headquarters.

G

Gadaba : The Gadaba are a tribe belonging to Mundari or Kolarion linguistic group. They are a tribe of agriculturists, coolies and hunters.

Gadam : It is forced free labour without payment like bethi.

Gender Gap : It is the discrepancy in opportunities, status, attitudes etc. between men and women.

Gharbari : Gharbari means the residential plot.

Ghashi : The traditional occupation of Ghashi is scavenging and they also work as agricultural labourers. They are a Scheduled Caste.

Gothi : Bonded labour or attached labour in Koraput region is called "Gothi"

Gouda : They are a cow-herd class (Milkmen) of people – keeping and breeding of cattle is their traditional occupation.

Gram Sabha : The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all the adults who live in the area covered by the Panchayat. It has wide ranging powers to prepare and approve plans, identify beneficiaries, give utilization certificates for schemes and projects implemented in the Panchayat, giving permission for use of minerals, and management of NTFPs etc.

Gram Swaraj : It means village self-rule. Generally it means self-governance or self rule and was used synonymously with home rule by Maharishi Dayan and Sarawati and later on by

- Mahatma Gandhi. The Ward usually refers to Gandhi's concept for Indian Independence from foreign domination.
- Gramadan : In the Bhoodan Movement, several villages are donated to the Bhoodan Samiti and the donation is termed 'Gramadan' which is another aspect of the movement.
- Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) : It is equal to the income generated by the production of goods and services within the geographical boundaries of the district. It can also be defined as the unduplicated value of output of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the district which is called as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the district. It is also called as the Gross Value Added.
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) : Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. It is usually calculated on an annual basis. It can be calculated on a quarterly basis as well.
- Gross National Product (GNP) : It is the total value of goods produced and services provided by a country during one year, equal to the gross domestic product plus the net income from foreign investments.
- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) : It is a measurement of the economic output of a State or Province. It is the sum of all value added by industries within the State and serves as a counterpart to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- Gross Value Added (GVA) : Gross Value Added (GVA) is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area industry, or sector of an economy, in economics, in national accounts GVA is output minus intermediate consumption; it is a balancing item of the national account's production account.
- Gudi-Mata : Gudi-Mata is the Mother Deity worshipped by the Koya tribe.
- Gutab : Gutab is the spoken language of the Gadaba tribe. It is a Mundari dialect.

H

- Handicrafts : A handicraft, sometimes more precisely expressed as artisanal handicraft or handmade, is any of a wide variety of types of work where useful and decorative objects are made completely by hand or by using only simple tools.
- Immigrant : A person who migrates to another country/place, usually for permanent residence. Mr. Tylor has identified Bhattada with the Murias of Bastar and it is told that they are immigrants from Bastar.
- Inamdar : Inamdar was a feudal title prevalent during British Raj. The title was bestowed upon to the person who received in grant or as gift (Inam) the lands for the extraordinary service rendered to the ruler or the Kingdom.

J

- Jamukoli : A fruit (nut) bearing tree. Its botanical name is Syzgiumcumini.
- Jirayati Land : Classification of agricultural lands as per its use for cultivation. The dry crops were cultivated in this type of land. The Jirayati lands of the estate were administered on Mustajari System and to a very small part on Ryotwari.

K

- Kabuliyat** : Kabuliyat and Patta as instruments of settlement were introduced during the region of Sher Shah Suri. He classified the land in terms of the produce and introduced Kabuliyat and Patta as instruments of settlement.
- Kadamba** : A tree in the forest. Its botanical name is Anthocephalus Cadamba.
- Kandha** : The Kandha or Khonds are a tribe who mostly live in hills and high lands. They are the largest group among all the tribes of Odisha. they have three main sub-groups i.e. Dongaria Kandha, Kutia Kandha and Desia Kandha.
- Khambari System** : A peculiar form of contract labour in the district, which admittedly is on the decline is what is known as Gothi or Khambari system.
- Khatim** : Khatiam is a legal Government document that tells the 1st owner of land. It contains all legal identified data which necessary to identify any plot.
- Kisan Mela** : It is a largest agricultural and Livestock exhibition. It helps the farmers to enhance their knowledge about the various crops and farming techniques. They learn about diverse technological advancements in agricultural fields. It was organized by Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar.
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra** : It was established in the year 2004 with 100% grant from ICAR and under the administrative control of Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar. Transfer of knowledge programmes and carried out through KVK. KVK, Nabarangpur was established with a view to propagate latest technology in the agrarian sector among the farmers of the district to improve the socio-economic status.
- Kumbhara** : Kumbhara is a corrupted form of the Sanskrit word “Kumbhakara” meaning pot-maker. In social position they are considered a superior class of Sudras.
- Kunchams** : The agriculture labour is usually carried out by gothis and Kambaris engaged on a system. When day labourers are employed they are usually paid at the rate of 1½ Kunchams of Paddy in the smaller so-called Gothi measures, which is equivalent to 3 addas. The cash wage was 2 annas a day.

L

- Life Expectancy** : Life Expectancy is a statistical measure of the average time on organism is expected to live, based on the year of their birth, their current age and other demographic factors including sex. Ordinarily, it means, the average period that a person may expect to live.
- Literacy Rate** : The total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged seven years or above who can read and write with understanding.
- Lithostratigraphic** : Lithostratigraphy is a sub-discipline of stratigraphy, the geological science associated with the study of strata or rock layers.
- Lohara** : They are an Odia caste of iron workers.

M

- Main worker** : Main workers are those who have worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration i.e. those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for six months or more during the year.
- Mali** : Malis are a cultivators class of people. They are specially expert in growing flowers and vegetables in hill tracts of Koraput region.
- Marginal worker** : Marginal workers are those who worked for sometime in the year preceding the day of enumeration but did not work for a major part of the year i.e. those who worked for less than six months.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** : A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is a formal agreement between two or more parties. It is also a document that expresses mutual accord on an issue between two or more parties.
- Meriah** : It is a festival of the Kondha tribe observed in the months of March-April in which a buffalo is sacrificed in honour of Earth Goddess for better fertility of the soil and well being of the people. It is said that in the long past there was human sacrifice by the Kondhas, but now a buffalo is sacrificed in its place.

N

- Net District Domestic Product** : Net Domestic Product is defined as a measure in monetary terms, of the volume of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the district during a given period of time after deducting wear and tear or depreciation, accounted without duplication.
- Net Domestic Product** : The Net Domestic Product (NDP) equals the gross domestic product (GDP) minus depreciation on a country's capital goods. Net Domestic Product accounts for capital that has been consumed over the year in the form of housing, vehicle or machinery deterioration.
- Net Value Added** : It is the Value of output less values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital.
- Nizarat** : Nizarat section is a part of the Collectorate. All day to day transactions relating to receipts and expenditures of the office is maintained in this section for smooth management of the office.

P

- Palli Sabha** : Palli Sabha is the assembly of all the voters of a revenue village. The ward member presides over the meeting of the Palli Sabha.
- Pani Panchayat** : Pani Panchayat is a volunteers activity of a group of farmers engaged in the collective management (harvesting and distribution) of surface water and ground water (wells and percolation tanks).
- Paraja** : The Paraja is one of the well known major tribes of Odisha. They are generally strong, stout and hardworking people. By nature, they are simple, friendly and hospitable.
- Per Capita Income** : Net National Income divided by total population is known as per capita Income.

Poramboke : Poramboke can be defined as a land which lies outside the revenue records. Paramboke land is for communal lands and reserved lands in all areas.

Q

Quartzite : Quartzite is a light coloured, hard metamorphic rock which forms from the metamorphism of quartz sandstone.

Quit India Movement : The Quit India Movement was a civil disobedience movement launched in India in August, 1942 in response to M.K. Gandhi's call for attaining India's Independence.

R

Rayat : Rayat literally means Praja. It denotes the peasant class.

Regulated Market Committee : It was a committee formed by the Government Notification No. MIN/6/60-32763/D.M. dated: in September, 1960 for providing agricultural infrastructures and ensuring a competitive and remunerative price to the forming community for the agricultural produces as envisaged under the Odisha Agricultural produce markets Act, 1956.

Reservoir : It refers a place where large amounts of water get stored for use especially water for supplying a community, irrigation land, furnishing power etc.

Rioting : It is a situation in which a large group of people behave in a violent and uncontrolled way.

Rivulets : Rivulet is a small stream of water.

S

Sarbasadharana : In settlement records, Sarba Sadharana means communal land for industrial and development purpose.

Satyagraha : Satyagraha is the idea of non violent resistance started by M.K. Gandhi. Gandhi used Satyagraha during the Indian Independence Movement.

Sex Ratio : Sex ratio in India is defined as number of females per 1000 males in the population.

ST : Scheduled Tribe. In India Scheduled Tribe is an indigenous people officially regarded as socially disadvantaged.

Swachha Vidyalaya Abhijan : The Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched Swachh Vidyalaya programme under Swachha Bharate Mission with an objective to provide separate toilets for boys and girls in all government schools within one year.

T

Taluk : Taluk is a subdivision of a district, a group of several villages organized for revenue purposes.

Terracotta : Brownish-red fine pottery used as ornamental building material and in statuary, pottery, etc.

Terracotta : Terracotta is a clay like earthenware ceramic that can be either glazed or unglazed.

Total workers : Main workers plus marginal worker is equal to total worker.

W

WADI Project : It is a Horticultural Plantation programme, which is being implemented in the country and is sponsored by NABARD.

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