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 Odisha, 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.

The district of Jajpur was created after the reorganisation of Cuttack into four districts on 01.04.1993. Since it is a new district, while preparing the first draft gazetteer every effort has been made to establish its identity by selecting relevant portions from its past record as well as collecting materials on the latest development taking place in the district since its creation.

Shri Satya Kumar Mallick, OAS, Collector, Jajpur led his team of officers and won over the hearts of the local experts who made their best contributions to make the draft a lively document, which was then chiselled at the Academy. I compliment and congratulate them all for their sincere effort.

Prof. Pritish Acharya of Regional Institute of Education accepted the assignment to fine-tune the draft as Consulting Editor. However, he could not complete the assignment due to other pressing engagements. I thank him for going through a few initial chapters of the draft.

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

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 Jajpur 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
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ABBREVIATIONS

A.D - Ano Domini
A.D.J – Additional District Judge
A.P.P. – Asst. Public Prosecutor
A.R.I - Asst Revenue Inspector
A.S.I. – Asst. Sub- Inspector
AAP – Aam Aadmi Party
AAY - Antodaya Annapurna Yojana
AC - Assembly Constituency
Ac.- Acre
ADM - Additional District Magistrate
ADMO –Asst. District Medical Officer
AFO - Additional Fisheries Officer
AGP - Addl. Government Pleader,
Agril. - Agriculture
AI - Artificial Insemination
AICTE – All India Council for Technical Education
AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AITC – All India Trinomol Congress
ANC –Ante Natal Care
ANM –Auxiliary Nursing Midwife
AOP – Amo Odisha Party
AP - Anna Purna
APL - Above Poverty Level
Approx.- Approximately
APY - Atal Pension Yojana
ARSH – Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health
ASCAD - Assistance States for Control of Animal Diseases
ASHA - Accredited social Health activities
ASP - Addl. Supdt. of Police
Asst. - Assistant
AYUSH - Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy
B.C - Before Christ
B.C.P – Boundary Change Proceeding
B.Ed – Bachelor in Education
B.G. Rail Link – Broad Gauge Rail Link
B.O- - Branch Office
BCC – Behavioural Change Communication
BCPPS - Binjharpuri Cattle Promoters and Producers Society
BDO - block Development Officer
BF - Blast Furnace
BGGY - Biju Gaon Gadi Yojana
BISD - Biju Swabhiman Dal
BJD – Biju Janata Dal
BJP – Bharatiya Janata Party
BKKY - Biju Krusak Kalyan Yojana
BMUP – Bahujana Mukti Party
BPL - Below Poverty Level
BPMU – block Programme Management Unit
BRPL–Brahmani River Pellete Ltd.
BSP – Bahujan Samaj Party
C. C – Cubic Centimeter
C.C- Certified Copy
C.C. Road – Cement Concrete Road
C.F.C – Central Finance Commission
C.T – Certificate of Teaching
CAL - Computer Aided Learning
CB - Crossbred
CBNAAT – Catridge Based Nuclei Acid Amplifier Test
CBR - Crude Birth Rate
CBs - Commercial Banks
CC- Credit Card
CD - Cash Deposit
CD – Census Directory
CDMO – Chief District Medical Officer
CDR - Crude Death Rate
CDRA - Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies
CDVO - Chief District Veterinary Officer
CEPT - Centre for Environment and Planning
CESU - Central Electricity Supply Utility of Odisha
CH- Conference Hall
CHCs- Community Health Centers
CI- Cast Iron
CI - Cubic Inch
CJM – Chief Judicial Magistrate
CLO - Calibrated Lump Ore
CLPS - Creek Lift Irrigation Projects
CM–Chief Minister
Co-op Bank – Co-Operative Banks
COPHEE - Center for Public Health and Environmental Education
CPHEEEO – Central Public Health Environmental Engineering Organisation
CPI – Communist Party of India
CPR - Couple Protection Rate
CR- Car Rental
DSR – District Sub- Registrar
DSRC – Designated STI and RTI Center
DTC – District Tuberculosis Center
DTP – Director of Town Planning
Dvn. - Division
DWCRA- Development of Women and Child in Rural Areas
Dy.- Deputy
EandT - Employment and Technical Education and Training
E.C. – Encumbency Certificate
E.O - Executive Officer
EIC – Early Intervention Center
EM - Entrepreneurs Memorandum
EMRS – Ekalavya Model Residential School
EMRS– Ekalavya Model Residential School
ENT – Ear, Nose, Throat
EPI - Expanded Programme of Immunization
ESR – Elevated Storage Reservoir
F and C.S - Food and Civil Supplies
FAQ - Fair Average Quality
FARC - Fly Ash Resource Center
FFDA - Fish Farmers Development Agency
FO – Field Officer
FRU - First Referral Unit
FY – Financial Year
G- Gymnacium
G.P - Gram Panchayats
GAIS - Group Accident Insurance Scheme
GB – Gramya Bank
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GEF- Global Environment Facility
GGY – Gaon Gadi Yojana
GI- Galvanised Iron
GIS – Geographical Information System
GPRS – General Packet Radio Service
GSR – Ground Storage Reservoir
HandC- Hot and Cold Water
H.Q – Head Quarter
Ha.- Hectre
HC- House Keeping
HCFC - Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HDPE- High Density Polyethylene
HH – House Holdings
HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLC – High Level Canal
HP – Horse Power
HS – High School
HSG – Higher Spending Group
HUD – Housing and Urban Development
HW(M) – Health Worker (Male)
I/C – In-Charge
IAS – Indian Administrative Service
ICAR – Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICDS – Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICPS – Integrated Child Protection Unit
ICTCs – Integrated Counseling and Training Centres
IDCO – Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha
IDCOL – Infrastructure Development Company Limited
IDSP – Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme
IEC – Information, Education and Communication
IGR – Inspector General of Registration
ILR – Ice Lined refrigerators
IMR – Infant Mortality Rate
INC – Indian National Congress
Insprs – Inspectors
IPICOL – Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited
IPO – Industries promotion officer
IPPI – Intesified Pulse Polio Immunization
IPR – Industrial Policy Resolution
IRG – Internal Research Grant
ISB – Industry Sectors Board
ISMandH – Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy
IUCD – Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
IVF – In-Virto Fertilization
IWMP – Integrated Watershed Management Programme
J.F.T.A – Junior Fisheries Technical Assistant
JD – Janata Dal
JD(S) – Janata Dal (Secular)
JD(U) – Janata Dal (United)
JJB – Juvenile Justice Board
JMFC – Judicial Magistrate of First Class
JMM – Jharkhan Mukti Morchha
JNV – Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya
JP – Janata Party
Max - Maximum
MCL – Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
MDM - Mid Day Meal
MESCO–Mid East Steel Company
MGBBY - Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana
MHRD – Ministry of Human Resources Department
Min - Minimum
MISL – Mideast Integrated Steels Ltd.
MLA- Member of Legislative Assembly
MLD – Million litre of Water per Day
ML–Mili Litre
Mm – mili meter
MMR - Maternal Mortality Rate
MMTC -. Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India
MNRE - Ministry of Non-Renewable Energy
MoEFandCC - Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoHFW – Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoU – Memorandum of Understanding
MPL - Municipality
MSG – Medium Spending Group
MSL – Mean Sea Level
MSME - Micro Small Medium Enterprise
MSP - Minimum Support Price
MT - Metric Ton
MTPA – Million Ton Per Anum
Mtr - Meter
MV- Motor Vehicle
MVA–Mega Volt Ampere
N.W.D.P.R.A - National Watershed Development Project and Rainfed Areas
NABARD - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAC - Notified Area Council
NCLP – National Child Labour Project
NCP – National Congress Party
NDBAL - National Date Base on Arm License
NDDP - Net District Domestic Product
NEESCO - North Eastern Electricity Supply Company of Odisha
NE-SW – North East- South West
NFHS - National Family Health Survey
NGOs- Non-Government Organisations
NH- National Highway
NHAI – National Highway Authority of India
NHM – National Health Mission
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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>NHRC</td>
<td>National Human Rights Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIIT</td>
<td>National Institute of Information Technology</td>
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<td>NIMZ</td>
<td>National Investment Manufacturing Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>NINL</td>
<td>Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>NISW</td>
<td>National Institute for Social Work</td>
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<td>NLEP</td>
<td>National Leprosy Eradication Programme</td>
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<td>NLM</td>
<td>National Livestock Mission</td>
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<td>NLRMP</td>
<td>National Land Records Modernization Program</td>
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<td>NMPS</td>
<td>National Mission for Protein Supplement</td>
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<td>NPCB</td>
<td>National Programme for Control of Blindness</td>
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<td>NPK</td>
<td>Nitrogen-Phosphorus-Potassium</td>
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<td>NPS</td>
<td>Nodal Primary School</td>
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<td>NRC</td>
<td>Nutritional Rehabilitation Center</td>
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<td>NRI</td>
<td>Non-Resident Indian</td>
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<td>NRLM</td>
<td>National Rural Livelihoods Mission</td>
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<td>N-S</td>
<td>North- South</td>
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<td>NSC</td>
<td>National Seeds Corporation</td>
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<td>NSP</td>
<td>Nutritional Supplementary Center</td>
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<td>NT Books</td>
<td>Nationalized Text Book</td>
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<td>NTFP</td>
<td>Non-Timber Forest Product</td>
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<td>NUEPA</td>
<td>National University Educational Planning and Administration</td>
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<td>NUPS</td>
<td>Nodal Upper Primary School</td>
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<td>NVBDCP</td>
<td>National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme</td>
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<td>NW-SE</td>
<td>NorthWest- South East</td>
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<td>OandG</td>
<td>Obstetrics And Gynaecology</td>
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<td>O.D.R.</td>
<td>Other District Road</td>
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<td>O.P.</td>
<td>Out Post</td>
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<td>O.S.F.C</td>
<td>Odisha State Financial Corporation</td>
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<td>O.T</td>
<td>Operation Theatre</td>
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<td>OCH</td>
<td>Odisha Consolidation Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation of Land Act.</td>
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<td>OEA</td>
<td>Odisha Estate Abolition Act</td>
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<td>OGIP</td>
<td>Odisha Girls Initiative Programme</td>
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<td>OGLS</td>
<td>Odisha Government Land Settlement Act</td>
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<td>OIML</td>
<td>Organisation Internationale de Metrologie Legale</td>
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<td>OJM</td>
<td>Odisha Jana Morchha</td>
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<td>OLIC</td>
<td>Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation</td>
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<td>Odisha Livelihoods Mission</td>
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<td>Odisha Land Reform</td>
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<td>OLRRDS</td>
<td>Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society</td>
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<td>OMC</td>
<td>Odisha Mining Corporation</td>
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<td>Odisha Mukti Morcha</td>
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<td>OMMC</td>
<td>Odisha Minor Mineral</td>
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OMTES - Odisha Model Tribal Education Society
OPD - Out-Patient Department
OPDC - Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation
OPDR – Odisha Public Demand Recovery Act
OPEPA- Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority
OPLE Act - Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act
OREDA - Odisha Renewable Energy Department Agency
ORMAS - Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society
ORTPS - Odisha Right to Public Service
OSandS Act - Odisha Survey and Settlement Act
OSACS - Odisha State AIDS Control Society
OSCDC Ltd. - Odisha State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd
OSSC - Odisha State Seeds Corporation
OSWC – Odisha State warehousing corporation
OTP – Odisha Town Planning
OTP and I.T. Act. – Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act.
OUAT - Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology
OW and SSB – Odisha Water Supply and Sewage Board
OWDM - Odisha Watershed Development Mission
P.M – Prime Minister
P.S- Police Station
P.W.D- Public Works Division
PACS - Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies
PAHELI - People’s Audit of Health, Education and Livelihood
PD – Project Director
PDE - Promotion of Diary Entrepreneurship
PFCS - Primary Fishermen Cooperative Society
PHC – Primary Health Center
PHC (N)) - Primary Health Center (New)
PHEO – Public Health Emergency Officer/ Engineering Organisation
PHEO – Public Health Engineering Organisation
PIA – Programme Implementation Agency
PLHA –People Living With HIV Aids
PLTP - Placement Linked Training Programme
PMCS - Primary Milk Cooperative Societies
PMEEGP – Prime Minister Employment Guarantee Scheme
PMGSY- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJDY - Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana
PMJJBY - Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMKCY - Pradhan Mantri Krushi Chinchai Yojana
PMSBY - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
POHI - Promotion of Handloom Industries
PP - Public Prosecutor
PP - Parking Place
ppm – Parts per million
PPP – Public Private Partnership
PPTCT - Prevention of Parents To Child Transmission
PR Dept.- Panchayati Raj Department
PWCS-Primary Weavers’ Cooperative Societies
PWD- Person With Disability
Qtl/ha – Quintal per Hectre
R and DM Dept. - Revenue and Disaster Management Department.
R- Restaurant
RandB – Road and Building
RandR Policy - Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy
R.I - Revenue Inspector
R.M.C- Regulated Market Commitee
R.O – Registering Officer
R.W Division – Rural Works Division
RCC- Reinforced Cement Concrete
RCH - Reproductive and Child Health
RDP - Rice to Disable Person
RF – Reserved Forest
RFTL - Rohit Ferro-Tech Ltd
RIC – Regional Industries Center
RKS - Rogi Kalyan Samit
RKVY - Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana
RLIP- River Lift Irrigation Project
RMNCH+A – Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health and Adolescent
RoR – Record of Rights
RRB – Regional Rural Bank
RRBs - Regional Rural Banks
RRC-cum-DSC - Rice Receiving Center-cum- Departmental Storage Center
RSBY- Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
RSBY - Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
RTA – Regional Transport Authority
RTI – Right to Information/ Response to Intervention
RTI –Reproductive Tract Infection
RTO- Regional Transport Officer
RWSS – Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
S.A- Shopping Acrade
s.b - survival benefits
S.C.B Mediacal– Sri Ramachandra Bhanja Medical
S.F.C. – State Finance Commission
S.H- State Highway
S.I. – Sub- Inspector
S.S.Os - Small Satellite Offices
SAF - Submerged Arc Furnace
SAMO – Samrudha Odisha
SAP – Samata Party
SC – Scheduled Caste
SCM - Sukinda Chromite Mine
SCTE and VT – State Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
SDJM – Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate
SEBC - Socially and Educationally Backward Caste
SECL - South Eastern Coalfields Limited
SEZ – Special Economic Zone
SHGs - Self Help Groups
SJP ( R ) – Samajwadi Janata Party (Ratriya)
SKD – Semi Knocked Down
SLBC - State Level Bankers Commitee
SME – Small and Medium Enterprises
SP – Samajbadi Party
SP - Superintendent of Police
SP- Swimming Pool
SPCB - State Pollution Control Board
Spl - Specialist
SPV - Solar Photovoltaics
sq - Square
SR Act - Societies Registration Act of 1860
SR- Sub- Registrar
SSD – Special School District/ Social Security Disability
ST – Scheduled Tribe
STI –Sexually Transmitted Infection
STV- Satellite Tele- Vision
SUCI – Socialist Unity Centre of India
Supdt - Superintendent
SWOT- Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
T.A.C – Technical Advisory Commitee
TFR - Total Fertility Rate
TISCO - Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited
TRIPTI - Targeted Initiative for Poverty Termination Infrastructure Project
TRL–Tata Refractories Ltd.
TRW- Tribal Welfare Residential
TSDF - Treatment-Storage-Disposal Facility
TSL–TATA Steel Ltd.
TT- Tour Travel
TU – Tuberculin units
TW - Tube Well
U.T.P – Under Trail Prisoners
U/R – Under Rate
U/S- Under Section
UAE – United Arab Emirates
UGPHC – Upgraded Primary Health Centre
UIDSSMT - Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns
UIP - Universal Immunization Program
ULB - Urban Local Bodies
ULIP - Unit linked policy
UN – United Nations
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA – United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF - United Nation’s Children Emergency Fund
UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UP – Upper Primary
UPT – (Teacher Training School)
V.D - Veterinary Dispensaries
VBDC - Vector Borne Disease Control
VCCTC – Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing Centre
VDRL - Venereal Disease Research Laboratory
VHND - Village Health and Nutrition Day
VISA Steel–Visal Agrawal Steel
w.e.f – with effect from
w.r.t – with respect to
W/S – Water Supply
WALMI - Water And Land Management Institute
WATSON – Wireless Activities Transmitted Seamlessly Over the Network
WCD – Woman and Child Development
WCS – Weaver Cooperative Society
WHO - World Health Organisation
WSHGs - Women Self Help Groups
WTP – Water Treatment Plant
CHAPTER- I

GENERAL

A Brief History, Political, Social and Geo-physical Introduction of the district

Reminiscences of ancient Indian history in Jajpur district has earned for itself epithets like Yajna Kshetra, Shati Pitha, Biraja Kshetra etc. Jajpur became a district on 1st April 1993 with its separation from Cuttack district. In ancient times, it was the capital of Odisha, probably from 736 B.C to 1216 A.D. The Bhaumas and Kesharis were ruling their state form Jajpur for many centuries. Jajpur has been mentioned in Mahabharata as a territory under in Kalinga by the name Yajnapura where Yudhisthir conducted a dharma yajna. So, as per some historians the place mentioned as Yajnapura in Mahabharata is none other than the present day Jajpur. It was famous for centuries as Jajanagar and finds its place in travelogue of the Chinese traveller Huien Tsang as a flourishing city of trade and commerce in 7th century A.D. It is rich in archaeological remains. It is famous as the Shaktipitha of Goddess Biraja. This place has its unique importance in India as Navigaya Kshetra where Pinda is offered for salvation of the ancestors. Otherwise known as Baitarani Tirtha, Jajpur is highly acclaimed in many scriptures of our country. The shrines of “Sweta Varah” (the white bear incarnation of Lord Vishnu), the symbol of Brahma or Prusha and the place of Goddess Biraja, the symbol of Shakti (Power) on one side and “ Sapta Matruka” (the seven mothers) on the other have made the Tirtha par excellence.

As a seat of ancient culture and holy shrine of Hindus, it was once studded with scores of ancient stone temples as is in the temple town of Bhubaneswar. But it witnessed and bore the brunt of vandalism of the invaders from the North during medieval times, who destroyed the temples and palaces. But in and around the surviving temples and the temples built after the mass destruction, we come across a large number of sculptures ranging in date from the 4th century, which not only stand as the milestone of art and architecture of the place but also provide us with ample materials to reconstruct the cultural history of Odisha.

Buddhism and Jainism were still in affluence in Jajpur which is known from the rich reminiscences of monasteries in Puspagiri, Lalitgiri, Udaygiri, Languri Pahada and the accounts of Huien Tsang, the famous Chinese pilgrim, who visited Puspagiri Vihar in the precincts of Jajpur. Tantrayan sprang upon the decadence of Buddhism towards the 8th Century. The dynasty of Bhaumas patronised Buddhism. The Somavansi King Jajati
Keshari made Jajpur his capital. Its contribution to the synthesis of different religions which flourished in Odisha for centuries is immense.

**Origin and Evolution of the Name of the District and Significance there of**

Jajpur is the headquarters town of the district and abounds in many relics of ancient Indian history. It is a place of pilgrimage and is popularly known as “Birajakshetra”. Goddess Biraja is the presiding deity of the town as well as of the district. The history of Jajpur dates back to prehistoric times. Some scholars attribute the name Jajpur to the word Yajnapura, while others opine that the name originated from Jajatipura Sasanas. Jajati is also said to have made Jajatipura his capital and renamed the city as Jajapura. King Jajati, it is said, had organized a great yajna called Dasaswamedha at this place in mid 11th century. For this, he brought 10,000 Brahmins from North India and got them settled in various localities.

**Location of the District**

Jajpur district is located in the Eastern part of Odisha and covers an area of 2855 sq. kms. which is only 1.86% of the total land mass of the State. The district extends from 85°44’ East longitude to 86°44’ west longitude and from 20°43’ north latitude to 21°10’ south latitude and shares its borders with Keonjhar and Bhadrak Districts on its North, Cuttack on its South, Dhenkanal district on its West and Kendrapara district on its East. The district headquarters, Jajpur is 102 kms from the state capital Bhubaneswar. It was a sub-division of the erstwhile Cuttack district and was formed as a separate district vide Notification No. DRC-44/93-14218 dated 27.03.93 of Government of Orissa.

**Geographical Area of the District and brief outline of the administrative set-up**

Present Jajpur District is one of the most populous districts of the state. The population density of the district at 630 per sq.km. is very high which is more than double that of Odisha State density 270 per sq.km. as per 2011 census. The district is divided into 10 CD blocks for administrative purposes. The forest cover is 725.217 square kilometers which comes under Sukinda and Danagadi blocks. The district is the home of 1860 villages including two major towns. According to the 2011 census Jajpur district had a population of 18,27192. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001–2011 was 12.43%. Jajpur has a sex ratio of 972 females for every 1000 males and literacy rate of 80.44%. Geographical area of the district is 2888 Sq. Km.
Administrative Set up

The Collector and District Magistrate is the administrative head of the district. Although some district level officers of other departments are under the control of their respective departments, the Collector as the head of administration exercises supervision over them. He is assisted by Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Collectors, Deputy Collector, block Development Officer, Tahasildars and other officers for smooth running of administration in the district.

There is only one sub-division viz. Jajpur in the district. One Sub Collector is in charge of administration of the sub division. At the time of
creation of this district there were only five Tahasils- Jajpur, Binjharpur, Darpan, Dharmasala and Sukinda (at Jajpur Road). Subsequently for the convenience of the Revenue Administration five more Tahasils were created out of the existing Tahasils. As on date the District comprises 10 Tahasils namely Jajpur, Binjharpur, Darpan, Dharmasala, Vyasanagar, Bari, Sukinda, Danagadi, Rasulpur and Dasarathpur. Each Tahasil is kept in charge of a Tahasildar.

In order to look after the developmental activities in rural areas, the block Development Officers have been appointed in each of the 10 CD block of the district. The number of Gram Panchayats of the 10 blocks is 280.

For maintenance of law and order the district is divided into 19 police stations, namely, Sukinda, Tomka, Kalinganagar, Jajpur Road, Korai, Jajpur, Mangalpur, Binjharpur, Balichandrapur, Badachana, Dharmasala, Jakhapura, Jajpur Sadar, Panikoili, Jenapur, Kaliapani, Kuakhia, Bari Ramachandrapur and Byree.

There are two statutory urban bodies viz. Jajpur and Vyasanagar Municipalities in the district to look to the developmental activities of these towns; one Executive Officer is appointed for each town. The administrative structure of the district, in brief, is as under:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Jajpur District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Geographical area</td>
<td>Sq. km.</td>
<td>2899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total population (2011 Census)</td>
<td>Lakh</td>
<td>1827192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sub-divisions</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tahasils</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>blocks</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No. of Urban Local Bodies (Municipality)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fire station</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Health Institutions</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Assembly Constituencies</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lok Sabha Constituency</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Total Villages</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gram Panchayats</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Departmental Administrative Structure of Jajpur District**

Different departments of Government of Odisha and their concerned administrative heads at the district level is given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the office</th>
<th>Department to which relates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Project Director, DRDA</td>
<td>Panchayatraj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>Law and Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D.F.O, Cuttack</td>
<td>Forest and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D.P.O, Jajpur</td>
<td>Panchayatraj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C.D.M.O, Jajpur</td>
<td>Health and Family Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C.D.V.O, Jajpur</td>
<td>Animal and Husbandry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economy of the District is mostly agrarian in nature. Agriculture and mining play dominant role in the economy of the District. In recent years, Jajpur district has taken a major stride in industrial development. The most industrially developed area of the district is basically limited to Danagadi and Sukinda block which constitutes the Kalinga Nagar Industrial Area.

Geography and Geology of the District

Most parts of the district are in North eastern coastal plain with network of river Baitarani, Brahmani, Kharasrota, Kelua, Genguti etc. Only Sukinda block is in Mid-Central table land and is mountainous, which is also rich in mineral resources.
The district is divisible into five distinct geomorphic units: such as (i) flood plain (ii) lower mature deltaic plain, (iii) Pediplain, (iv) ridges and valleys and (v) laterite cover. The drainage pattern is mostly controlled by Brahmani and Baitarani river systems. The sub-parallel to dendritic type of drainage is observed in the district. Topographically, the district exhibits diversified tracts of mountains, inaccessible forests and extensive river valleys with variegated flora and fauna and rich biodiversity. The district is having 725.217 sq.km of forest areas. Agro-climatically, the district is divided into two zones, namely North- eastern Coastal plain and Mid-Central Table land.

There are abundant natural resources available in Jajpur district. Rivers like Brahmani, Baitarani, Kharosrota, Kelua and Genguti are running through the District. So the land of East Jajpur is very fertile for agriculture. On the other hand, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Manganese and Chromite mineral resources are found in Sukinda block. The chromite deposit of this area constitutes 88.32% of the total chromite deposit of Odisha and 72.6% that of India.

Geologically, the district can be broadly divided into four sectors. The north-western and south-western hilly areas comprising the meta-sediments of Gorumahisani Group and Eastern Ghat Super group with basic and
ultramafic intrusions. The laterites cover the central and north-west part of the district. The horizontally disposed quaternary sediments occupy southeast, east and northen parts of the district. The Eastern Ghat super group consists of quartz-feldspar-garnet-sillimanite, graphite schist/gneiss, garnet ferrous quartzite, calisicate and charnockites. All these rocks have undergone intensive migmatisation.

The Gorumahisani Group comprises banded hematite/magnetite quartzite, banded hematite jasper, banded chert, quartzite, ferruginous shale, fuchsite quartzite, conglomerate, gritty quartzite, and ortho-quartzite. These are associated with meta-volcanic, pyroxenite and chromi ferrous ultramafics. Granite and granophyres are intrusive in to these rocks. The meta-sedimentaries and ultramafics have undergone intensive lateralisation and the thickness varies from 5m to 15m. These rocks are overlain by quarternary sediments of sub-recent to recent period. These sediments constitute transported laterite at the base, sandy clay with kankar, black clay and represent flood plain deposits consisting of coarse to fine sand. The meta-sediments of the Eastern Ghat super group have undergone poly phase deformation. The axis of first generation of folds is represented by NE-SW trend; the second generation is represented by NW-SE trend and the youngest one by the N-S trend. The axial planes of these folds are highly sheared and faulted. The Gorumahisani Group of meta-sediments have undergone three phases of deformation. The first and second generation of folds are co-axial and trend in N70°E-S70°W direction. The second generation of folds is of open type and plunges towards west. These folds are cross folded along N-S axis and are represented by broad wraps.

Land formation: Mining and Industrial scenario of Jajpur District
Due to the presence of huge resources of chromites, iron ore, nickel, ochre and minor occurrences of alusite, clay, soapstone and building materials, the Jajpur district occupies an important position in the mineral map of Odisha.

Sukinda valley of Jajpur District is globally known for its potential reserve of Chrome ore which is the leading producer of Chromite in the country. Sukinda valley is connected by a 20 kms. all weather road from Mangalpur, a village on Jajpur Road – Bhuban Road. It is also connected from Tomka by a 24 km road. Daitari, where OMC Ltd. is operating one Iron ore mines, is located at a distance of 15 kms from Tomka. Though a major chunk of the area of Daitari Iron ore Mines come under Keonjhar district, the entire lease hold area remains under the administrative control of Jajpur district.

The relief of the valley is 160 to 180 mtr. MSL whereas Daitari and Baliparbata is 400 mtr. MSL. The rock sequence met within the area is detailed below.

**Recent Soil-Aluvium, Laterite**
Quartzite, conglomerate Unconformity

Quartz vein
Dolerite
Granite

Archean Amphibolite Ultra basic (Gabro, Pyroxenite,
Nickelli ferrous Unconformity-Cherty-Quartzite,
Ferrogenous shale
Chrome ore veins)
Iron ore series (Quartzite,
Quartz-schist phyllite

Chrome ore bodies run as many as seven bands which is least contiguous along the flanks of the road. The ore is mostly of two types - Hard lumpy ore at the foothill of Mahagiri Hill and other type is friable ore.

The total proved reserve of Chromite in the State is in the order of 140 million tonnes which is almost 98% of the reserve of the country.

Iron ore deposit at locations of Tomka and Daitari is estimated with reserve of about 50 Million Tonnes.
Occurrence of major mineral in Jajpur District mainly include Chrome ore, Iron ore, Pyroxenite, Quartzite and Nickel (Not yet mined).

Sukinda valley under Jajpur district occupies a significant position in the mineralogical map of the country because of its rich resources of Chrome ore and mining activities in the Chrome field which reckons to 1952.

In recent years, Jajpur District has taken a major stride in industrial development. The most industrially developed area of the district is basically limited to Danagadi and Sukinda block which constitutes the Kalinga Nagar Integrated Industrial Complex (KNIIC). The map below shows a view of the geographical area of KNIIC. The district now is poised as country’s largest steel hub with many major units starting production and others trying to find their place in its rich industrial scenario.

Mostly the Industries under KNIIC include both large scale and medium scale industries which are involved in the production of ferrochrome, pig iron and steel. Aptly, the Kalinga Nagar Integrated Industrial Complex (KNIIC) is now the steel hub of India. The district has rich deposits of mineral resources in the state. Main mineral resources available in the district are Chromite, Iron Ore and Quartzite. Associated minerals like Pyroxenite and Nickel Ore are also available in the district. In the district two Public Sector mines and eight Private Sector mines are operating. Sukinda is the main concentration of mining areas in the district. Sukinda Valley has rich resources of Chrome Ore. It is found in five different forms; i) Lumpy (hand, compact and granular) ii) Triable (Soft and Powdery), iii) Ferrigenous and iv) Disseminated with white spots. Nickel ferrous limonite is confined to Sukinda Valley only. Iron ore is found in the hills of Daitari and Tomka area and contains low iron and high goethite content, which is mostly used for steel making. Quartz and Quartzite are available in Sukarna, Gopalpur and Salijanga near Duburi and are mostly used as flux in blast furnaces of ferrochrome and pig iron plants.
in Jajpur district. Pyroxenite is associated with Chromite deposits and at present is being mined by M/s TISCO Ltd.

**Soil Type**

Jajpur is honoured for its natural resources and mines and industries. Generally, there are five types of soil found in the district. These are deltaic alluvial soil, alluvial soil, lateritic soil, red sandy and other alluvial soil. Deltaic alluvial soil and alluvial soil are found in most parts of the district. The soil of the district is largely fertile and suitable for growing cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables etc.

**Rivers**

The drainage pattern of Jajpur district is controlled by Brahmani and Baitarani river systems. The district is affected by regular floods as the rivers like Brahmani, Baitarani, Badagenguti, Budha, Kani, Kelua, Birupa and Kharasrota etc. flow through the district. This results in damages to standing crops and causes serious problem of water logging in the district during the rainy season. Besides two major rivers, the district has a number of small natural streams.

The Baitarani river is one of the major rivers of Odisha. The basin lies mostly in the State of Odisha excluding 736 sq.km. in Singhbhum District of Jharkhand State. The Baitarani River originates from Guptaganga hills in Keonjhar District of Odisha, about 2 km from Gonasika village, at an elevation of 900 m at latitude 21° 31’ N and longitude 85° 33’ E. Initially the river flows in northern direction for about 80 km and then takes a sudden right turn. In this reach, the river serves as a boundary between Jharkhand and Orissa states up to the confluence of Kangira river. It is the water source for agriculture and irrigation. The Baitarani originates from the Gonasika/Guptaganaga hills and starts flowing over a stone looking like the nostril of a cow. Afterwards for about half a kilometre the river flows underground and is not visible from outside. The Baitarani is known here by the name Guptaganga or the Gupta Baitarani. The uppermost of the river, about 80km in length, flows in a northerly direction, and then it changes its path suddenly and flows 90° eastward. It creates a deltaic zone at Akhuapada. River Budha is one of its tributaries. Flooding is a regular phenomenon of this river. The district of Jajpur is the gift of river Baitarani.

The Brahmani River is the second largest river, Mahanadi being the largest and longest in the State of Orissa. The river Basin lies between latitude 20° 28’ to 23° 35’ N and longitude 83° 52’ to 87° 30’ E in the districts of Raigarh and Sarguja in Chhattisgarh, Ranchi and Singhbhum in Jharkhand and Sundergarh, Deogarh, Sambalpur, Angul, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Jajpur and Kendrapara in Orissa. Brahmani basin is situated
between Mahanadi Basin (on the right) and Baitarani Basin (on the left). Chhotanagpur Plateau in the East and South bound the basin, in the north a ridge separates it from the Mahanadi basin, and to the east of the basin lay the Bay of Bengal and the Baitarani basin. In fact, two headwater streams, namely Sankh River and South Koel River originate in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand states, respectively. After the confluence of Sankh River and South Koel River at Vedvyas (in Orissa at latitude 22° 48' N and longitude 84° 14’ E, at an elevation of 200 m), the combined river is known by the name Brahmani. Out of the total basin area of 39,269 km², the major parts of the basin covering 22,516 km² (57.34% of the basin) falls in Orissa state. Further, about 15,406 km² (39.23% of the basin area) falls in Jharkhand state and about 1,347 km² which is only 3.43% of the basin area falls in the Chhattisgarh state.

There are several geotechnical irrigation projects (minor, medium and major) in Sukinda, Binjharpur, Rasulpur, Dharmasala, Barchana, Jajpur, Bari and Korai blocks. Two major lineaments are noted in the district. No earthquake epicentres occurred in the district. High flood is common in deltaic parts of the district and water logging is noticed during rainy season at Bari-Kalamatia, Kayangola, Jari-Bangara and Kabatbandha area. Bank erosion is noticed in Brahmani and Baitarani rivers near Dharmasala, Mangarajpur, Katikata and Ahiyas. Rill and gully erosion is noticed in hilly areas within pediplain. Encroachment of saline water is observed upto 50kms inland. Drought is common in western part of the district. However, bridges have been constructed to over-come the difficulties of the inhabitants of the manned villages.

**Flora and Fauna**

The district has a total forest area of 725.217 sq km out of which 299.32 sq.km. is demarcated as “protected forest”, 6.35 sq.km as “reserve forest” and the remaining 419.547 sq.km is other forest area. Forest coverage in Jajpur District is mostly confined to a part of Sukinda, Danagadi, and Korei block. The forest resources like timber, fire wood and minor forest products are available in the district. The forest composition of Jajpur District comes under Tropical Forest and semi evergreen forest as per forest type classification category. The good forest growth of Mahagiri DPF and Daitari DPF of Sukinda and Tomka Range are northern tropical moist deciduous forest, whereas Mahavinayak and other small hills have open forest of northern tropical dry deciduous forest.
The floristic composition of forest blocks mainly includes miscellaneous crop having Sal as dominant species. Dominance of Sal is observed at Daitari, Mahagiri DPF. In this division maximum forest area is under scrub forest. Good forests having a crown density of more than 40% are mostly present in Sukinda and Tomka Range. The associates of Sal are Kangada, Dhaura, Pahadi Sisoo, Haldu, Mundi, Piasal etc. The 2nd storey species consists of Char, Bhalia, Karada and Ficus species. Bamboo species very commonly found are *Bamboo arundinacea* and *Dendrocalamus strictus*. The common climbers are Smilax Zeylenica and Butea. Cane is also noticed at Mahavinayak RF of the district but it is not commercially exploited.

The common fauna found in the forest are spotted deer, mouse deer, elephant, hare, ratel, pangolin, Indian otter, sloth bear, Bengal fox, bat, rhesus macaque, hanuman langur, Asiatic jackal, wild boar, sambar and verities of snakes and bird species. In forest tracts, the Nallahs remain generally dry during summer and the problem of water scarcity become acute as the water retaining capacity of the soil is scanty. In order to improve wildlife habitat in the forest areas of this division some efforts have been made in the recent past to create additional water bodies to augment the availability of sufficient water to existing wild animals. Elephant is the mega animal, which attracts all attention of the wildlife lovers, forest officials and the locals also. Though few numbers of elephants reside in the district, most of the elephants are frequently entering into the district, who migrate from Athagarh, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar district, in search of food and safe habitation. In spite of special protection measures of engaging squads for protection and depredation of elephants, the man-animal conflict exists to certain extent. The department is putting all effort to minimize the damage and providing necessary financial compassionate payments to the victims.

The forest fringe villages dwellers generally collect non timber forest produce items from the forest area. Basing on availability, NTFP items, collected are Mahua flower, Mahua seed, Kusuma seed, Siali fiber, Siali leaf, Kendu, Chara, Harida, Bahada, Dhatki, Kochila, Bela, Bana Haladi, Baula, Jammu, Asan, Arjuna, Loda, Karanja, Simul, Tentuli, neem, Palas, sal, Sahada, Kaintha, Gangasiuli etc.

Mahavinayak temple is situated at a distance of 6 km. from Chandikhol to the west, adjacent to Mahavinayak RF. Hence, an eco-tourism complex has been developed in the middle of the forest which attracts the eco-tourist. Forest department has taken effort to make awareness and educate the eco-tourist on importance of protection of forest and wildlife. Besides an eco-tourism complex has also been developed on the middle hill of Olasuni which attracts the tourists a lot. There are two natural springs present in
Daitari DPF under Sukinda Range i.e. Ashokjhar and Jharanasahi. These spots are very good site for nature lovers and eco-tourist.

**Climate and Rainfall**

The climate of Jajpur district is normal as per Indian standards. All the seasons arrive in the district at their usual time. The district’s average height from the sea level is 331 mts and the average maximum and minimum temperatures are 45 degree C and 12 degree C respectively. The normal Rainfall of the district is 1559.9 mm. Overall, the climate of the district is neither hot nor cool.

Jajpur is one of the most natural disaster-prone districts of Odisha. Floods and torrential rain caused by cyclonic depressions regularly devastate the economy of the district. The climate is very hot with high humidity during summer with temperatures ranging between 31 to 45 degree celsius. Delayed monsoon causes extended summer conditions and erratic rainfall. The district receives maximum rainfall between June and September through south-west monsoon. Though normal rainfall is 1559 mm, there has been spells of scarcity during last decade. The relative humidity varies in between 30% to 86%. The district faces occasional flash floods causing heavy damage to roads and crops.

**Natural Disasters**

Jajpur has been prone to natural disasters since long. Natural disasters like flood and cyclone are regular features in Jajpur district. However, drought, earthquake, whirl-wind, hail storm and lightening are less frequently observed. Natural disasters have led to loss of lives and property. The value of properties lost and damaged has been increasing over the decades.

**The New Realities**

Jajpur district has witnessed variety of developments during the last two decades. Rapid industrialisation, increasing mining activities, improved transport systems, etc., have created a great deal of employment opportunities in the organised sector. A good number of major industrial houses have registered their presence in the district. However, the rapid industrialisation also entailed displacement and resultant social unrests including emergence of left wing extremism in certain areas. Improved rehabilitation and resettlement policies of the state government has helped in containing the public resistance and the new district of Jajpur with initial teething problems is marching ahead with relative peace and prosperity.

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CHAPTER-II
HISTORY

Pre and Proto-History

The district of Jajpur is widely known for its rich Archeological heritage and a potential area for studying human history and cultures. Historical antiquities like early historic to early medieval Buddhist sites, early historic fortified urban centers, coins, inscriptions, images and monuments etc. are coming forth but further study is required to throw light on existence of pre-historic and proto-historic remains and growth of culture in the region. Not much work has been done on this part of Odisha regarding its ancient history, society and economy as a whole. The social stratification, class relationship, land use and Settlement pattern, crop pattern etc. from ancient period to early mediaeval period has not been properly studied due to lack of non-prevalence of Pan Indian historical tool analysis and broader frame work of total history with an inter disciplinary approach.

However Jajpur has been placed in the pre-historic map of India in the year 1987 as a result of discovery of two Neolithic artifacts from Khunta of Dharmasal and Jajpur Road. One was an axe and the other was shouldered adze. In the year 1989-90 a Neolithic site was discovered near Hatibari of Sukinda with a good number of Neolithic artifacts on the right bank of mountain stream named Nalia Ghora. A solitary hand axe on quartzite rock from Salijunga of Danagadi was discovered in 1990. Microlithic artifacts found around have been kept in the Buddharaj High School Campus, Danagadi. Evidences have been found in respect of Palaeolithic (Middle and upper Palaeolithic), Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures from Darpan Tahasil and Duburi-Tomka area of Sukinda. By virtue of survey in Darpan and Barunalianta hill area, the discovery of six open air paleolithic sites such as (i) Darpan garh (ii) Sunamukhi Tanger (iii) Ranibandi (iv) Dhanmandal(v) Kalanikia Tanger and (Vi) Mahagiri Tanger has come to light. The lithic cultural remains comprise altogether 1760 artifacts including 1001 debitage, which are complete tools. These include 974 microliths and 27 neoliths. They have been classified as Mesolithic and Neolithic tools.

The Mesolithic culture in the area is characterized by flakes, blades, scrappers, points, oress, awls and lunates as major typologies. Chips, spalls, modules of different crypto-crystalline and crystalline rocks, the representative assemblage of microlithic industries of the culture are also found in the region. So far as Neolithic culture is concerned, the evidence of this cultural phase have been reported in the different sites around Darpan Garh and Dharmasala area. Two rare types of ground and polished
implements, namely an adze and a round head have been discovered from Dharmasala. Two Neolithic artifacts consisting of one chisel and the other a shouldered celf have been recovered from the foot hill of Langudi. The Neolithic implements such as ground and polished axes, chipped axe, adze, chisel, shouldered axe, a round head and broken sing stones etc. from Darpan area have been recovered. All these provide a clue to suggest that Neolithic culture prevailed in these areas.

Survey of the area between Duburi Chhaka and Tomka surrounded by Deulakana phulijhar localities, the Ganda Nala, Jakhapura-Daitari Section of the East Coast Railway station, Tomka hill, protected hill of Rahagiri, Ramathenga, Kamala bahadi, Durgapur, Duburi, Nadiaabhanga and Jamta Hurisahi have yielded twenty two prehistoric sites and cultural relics of Paleolithic (middle and upper Paleolithic), Mesolithic and Neolithic Periods. So also sites like Rengali Colony-I, Jamupasi-I, Jamupasi-II, Rathapada-I, Rathapada-II, Tomka, Deulakana Phulijhar, Durgapur, Kamalabahali, Ulbeda-I, Ulbeda-II, Ramathenga, Duburi bungalow localities have been plotted in the prehistoric map of Jajpur district. Some of the new sites are Nadiabhanga, Khandia huri, Damadiha, Bandha Sahi-I, Bandha Sahi-II, Rajabindhani, Baidigadia and Dhamangadia ludi. Nearly 1044 lithic artifacts of different cultural periods have been collected from surface survey. Out of 42 middle Paleolithic tools recovered from the area there are 5 flakes, 9 land axe, 2 cleavers, 24 scrapers, 1 discoid and 1 spearhead. These types of tools are prepared with raw materials characterized by the quartz, quartzite, cherty quartile and charts of various shades. These middle chalcoliths are basically designed by means of stone hammer as well as cylinder techniques. The upper chalcoliths found from the area comprise various typologies such as 10 blade core, 22 flakes, 54 scrapers, 3 points, 16 lewrins and 2 lorer. All these artifacts are marked to be made of quartz, quartzite, cherty quartile, jasper and cherty of different colors.

Total 840 microliths collected from the survey around Duburi-Tomka region include 9 simple core or core blanks, 127 fluted cores, 2 modules, 1 core plunge, 373 flakes, 122 scrapers, 96 blades, 57 points, 18 borers, 1 piercer, 12 burins, 9 notches and 13 lunettes. Moreover Mesolithic artifacts around Duburi-Tomka region were mainly made up of various cryptocrystalline and crystalline rocks characterized by cherts of various shades (gray, greenish and black) quartzite, cherty quartzite and jasper etc. The evidences of Neolithic culture in this region have been yielded only from the sites of Nadiabhanga, Baidigadia, Damadiha and Bandhadihi. Out of available Neolithic artifacts 4 axes, 1 adze, 1 chisel, 1 ringshale, 1 rubber stone or polishes and one flake of dolerite constitute the cultural assemblage collected from surface survey.
Very recently an Iron Age site has been discovered at Chandikhole. The iron smelting evidences include tuyers, fragments of furnace wall, iron slag and iron ore pieces, glass nodules and peculiar types of glass langle. Different shapes of ceramic remains including pots, vase, basin dish and bowls of red ware and grey ware have been collected from the site. The existence of such iron smelting evidences associated with ceramic remains and glass remnants suggest that the early iron smelters knew the know-how of smelting of iron as well as production of early glass wares. Under the circumstances it may be concluded that the district of Jajpur has both prehistoric and proto-historic cultures.

**Early History**

The history of Jajpur is apparently commensurate with that of Odisha and ancient Jajpur in the name of Viraja and later on Jajnagar, which played an important role in the making of Modern Odisha. In the early times the area now known as Jajpur was a part of Kalinga Empire and a religion-cultural epicenter of the vast kingdom of Kalinga. The mention of this powerful and far flung kingdom is found in the Jaina, Buddhist and Brahmanical literatures. Its geographical extent in ancient times varied from time to time. Because of political changes Jajpur became part of Kalinga, Odra, Utkal and Tosala under different dynastic rulers. The great epic, the Mahabharata, mentions of only one place i.e modern Jajpur in the context of pilgrimage of the five Pandavas. It refers to the river Baitarani that flows beside the sacred Virajah-Tirtha (Later on Viraja) where Kalinga people lived.

“Tato vaatarami gachhet Sarvapap Promochinim Virajam Tirthmasadya....Ete Kalinga Kaunteya Yatra Vaitaranani Nadi”.

As the legends say, Duryodhan had eloped with Bhanumati, the princess of Kalinga and married her. Therefore Srutayudha, the king of Kalinga with its capital at Rajpur (Present Jajpur) supported the Kauravas in the Kurukshtera war and was killed along with his sons. The Puranas however mention that 32 Kshatriya kings ruled over Kalinga after the Mahabharata war and the last king was killed by the great Nanda emperor Mahapadmananda. Kalinga passed into the hands of the Nanda’s and ancient Jajpur did not remain its capital any more. The Nanda rule over Kalinga in the 4th century BC is also corroborated by the Hatigumpha inscription which records that before the advent of Kharavela, a Nanda Raja had excavated canal in Kalinga and took away the Jina of Kalinga by defeating its ruler (name not known). When Chandragupta over threw the Nandas and established his power, Kalinga with the Jajpur region was quite powerful. He could not capture Kalinga Empire though their sway was from
Afganistan to Karnataka the South India. Therefore Ashok of Maurya Dynasty had an eye on Kalinga and he succeeded in capturing it. Kalinga witnessed a major change after the cultural advent of Buddhism. The coastal tracts were captured and ruled by the Mauryas from the main headquarters of Toshali. Though Toshali later on was identified with ancient Jaypur, the historical sources reveal that there was no direct rule of Magadha over Kalinga and the nucleus region Patuliputra was ruled by Asoka and the periphery area like Kalinga had a system of surplus collection for expansion of Mauryan army. Kalinga was never under the direct rule under Asoka. However in modern times, the main headquarters is identified with the Radhanagar settlement of Jaypur region. Very little is known about Ashok’s activities in and around Jaypur but it was sure that Buddhism spread throughout and become popular to a great extent. On the disintegration of Maurya empire a new dynasty called Chedi’s established a far-flung empire in Odisha and made their capital at Kalinga Nagar identified with Sisupalgarh near Bhubaneswar. Ancient Jaypur had already lost the capital status during Ashok and so the whole region came under the sway of Kharvela. During this period Kalinga was divided into two parts namely North Kalinga and South Kalinga. Jaypur was included in North Kalinga.

Kushana rule was prevalent in Kalinga comprising an area extending from the river Hoogly in the North up to the river Rishikulya in the South during the Post-Satavahana and pre-gupta period in the 2nd -3rd century A.D. The North Kalinga, of which Jaypur constituted the vital politico-cultural centre, was under the imperial Kushanas upto 148-152 A.D with their chief capital at Pataliputra or modern Patna and the secondary capital at Dantapur. The Murundas, probably the vassals of the Kushanas, ruled over Jaypur region after their (Kushanas’) fall and at least thirteen Murunda king ruled during this period. Large hoards of Indo-scythian coins and punch-marked Kushana and Purikushana coins found from Mugapada and Kayema along the ancient trade route prove that Dantapur was near Jaypur and Kushana-Murunda supremacy had been there. The initial Kushana coins were circulated for reasons of trade and economic necessity. The king Srigana or Soora-Sharma of Bhadrakali stone inscription may be regarded as a vassal of the Murunda King of the territory, who was the ruler of the Kalinga Rahisaka (Midnapur) and Utkala. The overlord might be Guhasiva, the earliest known king of Viraja Mandala or North Kalinga (Jaypur).

Though the prevalence of Gupta-era is found in the copper plate grants of the kings of Jaypur for a pretty long time, there is no evidence of direct Gupta rule in the region. Gupta influence had far-reaching effects on the art, architecture, literature, religion and culture of Jaypur region bringing about leveling effects all through the orthodox Hindu faith. Scholars are of the opinion that the present image of the Goddess Viraja belonged to the Gupta
period. There was a revival of Brahmanism in the 4th-5th century A.D. by the Guptas converting Viraja-Mandala from an important seat of Buddhism to the seat of Shakti worship. They had taken recourse to Gayasura episode as veiled allusion to this transformation and emergence of Nabhiyagya. Similarly, they had taken recourse to the episode of Daksha Yajana Vidhwamsana to make the seat of Viraja as great shakipitha and Saiva Pitha. Gupta gold coins have been found from Aruha and Lalitagiri in this District.

In spite of the patronage toward Saivism, the finding of gold coins testifies that the Buddhist centres at Ratnagiri and Lalitagiri received liberal patronage from some Gupta Rulers. According to Tibetan tradition, as recorded by lord Taranath, the Buddhist monastery at Ratnagiri was built by Bala, identified as Gupta king Narasingha Gupta Baladitya. Recent discovery of a seal from a monastery at Lalitagiri refers to Chandraditya vihar samagra Aryabhikshyuka Sanghasya. Chandraditya was the title of Vishnugupta, the last Gupta ruler who ruled in the first half of the 6th century A.D. This would suggest that Vishnugupta was responsible for the establishment of a Buddhist vihara at Lalitagiri, which was named after him. It is probable that he occupied the coastal Odisha including Jajpur.

The prevalence of Mathara rule in the Jajpur region cannot be definitely established. The hoard of copper coins found from Gandiveda near Soro displays a carving which has been deciphered as Sri Nanda Varman and assigned to Nanda Prabhanjan Varman of Mathara dynasty. The Mathara Kingdom extended up to Balasore during Nanda Prabharanjan Varman, son of Sakti Varman. Under the circumstances, the existence of Mathara rule in the Jajpur region is evident but the Mathara power had become a spent force by 498 A.D. So the Eastern Gangas were wiped out of power in the South Kalinga and the Vigrahas occupied the North kalinga i.e the Jajpur region. During this period one Prithivi Maharaja, son of Vikramandra and grandson of Ranadurjay of Durjay dynasty subjugated and annexed the Mathara capital and Viraja Nagar in the north. He is known from the Madras museum copper plate grant and Paralakhemundi copper plate that he occupied the area from Godavari to the Baitarani. Viraja Nagar was none other than modern Jajpur. He ruled for fifty years after the fall of the Matharas in about 525 AD.

Prithvi Vigraha of Vigraha dynasty rose to power either contemporaneously or after the fall of Prithvi Maharaja. He is known from the Sumantala copper plate grant dated 570 A.D. During that period North Kalinga was divided into parts as Uttara Tosali and Dakhina Tosali. Loka Bigraha, the successor of Prithvi Vigraha, is known from the Kanas copper plate grant, which mentions that he was the sovereign ruler of the entire Tosahi (the other name of north kalinga) covering the Jajpur region. In 600
A.D. the powerful ruler Sambhuyasa completely extirpated the Vigrahas. Maharaj sambhuyasa belonged to the Mana or Mudgala dynasty. The Vigrahas ruled for three decades i.e. from 569 A.D. to 599 A.D., but their sway remained over North Tosali comprising Jajpur region for only a decade when Sambhuyasa ousted them. The Patikilla and Irabanaga copper plate grants of Sivaraj, a feudatory of Sambhuyasa, recorded the land grants in south Tosali in 603 A.D. Sambhuyasa was a very powerful ruler of Viraja Mandala and ruled North Tosali, South Tosali and Kangoda. He acted as the over lord of some Sailodbhava rulers who transferred their allegiance from the Vigrahas to the Mana rulers. During this period Viraja or modern Jajpur was the capital of Maharaj Sambhuyasa.

Sasanka, a saivite king and lord of Karnasubarna occupied Udbhaya Tosali (Utkala), Dandabhumti and Kangoda overthrowing Sambhuyasa, who was his traditional enemy. He appointed Subhakirtti as the Governor of the kingdom and Jajpur constituted a part of the empire. Subhakirtti had a short period of rule; Somadatta succeeded him. By this time Jajpur region was between the river Subarnarekha and the Mahanadi. The Soro copper plate grant and Midnapur copper plate grant of Somadatta issued from Viraja or Modern Jajpur, his capital apprises us about his rule. As Viraja or modern Jajpur was continuing as the capital city of the earlier rulers, it was also accepted by Somadatta in the same status. Maharaj Bhanudatta succeeded Somadatta and issued copper plate grants from Viraja and granted lands in the Sarephara visya or Soro, which was under Sambhuyasa, Subhakirtti and Somadatta earlier. His soro copper plate grant and Balasore copper plate grant reveals that Bhanudatta ruled over Udbhaya-Toshali and he was none other than Sri Bhanu of Balasore copper plate grant and Bhanu Vardhan of Olasingh copper plate grant.

After the fall of Sasanka Jajpur region came under Harshavardhan in the year 621 A.D. Bhanu Datta was once again appointed governor under Harasavardan. By this time Utkal or Udbhaya Tosali came to be known as Odra-Visaya. Odravisaya was none other than Viraja Mandala or Jajpur region comprising Utkala and Dandabhumti with the capital at Viraja or modern Jajpur. Bhanudatta was converted from Saivite under Sasanka to Buddhism under Harshavadhvan. Accordingly his title changed from Datta to Vardhan. The purpose was probably to please Harshavadhvan, who was a great patron of Mahayana Buddhism. The Chinese traveller Huen-Tsang visited Jajpur region or Odra Visaya in 638-639 AD during the rule of Bhanuvardhan. During this period Ratnagiri and its vicinity emerged as a university for Buddhist studies. Bhanuvardhan and his successors seem to have ruled for a considerable period of time, even after the death of Harshavardhan in 647 AD.
The Chinese traveler Huen-Tsansg has left his itinerary to Odra country during this period. It throws light on the social and religious condition of Jajpur in those days. Starting from the port Tamralipti he reached Karnasubarna and from there travelling 700 li (140 miles) south-east he reached the Wu-tu (Odra) country. Then Odra country comprised the modern districts of Midnapur, Balasore, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Cuttack. Regarding the people of Odra (Viraja Mandala) he describes them having violent ways, tall and dark complexioned. In speech and manners they were quite different from those of the Mid-Indians. They had a great love and perseverance in their learning habits. This description indicates a transformation of speech from Sanskrit to Prakrit and subsequent evolution of Odra-Magadhi and Odia language. Buddhism was widespread around the region. There were at least one hundred Buddhist monasteries and about ten thousand monks who were followers of Mahayana Buddhism.

Besides, there were about fifty temples where Brahmanical Hindu Pantheon was patronized. He has also mentioned about the existence of two stone stupas exhibiting spiritual wonders. As a matter of fact there were numerous Buddhist establishments and sites all around the capital city of Viraja or modern Jajpur (more particularly the Dharmasala and Badachana police Station area), found in ruins now-a-days. Huen-Tsang has also mentioned the name of a famous monastery named Puspagiri, which is identified with Langudi.

**Medieval History**

Beyond 650 A.D. and up to 736 A.D. the history of not only Jajpur but also that of Odisha is not known. Historians are of opinion that this period was a period of anarchy and turmoil and no name of any ruler is available. In 736 A.D. the Bhaumakaras emerged as a very strong political force from Viraja or Modern Jajpur and established a far-flung empire covering the whole of present day Odisha and probably some more areas beyond that. They took full advantage of a situation when the eastern Gangas of Kalinga were very weak, the Sailodbhava supremancy in Kangoda was fast declining and the Odra-Utkal region was simmering through a period of political anarchy and turmoil after the fall of the Datta’s. They were all outsiders and not the original inhabitants of Odisha. The genealogy of the Bhaumakaras reveals that, as many as eighteen rulers including six females have reigned over a period of two hundred and fourteen years. Their kingdom included Dandabhukti (Midnapur), North and South Toshali (Odra), South Kalinga and Kangoda, extending upto Mahendragiri in the south. The capital city was known by the name of Guahadeva Pataka or Guheswara Pataka on the bank of the river Baitaranai at jajpur. They had issued a large number of copper plate grants and as many as twenty nine of them are available so far.
along with more than ten stone inscriptions. They had their own era called Bhauma era which possibly began in 736 AD.

It is known from the copper plate grants that Kshamakara Dev was the founder of the Bhaumakara dynasty who ruled from 736 AD to 755 AD. He was succeeded by his son Sivakaradev-I Unmatha Keshari and ruled from 756 AD to 736 AD. He was the real architect of the Bhaumakara Kingdom. He extended his kingdom from the Ganges to Godavari. Subhakaradev-I succeeded him and ruled from 787 AD to 809 AD. He was a Buddhist and was tolerant to other faiths. Sivakaradev-II succeeded him in the year 809 A.D. and ruled up to 820 A.D. He was succeeded by his younger brother Santikara Dev-I in the year 820 A.D. and ruled up to 835 A.D. The genealogy of the Bhaumakaras displays a domestic confusion during this period as Subhakar Dev-II, the real claimant to the throne ruled after Santikara’s region. Subhakara Dev, the son of Sivakara Dev-II and nephew of Santikaradeva-I succeeded to the throne and ruled up to 838 A.D. Subhakara Dev-III succeeded Subhakaradeva-II in 838 A.D. and ruled up to 845 A.D. In the event of his premature death his mother and widow of Santikaradev-I, Tribhuvana Mahadevi ascended the throne in the year 845 A.D. She has been very highly estimated as an ideal ruler who vanquished many Samanta kings spread the glory and fame of her family and established social harmony. She was the first woman ruler of the dynasty and after her santikaradev-II; her grandson ascended the throne in 850 AD and ruled from 865 A.D to 885 A.D and 885 A.D to 890 A.D respectively. Subhakaradeva-IV had married Prithivi Mahadevi, the daughter of Somavansi king Janmejaya of South Kosala. This wedlock proved a great calamity and ultimate disaster for the dynasty in later years.

The Bhaumakara rule ushered in a new epoch of development in the field of art and architecture, language, literature, administrative design and social organization. It was the golden age in the annals of Odisha. Though Jajpur was the ancient capital city, it had never witnessed so much lustrous days before the advent of the Bhaumakaras. The history of Jajpur took a different turn when Jajati-I of South Kosala annexed the whole of coastal Odra and Utkal in the wake of the decline of the Bhaumakaras. The Bhaumakara’s palace Guheswara Pataka, identified with modern Jajpur, was not completely deserted. It was there in the same position and was utilized as the royal residence and administrative headquarters of the deputy king Vichitravira, a Kingman of Yajati–I. He ruled over the Utkal portion from Jajpur for a very short period and no spectacular work can be assigned to him at jajpur. He was engaged in securing his position against the Kalachuris and Chalukyas in the west and south of the vast empire. Bhimaratha succeeded Yajati-I and ruled over the entire region of Kosala and Utkala having a secondary capital at Jajpur. His rule continued from 955 AD to 980
AD. Bhimaratha was succeeded by his son Dharmarath in 980 AD and ruled up to 1005 AD. Dharmaratha's contemporary was Kallabhidanda Vijayaditya of Chalukya dynasty who captured Virajapuri (Jajpur) but could not survive to annex the kingdom. Naghusa, the younger brother of Dharmaratha ruled from 1005 AD to 1021 AD. Towards the last part of Naghusa's rule Abhimanyu, who succeeded Vichitravira, the deputy king of Jajpur became ambitious and created trouble. Similarly Indraratha of Somavansi lineage, the governor of Kalinga, grew ambitious and led his army towards Odra-Utka cal country to occupy the whole of Somavansi Kingdom. The civil war resulted in a clash among Indraratha, Maghusa and Abhimanyu Simultaneously that proved fatal to Naghusa and his uncle Abhimanyu in the battle field. Chandihara, the son of Abhimanyu fled for life and the whole of Somavansi kingdom passed to the hands of Indranath within a very short period. Rajendra Chola of Chola dynasty defeated, captured and killed Indranath in about 1023-1024 AD. Chandihara had a military career under the Cholas. He took in the Chola campaign against Indranatha and avenged the defeat and murder of his father Abhimanyu. He was chosen the king of the Somavansi kingdom at the desire of the Chola general and the subjects. Chandihara styled himself as Yajati –II and ascended the throne in 1025 AD. Later on he was known as Yajati Keshari. His name has become legendary in the whole of Odisha as a great builder of temples. He shifted his paternal capital from Vinitapur to Viraja and named it as Abhinava Jajati-Nagar in order to differentiate Yajati Nagar of Yajati-I from Abhinava Jajatinagara. He patronised Saivism, Shaktism and Vaishnavism. He is credited with the construction of Varaha temple, Viraja temple and subhastambha (the welcome-pillar); he also performed the famous Dasaswamedha sacrifice at Jajpur and did many other works.

Yajati Keshari was succeeded by his son Udyota Keshari in 1050 AD. He was the builder of Lingaraj temple in Bhubaneswar. He was succeeded by Janmejay-II in the year 1070 AD and ruled upto 1085 AD. During his rule he lost the Kosala region and remained confined to the Jajpur region only. Puranjaya, his son succeeded him and remained in power upto 1100 AD. Karna Keshari, his younger brother and the third son of Janmejay-II, ascended the throne in the same year. He was the last known Somavansi king of Odisha. During a period of eight years of his rule he came in constant conflict with the Eastern Ganga ruler Chodagangadev and the Pala rulers of Bengal. At last in the second Kalinga war he was overthrown by Chodagangadev in the year 1108 AD and reinstated as a feudatory ruler upto 1118 AD. He remained in the capital city of Jajpur unto his last breath.

The Eastern Gangas became the overlords of Jajpur region since 1110 AD to 1118 AD. In 1118 AD Ananta Varman Chodagangadev styled as imperial Gangas shifted his chief capital from Kalinga Nagar in the south to
Abhinava Yajatinagar or Jajpur. After one hundred years of his annexation of the Odishan Empire Anangabhimadev-III shifted his capital again from Abhinava Yajatinagar to Abhinava Varanasi Katak in 1215 AD. This he did in order to avoid recurrent external invasion of the Afghan invaders from the north and north-western direction. Since 1215 AD Abhinava Jajatinagar or Jajnagar or Jajpur remained as a fort and cantonment along with many others en-route to the north through Chhatia Kataka, Jajpur, Bhadrak, Amarda, Jaleswar, Raibania and Tamluk etc. During the period from 1118 AD to 1215 AD Anantavarman Chodagangadev, Kamarnavadev-III, Raghavadeva, Rajrajdev-II, Anangabhimdev-II, Rajrajdev-III and Anangabhimadev-III ruled continuously over Odisha from the capital city of Jajpur, then known as Jajnagar. After the transfer of capital from Jajpur to Abhinava Varanasi Katak or modern Cuttack, Jajpur lost its significance as a main political centre of Odisha. In spite of that it continued to be ruled by the Gangas from 1215 AD to 1435 AD as an important unit of administration. During the Ganga rule a number of invasions by Sultan Iliyas Shah and Firuz Shah Tughlaq had been conducted on Abhinava Varanasi Katak or Jajnagar-Odisha through Jajpur. We find references of these invasions from the Persian chronicles that described about Jajnagar in eloquent terms. These invasions from the north had smashed the political strength and ancient heritage sites of Jajpur region and the whole area lost a lot of its artistic treasures.

The most fateful period came upon Jajpur in the wake of the downfall of Ganga dynasty. Kapilendradev founded the solar dynasty (Suryavamsi) and usurped power betraying the heirs of the last Ganga ruler Bhanudev in 1435 AD. According to tradition the orthodox and reactionary priestly class of Jajpur put up a strong resentment against Kapilendradev. As a result of this Jajpur as the cultural centre lost the royal patronage during the period. No cultural development at Jajpur was made during the Suryavansi Gajapati rule except the reconstruction of Varaha temple at Jajpur during Prataprudradev, the last ruler of the dynasty. After the fall of the Suryavansi Gajapati rule in 1540 AD the Bhoi dynasty came to power in the same way as Kapilendradeva did and ruled upto 1559 AD. During this period no reference to Jajpur is found except Jajnagar–Odisha by the Persian chroniclers. Jajpur as usual, served as a fort and cantonment largely used for resistance to the Afghan invasion from the north.

Mukundadeva Gajapati of Eastern Chalukya dynasty came to power in 1559 AD. He was called the last Hindu ruler of Odisha who fought a pitched battle with the soldiers of Sulaiman Karrani, the Afgan ruler of Bengal near Gohira-Tikiri almost seven kilometers north-east of Jajpur. Mukundadev was defeated and killed. The worst danger came upon Jajpur when Kalapahar, the general of Sulaiman Karrani and uncompromising iconoclast, ravaged
the Hindu and Buddhist monuments. He marched from Puri to Jajpur with his army after the fall of Mukundadev and did not leave a single shrine untouched in the whole region. The temple city of Jajpur and its suburbs were reduced to ruins. Temples were mercilessly demolished and dismantled; idols were defaced, pounded down and cast into the river Baitarani. There is nothing now to convey a fair idea of what Jajpur possessed in the days of its glory.

However Jajpur came under the control of the Afghan rulers and so was the fate of Odisha through a crushing defeat of Hindu hegemony in the battle field of Jajpur in 1568 AD. The day of doom reduced the capital city and cultural center into a neglected unit of administration in the subsequent Afghan, Mughal, Maratha and British rule. The Afghans ruled Odisha upto 1592 AD when Raja Man Singh, the commander of Mughal emperor Akbar defeated the Afghans and brought Odisha under the Mughal rule. During this expedition from Bengal to arrive at Cuttack Man singh passed through Jajpur. He was appointed regent of the Mughal emperor and remained in the same charge upto 1605 AD. It seems plausible that during Man Singh’s regency some Hindu shrines had been renovated, of course, without their patronization. After Man Singh’s regency Jajpur remained under Cuttack suba and a deputy Subadar was appointed for Jajpur. During the Mughal period Abu Naser Khan, the Deputy Subadar of Jajpur built the Sahi masque at Jajpur and some other cenotaphy around the region at the instance of Aurangazeb. The Sahi mosque is popularly called Abu Naser Mosque.

In the year 1751 AD Alivardi Khan surrendered Odisha to Marathas of Nagpur and Jajpur too came under their sway. Jajpur witnessed some renovations and restorations of ruined Hindu monuments at the instance of Raghunath Bhonsle, the Maratha ruler of Odisha, The present Jagannath temple, Saptamatrika temple, Varaha temple, Atharanala Bridge and Siddheswar temple etc. are said to have been renovated and reconstructed during this period. The Bhogamadhab temple had been assigned to Gouranga Ray, a Maratha Amildar or Killadar in charge of Jajpur for major and restoration. The Marathas rule was military in character and thereby the torture and oppression on the populace by Bhabani Pandit knew- no bounds. Jajpur had no special importance except being a tax-paying unit under the Maratha Amildar or Killadars.

Beyond 1803 AD till independence in 1947 Jajpur was ruled by the British Government through their officers as a Mahal and subsequently as a Sub-Division. Jajpur was under the administrative jurisdiction of Cuttack from 1821 AD to 1827 AD and in 1827 AD it was transferred to Balasore Collectorate. In subsequent years it had been transferred to Cuttack. In spite of that in the year 1837 AD, 1858 AD and 1865 AD Jajpur swayed from
Cuttack to Balasore and vice-versa. In the long run with effect from 1\textsuperscript{st} April 1870 AD Jajpur continued as a Sub-Division under Cuttack district until recent times when it was declared as a district with a very limited and squeezed area and boundary. As a whole it can be concluded that the palmy days of this ancient capital and cultural spot were over as soon as the Ganga rule came to an end in 1435 AD. Since then it has gradually been losing the past glory and subsequently has been reduced to a heap of ruins.

**Jajpur District under various Dynasties - Marathas, Mughals and other Foreign Rulers**

Odisha has been an important entity from 3rd century BC. The people of Odisha have played significant role in the culture and political ferments of the whole country. The land of Odisha has seen, through the ages, the rise and fall of mighty empires and kingdoms. Although the land of Odisha has been a territorial, political and cultural entity, but the land had nomenclatures, such as Kalinga, Utka, Toshali, Kosala, Odra and Odisha.

The present Jajpur District had its ancient origin from “Odra”, where river Baitarani flowed, and three holy places – Purusottam Kshetra, Arka Kshetra and Biraja Kshetra.

Jajpur, once upon a time, was the capital of Kalinga during the Mahabharat age and continued up to 12\textsuperscript{th} century A.D with slight changes in the territorial limits and nomenclatures of the kingdom.

Jajpur has experienced a good number of dynastic rules along with foreign rule in different period of time.

The ‘Vana Purana’ especially mentions ‘Biraja Kshetra’ as a sacred pilgrimage- where number of rulers continued in different period of time, which has been identified with Jajpur.

Many rulers, numbering at least 32, ruled over Kalinga during the post Mahabharata and pre-Nanda period. Jajpur at that time was greatly influenced by some of the rulers and was under their administration.

**“Dantapur”- the capital of Kalinga during the 3\textsuperscript{rd} - 4\textsuperscript{th} century A.D**

Dantapur was the capital of Kalinga which has been identified with Viraja Mandal of modern Jajpur. The kings who have ruling over Kalinga from their Capital “Dantapur” were the kings of Jajpur.

**Jajpur under the Kushanas**

The Kushanas were the rulers of Kalinga which during 2\textsuperscript{nd}/3\textsuperscript{rd} century AD and at that time Jajpur constituted a vital part under the imperial Kushanas upto 148-152 A.D. The Murundas who were the allies of
Kushanas ruled over Jajpur region and 13 Murunda rulers ruling over Jajpur has been proved by Indo-Schythians coins and punch marked Kushana coins.

**Rule of Guptas**

There is no evidence of the prevalence of direct Gupta rule in this region. But the Gupta influence had far-reaching results in the art, architecture, literature, religion and culture of Jajpur.

**Maratha Rule**

Though the prevalence of Maratha rule in Jajpur can't be definitely said and established, but due to some Copper coins found from “Soro” region which has been deciphered well, it is presumed the existence of Maratha rule was there in Jajpur.

**Rule of Vigrahas and Manas**

The northern portion of the Vigrahas and Manas comprised of ‘Odra’ and ‘Utkal’ which has been identified as the ‘Viraja Region’ over which they ruled during 6th and 7th century A.D.

**Sambhuyasa**

Sambhuyasa become a very powerful ruler of Viraja-mandal who not only ruled over south Toshali but also Kongoda which has been decipherred in the ‘Patiakela’ and ‘Erabonga’ copper plate. During this time Jajpur was the capital of Sambhuyasa.

**Sasanka- the lord of Karna-Suvarna**

Sasanka, the lord of Karna-suvarna, occupied Utkal, Dandabhukti and Kangoda. As soon as sasanka occupied the territory he appointed “Maha Prathihara Subhakirti”- the Governor of Dandabhukti and Utkal of which Jajpur constituted a part. The Governor who succeeded him was “Mahasamanta Maharaja Somadatta” of Virajamandal at that time was in between the river Suvarnarekha in the north and Mahanadi in the south.

This information has been appraised from the ‘Soro Copper Plate Grant’ and ‘Midnapore Copper Plate Grant’. As ‘Viraja’ or modern Jajpur was continued as the capital of Utkal, it was also accepted by ‘Somadatta’ as the capital city.

**Jajpur under the rule of Harshavadhan**

Jajpur region came under the emperor Harshavadhan in the year 621 AD. By this time Utkal came to be known as ‘Odravisiya’, identified with VirajaMandal or Jajpur region, comprising Utkal and Dandabhukti with the capital at Jajpur. At this time also the Chinese pilgrim Huen-tsang visited the
Jajpur region in 638-29 AD. Then the ruler was Bhanudatta, the governor appointed by Harshavardhan. As Harshavardhan was a great patron of Mahayana sect of Buddhism, Ratnagiri emerged as a university of Buddhist studies in the region of Jajpur. The Dattas of Jajpur continued to rule for a considerable period of time, even after Harshavardhan’s death in 647 AD.

The emergence of Bhaumakars

The Bhaumakars emerged as a strong political force from Jajpur and could establish a far-flung empire, when the Eastern Ganges of Kalinga and the Shilodbhavab’s supremacy over Kangoda was fast declining and the Odra-Utkal region was passing through a period of political anarchy and turmoil. The Dattas were also in a declining stage. At this time the Bhaumakars, who were outsiders, reigned supreme. According to genealogy- as many as 18 Bhaumakar rulers including 06 female rulers reigned over a period of 214 years. Their kingdom included Dandabhukti, north and south Toshali and Kangoda.

The capital city was situated in Guhadesa Pataka or Guheswar Pataka at the bank of the river Baitarani in Jajpur. They had issued a large number of copper plate grants and as many as 26 of them are still available. The founder of Bhaumakar Dynasty was Kshmakardev who ruled from 736A.D. to 755 A.D. He was originally Shaiva and later on converted to a Buddhist at Jajpur. His successors were:

Shivakardev –I: 756A.D. to 786 A.D
Shubakardev –I: 787A.D
Shivakardev –II: 809A.D
Shantikardev-I: 820A.D to 835 A.D.
Shubhakardev-III: 830A.D. to 845A.D.
Tribhuban Mahadevi : 845 A.D.

These rulers were eminent and prominent in view of their achievements. The Bhaumakar rule ushered a new epoch of development in the field of art and architecture, language and literature, administrative designs and social organization. It was the golden age in the history of Odisha. Though Jajpur was the ancient capital city, it had never witnessed so much glorious days during the period of rule of the Bhaumakaras’.

Jajpur under Somavanshi Rule

The Somavanshis, also known as Panduvanshis, ruled over Odisha from the middle of the 9th century A.D. to the early part of the 12th century A.D. Somavanshi ruler Mahasivaupta Jajati-I annexed the whole of coastal
Utkal and Odra in the wake of the decline of the Bhaumakaras. Jajati –I ruled over the Jajpur region for a very short period and no spectacular work can be ascribed to him at Jajpur. He remained busy in securing his position against the Kalachuris and Chalukyas in the west and south of his vast empire.

Mahabhavagupta Bhimarath succeeded Jajati-I and ruled over the entire region of Kosala and Utkala having a secondary Capital at Jajpur. Important rulers after Mahabhavagupta Bhimarath were-

1. Mahasivagupta Dharmaratha – 980A.D. to 1005A.D (couldnot check the annexation of Jajpur and lost to the Chalukyas)

2. Naghusa-younger brother of Dharmaratha -1005A.D to 1021A.D

3. Jajati–II: 1025A.D to 1045A.D. who was in charge of Jajpur kingdom as desired by the Cholas

Jajati-II, popularly known as Jajati Keshari, was reputed as a great builder of temples and sculptures. He shifted his main capital from Vinitpur to Viraja as a devotional obligation to Goddess Viraja and named his capital city as “Abhinava Jajati Nagar”.

Originally he worshipped Goddess Viraja and Shakti but later on he became a Shiava and patronized both Shaivism and Shaktism.

Jajati II had performed an Ashwamedha Sacrifice on the bank of river Baitarani, which marked the emergence of Tantrism and tantric in Jajpur. Due to non-availability of vedic Brahmins to perform the sacrifice, he brought 10000(ten thousand) Brahmins from Kanuaj. He was succeeded by Mahabhagupta Udyotakeshari (1050 A.D), Janmejaya II – (1070 A.D to 1085 A.D.), his successors and lost Kosala and confined to Jajpur region only.

Janmejaya II bore the burden of the royal responsibility of Jajpur with the capital at Abhinava Jajatinagar, the modern Jajpur Town. His ruler ended in 1100A.D.

After him Karnadev ascended the throne in 1100AD. He was the last known ruler of the Somavansi kingdom. Karnadev came in constant conflict with the imperial Ganga ruler Chodagangadeva during his rule. At last in the second Kalinga war, he was defeated, captured and reinstated as the feudatory ruler of Utkala. He remained at the capital Jajpur.

**Jajpur under Ganga Rule**

The Gangas became the warlords of Jajpur during 1110A.D to 1118AD.

In 1118AD- Anantavarman Chodagangadev shifted his capital form Kalinganagar in the south to Abhinava Jajati Nagar of Jajpur.
Anangabhimdev-III shifted his capital from Abhinava Jajati Nagar to Abhinava Varanasi Kataka to avoid external invasion by the Afghan rulers.

Since 1215 A.D Abhinava Jajati Nagar or modern Jajpur remained as a fort and a cantonment enroute the North through Chhatia, Jajpur, Bhadrak, Amarda Jaleswar, Raibania and Timluk.

From 1118-1215 A.D Abhinava Jajatinagar known as Yajanagar, lost its importance as the capital was transferred from Jajpur to Abhinava Varanasi Kataka and remained as a part of administration from 1215-1245AD.

Jajpur under Suryavamsi Gajapatis

The most fateful period came upon Jajpur in the wake of the down fall of Ganga dynasty and the rise of the Suryavansi Gajapatis (Solar Dynasty). As they possessed a large elephantry in their army, they were popularly known as the Gajapatis-the Lord of Elephants.

Kapilendra Dev founded the Solar Dynasty and usurped power betraying the heirs of the last Ganga ruler in 1435AD. According to sources, the orthodox and reactionary priestly class of Jajpur put up a strong resentment against Kapilendradev. As a result of this, the cultural centre of Jajpur lost the royal patronage forever. No cultural development at Jajpur was made during the Suryavansis except a temple built by them at Jajpur.

Beginning of Bhoi rule in Jajpur

The Suryavansi dynasty met its downfall in 1533AD. The Bhoi dynasty came to power and ruled upto 1559AD. During this period no reference to Jajpur found except one relevance called Jajnagar-Udisa by the Muslim Chronicles. Jajpur served as a fort and cantonment to resist the Afghan invasions from the North.

Jajpur under Chalukya Dynasty

Mukundadev under Chalukya dynasty came to power in 1599AD. He was the last Hindu ruler of Odisha. He fought a grim battle with Soldiers of Sulaiman Karrani the Afghan ruler of Bengal. The battle was fought near Gohira Tikiri, 07 km. north east of Jajpur Town. Mukundadev was defeated and killed in the battlefield.

Attack of Kalapahar

The most danger came upon Jajpur when Kalapahar ravaged the Hindu Shrines. Kalapahar, the commander –in-chief of Sulaiman Karrani marched from Puri to Jajpur with his army after the fall of Mukundadev. He did not leave a single shrine untouched in the Jajpur region. The temple city of Jajpur and its suburbs were reduced into ruins. Temples were mercilessly
demolished and dismantled, idols defaced, pounded down and cast into the river Baitarani. At last Jajpur came under the control of the Afghan rulers and so was the fate of Odisha.

**Afghan Mughal rule**

Odisha passed into the hands of Afghan with the victory of Suleiman Karrani. Khan Jahan Lo hi the wazir of Karani, became the viceroy of Odisha with headquarters at Cuttack.

From the beginning, Afghans faced fresh troubles in Odisha and Suleiman had to intervene to re-impose his supremacy. In 1752 A.D. Suleiman died and his son Bayazid succeeded him but afterward he was murdered. Suleiman’s second son Daud Khan became the governor of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. He denied the authority of the Mughal emperor Akbar and declared himself independent. As a result Afghans were driven out of Bengal and they flew to Odisha. Akbar chased them into Odisha and a treaty was concluded. In 1756 Odisha became a part of Akbar’s empire and Jajpur became quite aloof from Akbar’s reign except paying negligible amount of tribute. In 1591 A.D. Raja Mansingh was given the task of conquering Odisha and in 1592 A.D. Odisha finally passed into the hands of the Mughals after a decisive battle on the bank of Subarnarekha. During the time of Jahangir, Jajpur was under a Subedars with headquarters at Cuttack. Odisha continued as a province of the Mughal Empire till 1751 A.D. Jajpur during this period could manage to keep a cordial relationship but fresh hostility started between Aliverdi and Marhattas. Aliverdi was defeated by Raghuperti Bhonsla and agreed to cede the revenue of Odisha along with Jajpur. The Marathas became the next rulers of Odisha.

**Maratha Rule**

In 1751 A.D., during Maratha rule Odisha was placed under a Subedar with headquarters at Cuttack. For the smooth administration, the Maratha divided Odisha into two divisions – Mughalbandis and Garhajatas. Mughalbandis comprises the coastal tracts including modern Jajpur region, numbering about 150 Praganas which was placed under the control of 32 Amils. Jajpur at this time saw a number of hereditary revenue collectors such as Talukdars, Kanungsos, and Choudhuris. The Garhjata areas comprised the hill tracts of Odisha, the responsibility of which was left in the hands of local chiefs. The Marathas stationed a big force at Cuttack to enforce their authority. During the Maratha rule, religious institutions received liberal grants and special attention was given for the development of temples Moreover Odia literature grew and developed which was another remarkable aspect of the period.
British Rule

In 1803 A.D. The British East India Company occupied this country after breaking the feeble Maratha resistance. The Brahmmins and Marathas were conciliated with liberal promises and the 18 Garhjats (tributary states) were incorporated within the province of Cuttack. The easy conquest of the province was followed by difficult task of consolidation of the British hold over Odisha.

After the battle of Plassey in 1757, the British became the master of Bengal. Subsequently they turned their eyes to Odisha and the East India Company tried through diplomacy to secure Odisha but didn't succeed. Arthur Welselley in the Second Anglo-Maratha War occupied the maritime province of Cuttack. Col. Harcort with a contingent of Company troop reached Manikpatana in 1803 and then occupied Cuttack on October 10, 1803.

After the capture of the town of Cuttack, Col. Harcort led further expedition to secure submission of the turbulent chiefs of Kujanga, Kanika, and Harishpur. He didn't face any serious opposition.

On Dec 17, 1803, Raghuji Bhonsle finally agreed to cede to the company in perpetual sovereignty the province of Cuttack including the port and district of Balasore. After the conclusion of this peace treaty, Col. Harcort and John Melville gave attention to civil affairs. In June, 1804, the province was divided into two divisions- Northern and Southern. By the Government Order of October 23, 1828 AD, Cuttack was made a district with Puri and Balasore. Jajpur was under the civil administration of Cuttack.

Uprisings and Freedom Movement in the District

Jajpur is the ancient capital of Odisha and the most renowned and oldest religious place. The glory and glamour of the region in the field of cultural tradition, history, religious ideas and their synthesis have remained undeterred since the early days up to the present days. Similarly the role of the place in the freedom movement is no less significant in comparison to other places in India. In the first decade of 20th century, the Utkal Sammilani was organised when a movement had started in Bengal on account of partition of the province. This organisation inspired the people of Odisha with nationalistic feeling. Secondly, the revolutionary movement rose to its height in Bengal and Odisha during the First World War. The revolutionary youths took recourse to political robbery in order to arrange money to keep the movement continue. The zamindars, the rich supporters of the British government, and the feudal kings fell prey to this political onslaught. In the year 1914 one such political robbery took place at Chainipur near Jajpur. Hemendranath Kanungo, Suresh Chandra Dhar and Khitish Chandra
Choudhury of Calcutta came over to Chainipur in order to distribute flood relief. Sasanka Sekhar Mukherjee of Cuttack, Dr. Atal Bihari Acharya of Salipur, Bairagi Charan Tripathy of Patia, Gobinda Mishra of Nayagarh, Krishna Prasad Basu and Dayanidhi Mishra of Jajpur helped them in relief work. They were the pioneers of revolutionary movement all over Odisha too. Two young men named Laxmidhar Das and Basua Barik of Gurudaspur near Jajpur came in contact with the movement on the 14th September, 1914. They fell upon the house of a rich person Sadei Sahoo of Chainipur at night unitedly and looted ornaments worth of ten thousand rupees for the funds of the movement. On this issue Dr. Atal Bihari Acharya and Bairagi Charan Tripathy had been arrested. Such political movement is a very important chapter in the history of freedom movement in Odisha.

In the month of August 1857, the displeasure of the rayats of Balia near Jajpur took a violent turn at the leadership of zamindar Ramakrishna Samantasimhar, the heir of the great poet Abhimnyu Samantsimhar. The rayats of Balia, Golkunda and Haripur at the instance of Ramakrishna refused to pay taxes to the British government and opened up direct rebellion against the British Company Government. Dinabandhu Mohapatra and Upendra Jena were two other leaders. Bombs and swords were seized from them and severe police oppression followed. They were arrested and sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment.

In 1920 the non-cooperation movement flared up all over India at the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. In 1921, Pundit Gopabandhu Das came to Jajpur and Bari area and persuaded people to join the non-cooperation movement. Common people became crazy for the movement when Mahatma Gandhi visited Odisha during that period. Satyagrahis burnt foreign clothes and umbrellas at Jajpur and Bari. In spite of police oppression, the movement could not be suppressed, rather it gained momentum and took a different turn. At the call of Gandhiji use and weaving of khadi was introduced. Jagannath Nayak and Dayanidhi Swain established spinning centres at different places of Jajpur district. Long before 1921 and before the initiation of non-cooperation movement, Gopabandhu Choudhury had left the post of Deputy Collector expressing resentment on the negligence of relief duty in flood – affected area of Bari and joined the nationalist movement. His wife Rama Devi was the pioneer in bringing about the call of Gandhiji to every woman in Odisha. She foreshook all kinds of luxury and wealth and became the apostle of sacrifice. Women as an important section of the populace took political education and training at the khadi ashram of Kadua of Puri and Alaka of Cuttack District. Annapurna Sahoo and Sunamani Devi from Bari attended the training programme at Sabarmati too. At the inspiration of Rama Devi, thousands of women adopted Swedeshi and discarded foreign goods. They also worked for solving the problems of
widows, untouchability and purdah system etc. In the All India Womens Conference at Cuttack and Berhmpur the national feeling among them got roused and they unitedly took part in the Salt Satyagraha and courted arrest. The rising of woman power hand in hand with men became tremendous during the period between 1920-1924. All these explicate the role of women of Jajpur in the freedom struggle of Odisha. The Bari Ashram named Seva Ghar, was established on the leadership of Rama Devi and the said Ashram attracted hundreds of women of Jajpur and nearby areas to join the movement. Along with Ramadevi there were Malati Choudhury, Sobha Devi, Godavari Devi, Sushila Devi, Manika Devi and ramadevi’s daughter Annapurna in the movement. Training centres and Ashrams were established at Jajpur proper, Ahiyas, Taramadan, Chikana, Kantapari and Lansalidiha etc. due to the efforts of Rama Devi and others. From Sevaghar of Bari, Rama Devi travelled from door to door and village to village in order to rouse national feeling among the women of Jajpur (then a sub-division). Due to her magical influence, hundreds of women sacrificed themselves to the cause of national freedom. Women patriots who were involved in freedom struggle are numerous out of which some prominent names are Priyambada Devi, Godavari Devi, Mohini Devi, Krushna Kamini Devi, Sakuntala Devi, Adharmani Devi, Harapiya Devi, Haramani Devi, Krianlekha Ray, Kumuda Dei, Usha Devi, Chhaya Devi, Bimala Dutta, Srimati Devi, Kumari Dei, Sushila Devi, Mangala Sengupta, Sunamani Devi, Ksama Mohanty, Annapurna Das, Sumitra Devi, Rambha Devi, Haimavati Devi, Nirmala Dutta, Basanti Mishra, Santi Nayak, Menaka Mohapatra, Basanti Mohapatra, Sobha Devi, Premalata Devi and Santa Narulkar.

On the 26th January of 1930, Purna Swaraj day was observed throughout India. This day is counted as the first Independence Day. On this day Upendranath Das, Harishchandra Das, Gobardhan Puhan, Indramani Mohanty, Golak Behari Mohanty and Ksetrabasi Panda etc. had hoisted national flag and declared independence of the country. The plan programme of Civil Disobedience movement was chalked out in the month of March of the same year at the call of Gandhiji. As a part of this movement the Salt Satyagraha was initiated. On 6th April 1930 a large number of Satyagrahis marched for Inchudi of Balasore district from the Swaraj Ashram at Cuttack on the leadership of Gopabandhu Choudhury. Out of twenty – one of the group Balaram Pati, Sadhu Charan Padhi, Sridhar Maharana and Udayanath Mohanty of Jajpur had joined the Satyagraha. During this period, Balaram Pati, Bipin Bihari Mohanty and Krupasindhu Khuntia of Jajpur region along with Binod Kanungo and many other students of Revenshaw Collegiate left the school and joined the Satyagraha order. Sashibhusan Das of Barchana, Bansidhar Dwivedi of Bari, Indramani Jena of Dharmasala and Duryodhan Patnaik of Singhapur were severely beaten by the police. Bipin
Bihari Mohanty, Balaram Pati and Sadhu Charan Padhy etc. were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. A teacher names Rama Chandra Mishra was removed from service. In the same year Surendranath Dwivedi, Rajkrishna Bose and Binod Kanungo held meeting at Jajpur town and Biraja Hat in order to propagate principles of non-cooperation movement. Advocate Birupakhya Kar, Adwaita Ballav Mohanty and Jagannath Tripathy were helping them organize meetings at different places around Jajpur.

The Satyagrahis started the follow up action and put up picketing in front of foreign cloths shops, liquor, ganja and opium shops. The pioneers in this direction were Padmanava Ray, Bipin Bihari Mohanty, Gadadhar Dutta, Balaram Pati, Bhagaban Sahoo, Ramakanta Mohanty, Darsani Acharya and Baidyanath Das and many others. It was decided to hold All India Congress Session in Odisha at the proposal of Gopabandhu Choudhury. The voluntary organisation named “Sevadal”, which had been constituted within the Congress party, held its first camp at Cuttack and 21 Sevadal workers were trained after the inauguration of the camp. Balaram Pati of Pritipur was one among them. There was another camp at Puri on the leadership of Rama Devi exclusively for women. A good number of women joined this camp from Bari Ashram of Jajpur District. They were Krishna Devi, Pramila Sundari Das, Nirupama Dei, Hirnmayee Dei, Saramani Dei and Priyambada Dei.

Preparations were on towards 1931 for Civil Disobedience movement. Those who were actively involved organizing people were Gopabandhu Choudhury, Rama Devi, Malati Devi, Nabakrushna Choudhury, Annapurna Maharana, Gadadhar Dutta, Bipin Bihari Mohanty, Balaram Pati, Padmanava Ray and Bhagaban Sahoo etc. During that period Bipin Bihari Mohanty was punished for civil disobedience movement that was continuing on the leadership of Gandhiji. In 1934 Gandhiji stayed at Jajpur during his “Padayatra” in the Jajpur Sub-Division. He entered Manjuri across the river Baitarani near Jajpur. As a result, a great enthusiasm flooded the whole region. After Gandhiji’s visit to Odisha, village reorganisation work started everywhere in Odisha. Gopabandhu Choudhury chose Bari as his centre of work. He along with Rama Devi and Annapurna left for Haridaspur Railway Station in order to reach Bari. Godavari Devi, Sobha Devi, Manika Devi, Mangala Devi and Sushila Devi accompanied them. Along with Gopabandhu Choudhury, Surendranath Pattnaik, Laxminarayan Sahoo, Brundavan Sarangi and Binod Kanungo had also accepted Bari as the centre of their work. Padnanmava Ray chose Kansaldiha of Chasakhanda as the spinning centre and Banarsena worked from that centre.

On account of the Second World War the economic condition of the people was shattered. The bad governance of the Brithishers put the people
in severe distress. At this critical juncture the call for Quit India movement was issued and the people of Odisha jumped into the movement very enthusiastically. In the month of August 1942 the movement became widespread. Jagannath Das and Dwarikanath Das declared open rebellion against the British Government. Many Government houses were burnt to ashes. In order to check the movement of police force, bridges were dismantled and roads were cut off. Though Jagannath Das and Dwarikanath Das were arrested, their friends Muralidhar Panda, Anirudha Mohanty, Sagar Bhuyan, Baishnab Charan Nayak, Prafulla Chandra Samal, Purnananda Nayak and Muralidhar Jena etc. conducted the movement both in Dhamnagar and east Jajpur area with other leaders.

The August revolution in 1942 was very widespread around the Jajpur region. In the first half of the month of August at least seventy one violent activities took place. Twenty six police uniforms, six revenue officers, four post offices, five salt Bungalows, four P.W.D. Bungalows, and six Zamindars Kutcherries were burnt to ashes during that period. Bhagaban Sahoo, the veteran freedom fighter was chiefly responsible for all these violent activities and arson. Bhagaban Sahoo had been sentenced for 29 years of rigorous imprisonment for all the aforesaid activities. Bhagaban Sahoo of Ahiyas bravely hoisted the Indian national flag on the office building of the Sub-Collector, Jajpur in the year 1931. He had sacrificed himself for the freedom movement without caring for any consequence. He had been sentenced for 46 years, which was the highest in India. Moreover he has been twice ordered imprisonment for life also. As a matter of fact he had spent fifteen years in jail.

The 26th August, 1942 was the most remarkable and memorable day in the history of the freedom struggle in Jajpur. Government declared the activities of the Congress illegal and closed the Bari Ashram run by Rama Devi and Gopabandhu Choudhury. People were highly enraged and on the 16th of August burnt down the uniform of some policemen. The next day Kaipara post office was burnt to ashes and at the leadership of Parsuram Mohanty the uniforms of Chaukidar and Assistant Sub-Inspector were burnt at Haripur Hat. On the 21st August Pursuram Mohanty and six others were arrested. On the 26th August a group of policemen and D.S.P. reached Kaipara to arrest freedom fighter Benudhar Baliarsingh. Angry mob demanded to set fee the freedom fighters and some came forward to attach the D.S.P. As a result the D.S.P. fired from his pistol and a person succumbed to death. This news spread very quickly and thousands of people from all over Jajpur were enraged and came out with a furious mood to face the police militia. The Do or Die call of Gandhiji induced all sections of the society.
On the same day, the 26th August, police fired twenty one rounds while Annapurna Maharana was delivering speech at Kalamatia near Kaipara. In the police firing Saunti Mallik and Sananda Swain of Serapur, Hadibandhu Panda of Krishnanagar, Mayadhar Bhuyan and Nidhi Samal of Hatasahi died on the spot. Ramachandra Jena, Supravat Dey and nineteen others were injured. On the other hand thousands of Satyagrahis mustered courage near Dhanmandal and marched forward to destroy Barchana Police Station and Darpani Estate Office. They also entered into Madhupur Garh and destroyed government property. The District Magistrate of Cuttack arrived at the spot and arrested a large number of Satyagrahis. People’s movement became so violent in the Barchana, Binjharpur, Dharmasala and Jajpur Police station areas of Jajpur subdivision that the administration virtually failed for sometimes. Rise of the masses resulted in holding meetings everywhere in Jajpur subdivision and adjacent Dhamnagar and Bhandaripokhari areas as a reaction to Kalamatia firing. On the 27th of August Padmanava Ray, Baidyanath Das, Bipin Bihari Mohanty, Balaram Pati, Bhagaban Sahoo, Gopinath Sahoo and Duryodhan Mohanty led the people for arson of government offices at different places of Jajpur subdivision in order to seal Jajpur town. Hundreds of armed police were present to safeguard Jajpur Town. The whole town was under section 144 and gathering of people was debarred. Inspite of police vigilance the enraged public did not care for 144 and moved round the town in a rally shouting patriotic slogans. The police threw tear gas shells and dynamite from the air. No amount of threat could intimidate the patriots rather the anger and spirit was multiplied. In the long run Ratnakar Sarangi, the then Sub-Collector received Khaddar dress from Satyagrahi leader Padmanava Ray and ordered the police not to do any harm to the public and tackled the impending dangerous situation with patience. Before leaving for safety the people burnt the government offices they found on the way. During that period widespread agitation and resistance had been put up at Barchana, Dharmasla and Mahanga under the leadership of Krushna Mohan Routray. On the 28th August agitated mob cut off telegraph lines at Jenapur and threw away the poles. In between Jenapur and Jajpur Road at least forty fishplates had been removed from the railway line.

Absolute violence continued at different places around Jajpur subdivision during the whole month. On the 14th August the school building at Ahiyas was burnt down. On the 20th August the people burnt the Revenue Inspector’s office and the P.W.D. bunglow of Gopalpur. On the 22nd August the canal embankment at Akhuapada was cut off. The post office and R.I. office at Balichandrapur, the R.I. office of Neulpur and Arei were burnt too. On the 25th August the Satyagrahis burnt the police outpost at Jayantara and the E.T. School and R.I. office at Dasarathpur. On the 27th August the
Satyagrahis burnt the Rambag post office, R.I. office at Mandarkhanda and excise good shops etc. on their march to Jajpur town. On the same day the Chawkidar uniform at Kuanpur was burnt and the mail bag was looted at Chandigol. People had become so crazy for independence that instead of peaceful Satyagraha, they perturbed the British administration damaging the government property.

Banka Bihari Das, a veteran freedom fighter was sentenced to two years of imprisonment for his involvement in violent activities. Bhagaban Sahoo of Ahiyas had been severely punished and tortured at the Ahiyas camp court for confessing that he was chiefly instrumental in burning the government property. Therefore he had been sentenced for 29 years of imprisonment. Chandikhol was the main centre of Banarsena, the monkey squad of the children. Under the leadership of Nabakishore Mohanty, Lokanath Biswal, Sukadev Mahapatra and Udakar Mahapatra etc. small boys and girls as Banarsena were moving from village to village with anti-British slogans and patriotic songs in the east of Jajpur region. Similar organisations also worked in other areas of Jajpur sub-division.

Jajpur in the Post-Independent Period

The fate of Jajpur swayed sometimes from Balasore to Cuttack districts and vice-versa as a small unit of administration. Ultimately it came under the administrative control of the Cuttack district from the 1st April 1869. On the 1st April 1936 when Odisha was declared a separate state after a long struggle for almost sixty years from 1874 to 1936, the Odia identity was restored to some extent. During the British rule Jajpur was the headquarters of the sub-division of the same name under the district of Cuttack until it got the status of a district with effect from 1st April 1993.

With the creation of a separate Province in 1936 a separate legislative Assembly was formed in Odisha by the British Government. The Maharaja K.C. Gajapati of Paralakhemundi formed the ministry as the Prime Minister on 1st April 1937. The administration continued from 1st April 1937 to 18th July 1937 in the first phase. This was followed by the formation of Congress ministry from 19th July 1937 to 6th November 1939 under the premiership of Biswanath Das. On the event of the Second World War and India joining it without consulting the Congress ministries in the provinces, the Congress resigned and Governor’s rule was imposed from 7th November 1939 to 24th November, 1941. Under the premiership of K.C. Gajapati once again a non-Congress ministry was formed from 24th November 1941 to 29th June 1944. This was followed by Governor’s rule from 30th June 1944 upto 1st April 1946. During the period of Interim Government at the Centre Nabakrishna Chaudhury became the Chief Minister from 23rd April 1946 and continued till
During the above said period Jajpur was represented by four MLAs, one from 1937 to 1946 and three MLAs from 1946 to 1952. A lot of important developments happened in Jajpur sub-division like participation in Quit-India movement, Kalamatia firing and sabotaging the administration by violent gatherings at Jajpur town and Bari etc. Four freedom fighters succumbed to death in the Kalamatia police firing and taking recourse to violent measures people took resource to arson and braking down of Government buildings as well as looting of postal bags etc. Thousands of people courted arrest in the freedom struggle and almost no development work could be done in the region. Moreover resistance movement from farmers against zamindars at Sukinda, Jenapur, Ardaulia, etc. disturbed the Government Machinery.

After independence the first General election to the Assembly was held in 1952. Jajpur sub-division sent seven MLAs to the assembly. Nabakrishna Choudhury was elected from Barachana constituency and became the chief minister and his ministry took oath on 20th Feb 1952. Santanu kumar Das was elected from Jajpur constituency and became the Deputy Minister. As the then chairman of the State Planning Board, the Chief minister initiated the Industrialisation process in Jajpur district. Due to his effort the Express Highway, Daitari Iron Projects and the Ferro Chrome Factory at Jajpur Road came into existence. Later on the western Jajpur area like Danagadi and Sukinda became an important industrial hub of Asia and was named as Kalinganagar. A large number of big and small steel plants have come up there enhancing the economic condition of the district.

The newly formed district has seen more than ten collectors and district magistrates as the administrators during a period of 22 years. The district is an advanced region in the field of Agriculture, Industry, Education (Secondary Schools numbering more than five hundred and colleges numbering 58), health, small scale industries and revenue circles. The National Highway passes through the district connecting the business capital Cuttack and the state capital Bhubaneswar. This has helped the socio-economic development in the area. The district possesses good communication facility to all the corners of Odisha, The heritage sites of Buddhist, Jaina, and Brahmanical culture attract tourists from abroad. Much has been achieved after independence and the standard of living has gone up.

The district has produced a large number of civil servants. A few of them have adorned the state administration at the highest level. There are seven Assembly constituencies in the district. The elected representatives
have served the district with distinction in various capacities for its development.

Natural calamity like flood and cyclone visit the district regularly and unsettle its economic life, particularly the agriculture sector. Every year a major portion of the district is flooded during rainy season and three major cyclones have devastated the area in 1971, 1982 and 1999. But all these have failed to defer the spirit and development of the district.

In modern times many poets, writers, architects, scientists, agriculturists have earned name and fame for their activities in the national and international sphere. After the declaration of Jajpur as a district, the foundation has been laid for building a new district. Though it had lost its glory as capital of ancient Odisha, Jajpur has moved forward against all types of adversities in the past. The people have faced ups and downs through the ages being neglected in all spheres. In spite of the challenges the new district has not lagged behind others.

**The Kalinganagar Firing**

Kalinganagar firing incident is one of the most tragic incidents during the post independent history of Jajpur district. The incident took place due to continuous anti industrialization feelings among the tribal communities which was supported by other local inhabitants who lost their natural bread earning sources forever. The industrial development in the District, especially in their habitation was not liked by the local communities. This has been the major bone of contention between the local and the industrial lobby.

The incident also proved a milestone for TATA Steel, Kalinganagar who had failed to implement the project after acquiring a huge chunk of land a decade ago at a nominal price. The incident took place on 2nd January, 2006 in the morning hour. One Police Constable and 13 civilians died due to clash in between the local people and the Police at Godigotha, a small village covered by IDCO in their land acquisition process for industrialisation in the so called Kalinganagar Industrial Complex. The news of firing incident spread all over and paralyzed the district administration for days together. The firing incident at Kalinganagar also attracted focus of the National and International community which finally resulted in improved resettlement and rehabilitation packages for the displaced. In the said incident 36 others were also injured.

After the firing incident on 2nd January, 2006, the tribal’s with the help of local inhabitants of entire Kalinganagar area blocked the Express High way for more than three years to dissuade the industrialization in the locality in the name of “Bistapan Birodhi Janamancha” and after the intervention of the Hon’ble High Court, Odisha, the road blockade came to an end and
normalcy returned. The local administration with the advice and supervision of Government of Odisha has taken a lot of strain in bringing normalcy in the area and paved the way for setting up of industries including that of TATA Steel at Kalinganagar. In the course of time, the NOKs (Next of Kin) who died in the firing incident got employment in the district administration and now local people are cooperating with the local police and administration.

Government of Odisha had set up an inquiry commission to find out the causes of such incidents and make recommendations to solve such problems. After a long enquiry from 2006 to 2015, the Commission of Inquiry came certain findings and recommendations: It is widely felt that the Government should formulate a beneficial, comprehensive scheme/guideline for giving benefits to the land losers/displaced persons. Taking appropriate steps to provide suitable employment to one of the member of each family of the deceased persons so as to afford them means of survival would be highly appreciated. Keeping with this feeling, additional Ex-gratia payment of at least Rs.1,50,000/- to each of the injured persons suffering grievous injuries and further sum of Rs.50,000/- to other injured persons as per available injury report at the earliest and Ex-gratia payment ranging Rs.20,000 to 50,000 over and above the amount is already paid.

It is needless to mention here that, soon after communication of the report of the Hon’ble Commission of Inquiry, all out efforts are being made at district level and at the level of Government for implementation of the suggestion of Hon’ble Commission.

However, the tragedy came to an end and the TATA Steel Project came into existence in this district and going to start production very shortly.

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CHAPTER– III
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN JAJPUR

The ancient ruins, remains and monuments recovered as a result of excavation and exploration reveals that Jajpur was a centre of art and architecture. It contained many temples in the past though some of the monuments at Jajpur are no longer in existence. They have perished or have been demolished with the passage of time. It is very difficult to trace the exact scenario at present.

Of course, at present there are hundreds of living shrines in and around Jajpur. Yet out of them, a few ancient monuments are seen. Almost all other later structures contain sculptural remains. Quite a good number of modern monuments bear the broken and mutilated images, art pieces, vital portion of the edifices, stuck to them. This is evidently on account of the recurrent and deliberate destruction of a rich treasure of art and architecture. The cruel vagaries of nature and human beings have brought about this fatal result. The vandalism was so rampant here that the past is entirely incomprehensible at the moment. The unidentified object of art and architecture, the protected monuments though very few, bear the clear and definite signs of a deliberate structures on these shrines which manifest the fixations of architectural objects. These might have been collected from elsewhere.

Under the circumstances, it is very difficult to correlate them with their original existence or assign the chronology to reconstruct a process of the development of art and architecture of Jajpur regions. A lot of confusions exists among the scholars regarding the antiquity of monuments at Jajpur. Moreover, there has not been adequate archaeological survey of the region so far. However, an attempt has been made in the pages that followed to present all of them in systematic manner and give a comprehensive picture of the artistic heritage of Jajpur.

Existing monuments of Jajpur

A number of Jaina, Hindu and Buddhist sites had flourished during the period of one thousand years in the entire region of Jajpur. At present, there is not a single monument to stand as evidence to the development of art and architecture except heaps of stone blocks on the sites. Later repairs and reconstructions are also collapsing day by day. However, images and other designs, found profusely display the tradition of the past. There are also certain monuments of the medieval period which have been protected till today with occasional repairs.
Subhastamba- Subhastambha or the auspicious pillar is one of the noteworthy monuments extent at Jajpur. This pillar measure 33'-8" with a monolithic shaft. It is a polygon with sixteen sides made of chlorite schist measuring 27'-7" having a diameter of 3'-5". The base is rough and unfinished. It does not contain any artistic design. The pillar stands on a pedestal of three blocks of stone measuring 5'-4" making four steps. The cap of the pillar consists of sixteen sided cylindrical block about 4’ high ornamented by lotus supporting a square abacus of two feet. It is carved with a group of three atlantes on the east and west faces. The collar below the abacus has festoons of beaded garlands hanging from lion heads. Various historians like Forguesion, Birupaksa Kar, K.N. Mohapatra and K.C. Panigrahi hold the same view. As a matter of fact, the image of Garuda i.e kept now near the premises of the Collectorate, Jajpur in a mutilated form was fixed by certain techniques unknown to us. Nothing is known about the date of the Subhastambha but from the artistic designs it may be assigned to the Somavansi period.

Panchayatan Vishnu Temple

The Panchayatan Vishnu Temple of Ganeswarpur near Jalauka hill bears the Somavansi art and it may be assigned to the 10th-11th century AD. The temple is created on a Pancharatha style with additional four temples on the four corners of the compound. The presiding God is a life size four armed figure of Vishnu with all its attributes.

Jagannath Temple

There is a temple for the great Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra, and Devi Subhadra. It was built near Dasaswamedha ghat by the king Anangabhimev of the Ganga dynasty (1211-1239AD), who was a great devotee of Purusottam Jagannath. The temple finds mention in the Kapila Samhita which is supposed to have been composed in the 13th century AD. Though the original temple is no longer present, the later temple built on the original shrine possesses certain sculptures of Ganga period.
Buddhist Heritages In Jajpur District: Udaygiri

Udayagiri (Lat. 20° 39'N, Long. 86° 16'E) known as the “hill of rising Sun” is situated in Jajpur district, Odisha. It is 90 km. away from Bhubaneswar via Cuttack and Chandikhole through NH-5 and then through express highway to Paradeep. The locality represents a picturesque surrounding amidst the Assiah range, Udayagiri being the easterly peak of the range. The hill contains two spurs forming a bay of sloping terrace or horse shoe shaped valley with lush green forest as backdrop nestled inside which once formed the sprawling Buddhist center of Udayagiri. Nearby flows the river Bada Genguti meeting with Kimiria and united force joins Birupa river. Udayagiri is one of the centrally protected sites of Buddhist diamond triangle: other two being famous Lalitgiri and Ratnagiri. These sites are located about 10 kms. from each other and forms a triangle.

During the second half of nineteenth century, C.S. Banerji, Deputy Magistrate of Jajpur in 1869, who published an account in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, first visited the remains of Udaygiri. Later on, John Beams, Magistrate of Cuttack salvaged some antiquities from the lands of local Zamindars and vandals: he also left an account in the same Journal. Subsequently R.P. Chanda in the early part of 20th century, revealed the rich archaeological treasure of Udayagiri in Memoirs of Archaeological Survey of India. N.K. Sahu and P. Mukharjee have also mentioned about Udayagiri site. But its actual significance remained in dark and unknown. Some years back in 1977, Archaeology Department, Government of Odisha exposed a small portion of brick monastery in the south-eastern direction.

As a matter of fact, for the convenience of excavators, two monastic settlements had been earmarked on the slope of hill: both of them have been excavated partially. Both the complexes are separated by a small low spur having between them a distance of only 400m. The excavation conducted on the north-west past of the hill was named as Udayagiri-1. The second complex on the south-eastern direction beyond spur was named as Udayagiri-2

Udaygiri is situated at a distance of about 8 kms. from Lalitgiri on other side of river Birupa. The hill contains two sparse forming a sloping terrace of laterite rock, cover with ruins. At the foot hills, there is a colossal image of Lokeswar, holding a large lotus in the left hand. The nose and the right hand
were broken long ago. The image was elaborately carved out of a single slab of chloride stone and nine feet height. It was standing even 30 years ago. The upper portion is now broken and laying in the ground. The remaining portion is still standing though partially buried in debris. The back slab of the image contains an inscription in the characters of the 8th century AD recording the name of the donor Keshab Gupta or Subha Gupta. There is a rock cut well at Udaygiri at the base of the terrace of the hill. The well is 23 feet square and cut 28 feet deep from the top of the rock to the water edge. It is surrounded by a stone terrace about 95 feet long and 39 feet broad.

The well fenced by large blocks of wrought stones, 3ft in heights. There is a flight of steps 31 in number, which runs down the rock as an approach to the water. There is an inscription on the arch over the lowest steps, which record that the well was dedicated by Ranaka Vajranaga. The inscription is engraved in the characters of 10th or 11th Century AD. Vajranaga was probably a ranaka (Subordinate Chief) under a Somabanshi King.

About 50 feet higher up the well, there is a platform of on which once stood a shrine of Buddha. A Sadhu removed the images and sculpture stone, which lay scattered on and around the platform to his formitage, which he built beside the enclosure of the well. Beams removed some beautiful images from the Sadhu's Collection to Cuttack, when he visited Udaygiri.

Further east, there are remains of main edifices of worship at Udaygiri consisting of a Sanctum and a Porch. The Sanctum made of Bricks and about 9 feet square contain colossal image of Buddha touching earth. The roof of the sanctum collapsed long ago, almost burying the image. The image was once fully exceed. But the mud carried down by the rains has partly covered the image. It is 5feet and 6inches from the waist to the head.

As late as 1870, there were 4 rectangular stone pillars, 7-8 feet in height, which must have at one time supported the roof of the purch in front of the sanctum. The stones of the pillars now lay buried in the earth, thus blocking the entrance to the sanctum. In the southern part of the terrace at some height from the base, there is the temple of Mahakali. It was the originally a temple of the Buddhist God, Mahakala. After the disappearance of the Budhhism, it was made a Shaiva temple. Figures of Ganga and Yamuna in relief were carved on slabs, which formed parts of the door frame. The figure of Yamuna is now kept inside the temple.

A little higher of one comes across two four-armed images of Jatamukuta Lokeswar. The beauty of these images is sticking, though they are much worned out covered with lichen. Small figures of seated Buddha
have carved above the heads of the images. The legs of the first image are broken. On the back of it, there is a long inscription of 25 lines in the character of the 8th Century AD. The inscription refers to the direction of a stupa. After invoking Tara, Padmasambhava and other deities, it states that a Tahagata adhistita Dhaugarbha Stupa containing a ralic was setup on the spot.

The other image of Jatamukuta Lokeswara lies half buried at some distance. Another half buried image probably of Padmapani and an image of Buddha with mutilated head, seated cross-legged, and is seen on the slope of the terrace.

The western side of the semi-circular terrace is covered with extensive remains of brick mounds. The villagers who took away the images have destroyed many of the mounds. The ravages of nature have ruined some. Fortunately, a large mound has escaped destruction owing to the popular belief that it is cursed. The local people call it ‘Dhana Kandi’ or granary of paddy. The niches on four sides of the stupa contain four images of Buddha.

The head of an image of Buddha is visible on the western side of the stupa. On the eastern side, there is a beautiful image of Buddha touching the earth, attended by Maitreya and Manjusri, both standing in graceful pose. The extreme severity of the back slab is relieved by a pair of hovering Gandharvas who flank the plain halo round Buddha’s head.

A large number of images engraved on slabs of different sizes lie scattered on the terrace of the hill in varying degrees of deterioration. The terrace gently slopes down from a height of about 150 feet to the level of the plain. There is a dried up tank called ‘Pushpa Pokhari’ at a distance of about 100 yards from the base of the hill. There are some mutilated images and sculptured stones near the tank, hidden in scrub jungle.

Near the top of the western spur of the hill, overlooking the Birupa river, there is a gallery of figures, carved out of the rock, by the side of a cave. There is a votive stupa in front of the figures. On the extreme left, there is standing image, probably of Lokeswara, with the Buddhist creed inscribed on its back. Another inscription states that the image was the gift of Simyaka. The gallery contains two more standing Bodhitstva figures. There are also two beautiful seated figures. One of them is figure of Kurukulla, specimen of which is rare.

But the principal object of attention is the other figure probably of Vajrapani. The God is seated at ease with the right foot hanging down. He is called Solapua-Ma or mother of sixteen sons, because he is attended by 13 figures cut in low relief. Probably, there were 3 more figures below the
throne. The rock cut figures are worshipped by the villagers for the fulfilment of their vows and are painted with layers of vermilion and turmeric.

**Glimpses of Art and Architecture of Udayagiri**

Udayagiri was foremostly explored by Mr. Chandrasekhar Banarjee, the then S.D.O, Jajpur in the year, 1870 and after Mr. Banerjee by Mr. Johan Beams, the then Collector, Cuttack in the year 1875. Udayagiri, a garland or crescent moon like indispensable component hillocks of great Assiah range of hills just beside the left bank of River Birupa in the district of Jajpur, is no doubt a world famous ancient Buddhist site and splendid monastic establishment not only in India but also in the world akin to Nalanda, Vikramsila, Bodhagaya, Sanchi, Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda and even in many respects higher and superior to those Buddhist establishments. The unique Buddhist site Udayagiri, composing intermittent chain of blue capped hill ranges such as Chandia, Khandamarci, Majhipada, Achyutabasant, Assiah Garh and Ratnagiri Sidhhagumpha as far as the Solapua Maa, Kalasri Gopalpur are found replete in an unprecedented hidden treasure land of important and formidable Buddhist sites, monastic establishments, structural edifices and rare Buddhist monuments.

However, the most problem or dented seasonal and systematic excavation works undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India, Odisha Circle, Bhubaneswar from 1985-86 to 2002, have brought to light, the bulk of exceedingly rare and Buddhist monuments. Particularly, noteworthy among those hoards, are a huge brick built rectangular Chaitagruha (18×9 mtr.), brick build grand central Stupa enshrining in four cardinal compass quadrants, the rare image of four celestial Dhyani Budhha such as Aksobyha in Bhumisparsha Mudra at the east, Amitabh in fervent meditative posture i.e Dhojana or Samadhi Mudra at the west, Dharma Sankha Samadhi or Vak or Vajraraga or Amitabh Manhusri at the north (in place of Amaghasiddhi) in Dhyana Mudra, and Ratnasambhara in Varada Mudra at the southward direction of the main stupa 25ft-7.5 mtr high from the ground level and the Dhyani Buddha Vairocana 4‘6” in height in Bodhyangi Mudra (installed in an independent shrine adjacent to the main shrine of the monastery – 2), the eight great Bodhisattvas (Astama Bodhisattva) such as Manjusri, Maitreya, Vajrapani, Samanta Bhadra, Kshitigarbha, Akash Garbha, Gaganaganja, and Sarvanivarana Vikshambini with their Mandals the rare sculptures of Panch. Dhyani Buddha Skatis known as Vajradhaveswari, Mamaki, Locana, Pandara and Tara, innumerable hoards of the substantial ruins of the hundreds of both stone and brick built structural stupas in the drum facades with images of or without the Dhyani as Budhha and the Vajrayanic divinities, the extremely rare mandal stupas Panchayatana stupas, the ruins of two brick built grand monasteries (29
×29 metre, and 36×36 metre respectively) i.e. ‘Mahaviharas’, ruins of a kitchen (30×30 meter) numerous hoards of the unique icons of the gods and goddesses of the typical Vajrayanic pantheons, such as Buddha in different mudras Bodhisattvas, Manjusri, Vajrapani, Padmapani Avalokiteswara, four armed Jatamukta Lokeswara, Jambhala, Vajrasatttva Mahaaala, Gtara, Chunda, Harita, Vasudev, Bhrukuti, Janguli, four armed Jarodbhavakurukulia, eight armed rare Oddiyan Kurukulia, Ganga, and Jamuna respectively.

Besides, the excavations two have yielded an inexhaustible hoards of ceramic objects of daily use such as the dull red polished earthen bows, sprinklers, spouts, Spouted jars, high framed designed Handis, deep red polished –smooth black polished, red slipped earthen bowls, high neck pot, black and red wares terracotta figures, figurines ranging from Kushan period to Gupta and post Gupta period i.e from 1st-2nd century A.D to 11th-12th century A.D, badly eroded copper coins (Puri-Kushan coins) with special mention to the various arms ammunitions, weapons and other implements and iron objects such as razor, sickles, swords (70cms long), daggers, knives, arrows, arrowheads, arrowpoints. In fact the assemblage of the danegerous, harmful and lethal weaponries somewhere in the pacific Buddhist establishments of nonviolence (Amhisa) tends to be misleading and dubious, unpredictable and intriguing.

The most important and indispensible Buddhist monument and structural edifices to be worth mentioning is the brick built gigantic rectangular Chaitya Griha, unearthed from south-west corner and just beneath the Mahaklala Temple precinct and beside the stone paved spacious and extensive stone drain leading to the extreme fag end of the rock cut stepped well. The excavated Chaityagriha (18×9 mtr) enshrining a stone Stupa with an extant height of 4’8” and diameter of about of 11 feet, is found approached by a huge brick built circumambulatory path i.e. Pradakshina Patha (8ft breadth) being partly apsidal and partly circular. The rectangular Chaityagriha, sited in a strategic spot surrounded by the beehive of numerous bricks and stone built structural stupas and Mahavihara named “Sri Simhaprastha Mahavihar Arya Bhikshyu Sanghasya”, for our purpose extremely rare superstructure, unparalleled in the Buddhist world, presenting unique texture in the long evolution and efflorescence of systematic full-flegged and variegated structural Chaityagrihas such as circular, apsidal, and quadrilateral or rectangular on plan and innovation in the subsequent period. Chaityagriha with the huge Pradakshinapatha is found approaching its entrance way to the east in the later period during circa 7th -8th century A.D. on the basis of an explanatory fueld study, the singular store tope of Stupa devoid of being house, was erected as an open air superstructure linked with a spacious inscribed stone
paved platform and a moon stone (Chandrasila) akin to these at Lalitagiri, Nagarjunakonda, Guntupalli, Salihundam, Sankaram (Andhra Pradesh), Sarnath, Srikap, Rajgir, Sanchi, Ajanta, Elora, Pithakhora, Bagh (Madhya Pradesh) with its principal entrance way facing east. It is most important and noteworthy to say that, the stone paved huge Platform including the Chandrasila, are boldly engraved with the typical ornamental Brahmi or Conch Shell like dedicatory (donatory) inscriptions like that of Rajgir and Lalitgiri ascribable to the early century of Christian Era i.e. circa 2\textsuperscript{nd}-3\textsuperscript{rd} century A.D. Besides, the womb of the stone tope (Garbha Griha) surprisingly yielded as many as two caskets or containers of Khondolite and black basalt Chorite with lids in five pieces. The Khondolite Casket, devoid of any relic, bears a single line of short inscription of typical Ashokan Brahmi or early Brahmi (Maurya Brahmi) character bearing seven Brahmi Letters (3\textsuperscript{rd} century B.C). These seven Mourya Brahmi Letters roughly declare the sacred bone relic of the blessed one i.e. Buddha Tahagata, preserved in the inscribed casket. The illustrious corporeal Stupa (Saririka-Hinayanic) bearing the auspicious mortal remains of Buddha in the apse of grand Chaityagriha at udayagiri was no doubt built by the Devanam Priya Priyadarsi Raja (Buddhist king) Ashoka during 3\textsuperscript{rd} century B.C like that of the Mahastupa at Lalitgiri.

Excavations have yielded two brick built quadrangular monastic edifices i.e Mahavira. The monastic university abode of the monks, one is as revealed through the seals, the double storeyed “Simha Prastha Mahavira” (29×29 mtr) having 13 cells, a central courtyard (stone and brick Paved), a shrine enshrining the grand colossus of Buddha in Bhumisparsa Mudra, the drainage system, the entrance path approaching the north-east, the pillared verandah, arched brickbed (Kakshyasana) and the beehive of habitational cells exclusively meant for the Buddhist monks for the observance of their Varsa Vasha (Chaturmasya).

The second brick built monastic superstructure Mahavihara, unearthed from Dhankhandi-main Stupa area bears out its name from a nonstick seal “Sri Madhyapura Mahavihara Arya Vikshyu Samghasya”. The grand monastic edifice (36×36 mtr) is found honey combed with a galaxy of 18 number of habitational cells, a chapel housing the grand image of Buddha (7’6”high) in Bhumisparsa Mudra, built in individual blocks of locally imported khondolite akin to those at Bharda Cuttack (Khadi Pada, Ratnagiri, Talcher, Lalitgiri and Anuradhapura, Ceylon, ascribable to the Bhaumakara period (Circa 8\textsuperscript{th}-9\textsuperscript{th} century A.D), the stone paved central courtyard (20z20ft), the well furnished drainage system and the exquisitely carved sculptured door jamb. These two excavated monastic edifices (Maharajadhiraja Subhakara (Simha) deva, a staunch Buddhist king of the imperial (ruling) Bhaumakara dynasty ruling over the Odra country building their capital city very close to
Virja not far from Ratnagiri, Udyagiri and Lalitagiri. Thus, the Mahavikara Simhaprastha in all probability built by Subhakarasimha (Unmatta Kesari) or Unmattasimsa) rebounds the monumental name of its builder uphill now. But on the other hand, we do have met with the very typical name of the second queen of Kalingdhipati king, Kharavela (1st century BC) in the Hatigumpha inscriptions, who is declared and entitled to be the queen of the empire Simhapatha or Simha Prastha geographically corresponding to Jaypur including three world famous ancient Buddhist monastic universities like Ratnagiri, Udaygiri-Simhaprastha Mahavihara, and Lalitagiri-Puspagiri Mahavihara respectively.

In fact, the exquisitely carved reddish brown-pankish Khaodolite sculptured doorframe inset at Udayagiri Mahavihara (Monastery- No. 1) happens to be a wonder in the architechural world because of its exceptionllly neat workmanship of delicate designs, magnificent creepers, intricate arabesques, luxurieant motifs, spectacular croll works, the full vase medallions, the climbing and swinging chime, reic-hybridized-semi divine proteaque being, kanakas and kinesis, the pineapple motifs, the donor-cum-attendant Nagaraja, a row of swordsmen flying with their female consorts (Gandharva-Gandharvis), the dancing damsels, the mandala of Dhyani Buddha and the profound meditative posture of Buddha at the center of the lintel! Similarly, the grand rock cut stepped well approached by rock cut steps along with spacious Pradakhina Patha (stone jpaved) seems to be a wonder in the annals of the medieval Buddhist inscription in typical Nagari Brahmi Character, depicting the name of the donor Ranaka Sri Vajranaga (Ranaka Vajranagasyavapi) meaning there by a Buddhist feudal king under imperial Bhaumakara (Somarvamsi) regime, who is said to be a devout patron of Vajrayana Buddhism and consecrated this grand and amazing rock cut well to the Buddhist settlement at Udayagiri during 11th century AD.

The excavations too have yielded a sizable number of inscribed stone slabs engraved with the seared Buddhist dharani or creed ye dharma hetuprabhava, the name of the donors, terracotta seals, sealing balls, dharanis, plaques, cakes as well as two rare Buddhist bronze heads comprising the standing image of Buddha in Abhaya Mudra (1ft high) and the standing image of Bodhisattva (1’3”high) from the excavated stone drain running from the western side outer wall of the monastery-2 to the extreme gag end of the northeast direction as found on the rock cut stepped well. The twin bronze images of Buddha and Bodhisattva well lie in workmanship, style and iconography with the counterparts at Ratnagiri, Choudwar, Achyutarajpur (Banapur), Kurkhiar, Sultangan, Nalanda, and Nagapattinam (Tamilnadu) tending to the booming period of Vajrayana.
Besides the top most pinnacle of Solapuama hill, a component of Udayagiri, at Kalasri Gopalpur, are found glimpsed with a galaxy of exceedingly rare but colossal rockcut alto relics of Buddhist sculptures and monuments popularly revered as the “Solapuama” or the legendary mother of sixteen sons. Particularly noteworthy are the Mandala of Adi Buddha (Manjusri) or Mahasunya Mandala, the four armed rare image of Tarodbhava Kurukutta with varada pose and arrow in the two right hands, red lotus (Raktotpala) and the red bow (Raktadhanu) in the two left hands. The thrice bent standing image of Buddha in Abhaya mudra consisting of two armed known as Paelmapani Bodhiswatta (7’6” high) and inscribed rock cut cylindrical stupa declaring the name of its donor as “Simpoche” (Smpakasya) in typical Nagari Brahmi character (9th-10th century A.D) and a natural cave (12’x10’). In fact, a grand and colossal standing image of Khasarpana Avalokilewara (7’6” in height) installed in front of the entrance gate of Udayagiri, very adjacent to the Udayagiri-Majhipara Pucca road, bears lines of inscriptions in Nagari Brahmi style depicting the name of a donor cum Buddhist monk or Acharya know as “Subhagrupta” or Subhakara-gupta (Deva Dharman Jam Bhikshusubhaguptasya) a distinguished Buddhist luminary and the celebrated prophet of “Siddhaikavira Tantra according to the Tibetan sources. 

Lastly, but by no means be the least, the great and monumental Mahagiri hill, an indispensable part and parcel of Udayagiri has yielded a galaxy of rock cut Buddhist cave sanctuaries or monasteries exclusively meant for the Hinayanic Buddhist (wandering) monks long before the evolution of the systematic and full fledged sumptuous and structural monastic establishments (Mahaviharas, or Viharas or Sangharamas), ascribable to the pre-Christian era or the early centuries of the Christian era. Particularly noteworthy are Vyagrhra Gumphas, Ajagara and the Siddha-Gumphas respectively. Those rockcut Buddhist shelters (12’z8’z4’, 10’x8’x3’6”) are known in the early medieval and medieval period to be the monumental abode of the great and illustrious Eighty four Buddhist-Tantric Siddhacharyas and Vajracharyas, perfected in Vajrayana and Buddhist Tantric esoterism. Those Chaursasi Siddhacharyas like Biruhpada (Birupa), Luopada(Luepa), Kanhipada (Kanhupa), Vajracharya Anangavajra (the author of monumental Vajrayanic text, Pajnopaya-Vinischaya siddhi), are said to be the distinguished adepts and experts and the authors of the monumental proto-Odia verses or lyrical do called “Bouddha Gana ‘O’ Doha” or “Charya Gitukas (Charya Padas, or Charyagitas). Particularly arresting among those are as follows: “Ucha Ucha Pavata tatim basaisabari bali Marangi Pichha parahina gibata Sabara gunjara mali “Nagara bahare 10 Dombi tohari kudia Chhovchhoi ja so Brahmana nadia “Ekaso Paduam Chausathi Pakhudi Tahum chadhi nacha Dombi bapudi”
The probable assemblage and appendage of the Chaurasi Bouddha Siddhacharyas-Vajracharyas like Birupada (Birupa) to the great and monumental Buddhist sanctuary, Udayagiri including the glorious Siddha Gumpa areas far as “Siddha-Khala” (tank or ditch of river stream) is not only borne out by the ongoing river ‘Birupa’ beside the formidable Buddhist hillocks of an unending chain of grand and glorious Assiah range of hills so named in the sacred and undying memory of Santha Birupam and illustrious Buddhist Tantric Siddhacharya among the eightyfour number but by the most appropriate and authenticated versions of equally great and monumental crypto Buddhist – Vaishnava Saint and savant turned distinguished poet i.e. Mahasiddha Kavisantha Parasirambihari of Kalasri Gopalpu-Udayagiri, already noted down in his grand liturgical (unpublished) Palm-leaf text entitled “Brahma Parachageeta. The particular version (stanza) befitting to the above mentioned anecdote, runs in following manner claiming and attesting Udayagiri-Mahagiri-Siddha Gumpa Buddhist sites to be the cradle ground, the self perfected abode and propagation (publicity) land of the eightyfour Siddhacharyas (Chaurasi Siddhacharyas).

“Birupa dadira tatare mahagiri Parvatapareyhim Chaurasi Siddhhachhanti yagasanare basi chhanti Tahanka darasane Ase Behari gata tanka Pase” Brahma parache Geeta, Chapter-1.

**Buddhist Remains at Udayagiri**

Buddhism in Orissa had a glorious past since the time of Lord Buddha through he did not visit Orissa. The Buddhist remains in shape of sculptures, seals, sealings, inscriptions and monumental edifices right from the third century B.C to as late as fourteenth century A.D. is found littered throughout the state. These relics mainly belong to the Mahayana and Vajrayana pantheons. Notable among some of the important Buddhist sites of Orissa, which yielded antiquities, Jayrampur, Kupari, Ayodhya, Abhana, Khadipada, Solanpur in Balasore district, Khiching, Ranibandha, Udala in Mayurbhanj district. Lalitgiri, Chowdwari, Banaswarnasi, Salepur, Brahmavana, Kundesvara in (the undivided) Cuttack district, Kuruma, Astaranga, Aragarh, Delang in Puri district, Dhauli and Bhubaneswar in Khurda district, Jaugada, Buddhakhola in Ganjam district, Talcher in Anugul district, Ganiapali in Bargarpur district, Boudh, Shyamsundarpur and Pargalpur in Boudh district, Kharia in Nuapara district, G. Udayagiri in Kandhamal district, Kolanagiri, Bajragiri, Ramesvara, Kharia, Langudi, Tarapur, Deuli, Kalma, Ratnagiri and Udayagiri and many other sites in the present Jajpur district.
Ancient Well

A large rock cut well with perennial water source is located at the base of the terrace. The well measures 6.9 sq. m. cut and 8.4 m. deep from top to the water edge. The edges of the well are lined with battlement of large stone blocks rounded on the top. A flight of 31 steps provides approach to the water. Two Devanagari inscriptions, which read that the well was dedicated to Ranaka Vajranaga datable to tenth-eleventh century A.D.

Rock-Cut Sculptures

On the western top part of the spur of the hill, overlooking the Birupa River is a lodge by the side of a cave with a gallery of Buddhist images carved out of rock, which is 108 m. above the surrounding. The local villagers worship these sculptures as ‘Solapuamaa’ (altogether fifteen male figures with the sculpture of a lone goddess make sixteen). Most of them were disfigured due to indiscriminate application of oil, vermilion, lime, turmeric pastes etc. The Sculptures include Avalokiteswar, a standing Buddha, a seated goddess, a standing Bodhisattva and a Manjusri with one inscribed stupa. In view of their comparable artistic qualities, these images may be datable to c. ninth-tenth century A.D.

With a view to unraveling the cultural vestiges of Udayagiri underneath, the first attempt for scientific excavation at the site was undertaken by the excavation Branch-IV of the Archaeological Survey of India from 1985 to 1989, under the directorship of J.S. Nigam, G.C. Chauley and B.K. Sinha. The excavation laid bare an immaculately planned huge Buddhist monastic complex consisting of a stupa, a monastery and a residential area, a large enclosure engirdling the monastery. Viewed from the riverside, the monastic complex, with the lush green jungle on the slopes of the hill forming backdrop to the entire composition, must have presented a grand spectacle at the top of its installation symbolizing the undisputed majesty of Dhamma.
The excavated quadrangular Buddhist monastery made of brick measures about 35m. Square. The monastery approachable from the east through a flight of steps comprises 18 traditional cells (5 each in the north and the south and 4 each in eastern and western flanks with average cell measuring 3.25m.X29m.), a 12m. Sq. central courtyard, a pillared verandah and a sanctum or Shrine chamber (3.015X2.7m.) in the western flank of the edifice. In the northeastern corner of the courtyard, a huge stone drain is exposed meant to let out rainwater accumulated in the courtyard. The sides of drain were covered with vaulted roof. Besides, there is a secondary exit with southeast corner of the monastery probably used during emergency, which appears to have been blocked later. Contiguous to the secondary exit, a flight of stone steps was built giving access to the top of upper storey of the secondary exit: a flight of stone steps was built giving access to the top or upper storey of the monastery. The ground floor cells were also blocked to shift the accommodation in the upper storey at a later stage.

The sanctum enshrines a massive image of Buddha made of six separate stone blocks arranged together. The image in its graceful form, poise and placid expression speaks eloquently of the high aesthetic excellence of Orissan art. The entrance of the Shrine made of Khandolite stone is also a marvel of sculptural art consisting of creepers, floral designs, and depiction of semi-divine and divine beings. The lintel is carved with small image of Buddha in the center (Lalatabimba) flanked by gandharvas. The vegetal world and human forms have been assimilated here in complete coherence. That the Orissan artists excelled in carving decorative motifs on the entrance of Buddhist monasteries is discernible here parallel of which has only been noticed at Ratnagiri.

On the southeast corner of the complex, a 7-meter high huge brick stupa (Mahastupa) is exposed. The stupa was constructed on an elevated ground and its foundation consisted of four courses of roughly dressed blocks of sand stone and three brick courses, basal area square on plan measuring round 10 meter square. The drum of the stupa had a circle horizontal band of moulding. Above the moulding on all cardinal directions were specially carved pillared niches enshrining a seated image of Dhyani Buddha of about 1.5 meter high. On the east is Akshobha, on the south is Ratnasambhava, on the west is Amitabha and on the north is Amoghasidhi. Each image is inscribed with Buddhist creed in Brahmi Character of tenth century A.D. which records as follows “Yedhamma hetu prabhava hetu tesham Tathagata hyavadata, Tesham yo nirodha evam vadi mahasrmana”. These exquisitely carved images are interesting because they display some unique iconographic traits rarely noticed elsewhere. The superstructure was badly damaged and devoid of harmika and chhatravali.
Remains of an enclosure wall of the monastery were also unearthed which appear to have been modified time and again. This area probably served the purpose of residential complex.

In course of the excavation, a large number of stone sculptures were picked up from the debris of cells and sanctum of monastery. A large number of stone sculptures in standing/seated Buddha in all five postures viz: Bhumisparsa, Dharmachakrapravartana, Abhaya, Dhyana and Varada were discovered. The other sculptures of Buddhist divinities are Tara, Vasudhara, Hariti, Jambhala, Aparajita, Prajnaparamita, Manjusri, Avalokiteswar, Vairochana and Bodhisattvas worthy of mention. About 126 clay and terracotta sealings found during the excavation, have identified the ancient site of Udayagiri-1 as Madhavapura Mahavihara. This discovery again disapproaches the identification of Puspagiri Mahavihara with Udayagiri-1.

Apart from these, one gold pendant, iron arrowhead, spearhead, a few terracotta beads, sculpture of lion on moulded brick, tiny sculptures of Ganesh and Garuda were among other findings. On the basis of the material remains and objects unearthed from excavation, the site is datable to circa eighth-thirteenth century A.D.

Another Buddhist complex in the same locality is named as Udayagiri-2. Excavation carried out here by the Archaeological Survey of India from 1997 to 2002 under the directions of A.K. Patel, B. Bandhopadhyaya and P.K. Trivedi with view to bare the remains hidden underneath and under thick vegetation growth and to unearthing have a comparative study of the findings with previously excavated sites of Ratnagiri and Udayagiri in the neighborhood as well as excavated findings of Udayagiri-1 of the same locality.

The excavation has brought to light, remains of a magnificent monastery, a ground Shrine complex, a water reservoir, an apsidal chaitya, stupa complex within an enclosure, stone paved pathway, masonry Shrine, residential complex etc.

The brick-built monastery (monastery No-2) is square in plan measuring 30 m. sq. The entrance in north was an elaborate gateway. Presently the remains of gateway are displayed within the Patna Museum campus. The sides of the porch wall on east and west contain beautifully
carved niches: the eastern on enshrines and elegant and damaged figure of Yakshini Hriti in-situ. The central courtyard measures 16 m. sq. a running verandah separates the cells. Existence of an earlier courtyard of smaller dimension has also been found 1 m. below the present level. Towards the central part of the southern side the sanctum sanctorum (3.75 X 2.75m.) is located, enshrining a massive seated Buddha image in Bhumisparsa mudra made of separate stone blocks. The thickness of sidewalls of sanctum is 1.5 m. One of the outstanding features of this monastery is the 1.4 m. wide circumambulating path (Pradakshina) around the sanctum. In order to provide air and light, two vaulted windows were provided on the back wall, which were totally closed at a later date. Another interesting discovery is the existence of an upper Shrine chamber on the first floor just at the back of the sanctum on the southern back wall of the monastery. This 2 m. sq. chamber has been found provided with a stone pedestal: the enshrining deity missing.

There are altogether 13 cells arranged on all sides of the courtyard. Second room on the right side of entrance has a distinct feature in the shape of a secret chamber below loft. Windows and rear sides of corners are provided with vault-shape arches. In the northeast corner, a flight of steps was provided giving access to the upper storey. Another distinguishing feature of the monastery is noticed on the southern back wall, which represents beautifully divided external projections (pancharatha) otherwise found in temples. Excavations have further revealed that the well-planned double-storeyed monastery during its long life span from eighth century to twelfth century A.D. had undergone certain stages of repair and rennovations.

Another interesting finds is a huge reservoir situated at the southeast corner outside the monastery, which has its floor on the rock bed. The inner dimension is (6.7 m X 6.2 m.), while the depth is more than 2 m. The tank surely had its use for storage of rainwater for use in dry seasons. This type of reservoir was also encountered in the rear side of Monastery No.1 of Lalitgiri in the neighborhood.

To the northwest side of Monastery No.2 where assemblage of votive stupas and colossal image of Avalokiteswar stand over the ground was also unearthed a big structural complex (32 m. X 21 m.). It is enclosed on three sides and has its opening towards east where access was obtained through a flight of steps. The courtyard of Shrine measures 21 m. X 13.6 m. with 2.8 m. wide running passage verandah on three sides. The walls beyond verandah had provision for holding images inside specially carved niches. The center of the courtyard enshrines a colossal monolithic standing Avalokiteswar (2.45 m. X 1.12 m.) with a Buddhist creed on its back datable
to. C. eighth-ninth century A.D. Another example of such huge Avalokiteswar was found half embedded in-situ in front of monastery of Udayagiri-1.

Further excavation in the low lying area to the north-east of the Monastery No.2 revealed a stupa complex with an enclosure wall, masonry Shrine, a stone paved pathway, chaityagriha, a residential complex and so on. The stupas both of brick and masonry are in varied state of preservation. Preliminary report on the details of the findings is awaited.

The antiquarian wealth of Udayagiri-2 is both varied and distinct. They are mainly in stone, terracotta and metal. Numerous stone images of Buddhist deities have been found, notable among them are the sculptures of Buddha in standing and seated poses displaying various mudras. The other important sculptures are Bodhisattvas, Astama Bodhisattvas, Manjusri, Avalokiteswar, Bhrikuti, Hariti, Chunda etc. and assemblage of Buddha and Bodhisattva heads display various styles and stylistic variations. Some of the sculptures are inscribed. Besides a large number of stone inscriptions datable between second/ third century and twelfth century A.D. were also recovered from excavations. The terracotta objects have been represented by a host of inscribed seals and sealings. A small collection of animal figurines and some inscribed fragmentary terracotta plaques have also been found.

Other metal objects include iron implements, copper coins, bronze images of Buddha and Bodhisattva. Wheel made pottery has been represented mainly by gray ware and red ware with their shapes like jar, vase, high neck pots, bowls, sprinklers, lamps, dishes, basins, carinated handis, large storage jars etc.

On the basis of the antiquities and material remains of both Udayagiri-1 and Udayagiri-2 the antiquity of the site goes back as early as Christian era and continued up to thirteenth century without any break at par with Lalitgiri, the other notable Buddhist site in the neighborhood.

Ratnagiri

Ratnagiri or the hill of jewels (lat. 20 38’ North, Long 86 20’ East, dist. Jajpur, Odisha) is situated on an isolated hill of Assiah range. The hill is bounded on three sides by the rivers Brahmani, Kimbhiria and Birupa respectively. Ratnagiri monastic complex crowning the flat hilltop is located at a distance of 100km (approx.) north-east of Bhubaneswar through NH.5 and 31km south of Jajpur.
The hill affording a panoramic view of the surrounding may have been chosen as an ideal spot for the Buddhist settlement for its isolated eminence which ensured the monk’s reclusion for the serene and calm atmosphere necessary for monastic life, meditation and studies.

Sri M.M Chakravarty, S.D.O of Jajpur was the first to visit the site and published his report in Cuttack District Gazetteer in 1906 AD. Since then numerous scholars visited the site over next fifty years but their reports remained mere exploratory and inadequate. Extensive excavations conducted at the site by the erstwhile Eastern circle, Calcutta of the archaeological survey of India under D. Mitra between 1958 and 1961 have brought to light the remains of magnificent Buddhist establishment consisting of stupas, two monastic complexes (spectacular even their ruins), temples, hundreds of votive stupas, myriad of sculptures, architectural fragments hitherto unparalleled in Odisha and aptly comparable to the well known Buddhist site at Nalanda.

The excavation was a problem oriented one to identify the settlement with Puspagiri Mahavihara of Huen-Tsang fame of 7th century AD. However, the excavated sealing bearing the legend, Sri Ratnagiri Mahaviharay-aryabhikshu-sanghasya have ultimately excluded Ratnagiri from the assumption.

Ratnagiri is situated at a distance of about 42 miles from Cuttack, on a small stream called kelua, a branch of the river Birupa. The Kimbhiria river, separate it from Udaygiri. Unlike Udaygiri and Lalitagiri, Ratnagiri has a flap top, full of Buddhist remains. There is an old temple dedicated to Mahakala on the top of the hill. The original Buddhist God, a two-armed pot-bellied figure is now worshipped as a Hindu deity. Inside the porch of the temple, there are niches containing images of Buddha touching earth, Tara holding a lotus, and of Vajrasattva.
A stone temple was erected after the collapse of the Buddhist brick edifice, probably during the reign of the Somavamsi king Karnakeshari, whose copper plates have been found at Ratnagiri.

On the highest part of the hill, there were traces of walls, which enclosed a huge circular mound, evidently the remains of a large brick stupa with four samoo attendant stupas at the four corners. Images of Padmapani, Tara and other Buddhist deities lay scattered, partially buried under the debris or hidden in jungle. To the north of the Mahakala temple, there was a rectangular patfrom, partly covered by the ruins of a Buddhist sanctuary. To the east, the plateau slopes down to a level spot, which is full of ancient bricks mounded in ruins.

Further to the east, there was another mass of debris, rectangular in size. Stonewalls were traceable on all four sided, inside of which were the remains of a courtyard paved with stone. The high rectangular mound represented the ruins of the monastery of Ratnagiri.

In the nineties of the 19th century, the top of the hill was full of carved stones depicting foliage, and arrangements of sculptures containg arabesque designs. A large number of miniature votive stupas were also found all over the hill.

Most of the brick mounds disappeared during the last fifty years, as the area round the hill is subjected to the ravage of flood every year; the villagers removed dressed stones from the ruins to raise the plinths of their house. Mutilated Buddhist images were taken away to adorn the walls of the Hindu temples at the bottom of the hill.

A number of images were dug out of the mounds. Surface excavation also yielded some images. The upper portions of some figures are visible in pits. Some of these images have been taken away. Some images, worn down and covered with lichen, are kept near the Mahakala temple. A few are now placed under a grove of trees. The collection includes a four-armed Padmapani Avalokitsvara of life-size, a two-armed Heruka, and a standing image of Tara in an inclined position. A two-armed figure of avalokitsvara, seated at ease is kept under a tree at some distance.

Two enormous heads of Buddha were dug out of mounds on the highest part of the hill. The bigger one, measuring three feet and eight inches, was taken to the foot of the hill up to the banks of the Kelua stream and deposited there. Probably the transport difficulties prevented its removal.
The other Buddha head is kept under a banyan tree on the top of the hill and is much superior in execution. The immobile serenity of the countenance, the exquisitely full eyes, the elegant lips make the Buddha head, one of the wonders of Indian Art.

Due to the efforts of the Mahabodhi Society, Odisha, a cultural organization, the Archaeological Survey of India, sanctioned excavation at Ratnagiri. The excavation conducted by the Superintendent of Archaeology, Eastern Circle, has thrown new light on early medieval art of Odisha.

The remains of a large brick stupa situated on the south-western part of the hill have been brought to sight. The base of the stupa had an elaborate but symmetrical plan. It was 47ft. square, each side facing a cardinal direction, consisting of five recesses and six projections of the latter of which the central two jutted out beyond the rest the faced of the stupa was very carefully executed with chiselled and rubbed bricks, laid in mud but having very fine joints, it also bore traces of plaster of Shelli here and there.

The stupas has a solid core. The height from the base to the top is about seventeen feet excavation has revealed the existence of many minor stupas around the main stupa, containing images, which were either carved on the face of the stupas or fixed in the niches. Two of the minor stupas were erected over sockets containing bone relics.

Ratnagiri differs from other Buddhist sites in one respect. There are hundreds of miniature votive stupas at Ratnagiri, scattered over a wide area. Many of them were lying there even before the excavation. These votive stupas are decorated with lotus petals and bead tassels. Some of them are inscribed with the Buddhist creed.

A fairly large number of sculptures have been excavated from the debris round the main stupa. A beautiful image of Vajrasattva was found in one of the niches of a minor stupa. Other acquisitions are figures of Aparajana Majustri, Lokesvara, Aparajita Tara, Vajra Tara, Arya Saraswati, two images of Tara and one of Buddha. All these figures are seated. The Tara images carry Vajra in their left hands. The figure of Buddha, seated cross-legged on an ornamented lotus pedestal, looks emarciated.

A small head of Buddha has also been unearthed hear the main stupa. Inscribed stone slabs and terracotta plaques have also been found from the remains. Excavation reveals that after the erection of the main stupa, two circular walls were built at different level. The space between the two walls
served as Pradakshina (circumambulation) path, which was traceable even before the excavation.

The monastery at the lower level has been excavated which has brought to sight an extensive courtyard paved with stones. On the two sides of the courtyard there are a number of cells for the habitation of the monks. In front of the courtyard stood the main shrine containing a colossal image of Buddha touching earth, flanked by two magnificent figures of Vajrapani and Padmapani. The main doorway with elaborate carvings has also been found. Some of the cells have doors and windows. The doorjambs, window frames and bars are made of stones. Some of the cells facing the courtyard have niches containing mostly images of Buddha. There are also some deities of the Vajrayana pantheon. These beautiful sculptures, coming to light after several centuries still retain freshness and grace.

The Ratnagiri Mahavihara existed for several centuries. After the collapse of the old structure, new edifices were built over the debris. Inscribed clay seals bearing the Buddhist creed or the name of the Mahavihara, small bronze images of Buddha, earthen lamps and vessels have been unearthed. The existence of an elaborate drainage system has been found.

A superb seated image of Padmapani Avalokitsvara has been removed to the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Curling tresses of hair fall on his shoulders
and figures of lions are carved under the lotus pedestal. This image thus differs from the Padmapani images of Lalitgiri. The Indian Museum also possesses an image of Lokanath from Ratnairi. The Patna Museum has acquired an image of Khadiravani Tara and one of Tara of seven perils from Ratnagiri.

An image of Buddha in earth touching attitude was removed to Jajpur. The leaves of the Bodhi tree were depicted over the halo. The back slab contained the Buddhist creed in the Characters of the 11th century AD. The image was a product of the decadent Buddhist art.

Bordered in between the Brahmani Birupa-Kelua river valley near the vast-stretched-liquid horizon and the extensive but already silted up and shifted seashore of the Bay of Bengal (Eastern sea Ocean), Ratnagiri an isolated and extraordinary Buddhist hillock, located in the Bari Ramachandrapur PS of Jajpur district. Ratnagiri, an in exhaustible emporium of Buddhism and exceedingly rare Buddhist sculptures and monuments, unparalleled in the world, was foremostly explored by Mr. Manmohan Chakravarty, the then SDO of Jajpur in the year 1906.

The systematic and seasonal excavations undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India, Calcutta circle in between 1958-60 under the meticulous care and supervision of late Dr. Debala Mittra, have articulated the myriad hands of extremely rare and remarkable Buddhist sculptures and monuments besides the sizable bulk of terracotta seals, sealing terracotta, Buddhist Dharanis, inscribed stone slabs, terracotta figures, figurine, plaques, cakes and tablets, the most important and informative ceramic boards of daily use and the ancient iron objects such as swords, daggers, knives, nails etc. ascribable to the early medieval period. Particularly arresting among the excavated mounds are the structural stupas of stone and brick works, monolithic votive stupas, monasteries (Mahaviharas), eight brick temples, Mahakala stone temple (now dismantled) and the sculptures of both masculine and feminine divinities of exclusively Mahayanic Vajrayanic Pantheons.

The principal focus of attention is the excavated Mahastupa (mainstupas) of exceptionally ancient brickwork being the unique object of worship and obeisance (reverence) of the Buddhist world, ited on the apes of the southwest direction of Ratnagiri, the hill of gems. The excavated Mahastupa (47ft high) is seen symmetrically designed in the conventional order of triratha ground plan with six vertical projections or mouldings both horizontal and vertical in approach are found well accomplished by the various courses of chiseled, rubbed and often the hemispherical or crescent moon like and chamfered bricks. The Maha stupa, of remarkably fine and polished brick works found exceptionally finished with shell lime plaster. The
gigantically built grand Buddhist structural edifice of brick built Mahastupa, the only center of attraction and object of worship and adoration of the Buddhist world, archaeologically claims to have been evicted during the Gupta period (5th century A.D) under an active endeavor and patronage of the Buddhist king “Narasimha Gupta Baladitya Buddha Paksha” But this superstructure underwent frequent repairs and renovations in the preceding centuries as is witnessed by the efflorescence of the mushroom and myriad hoards of the structural and monolithic votive stupas erected over the huge podium and the Pradakshina patha all round the central stupa, earlier buried in the ground. The womb of the central main stupa has however yielded a few terracotta plaques inscribed with the auspicious and essential Buddhist creed of Pratityasamut Padasutra” the law of dependent origination.

Very adjacent to the main stupa in the eastern side is the grand brick built imposing stupa number-2 in situ with traditional triratha ground plan and elevation, dwindled to its mere basement. The available height of the base approximately measures 33ft.sq inch each side, while the extant height of the base over the podium (upana) being 7’7”. Moreover, the pristine precincts of the main stupa and stupa No-2 are honey combed by the bee hives of variegated stupas of stone and brick-works having circular, square, octagonal, square with central projections with or without the horizontal moldings. Most of the stupas in front of the drum facades bear the niches with or without the images of Buddha, Dhyanbi Buddhas and the both masculine and feminine divinities of typical Vajrayanic pantheons. The south western side of the main stupa area has yielded hundreds of portable monolithic votive stupas while more than thousands of such votive stupas are found lying scattered half buried or weather beaten and uncared and abandoned all over the Buddhist hillock and its adjacent peripheral village Ratnagiri. Those myriad hoards of these votive stupas are no doubt to be the seared dedications of the devout Buddist devotees and pilgrims of the country and the world.

Other important and noteworthy Buddhist monuments next to the main stupa and other votive stupas are two quadrangular brick bow in monastic establishments’ i.e Mahaviharas, and single winged monastery, already excavated from a huge and imposing mound popularly known as “Ranipokhari” i.e the queen’s tank of legendary king Vasukalpa (Kesari). The monastery-1 and monastery-2 are built like traditional Chatuhsata Pattern, very close to each other. These two brick built grand monastic superstructures are approached like the invincible bee-hives of the habitation cells for the monks, a Srine chamber enshrining the gigantic images of Buddha in Bhumisparsa Mudra (10’high) in Monastery No-1 and standing image of Buddha in Abhaya Mudra (7’6” high) in the monastery No-2, the pillared verandahs, the store paved central courtyards, linked with the
well furnished salubrious covered drainage system and the entrance doorways. The monastery-1 is multistoried as is evident from the existence of two staircases at the western corner of the monastery. The monastery-1 having 24 cells approximately measures 18 feet by 180 feet by 180ft, with an additional Pancharatha projection at the front for the purpose of entrance complex and other projection at the back of the Shrine chamber like that of Udayagiri monastery-1 and monastery-2. Bt the monastery-2 built in homogeneous plan like monastery-1, is single storied having 18 number of cells, and the Shrine with the colossal standing image of Buddha in Abhaya Mudra the Vihara No-2 approximately measures a square i.e.95’ by 95’. The single winged monastery at museum area, exhibits 3 cells and a spacious verandah, from which the copperplate charter of king Karna (Kesari) unearthed. Particularly noteworthy is the exquisitely carved bluish black chlorite doorframe of the monastery No-1 at Ratnagiri. The assemblage of the Gajalaxmi motifs and the magnificent creepers of exceptionally delicate workmanship on the surfaces of the jambs in fact constitute the extremely rare doorframe to be a wonder in the annals of the architectural world.

Of the eight temples of exceptional brickworks, three are found in situ at southeastern fag end of monastery-1, of which two are of Saptaratha ground plan and third being the conventional order of Pancharatha. Other three temples are in situ at the extreme western fag end and very adjacent to the second monastery. Among three brick temples, one appears to be a simple cell like Shrine barricaded by a narrow brick enclosure. The sanctum enshrines an imposing but headless image of thrice bent standing Manjusri ascribable to circa 9th-10th century A.D; the second one exhibits the feature of traditional Triratha plan enshrining in the recesses of the inner wall of the Shrine the seated images of Dharma Sankha Samadhi in the west, Vajrasattva in the south, and Vajradharma in the north. The third one being Pancharatha in ground plan with a triratha front porch, is dwindled to the ground level. Besides, other wro brick temples are found in situ at the southwest corner very close to the main stupa area devoid of any specific ground plan, glimpsed with the cell of Shrines. Particularly noteworthy is the Mahakala stone temple, enshrining the two-armed image of two-armed Mahakala (2'6'' high) with Kartri and Kapala in two hands. The deula, about 28'6: high is built in typical Pancharatha ground plan of exclusively Orissan rekha order (circa 11th century A.D) Now the badly damaged Mahakala temple, being fully dismantled, is under reconstruction and yet to be completed very soon by the A.S.I, Orissa circle, Bhubaneswar. In fact, the excavations too yielded a huge and inexhaustible mines of Buddhist antiquities, noteworthy among those are the images of Buddha, both standing and seated, Jatamukuta Lokeswara, Maitreya, Manjusri,
Avalokitëswara, Jambhala, Yamari, Sambara, Mahakala, Tara, Hariti, Aparajita, Vasudhara, Aryasaraswati, bronze Buddha, Bodhisattivas, borne Chhatras, and Chhatravalis, ascribable the booming period of Vajrayana Kalachakara Yana-Shahayayama (circa 8th-9th centuries A.D onwards), as already discussed earlier. With shroud hoards of exceedingly rare and informative Buddhist monuments, the world famous Buddhist Monastic University of Yoga-Tantra (Kalachakra yana-Sahaja yana) and Yogachara-Vijana Kala, is no doubt a wonder in the annals of illustrious religion-cultural aesthetic heritage of world even well vying and superseding the other notable Buddhist sanctuaries at Nalanda and Bodhagaya. The very name of the remarkable Buddhist establishment and village “Ratnagiri” is perpetuated by the discovery of the monastic seals from the Mahaviharas declaring as “Sri Ratnagiri Mahavihari Arya Bhikshusanghasya”.

Glimpses of Art and Architecture of Ratnagiri

The Buddhist heritage of Odisha is rich and varied both in sculptures and architectures. The available remains in this region bear eloquent testimony to the extraordinary achievements of the Buddhist communities that flourished for over two millennia. Much of the artistic heritage probably still remains buried but what has been unearthed so far make an exciting story of intense faith and extraordinary artistic achievement. Ratnagiri is one among such ancient Buddhist settlements revealing the crowning glory of the past.

The Site

The structural remains consist of the main stupa, monasteries and numerous minor stupas. The main stupa (Mahastupa) situated at the highest point of the hillock towards its south-western corner commands a view from a large distance. The base of stupa has an elaborate but symmetrical plan; though the superstructure disappeared, yet the structure in its ruin is impressive. The podium is tri-ratha in plan while each ratha is divided into two, thus making six vertical projections on each side. The inner part of the drum above the podium was in the form of a shell with a central solid hub, twelve spoke and outer rim (radial pattern). Vestige of an earlier stupa was noticed during excavation. Each arm of squatish stupa measures 14.35m. while its height from the vase to top is 5 m. Two circular walls were built around the main stupa and the space between the walls served as pradakshinapatha. The stupa constructed before ninth century AD had been built over the ruined plinth of an earlier edifice.

The area around the main stupa is covered with numerous stupas of varying dimensions and forms. The monolithic stupas are predominant while structural stupas built either of bricks or Khandolite are not negligible in
number. The stupas represent various motifs and the carvings on them are interesting, particularly important in respect of iconography. There are more than seven hundred portable monolithic stupas, an overwhelming number of which presents the image of deities of the Mahayana and Vajrayana pantheons, including not only varied form of many divinities but some unique representation of deities not encountered on sculptures recovered so far from Ratnagiri. The majority of the monolithic stupas can be dated between ninth and thirteenth century AD of late a large number of votive stupas have been arranged systematically in open gallery within barbed wire fencing on the hilltop for public viewing.

The high mound locally used to be called Rani Pukhari to the north of main stupa yielded the spectacular remains of two monasteries. Lying side by side with a narrow passage in between both faces the main stupa. The general plan of the monastery consists of a spacious courtyard paved by stone, a pillared verandah on the four sides surrounded by cells, a central shrine fronted by a pillared antechamber and an elaborate entrance complex.

The large one is earmarked as Monastery No. 1, facing south. The basic plan of the monastery is chaturasala type and measures 55 sq. m. (approx.) externally and contains 24 cells. It is by far the largest excavated monastery in Odisha made of essentially brick but externally veneered with Khandolite to make the entire composition very attractive. It has a pancharatha projection at the front for the entrance complex. Approach is obtained through a stone paved fore court by a flight of steps; sidewalls of the front porch are decorated with the exquisite figures of Vajrapani and Padamapani standing within niche. The side walls with their lavish and pleasant decoration the splendor of decorative art unravalled anywhere in monastic structure. The exquisitely carved chlorite doorframe with Gaja-Lakshmi as the lintel and bands of floral and creeper motif betray the superb craftsmanship. In its artistic exuberance, graceful charm the frontal portion of the monastery is unique of its kind and marks the highest watermark of decorative art in Odisha.

The central sanctum of the northern flank is installed the massive seated Buddha in Bhumisparsa mudra flanked by the standing figures of Padmapani and Vajrapani holding Chamaras. The facade of Shrine is embellished with creeper patterns and elegant figures of doorkeeper. Bodhisattvas, Nagas are made of Khandolite behind the chlorite doorframe of the main entrance. The construction of the monastery is ascribable to eighth-ninth century AD.

The plan of Monastery No. 2 in conformity with Monastery No. 1, facing south is made essentially of brick though use of stone restricted to
doorframes and windows, verandah, kerbs and pavements etc. This single storey monastery measures 28.95sq.m and consists of a central square courtyard, a pillared verandah, 18 cells and a Shrine chamber. The ceilings of the cells are spanned by semicircular arches. The shrine chamber facing entrance houses a standing Khandolite image of Buddha in Varada mudra flanked by the diminutive figures of Brahma and Indra on both sides which indicate the miracle at the Sankisa or Buddha's descent from the Tushita heaven episode. The monastery is immediate posterior to Monastery No. 1.

The excavation unearthed remains of eight temples all of brick datable to the 9th-10th century AD. Those represent typical Odishan architectural style. An isolated single winged monastery is at a short distance from Monastery No. 1 towards north was also uncovered. It consists of 3 cells and fronted by a common verandah and was built on the ruins of an earlier monastery belonging to late tenth or beginning of eleventh century AD.

Of late (1997-1999) scientific clearance work of dilapidated Dharma Mahakala temple (in between monastic complex and Maha stupa) datable to sixteenth century AD was carried out, which resulted in bringing out ruins of a stupa and Shrine. The Shrine contains two beautiful images of Avalokiteswar and Lokesvara both are inscribed and datable to 9th-10th century AD. The clearance work proved that the dharma Mahakala temple was erected over the earlier ruins. However, in the wake of new findings the said dismantled temple has been shifted to south-west corner of the same hill. The reconstruction work is in progress and nearing completion.

Among the other findings brought to light through the excavation (1958-1961) are many clay and terracotta sealings bearing the legend Sri Ratnagiri Mahavihariya Aryavikshu sanghasya, two terracotta figures with creed relieved with the figures of Buddha seated in Vajrapartyankasana attitude on a double petalled lotus, four moulds and a stamp. Besides, there is a small ivory image of 4.8 cm. high, seated in the Vajrapartyankasana attitude and adorned with armlet, necklace, ear ring and a crown. Inscribed copper plates, inscribed potsherd, reliquary and the objects of daily use are interesting.

Ratnagiri has also yielded a rich hoard of miniature bronze, copper and brass objects which include images of Buddha, Bodhisattva, Tara, umbrella, haloes, finials, flowers, tiny pots. The objects have special significance; particularly the skill they display on execution is remarkable. These were made in circle perdue (lost wax) process. Apparently there was a casting center of metal sculptures at Ratnagiri like other contemporary Buddhist Centers. On stylistic ground, the objects bear affinity with bronzes from Nalanda and Jharwari (Bangladesh).
Material-wise stone images can be categorized into two types viz; Khandolite and Chlorite. Again the overwhelming majority of the sculpture can be grouped into two phases viz; an early phase (8th-9th century AD), dominated primarily by images of the Mahayana pantheon and a later phase dating to 10th-11th centuries in which Vajrayana imagery is more dominant. The sculptures include Buddha, Dhyani Buddha and the host of divinities of the Buddhist pantheon like Tara with their various forms, Vajrapani, Maitreya, Manjusri, Jambhala, Vasudhara, Aryasaravati, Yamari, Aparajita, Heruka, Sambara, Vajratara, Hariti, Marichi, Chunda, and Khasarpana etc. The Astamahabhaya form of Tara depicting her as saviour of her followers/ worshippers from eight different calamities/ fears like fire, snakebite, attack of wild animals, shipwreck and the common hazards, which the traders used to come across. More than two dozens of colossal heads of Buddha of various dimensions found from the excavation also reflect the skill of artists how wonderfully they executed the mood of meditation the face with striking resemblance to their counterparts at Borobudur in Java, Anuradhapur in Sri Lanka. These massive heads of Buddha found from the site inspire awe and wonder. Apart from these, numerous sculptures have been removed from the site with examples now housed in various museums viz; Tara and Sambhara images in Patna Museum, Avalokiteswar and Lokanath sculptures in Indian Museum, Kolkata, Buddha images in State Museum, Odisha, Bhubaneswar and other sculptures in National Museum and museums abroad. However, the excavated antiquities are in display in the newly constructed attractive site museum at Ratnagiri.

However, Ratnagiri undoubtedly ranks with Nalanda and Taxila among the largest Buddhist settlements anywhere in India. With its architectural grandeur, balanced composition and effective array of splendid sculptures with their superb artistic excellence and iconographic details, Ratnagiri (hill of jewels) veritably is the Gem of Buddhist Art of Odisha.

Buddhist Art and Architecture in Langudi Hills

Langudi is the name of the hill, situated on 24 degree, 41’ N. Lat and 86°1’ Long, in the Jajpur District of Orissa. The hill is oriented in north-south direction station direction in the Salepur village of Mirzapur Gram-Panchayat under the Dharmasala police station. It forms an island of the Kelua river and a tributary nala traversing on the north-east and south-west respectively. After a few Buddhist relics discovered from the area Bhuyan this site the attracted the attention of the Orissan Institute of Maritime and South-East Asian Studies and subsequently a small scale excavation was conducted at three different points on the hill to unravel and assess the buried archaeological treasures of the place.
After the recovery of the fragmentary inscriptions from the Langudi hill following excavations conducted by Sri D.R. Pradhan, Dr. B.N. Mukherji (1997: 15-16; 1998: 1-4) deciphered the recovered inscriptions the deciphered pieces read “Sri Pushpasabharā giraya” and phagiri (i.e. giri), Ka-K(a) – nana haladhārakasa- prarachavalsa” respectively. When translated by him they are rendered as “for the illustrious mountains with the load of flowers” and “of Pracachavala, the plough man of Pushpagiri Kanana (garden)” respectively and are placed accordingly in the first and second centuries AD. The inscriptions, recorded in a gap of one century from each other, bear the name Pushpagiri which indicate towards the justification of the hill with Pushpagiri mentioned in the itinerary of the Chinese pilgrim Huen Tsang. However, after the deciphered subject of the inscription along with the stamp pages is published so that others will get a chance to read them from the original. When it will be accepted by all as correct decipherment, a long standing problem in the location of the Pushpagiri Vihara will be once for all. Besides this the Langudi hill occupies an important position from archaeological point of view. This is a small attempt to assess the same.

It is difficult to tell when and where the art of rock-cut Stupas developed in India. Even it is a matter of controversy to ascertain authoritatively the early origin of the Jaina or the Buddhist Stupas. The most attractive feature of the art in the Langudi hill, so far, are the number of rock-cut Stupas in open chambered courtyard either facing or turning back or sliding away from each other on the stone walls.

At three different places experimental excavation had been conducted. Although a small dig was taken up at another place, yet it is not that tempting to the general view of the people. The mound in the lowermost point in the middle to the north-east of the hill was partially exposed in which
the topmost portion of Stupas in dilapidated condition has come to light. A circumambulating path, fenced by pillared railings, was probably there which is attested from the presence of two such socketed pillars lying scattered in the debris after being discovered from the sport. Such socketed pillars were also found from Bhubaneswar and all present a sample of the same is preserved in the Orissa State Museum. They are dated to the Sunga period in Indian history and on the basis of the same the Langudi findings can safely be placed to a Sunga or post-Sunga period. A flight of stone steps to the Stupa and a brick floor has also come to light in this place. One sample of the bricks measure 37 x 21 x 9 cms and it is not known of the bricks having differing measures. The existing bricks are in a brittle is not well–shaped for which there are fissures marked on the bricks. They are also improperly fired. Other discovered objects of the place include objects of burnt clay, pottery pieces, etc. we expect to get detailed information when a report on the excavation comes out in print.

To the south-east on the hill, the excavation has brought to light a courtyard, encircled by rock-cut Stupas. These are cut out irregularly without any plan or symmetry or direction of continuity. It indicates that these are carved at different spans of time. Probably prior to rock-out operations about 91.5 to 107 cms. Of the rock face was exposed. This portion is found weathered to a great extent. After a vertical excavation of about 213 to 229 cms on the sloppy rock surface the floor has been reached. A few Stupas have been found existing helter skelter inside the Stupa courtyard. On the four sides of this courtyard, excavated Stupas seem to be oriented in east-west and south-north direction. Some of those Stupas in bas-relief are seen about half or one cm to three cms from the top portion of the rock surface downwards. The frontal and lateral faces of the Stupas are seen depicted with umbrellas overhead whereas others are seen left without it. Even a few Stupas have been excavated in low relief in between the bigger ones so carved in low relief. It seems that the smaller Stupas were contemplated to be carved after the greater ones one designed and depicted with a view to fill up the blank spaces left in between. A few Stupas face north whereas other face east and west inside this courtyard, but the Stupas facing south are only three in number and they remained detached and carved in single stone niches. A piece of stone is seen having two faces facing east and west carved in bas-relief, but to the upper portion of the north face a Buddha image in Bhusparsha mudra carved inside a niche has been witnessed. Below the same another Buddha image is seen seated in Dhyani mudra. Besides these two to three Stupas specially carved and placed in a row facing east are seen lying on the ground. Two more Buddha images of about 76 cm, wide and 91.5cm, wide and 91.5cms high are carved inside the niche
of two detached stone pieces. Two more such stone images of the Buddha have been carried to the tent of the excavators.

From the middle of the eastern side of the Stupa court-yard a mini stonewall of 15 to 18 cms. Wide, 183cm long and 122 cm high is seen intruding towards the middle of the yard. To the north face of this wall two Stupas having umbrellas at their top are depicted in bas-relief. In between these two Stupas a dhyani Buddha image is seen carved Stupa of about 91.5 cm high was placed on prepared earth and stone base closer to the wall. Probably in course of excavation a portion of the Stupa was broken and the broken object is placed towards the southern wall a little away from it on the floor. The top portion of this mini wall is decorated with carved lotus flowers from the topmost point of the wall are seen decorated eight full bloom flowers towards the east and six such flowers arranged towards the west. This intruding wall affects the plan of plain and square courtyard. On the other hand it corroborates the inscription bearing the epigraph ‘Sri Pushpasabharagiraya’ in stone face.

To the south of the mini wall about 61 to 91.5 cm apart a wall has advanced towards the courtyard from the eastern wall. Probably it is due to a futile attempt, made at some length to level this wall. The height of the wall has advanced towards the courtyard from the eastern wall. Probably it is due to futile attempt, made at some length to level this wall. The height of the wall is 91.5 cm and a big Stupa of about 7cm high is carved on the wall is seen curved towards south, having a place surface extending all over the southern wall. Only one small Stupa without the umbrella is carved on this plain surface in relief.

The northern wall facing inside the courtyard extends in three steps from the bottom to the top. These three steps indicate three different phases of rock-cut operations. The top level which is indicative of the earliest phase is decorated with nine Stupas, carved out in the previous manner from east to west or in reverse order. This surface which is the work of the earliest phase is chariot cal having 46cm wide at the eastern edge and 68.5cm wide at the western end. Probably it was earlier conceived to level the southern wall and to cut out Stupas have been decorated with four more stupas in low relief, but these in-set Stupas in relief, but of the existing nine Stupas five have been depicted in an enlarged manner, From the west the blank top portions between the four Stupas do not conform to an symmetry or rule. It is because to cut blank surface between the last two Stupas from the west to the east has been ornamented with two Stupas, a departure from the symmetrical rule on the their hand the top space between the latest Stupa in the eastwards and its next bigger one to the west remain blank, again a further deviation from the rule. In this stratum two more Stupas have been
carved on the wall to the east facing north and south. These Stupas seem to be the first phase of workmanship on the stone wall, dug out from the surface, towards the bottom of the hill. The wall is cut out gradually to a greater width from the east to the west having a plane steeped base line which indicates the lower extent of the first phase of rock-cut operation was the reminiscent of the courtyard resulted from the first phase of rock-cut operation. Probably worship was being made to these Stupas from this courtyard. The Stupas of this phase are devoid of umbrellas and asymmetrical in shapes which speak of their earlier origin, than the subsequent phases down below.

The second stratum of the wall after a down-ward rock cut operations at this place extends to about 46 cms. And the base of this phase stretches in a straight line from the east to the west. There are three stupas found depicted in different height and sizes from the east to the west and all of them are facing north. The Stupa carved in relief to the east is the smallest in size whereas the Stupa in the middle towards the west is the greatest among the group. In spite of their sizes these Stupas are proportionately cut out from the rock in relief they project from the wall about two cms. The stepped base lines of these stupas probably constitute the base plane of the courtyard of the second phase of rock-cut operation. The date of this phase may be contemporary with that of the time of Kharavela who has taken care to cut out caves in the rock at Khandagiri-Udayagiri and has saluted the Arhatas and Sramanas along with other religious ascetics in his Hatigumpha inscription (Jayaswal and Banerji 1929-30; 79-86) Moreover, the courtyard of this phase extends about 91.5cms, which is wider than the earlier phase and as such indicates a later rock-cut operation. To the eastern edge of this courtyard is the slope of the hill surface for which it could not be extended to the east. On the other hand extension to the west was the obvious choice to have a place courtyard.

The second phase of the rock-cut walls of the courtyard as Stupas better developed than the earlier one in the presentation of relief decorations. The art of such rock-cut relief works are found developed from the time of Kharavela. Particularly the relief depiction in the Ranigumpha considered being the earlier development of the relief art in Orissa and India (Fabric 1974; 19-21). If the relief art of the Ranigumpha would be considered as the earliest and indigenous of its kind in Odisha and the application of the process in the Langudi to hold the relief art of this second phase to a period contemporaneous or just later than the time of Kharavela.

The extent of the third phase is greater than the second one. The height of this rock-cut stage may be 213cms or a little more at places. In this stage the courtyard is restricted and the Stupas in relief were dug out in a
scattered state. On the eastern wall a big Stupas is seen carved out in relief facing west. Yet it is projected about three cms or more than the Stupas projecting and facing north in the upper layer. The upper portion of the blank spaces in this layer Stupas of different sizes have been carved out in relief. The Stupas towards the east seen to be lesser in dimension that the Stupas of the western wall sans umbrella as well. These Stupas were carved helter skelter and in gradual descending order. After three stupas from the east a big stupa with box-like capital resting on the dome and umbrella over head in depicted in relief. To the west of this another symmetrical and beautiful stupa is seen cut in relief and these stupas are similar to that of Amaravati as noted by Ramachandran, (Ramachandran 1929: 12-13). Two lotus flowers with stems seem to be made out in both the sides of this stupa. The lotus to the east is seen in full-bloom whereas the lotus to the west is half-bloomed. This is attributed to, by some, as the Maitreiya phase of Buddhism.

It is already stated above, that the second layer on the western wall is seen at its upper edge. There are five huge Stupas seen carved on the stone wall in base relief, these Stupas are articulated with umbrella and carved proportionately with care. The second big Stupa is seen to the north of the southern end. That Stupa is carved in an attractive manner with all care. Its rectangular basement is seen crushing a Yaksha who is resting on his hands and showing his face out. He is termed as a Vharabahaka and some attribute it to a transitional phase from the Hinayan to that of Mahayan. Above the umbrella of the stupa is seen five blossoming flower in the form of an arch. A little away on both the sides towards the head of the Stupa a flying Vidyadhara is also carved in relief. Probably he has something in his hand which though apppers to be fly- which is not clearly visible. On the upper portion of the wall above the stupa another Vidyadhara is seen holding a blossoming flower in his left hand. Below this vidyadhar a lotus flower articulated with a stem in relief which is shown issuing out of a vase. To the north on the wall are two more Stupas. After this another Stupa is seen carved with an umbrella over head. To the lower portion of the stupa is seen a dancing figure flanked by, on sides, a dancing girl and a dancing Manjira a cymbal player. It indicates the devotion of the devotees paid in honour of the stupa the performing factious during some festive occasion. Besides these two stupas of note, other stupas are only bigger in size and in all probability may be the predecessor of the other two. To a little upper to a blank portion in between these two stupas are seen five more Stupas but smaller in size and probably intended to decorate the blank spaces left out. Another Stupa on the northern wall is seen of low height and dimension.
In the Langudi Hills, Buddha images have been carved on the walls, mini walls and detached stone pieces that can be identified as the workmanship of Gupta Period. Also the decorated inscriptions of the ornamented Brahmi or Sankha characters also speak the activities of the Gupta Period. Lalitgiri after being identified as Chandraditya Bihara from the inscriptional support, in the opinion of some, the prevalence of Gupta art, architecture, religious tolerance as well as other activities in the region and evidences from the Langudi Hill strengthens it further.

The most striking feature of this rock-out courtyard is a flower decorated mini wall stemmed flowers provided above and sides of the Stupas, half blossomed flower, dancing figure amidst the musicians, Yakshya or in the opinion of Kala or Mahakala trampled under a stupa with an umbrella, flying Vidyadharas and Buddha images carved inside niches. The fragmentary inscription recovered from the place is deciphered by Dr. B.N Mukharjee as Puspa Sabharairiya. Probably extensive carving of flowers in this place justifies the nomenclature could have been Puspagiri of the Nagarjuna Konda inscription then it will be held that the name Pushpagiri assigned to it in view of the flower decorations on this hill during the early Buddhist period in Orissa.

The top portion of this hill is the rich in the assemblage of icons under a Simili (Sanskrit: Salmali) tree. These icons and Stupas discovered from excavation although belong to different heights yet there is a sort similarity design marked among them. The most striking feature that attracts the attention is the continuous double lotus petalled seat of these images. Stretching in a row for about six to seven meters in length this Padmasana or Padmapitha is seen impaired at one or two places to mark deliberate damage made on this line. The row of Padmasana stretching from the Salmali tree towards west has two Dhyani Buddhas placed at both the ends. To the east from the eastern side are two Dhyani Buddhas there is a devotee seen standing with folded hands. This Dhyani Buddha is shown
sitting in Dhyani Mudra on a double lotus seat. These first two images face towards west after which the line of Padmasana turns south. From the beginning of the line towards west is seen a Buddha image but his face is towards west. After this the line of Padmapitha turns to the west. From that point the line of five Buddha images are seen sitting one after another in Dhyani Mudra from the east of the upper portion of this image. Towards west is seen another image carved sitting inside a niche. The nature of the Aayudhas in his hands is not clear. To the west below this image there is another figure seen carved inside a niche. After this an image Bhusparsha mudra is seen sitting in padmasana, but his face is damaged and is difficult to identify the image as of Buddha. To the east is seen a lotus bud issuing from the stem which may indicate it to be that of Avalokiteswar. From this point the line of Padmasana turns to the north. Above this to the east is seen a dhyani Buddha sitting with his face to the east. As such, from the Salmali tree or from the east towards the west upto the seat of the Dhyani Buddha facing east the line of the courtyard which is 46 cms in depth has a Stupa broken towards the upper part. Thus, the importance of the Stupa surrounded by the Dhyani Buddha is being enhanced further. The stupa seems to be the replica of such objects found in the Buddhist art of western India. The north side is probably destroyed by the stone cutters for which it fails to give any information about the art of this horizon. From the left side of the Dhyani Buddha facing east is the line lotus seat panel that turns and extends to the west. In this line, from the beginning, a Buddha image in Bhusparsha Mudra is sitting in Lalitasan pose. To the west of his foot are seen probably Triranta in a form sitting in Ardhaparyankasana poses and a devotee with folded hands in a kneeing position. Beginning from this Buddha image to the west, there are five Buddha images seen sitting in Ardhaparyankasana pose which has been mentioned earlier. But towards the foot of other Buddha images is shown lotus, wheel and a Stupa nicely carved. To the west of these Buddha images, there are four other images sitting on the row of the lotus seat. From among them, the first is shown standing with four arms with Aayudhas on his upper left hand is a lotus and the upper right hand the Aayudhas is not clearly visible. The lower hands are broken. The face of the image is damaged. The second image of this line is a female and on the top of her head the hair is tied in knot. She is sitting in Lalitasan Pose. She is being identified as Tara. To her left is shown another image in Lalitasan pose. His ears are long. The next image is a Dhyani Buddha sitting in Baddhapadmasan.

The above mentioned images are in all probability belongs to the later period than the lowest phase of the images and other depictions in the stupa courtyard situated in the middle portion of the hill down below. The designs of some of the images reflect the postures of the images kept inside the
niches which are found generally in the Gupta Period. The Stupa of this phase differs from that of the detached stupas placed inside the stupa courtyard and indicates a later phase from the same. It reveals a late Gupta art from oriented by local designs. There are possibilities of they are being made either during pre-bhauma or early Bhauma rule in Odisha. It is likely that they are contemporary with the caves dug out in Khandagiri-Udagiri hills during the Bhauma Rule. Since the Bhauma inscriptions found from Khandagiri-Udagiri hills are assigned to the 7th-8th century A.D, it can safely be told that they are contemporaneous with that period. Particularly the preparation of the female icon bound among the last four images to a great extent support this proposition. Some identify this image as Prajnaparamita whereas others testify her as Chunda. Similarly among the Buddha figures, the five Dhyani Buddhas and the consecutive five Buddha images in Lalitasan Pose may be the earliest representation of the family of five Dhyani Buddha concepts. Moreover, the images if this hill when compared with that of Lalitagiri images appear smaller and beautiful. They are more attractive and soothing to the eyes than the Lalitagiri types. Most of the images found the Langudi hill testify this establishment as a great center of the Yogachara philosophy of the Buddhists.

The excavated materials of the Langudi hill include brunt bricks. The terracotta objects contain a stepped pedestal a pair of feet broken above the foot joint placed on a bloomed lotus flower, a large piece of burnt and broken pottery an affixed with a human hand, probably belonging to that of a lady, having uniquely polished inner surface, and various types of fragmentary pottery is unearthed from the excavation. Besides the Buddhist cultural relics a mini mother goddess recovered from the thickly deposited debris of broken brickbats heaped in the lower eastern edge is important. Some assign to the 15th century A.D similar images recovered from various places through excavation belong to different periods. As such, regular excavations identifying the stratigraphic position of such objects and their proper examination will help settle all ambiguities. In this connection we may point out that similar mother goddess images have come to light from Sisupalagarh in course of excavation. The mound at the top of the Langudi hill and the huge mound of debris containing bricks in the lower portion of it are to be exposed to help settle this question.

From a portion of the Langudi Hill Neolithic artifacts have been recovered out of which one is a chisel and the other is a shouldered Celt. How these objects are recovered and in which circumstances did they exist, are not known. Chisels discovered from the Neolithic stage are reported from various phases. But the shouldered celt is the fossil of the Chalcolithic. If
both these Neolithic objects prove to belong to different cultural phases then it can be constructed that the Langudi hill area witnessed settlements during various phases of Neolithic period.

In short, Langudi hill has not only revealed a few relics but also opened the gate of the dark periods of Neolithic, Chalcolithic, copper, early middle and late phases of Buddhist culture in Odisha. The Historians, archaeologists, iconographers, epigraphists and the researchers of the religion and cultural aspects in Odisha including journalists, students, scholars and common men have been attracted towards the news of the spectacular findings of this hills and its peripheral neighbourhoods. Their combined effort will enrich the Odishan culture as a whole.

**Other Explored (Discovered) Buddhist Sites and Monuments in Jajpur**

An intensive and indefatigable hazardous exploratory field study and survey could have enabled the present writer and the leading and ambitious Buddhist researcher to explore and discover for the first time from the nook and corners of Odisha the mushroom bulk of ancient Buddhist sites comprising as many as five hundred Buddhist monastic establishments and thousands of rare Buddhist monuments unparalleled in the annals of the Buddhist research and discoveries. Amidst our spectacular discoveries, the note worthy fact is that, only jajpur district too have yielded the record margin of one hundred thirty five major minor ancient Buddhist sites and monuments. It is however, not possible for us to focus broad and exhaustive minute details of the said Buddhist monuments in this smaller paper. Noteworthy among those discovered sites are Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, Kolangiri, kajatapata, Mahakalapada, Kharimunda, Kampagarh, Gengapur-Gopinathpur, Ragadi Hill, Olasuni Hill, Parabhadrihill, Gangai Hill, Bandereswara, Alamgiri, Solapua Maa hill, Manduka-Nahaani Hill, Neulapur-Sinduria Hill, Deuli Hill, Gokarneswar Hill, Langudi Hill, Vajragiri, Buddha Linga, Kaima Hill, Tarapur –Duburi Hill, Kantigadia Hill, Assiah-Pata, Achyutabasant, Chandia, Majhiapda, Panasudha, Kalasri Gopalpur, Khadagpur , Janaki
Nagar, Radhanagar, Dharmasala, Jarakha Chhak, Durgapur, Singhapur, Odisso-Andeigoda, Saravata, Madhuban, Nathuabara, Bedha Hill, Pancheswari Hill, Kapila, Erada, Tarangasagarpur, Dhiakuul, Naraharipur, Mugapada, Kuansa, Yogimunda, Santhanamadhav, Srirampur, Ganapatipur, Varahnath, Velanga, Botalatanga, Hatapatana, Alibagh, Sapanipur, and Sitaleswar Shrine etc. Moreover, the assemblage of the network of potential Buddhist sites and innumerable hoards of the most rare and informative Buddhist monuments exhibit an unparalleled index of nearing prosperity of Buddhism as a popular and predominant cult in the area of Jajpur during the early and medieval past. This paper, however, synoptically highlights on the above-mentioned Buddhist sites of Jajpur.

An exceedingly rare discovery of more than hundreds of equally potential and ancient Buddhist sites, archeologically bears the veracity of the veritable index of prosperity and progress of Buddhism together with the Buddhist art, architecture, sculptures, and culture in Jajpur in the past. Particularly noteworthy are the substantial remains of a brick built imposing quadrangular monastery (Vihara) of about 36×36 meter at Kolangiri of Barchana like those of at Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, Brahmavana, Kuruma etc. A brick built central Stupa adjacent to the Vihara(25 ft high), a colossal head of Bodhisatva Maitreya (3 ft High), the extremely rare images of Vajradharma-rakta Lokeswara, four armed Chunda, Buddha in different hand postures, Vajrasattwa, Mahakala, Simhanda Avalokiteswar, Tara votive-stupas besides a huge bulk of ceramics hoards and objects of daily use tending to the post Gupta period. The exploration has further yielded a pair of extremely rare sculptures of Yakshya (1’3‖ high) and three hooded Nagadevata, ascribable to the early century of the Christian Era i.e circa 1st-2nd century A.D onwards. This potential Buddhist establishment (explored entirely in the year 1989-1990 by this researcher) Kolangiri, on the basis of the available important Buddhist finds and other rare antiquities in fact claims to be equally an ancient Buddhist establishment ascribable to the booming period of Mahayana and the delaying days of Hinayana Buddhism in Orissa and Jajpur.

Mahakalapara, another potential Buddhist site in Jajpur located 10 KM away from Ratnagiri, has yielded the substantial remains of a brick built monastery (Vihara) of about 29 X 29 meter together with the assemblage of notable votive stupas, Aparajita (5’8‖high) and the images of Buddha, Bodhisattwas, Tara and half a hundred of chlorite Sivalingas set up with the yonipattas. In fact, the very name of the explored Buddhist site, Mahakalapara for our purpose seems most likely to be originated from the sacred and undying name of Buddhist Tantric got of SriKalachakra Tantra Mahakala, while the assemblage of the more than fifty Sivalingas in the central courtyard of the badly damaged monastery (Vihara) veritably attend
to the doctrinal triumph and superimposition of Brahminical Tantric Saivism over the popular Buddhist cult and monuments. The explored Buddhist site may be assigned to the flourishing period of Vajrayana Kalachakrayara cult of Tantric Buddhism.

Similarly, researchers could have foremostly explored and discovered the most important and informative Buddhist ruins in shape of brick built monasteries (Viharas), stupas, votive stupas (Arghya stupas), the magnificent mages of Buddha, Buddha heads, Bodhisattvas, Jambhala, Tara 12 armed Oddiyana Marichi, Manjusri, Chunda Heruka, Sambara Vajrapani and Padmapani Avalokiteswar and rockcut Buddhist Hinayanic caves, sanctuaries (3rd-2nd century B.C) from Olasuni hill, Parabhadi hill, Gangi hill, Bandareswar, Assiah, Majhipara, Mahagiri Siddha Gumph, Chandia, Kajala Pata, Balia Sumundev, Khadagpur, Katasri, Gopalpur, Musatikiri, Routsahti-Baranga, Alamgiri, Solapua-ma hill, Vajragiri Buddha-Linga, Deuli hill, Gokarneswara Singhapur, Durgapur, Saravana, Madhubana, Odissso-Andeigoda, Tarapur Duburi hill, Kantigadia hill, Neulapur Sinduria hill, Kaima hill, Janakinagar – Radhanagar and Langudi hill. The discovered Buddhist antiquities and remains are stylistically and archaeologically ranging right from the flourishing period of Hinayana Mahayana sects down to the decaying days of Vajrayana cult of Buddhism (3rd-2nd century B.C. to 10th – 11th century A.D. time bracket). An exceedingly rare rockcut monolithic elephant (3'6" high and 4 long) at Kaima hill akin to that of Dhauli, Kalsi and Girnar prototypes, symbolically represents the Blessed One i.e. Buddha according to the Hinayanic doctrine and concept. Besides, the rock cut relics of rare Buddhist stupas, the sculptures of Buddha, Tara, Chunda, Dhyani Buddhas, Avalokiteswara and a huge laterite-mixed khondolite stone built rectangular pedestal (60'X60') at Langudi hill including the ruins of as many as two number of brick built quadrangular monasteries (Viharas) from the crest of Langudi hill, archaeologically attest Langudi hill to be a veritable emporium of popular Buddhism and Buddhist monuments, ascribable to the early centuries of the Christian era i.e circa 1st-2nd centuries A.D. onwards.

Besides, an intensive exploration and survey too have enabled this Buddhist researcher to unveil for the first time a large number of ancient and potential Buddhist sites from Kapila Brada, Tarangasagarpur, Mugapada, and Virajahata, in the district of Jajpur. Particularly noteworthy among those are the ruins of the ancient brick built monasteries (Viharas), stupas, votive stupas, images of Buddha in variegated hand pastures, colossal Buddha heads, Jambhala, Mahakala, over and above the huge density of ceramic hoards of daily use, ascribable to the early medieval period. Further, the minute exploration has enabled us to meet with the myriads and mushroom bulk of stray and loose Buddhist sculptures at the (Sub Collector) compound,
Jajpur, Alibag, Hata Patna, Santa Madhava, Praharajpur, Mahavir Chhak, Sitaleswara, Baraudi, Naraharipur, Velanga, Betalatenga, Kansaridhia, Kuansa Mangalpur, Yagomunda, Srirampur and Ganapatipur. Interestingly enough, a grand and stupendous colossus of Bodhisattva Padmapani of about 18’6: high, which is still in a good state of preservation in the S.D.O’s compound, Jajur together with the images of two Dhyani Buddhas (4”high) are known to have been removed from a renowned Buddhist site of Santa Madhava. These above noted sculptures for our purpose, is likely to have been either imported or shifted from Udayagiri Buddhist site yielding such identical colossal statues of Buddha and the Bodhisattvas too.

The very existence of a galaxy of ancient Buddhist villages or hamlets or places such as Tarapur, Vajragiri, Bodhidhia, and Parabhadi (Bhadi) in Jajpur district commemorate the undying trend and heritage of the most popular and sovereign Buddhist Mahayanic-Vajrayanic goddess Tara, Vajrayana, Bodhi and Parabodhi, or Parabhadi (hill) meaning thereby an earliest Buddhist Shrine or stupa on chaitya or Parabodhi stupa or chaitya enshrining the sacred relics (bone or tooth) of the Blessed One i.e Tathagata Buddha.
Size and Growth Rate of Population, Birth and Death Rates

Jajpur is one of the most populous districts of the state. It occupies only 1.86% of the total land mass of the state but accommodates 4.35% of its total population, resulting in high density. The district ranks 24th in area and 7th in population among thirty districts of the state. But in population density, it ranks 4th. The population density of the district (630) is very high; more than double that of Odisha State (270) as per 2011 census. The district has high concentration of Scheduled Caste population and low concentration of Scheduled Tribes. Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population in the district is 23.72% as against only 17.13% in the entire state. In contrast, the percentage of Scheduled Tribe in Jajpur district is only 8.29% as against 22.85% in the entire state. Important demographic Indicators of Jajpur district in comparison to the position of Odisha is presented in table below:-

### Rural Urban Population Distribution

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<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Population Density (Persons/sq. km)</td>
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<td>Decennial Growth Rate (2001 - 2011)</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Schedule Caste Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Schedule Tribe Population</td>
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### Block wise Census Data of Jajpur District 2011

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### URBAN DATA

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Source:- Census of India, 2011
Age, Sex and Occupational Composition

Participation in Economic Activities (2011 Census) Jajpur, Odisha

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<td>% of main workers to total population</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of workers (main and marginal) engaged in Household Industry</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>4.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women and Sex Ratio

Women in the district constitute 49.32% of the total population as per 2011 Census. The sex ratio is 973 as per census 2011 against state average of 979 and national average of 933. The rural population has a sex ratio of 975 and the urban population 938. Out of the ten CD blocks of the district, favorable sex ratio is highest in Binjharpur block (1016) followed by Dasarathpur (1011), Bari (1002) and lowest in Jajpur (955). Out of two ULBs, Vyasanagar Municipality has lowest sex ratio of only 931. Tribal blocks have a ratio of 991.

Languages

In the past, education for learning was the privileges of the people of higher status namely the Brahmins. They were proficient in different branches of knowledge. As they were the educated class, they imparted education to other classes. As a matter of fact, the Brahmins imparted four branches of knowledge a) Chatustaya Vidyai. b) Anviksiki (Logic), c) the Trayi (threevedas) varta and d) Dandaniti to the kings and upper class ksatriyas. Other than brahmins none in the society had the right to impart learning.

Education was on Sanskrit and was imparted to the masses only when Buddhist monks started imparting principles of Buddha and his teaching to all irrespective of caste or creed. The activities in Sanskrit were pioneered by the priests and they began teaching Yoga, Nyaya Sastras, Agmas and Tantras etc. Monastic establishments came up as advanced centres of education and learning.

Jajpur played an important role in spreading education and Buddhist philosophy. The largest monasteries of Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri, Udayagiri, Radhanagar, Solampur are in Jajpur region which were great centres of learning. The discipline and teach-taught relationship was good. Hiuen Tsang’s account reveals that he was greatly impressed by the Sanskrit of Buddhist monks. Rahul Bhadra, a priest of Nalanda, had spent days together at the Khadipada Buddhist monastery near Jajpur for imparting
education as known from the Avalokiteswar Padmapani inscription. Similarly Naropa, Bodhisiri, Bitoba, Prajna and Indrabati are known to have come to Puspagiri, identified with Udayagiri, Ratnagiri and Lalitgiri region of Jajpur. Education was accepted as the privilege of the royal household and the common mass did not have the facility to learn.

Language and literature are important aspects of culture. The cultural condition of a society largely depends on progress and development of its language and literary attainments. The mass of literary works comes up as a result of evolution of a particular language and a dialect of the said region in force. It is mentioned in the Mahabharat that for some time, the Kalingans were counted as the people who were non-religious. Further, the same source mentions them as the people who knew the eternal law. This is a clear indication of the Aryanisation of Kalinga. Sanskrit, described by Sanskar as Bhasa, became the polished language of education in Brahmanical schools and was used as a court language during the rule of the Marhatas for the 1st time in Orissa history. The Sanskrit language was not ornamental but simple prosaic and business like during that period.

Therefore, in harmony with the tune of the time the inscriptions of 6th-7th century A.D reveal the same veracity of the use of figures of speech, ornate style and elongated compounds. Exactly during this period, there was a transition from simple prose to verbose poetry in Orissan inscriptions.

It was the time of Bhaumakar rule in Odisha, who had their capital at Guhadeva Pataka or modern Jajpur. So it is presumed that, Odia as a distinct provincial language came into existence during the Bhaumakara rule. Yet the official language remained Sanskrit. But now a days, the common official language used is English and Odia.

**Scripts**

The mother tongue Odia script is in vogue. Previously Odia was written by the local scribes with a stylus known as Karani on a Talpatra or palm-leaf which is no more in use. The Odia alphabets have an excessively awkward and cumbersome written character. The Odia scribe substitutes a series of curves, which almost surround each letter instead of use of the straight top line, or Matra which is a distinguishing characteristic against the Devanagiri character. The people speaking Indian languages other than Odia use their respective scripts.
Literacy and Work Participation Rate

**Literacy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>73.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Literacy Rate</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>82.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Literacy Rate</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>64.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal literacy</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Work Participation Ratio**

(Percentage of workers to total population as per Participation in Economic Activities 2011 Census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Participation ratio</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of workers to total population</td>
<td>30.22</td>
<td>41.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of main workers to total population</td>
<td>22.30</td>
<td>25.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of marginal workers to total population</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>16.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of non-workers to total population</td>
<td>69.78</td>
<td>58.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of workers (main and marginal) engaged in cultivation</td>
<td>21.89</td>
<td>23.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of workers (main and marginal) engaged as Agricultural Labour</td>
<td>33.69</td>
<td>38.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of workers (main and marginal) engaged in Household Industry</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>4.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This indicates that Jajpur has high population but lower work participation and probably lower productivity compared to work force. In spite of good agricultural productivity, the district for its dense population and traditionally poor scope of employment in industrial and service sector is yet to achieve high productivity and high work participation ratio. That is why with higher contribution to State GDP than some other districts of Odisha, it has lower average per-capita in distribution aspect and poor living conditions for many people.

But given its resources, the recent initiatives for growth in form of industrialization in Kalinga Nagar area may significantly enhance the income capability and improve life standards, provided distributive justice consideration are also simultaneously followed.

**Caste and Tribes**

The principal caste groups in the district are Khandayats, Brahmins and Karans. Among the non-Scheduled Caste people of numerical importance are the Tantis and Telis. However, a general discussion of the traditional social structure, customs and religious beliefs of some principal castes of the district is given below.
Khandayats

The Khandayats constitute the largest caste of the district. Originally these people were in military service during war under royal patronage but later they became a cultivating class (Chasa). In Maddox Settlement Report, Chasa caste has been described as Orr-Khandayat, a subcaste of Khandayat. Some Khandayats are also described as ‘Orr Chasas’. Although no definite figures regarding population of this caste is available there is no doubt that this caste forms the single majority population, not only in the district but also throughout the state. They were in charge of defence of the country with sword (Khandas). In commemoration, swords and other war weapons are still preserved and worshiped during Durga Puja festival in the houses of some Khandayat families.

As members of the militia, the Khandayats served as soldiers in times of war and in return they were given lands as Inam. When they ceased to be relevant for military purposes they mainly took to agriculture as their profession and are therefore called by other castes as Chasas. The Khandayats / Chasas form the most numerous cultivating class although in recent years they have started educating themselves to compete with others in various fields of public life like government service and politics. But their number in public employment is meagre when compared with their number in population. Since agriculture cannot support such a large number of unemployed people, they have been in business, besides in public service.

Brahmin

Next to Khandayats the Brahmins are the most numerous castes in the district. The Brahmins of this district belong to the Utkal class of Brahmins, which is one of the five great territorial groups into which the Gaura Brahmins of Northern India are divided. Buddhism deprived the Brahmins of their priestly functions and drove them to more worldly pursuits for their subsistence. Most of them resorted to agriculture, while a few are believed to have taken service as cooks in the temple of Jagannath. Later the ruling dynasties revived the Brahmanical faith in Odisha not by restoring the priestly functions to the degraded Brahmins who, forsaking the Vedas, had turned into cultivators and cooks, but by importing 10,000 Brahmins of pure faith, fit to perform Vedic rites from Kanauj, the greatest stronghold of Hinduism in Northern India. Tradition has it that these Brahmins performed ten great “horse sacrifices” (Asvamedha Yajna) on the bank of the sacred Baitarani river near the town of Jajpur. A flight of steps, called Dasasvamedha Ghat, marks the spot near which the sacrifices were performed. These imported Brahmins gradually spread over the whole of Odisha, and the colonies which they formed with the aid of royal grants of rent-free lands are still known as sasanas.
In course of time, however, the process which caused the original division of the Gaura Brahmins into five groups was repeated and two endogamous subdivisions were formed on the two sides of the river Brahmani, the northern subdivision being called Jajpurotriya and the southern Dakshinotriya. Jajpur or Biraja Kshetra is the centre of the former, and still contains the largest proportion of Brahmis in the district. Throughout Odisha wine is taboo for the Brahmins, but those who worship the goddess Kali are permitted to drink it, and the temple of the great goddess Biraja at Jajpur probably became a centre for the spread of this objectionable habit. This made Jajpur Brahmins to degrade. For obvious reasons the southern Brahmins considered the northern Brahmins as inferior to them.

For a growing community it must have been increasingly difficult to remain within the limits of the religious duties prescribed by the Shastras. As a result, further split was noticed between those in the enjoyment of royal patronage and those whom necessity forced to depart from them. Each territorial subdivision has thus been divided into two groups called Srotriya or Vaidik and Asrotriya or non-Vaidik. The former includes the Sasani Brahmin who depend, for their subsistence, chiefly on royal grants of rent free lands and the latter includes the following classes:

1. Sarua or Paniari, growers and sellers of vegetables
2. Panda, Pujari or Deulia, professional temple worshippers or workers and
3. Marhia, the priests of low castes, who receive alms from the humble clients whom they serve and are fed with the first meal connected with Prayaschitta or Purification ceremonies.

The Srotriyas usually do not inter-marry with the degraded Mastans or Mahastans of the Buddhist or the pre-Buddhist period. The non-Brahminical occupations and titles or the latter mark the mout as a class quite distinct from the rest of the Brahmins of Odisha. They are called Balaram gotri. Their symbol is plough which is the weapon of God Balaram. The Utka Brahmin were originally all Shaktas, but now they all worship Salagram and the Four Gods, Vishnu, Siva, Ganesh, and Surya, and Goddess Durga. Chaitanya converted some of the Brahmins to Vaishnavism, but even those converts worship the four gods and the Goddess mentioned above on ceremonial occasions. The Grama Devati receives the same degree of homage from this caste as she does from the other castes in Odisha. The ten Sanskaras or purifying ceremonies are a distinctive feature in their life. According to the Shastras, they should be performed at different periods of life, but in Odisha all the ceremonies are usually performed at at the time of upanayana or assumption of the sacred thread. The child marriage, which was prevalent...
among them is no longer in vogue due to spread of education. They have the gotras like the other Hindu castes indicative of their descent from old Rishis. The Brahmins, because of their superior intellect are the most influential class not only in the district, but also in Odisha and out number all other castes in public service and intellectual professions. They will rather beg than take up any manual labour like ploughing field or doing other agricultural operations in the field or working as labourers. They have the monopoly of worshipping deities (gods and goddesses) in temples on behalf of other castes and acting as priests at the time of their weddings, rituals connected with death and doing Pujas in other ceremonial occasions for them. Traditionally they do not dine with other castes or accept water from the lower caste people which is no longer followed in practice. They generally go by the surnames of Misra, Tripathi, Acharya, Panda, Panigrahi, Rath, Satpathy and Dwivedi, which are not found in other castes. In some cases they also have common surnames of Dash, Mohapatra, Kar and Pani, etc.

Other Castes

Among the non-Scheduled Caste people of numerical importance are the Tantis and Telis, although their number is not exactly known. The tantis are the weavers. The telis prepare oil many others are traders and are known as Kuber Putras or sons of Kuber, the god of wealth. Their surname is generally ‘Sahu’ which is also found among Khandayats. Mention may be made of Badheis (carpenters), Gudias (confectioners) and Banias (makers of gold and silver ornaments). Jyotishas, also called Nahaks, (astrologers forecasting horoscopes, conducting marriage in company with the Brahmin priest and forecasting auspicious days, etc.), Kansaris (grass bangle hawkers), Patras (traders of silk cloth and cotton yarn), Kumbharas (earthen pot makers and sellers), Kamaras (makers of agricultural implements made of cast iron), Keutas (catching and hawking of fish and dry fish), Malis (gardener and seller of flowers and garlands for deities and on marriage occasions) and the likes are more or less found scattered throughout the district. Now-a-days many of them have given up their traditional occupations and taken to agriculture or labour, or if educated they are serving in various fields or trades. The other caste of considerable importance in the socio-economic life of the district, though fewer in number, are the Karanas, the writer caste of Odisha. Next to Brahmins, they are the most conspicuous class, as is evident from results of various public examinations. They are also a very prosperous and influential class and rank next to Brahmins. They were the first to take up English Education and enter service under the British Government. There were many among them who were zamindars, tenure-holders or big raiyats and mahajans, money-lenders and thus yielded considerable influence among the peasantry. They are
easily distinguishable by the surname of ‘Mohanty’, ‘Pattnaik’ and in some cases by ‘Das’ although those surnames are also found among Khandayats and Brahmins too, but very rarely. Inter-marriage between Khandayats and Karans is not uncommon now.

A caste called Mahara is found in village Kundal in Barchana police-station. They are said to be descendants of Marathas. Inter-marriage is permitted among them within close degree of relationship. They speak a mixed language of Marathi, Hindustani and Odia.

**Tribal Population in the District**

Out of the total population in the district Tribes constitute only 8.29% of the population, mostly concentrated in Sukinda and Danagadi blocks.

### Block-wise ST Population in the district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block/ULB</th>
<th>ST Population in Number</th>
<th>% ST to total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barachana block</td>
<td>18294</td>
<td>7.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bari block</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binjharpur block</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danagadi block</td>
<td>36838</td>
<td>31.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasarathpur block</td>
<td>1039</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmasala block</td>
<td>16859</td>
<td>7.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur block</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korei block</td>
<td>12233</td>
<td>7.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasulpur block</td>
<td>3209</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukinda block</td>
<td>53571</td>
<td>37.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total (Rural)</td>
<td>144438</td>
<td>8.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur Municipality</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyasanagar Municipality</td>
<td>6429</td>
<td>11.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total (Urban)</td>
<td>6994</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur District Total</td>
<td>151432</td>
<td>8.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Census of India 2011*

### Scheduled Caste Population

**Block-wise SC Population in the district**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>block/ULB</th>
<th>SC Population in Number</th>
<th>% SC to total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barachana block</td>
<td>43273</td>
<td>18.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bari block</td>
<td>45302</td>
<td>29.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binjharpur block</td>
<td>55664</td>
<td>33.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danagadi block</td>
<td>25909</td>
<td>21.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasarathpur block</td>
<td>65589</td>
<td>33.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmasala block</td>
<td>48272</td>
<td>21.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur block</td>
<td>43829</td>
<td>26.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korei block</td>
<td>41906</td>
<td>26.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasulpur block</td>
<td>33045</td>
<td>19.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukinda block</td>
<td>16065</td>
<td>11.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total (Rural)</td>
<td>418854</td>
<td>24.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inter-Caste Relations

From medieval period of Indian history, relation between different castes in the society was very rigid and people were very conservative towards it. Though people in Jajpur lived amicably since time immemorial, still the society was very hesitant towards relations in many different castes. However, a good relation between different castes was maintained in the society basing on occupation and trade practices among the people. Inter caste relation was due to dependency of one group of people of the society on another group in order to meet their necessities. But marital relation between different castes was very rare and strongly opposed in the society. After independence when Gandhian values impacted the society, the Govt. in order to eradicate untouchability and such problems in the caste system, implemented different schemes in the district and inter caste relation is encouraged and incentives awarded to inter-caste married couples. In this regard the SC and ST Development Department with effect from 03.12.2007 have enhanced the incentive awards to the inter caste married couple from Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000. However such marital inter caste relation is restricted only for Scheduled Caste to Other Backward Caste and General Category person to Socially and Educationally Backward Caste. Till date 218 inter caste marriages have been recorded officially and incentive to all these couple have been disbursed. Nowadays people of Jajpur district are not very rigid towards inter-caste relations.

Religion and Religious Belief

Religion is a cultural system of behaviour and practices, sacred texts, holy places, ethics and societal organization that relate to humanity. Etymologically the word religion is derived from Latin “re” which means again or back and “ligare” means to join i.e. to go back to what we have been separated from. In this regard, the district of Jajpur mainly consists of Hindu and Muslims. Apart from these, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism and Christianity form other religions practiced by the people of Jajpur. As per 2011 Census, Hindus constitute about 94.44% of the total population in the district whereas the percentage of Muslim population is 5.12%. Population of other religion in the district is marginal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Religion</th>
<th>No. Of People Practiced</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>1725595</td>
<td>94.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>93,642</td>
<td>5.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>1,623</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jajpur is recognized as the holy land for the Hindus. According to the Census of 2011, in all 17, 25,595 of people profess Hinduism. The Hindus consists of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras, the four castes under the traditional Varna system besides the SC’s, earlier known as Harijans. There are also scheduled tribes who cannot be categorized under these caste systems. Almost all the Hindus including the tribal people claim their descent from one or the other of the ancient famous Rishis such as Nagesh, Bharadwaj and Kashyap and also from some Gods like Aditya or Surya which is commonly known as Gotra. All over the district there is a large number of old and newly built temples dedicated to Siva, Lord Jagannath and Shakti.

Islam

At present there are 93,642 followers of Islam in the district of Jajpur. This is the second largest population in the district. Followers of Islam are called Muslims. They believe in the existence of one God that is Allah. According to Islam faith Mohammed is the last prophet and there will be no other prophet after him.

Christianity

Christianity is an Abhrahamic religion. It is a monotheistic religion meaning it has only one God. It is based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Although it is the largest religion in the world only 0.09% of population in Jajpur follows this religion.

Jainism

Although Jainism as a distinct religious faith flourished in Odisha during the reign of Kharavela at present it has almost disappeared in the district. As we can see in the 2011 census figure only 100 followers of Jainism are there in the district.

Buddhism

Jajpur was once a stronghold of Buddhism as we can see from remnants of Buddhism in Ratnagiri, Udaygiri and Lalitgiri. But it’s an irony of history that it has almost disappeared from the land of its origin, as we can see that there are only 58 followers of Buddhism in Jajpur district.
Saivism

The followers of Saivism worship Siva in the name of Mahadeva, Nilakantha, Rudra, Shankar, Sarpeswar, Beleswar, etc. The followers go to the Siva temple like Mahavinayak, Gokarneswar, Sitaleswar, Baruneswar etc. daily or on festive occasions like Sankranti, Amabasya, Chaturdasi, Ekadasi etc. to worship the deity and to observe Sivaratri and Sital Sasthi festivals. Saivites use three horizontal lines of sandal wood paste on their forehead as religious mark and wear Rudraksha Mala around their neck.

Shaktism

Shaktas are the followers of Shakti, the primordial force, in its various manifestations like goddess Durga, Kali, Chandi, etc. In the district Shakti is worshiped in many forms of which Mother Biraja, Chandi, Rakshakali, Tarini are important. Shakti is also worshipped in many villages in the form of local goddess. Animal sacrifices used to be in practice in many Shakti shrines of the district.

Vaishnavism

Jagannath is regarded as the incarnation of Vishnu. The followers of Vishnu are called Vaishnavas. They observe Nama Sankirtans and Astaprahari Namajagyans in villages.

Mahima Dharma

The followers of Mahima Dharma or Alekha Dharma are found in all over the district though their total number is not very large. They believe in one God, i.e Param Brahma, the Supreme Being. The founder of this cult is Mahima Gossain. The main ritual of the cult is Sarana and Darsana. It is offered by all the devotees early in the morning after bath before sunrise and at sunset. The main festival of Mahima Dharma is Magha Purnima or Guru Purnima. All Purnima days (full moon days) are observed by singing bhajans (prayers) to the Alekh (formless) creators.

Manners, Customs and Traditions

Communal life of an area is always associated with its culture. Jajpur is well known for its rich culture that includes folk dance, music, theatre, sports and games, art and crafts. The age old customs and practices are changing due to spread of education. Consequently, the external pattern of life of all communities is becoming uniform day by day. Still the traditional Hindu, Christian and Muslim customs relating to birth, marriage and death have not been wiped out. Each community has its own way of life distinguished by varying manners and customs some of which have been described earlier in this chapter. Among the Hindus, there is a prescribed ceremony for every
occasion in a one's life from birth to death like the namakaran (naming the child), anaprasana (first feeding ceremony), upanayana (sacred thread ceremony), vivah (marriage ceremony), gruhapravesha (entry to new house) and antyesthikriya (death ceremony). The people observe the rituals according to their pecuniary conditions. Satyanarayan puja on the birthday and Ekoisa (21st day of birth) are common to all communities. Some castes cremate their dead while others bury them. But all the Hindus place the head of the dead towards the east. Mukhagni (lightening of the funeral pyre) is common. It is generally performed by the eldest son of the deceased or the nearest male member of the dead in the family. Certain restrictions are maintained by the members of the kutumba or extended family with regard to food. Oil, ghee and non-vegetarian diet are not taken during the pollution period of ten days. Generally Sudhikriya (death pollution) ends on the eleventh day. The Hindus perform Sradha (death anniversary) for their dead every year. These ceremonies are common to all the Hindu communities. The Christians celebrate baptism and solemnize marriage in the Church. They also take their dead to the Church for the funeral rites before burial in the cemetery. The converted Christians of the district observe some of the customs and practices inherited from their Hindu ancestry. The Muslims perform azan (sacred verses of God) after the birth of a child. They also observe aqiqa (ceremony in which he-goat is sacrificed), bismillah (beginning of educational career) and khatan (circumcision of male children) ceremony before seven years. Mehr, nikah and khutba are important stages of marriage in their society. After death they carry the dead to the graveyard where a funeral rite called Namaj-o-Janaza is conducted. Then the dead body is buried with its head placed towards the north and the face turned to the west in the direction of Mecca.

Muruja is drawn on the floor with powders of different hues. White powder is obtained from the grinding of stone. Green powder is obtained from dry leaves, black from burnt coconut shells; yellow is obtained from petals of marigold flowers or turmeric and red from red clay or bricks. Muruja is generally drawn during rituals in the form of mandala. In the holy month of ‘Kartika’ women observe penance and draw muruja designs near the Tulasi Chaura.

**Pala, Das kathia and Yatra**

Pala, Das kathia, Yatra and Ghoda nacha represent important aspects of Odisha folk culture. They form an integral part of the lives of rural folk. Jajpur has kept these traditions alive.
Burial Systems and Funeral Rites

Hindu Burial System

Traditionally all Hindus are cremated after death and generally cremation takes place near the bank of a river. In Jajpur there is a cremation ground near the bank of the river Baitarani which is believed to be a holy place. The district administration has newly built an electric crematorium named as Maha Smasan for the sake of easy cremation for the Hindu folks.

Muslim Burial System

Muslims believe in burial of body after death. There is a ground provided by the district administration known as Kaberistan for burial of dead bodies by the followers of Islam.

Home, Community and Social Lives

The social and cultural lives of the people of Jajpur during the period under study include the social status, habits and customs beliefs and superstitions fairs and festivals.

The most essential feature of the social life of a place is the evolution of four varnas with clear divisions of rights and duties as well as their social status. The four varnas are Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra.

A large number of castes came into existence after the 10th-11th century A.D. The old smritti tradition was followed in determining and bringing out a great number of social divisions. The vartya Brahmins of Jajpur region have taken to the plough and are known as Haluas and Saruas. The Brahmins brought by Yayati-II have their settlements in the sasans. Besides, other Vedic Saivite Brahmins and Agradani Brahmins, and Iranian Sakadwipi Brahmins reside in Jajpur.
The Kshatriya clan claims the second order of the varnas. They were protectors of society and in physical powers they overpowered all others. The Khandayats are sword carriers and were generally taken to be the descendants of the feudal militia of local kings. Hence the people residing in this region with the titles of Rout, Routray, Singh, Balian Singh, Senapati, Nayak, Garhnaik, Patasingh, Jhapatsing, Samal, Sasmal and Roy etc., speak of their heritage and historical connection with the martial past. As a matter of fact the original occupation of the Kshatriya Khandayats has gone and the distinction between the Khandayatas and the Chasas is very little. In social rank nowadays they are almost equal with each other. Of course, the Khandayats maintained an aristocratic position in the society and keep certain restrictions in marriage and other social customs with lower class Khandayats or Chasas.

The Karans or Mohantis of Jajpur were said to have corresponded to the kayasthas of Bengal. They are a fairly industrious and influential caste not only in this region but also in the whole of Odisha. They trace their origin to the degenerated Kshatriya caste. The class was found since the latter half of the 9th century AD. They became keepers of royal records, writers of documents or karanikas and clerks.

Vaisyas, the third order of the varnas, were regarded as the business class. They were also the sellers' class of the consumer commodities. The ancient society depended absolutely on this class and they showed the economic status and acted as the back bone of all varnas. The Banias, Rajavadyas Goldsmiths, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Telis, Gudias, and such other producer or business class of people constitute this third order. They are mostly concerned with inland and foreign trade. The maritime development was caused by them and we know that the ancient Utkala and Kalinga, of which Jajpur region formed an important part, were famous for colonisation in the South East Indian Islands.

The sudras constitute the fourth order and were the most important class among the people of Jajpur region. Tantavaya (weaver), Gokula (cowherd), Sundhi (distiller), dancers and tumblers etc. belonged to Sudra Varna. In Jajpur subdivision a major portion of this Varna with a great number of castes and sub castes emerged in the subsequent period.

Epigraphic records so far discovered do not admit untouchability. Yet the Smritties and Dharmasastras tell us that the Chandalas were regarded as untouchables, since the earliest times. Chandalas were the lowest orders such as washer men, leather workers, fishermen, beef eaters like Hadis and Domas belonging to the flier and ‘scavenger’ community. As a matter of fact at one time the Buddhists, Jains, Atheists, Saivas, Saktas and Sakta tantrics were dealt with hatred by the upper castes. Nowadays those castes
seen as ‘untouchables’ and included in Scheduled Castes belong to Pana, Kandara, Gokha, Hadi, Bauri, Doma and such other stocks of people.

Thus it is to be observed that the social division does not differ significantly from the mainstream of society of Odisha during past and present and for which, no other peculiarity in respect of social division is traceable in Jajpur region.

**Food and Drink**

The people in general live on rice and Rabi crops. Rice, dal and vegetables are the main food for the middle class and higher middle class people. Rice and curry in ordinary form are taken by lower middle class people. Rice is also taken soaked in cold water. It is called Pakhal which is taken with Sukhua (dry fish) and/or Badi (a special preparation of Biri and Kakharu after it is sun-dried in winter). Fish curry is taken with rice more often than vegetable curry and dal by the people residing near the seashore and bank of the river. Some people take Kanji. It is supported with Sukhua. Poor people prefer this as it is cheap, tasty and provides protein. Besides dry fish, seafish and sweet-water fish are popular especially among the working class in urban and rural areas. Mango, lemon and tamarind pickles are popular among all classes of people. Sometimes Dhania or Podina Chatani is added as an item for taste. To relish the principal meal people also take brinjal, potato or Badi varta (mash). Well to do families like various savoury preparations of meat, fish, lobster, chicken, broiler, crab and egg. They also consume sweets, curd and payas. The consumption of milk and milk products is less in the district. Poor people use milk and fruits only when they are sick. Besides rice and wheat, a few people take ragi, jowar, bajra and maize. In between principal meals people usually eat chuda (flattened rice) murhi (puffed rice) and Khai (pop rice) as breakfast. The favourite snacks of the masses in urban areas are dosa, idli, bara, paratha, singada, nimiki, pakodi, upama, halua, alu or vegetable chops and sometimes bread, butter, omelette and porridge etc. Use of chakuli prepared out of green gram and rice flour is not uncommon. The staple food of the people in tribal areas is rice and ragi. They also eat roots and tubers collected from the forest. They occasionally consume the flesh of animal killed in the chase. Salap liquor is a very favourite drink among the tribals, besides mahua liquor and handia. The common cooking media is mustard oil. Refined, groundnut and palmolin oil are also used. Health conscious people use fatless refined oil. In tribal areas people use Mahua, til and rasi oil. Only on festive occasions people use ghee. Spices are used rarely by the poor people. Tea and coffee are common. Smoking is not uncommon. Generally people smoke cigarette and bidi. All the communities irrespective of caste and creed, chew pan. Some people are also addicted to opium, ganja, and bhanga. Use of heroin
and brown sugar is reported to be spreading nowadays among the youths in urban areas. Firewood from forests are used as the principal fuel. Dried leaves are collected and stored specially for boiling paddy. Cowdung is also made into balls or flattened and dried in the sun to be used as fuel. In addition to Korean stoves, electric heaters and cooking gas, bio-gas (Gobar gas) have been encouraged with subsidy from Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA). Of late LPG (Liquified Petroleum Gas) has been coming in a big way for household use.

Communal Dance

Apart from many festive occasions, the people of Jajpur district also stage communal dances/folk dances such as Baunsha Nacha, Ghoda Nacha, Ghantapatua Nacha, Gauda Nacha, Kandhei Nacha, Oddissi, Tribal Dances, Janana, Bhajan, Kirtan, Khanjani Bhajan, Kendara Geeta, Kela-Keluni Nacha, Dhuduki Geeta, Kumar Purnima Geeta, Raja Doli Geeta, Halia Geeta and Pala-Daskathia.

Sacred Temples, Rivers and Inscriptions

Pitrupitha Navigaya

The city of Viraja or modern Jajpur beside the river Baitarani has been famous as a great Pitrutirtha since ancient times, which is probably a work of 4th-3rd century B.C. Apropos of the said tradition the five pandavas along with their consort Draupadi came over to Virajatirtha, took their bath in the sacred river Baitarani and offered pindas to their ancestors. There is a well in close proximity of goddess Viraja inside the campus which is known as Nabhikupa or Nabhigaya where pindas are offered to ancestors.

There are two interesting legendary episodes to illustrate the glory and glamour of Viraja Khestra which is narrated in the Gaya Mahatmya section of the Vayupurana. In the Svetavaraha Kalpa a very powerful demon named Gaya who was sincerely devoted to Lord Vishnu, practised severe austerities on the Kolahala Mountain for thousands of years in order to achieve utmost purity among all concerned. The gods became scared at his penance and approached Lord Vishnu who accompanied them to the demon Gaya in order to grant his desire. The demon on the fulfilment of his desire attained purity and whosoever touched his body went to Vishnuloka (the heavenly abode) with a liberated soul. As Yamaloka was desolated, Yama,
The god of death, in the company of Indra and other gods, approached Brahma, who sought the counsel of Vishnu. At the advice of Vishnu, Brahma entreated Gaya for giving away his pure body for the purpose of a sacrifice. Gaya readily agreed to the proposal and laid down this physical form on the earth in a south western direction where by his head rested on the Kolahala Mountain, his navel on Viraja and his feet on the Mahindra Mountain. In return to his sacrifice Gaya chose that Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva may remain in the three places where his navel, head and feet fell as long as the earth, mountain, the sun, the moon and the stars last and also let the abodes of these three gods turn into pitrupithas. The desire of Gaya was granted and Vishnu remained at Gaya tirtha, where the head of demon Gaya fell, Brahma adored Viraja khestra where the navel fell and Shiva was associated with Mahindra Mountain where the feet rested. Thus the ancient Virajatirtha turned into Pitrupitha and Navigaya was evolved out of the navel of demon Gaya. So the offering of pindas in the Navigaya in the Viraja Khestra or modern Jajpur liberates soul and helps attain Brahmoloka, the abode of Vishnu. Modern Jajpur carried the age-old tradition to prosperity as a great religious heritage that holds a unique place in the religio-political history of Odisha.

The sacred river Baitarani

The Baitarani is considered as one of the important and sacred rivers of India and is remembered at the time of different auspicious ceremonies. The earliest reference to this river is found in Mahabharat when the sage Lomosa had advised Pandavs to offer pindas for oblutions to their ancestors after having a dip in the river which was a famous pitrupitha known as VirajaTirtha. Yudhisthira, the eldest Pandav had been satisfied with the ablution in the Vaitarani Tritha and expressed the opinion that the very touch of the water river Baitarani liberates a man from different kinds of sins and brings about emancipations from worldly cares. Brahma Purana speaks of Baitarani in words and states that people taking bath in the river get themselves liberated from all sorts of sin. The great epic Ramayan refers to the Baitarani where the sages were moving on the hot sand of the river for penance. It is said that the Ganges had been divided into nine rivers in order to liberate the Hindu devotees out of whom the Baitarani is one.
Sidheswar Temple Inscription of Jajpur

The inscription appears on a semi circular base of a Vrishastambha i.e. the pillar for the seat of the mount Nandi of Siva in front of the temple of Sidheswar in the village of the same name near Jajpur beside the river Baitarani.

Inscriptions of Trilochaneswar Temple Complex

During conservation of the extant Trilochaneswar temple at Jajpur by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) in the recent years, a good number of fragmentary inscriptions have been brought to light form the ground. The paleography of the inscription that has been unearthed belongs to different centuries ranging from the 6th century AD to 14th century AD, and is very important because the inscriptions throw light on the antiquity of the shrine.

Sthaneswar Temple Inscription at Manjuri

The Sthaneswar Siva temple is situated in the village Manjuri, a revenue village under Bhandari Pokhari police station area of the Bhadrak District but on the northern side of the river Baitarani near Jajpur which was
coming under the Birajakhetra region in the past. The temple of Lord Sthaneswar is a rebuilt one and the stone blocks and sculptures of the ruined ancient temple are scattered around and some of them have been used for the construction of steps of adjacent tank. One side of the slab containing the inscription contains twenty lines while the other side contains twenty two lines and both of them differ in their content though the donor is the one and the same person.

A Buddhist Tract in a Stone Inscription of Jajpur

The stone slab containing an inscription is found inside the museum which was constructed in the residence compound of sub-collector, Jajpur, now the place near Gautam Buddha Sanskruti Bhawan. Originally it was preserved in the same compound under a shed by G. Stneaton, the then sub-collector of Jajpur and Mr. Locke, the Principal of Calcutta Arts School during 1869-72 A.D.

Fairs and Festivals and Ceremonial Practices

Fairs

Festival is a day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons. It is a special day or period usually in memory of a religious event with its own social activities, foods or ceremonies. Anybody can practise or profess any doctrine but when observance of a festival is concerned the people have to surrender themselves before the framework of the tradition of that particular region. India is a land of various religions and different cultures. Despite the diversities we find unity here: a Hindu observes Christmas and New Year, a Muslim celebrates Dussehra and Diwali and a Christian celebrates Eid and Holi.
The fairs and festivals observed in Jajpur can be grouped into two main categories. 1. The fairs and festivals associated with the Biraja Kshetra and secondly the festivals of general nature.

The main Hindu festivals that are observed in Jajpur are Mahavisubha Sankranti, Hanuman Jayantee, Chandan Yatra, Bhagabat Janma, Raja, Savitree Brata, Ratha Yatra, Khudurukuni Osha, Sunia, Ganesh Puja, Janmastami, Jhulana Yatra, Viswakarma Puja, Anantabrata, Dussehara, Kumar Purnima, Diwali, Bada Osha, Baliyatra, Manabasa, Makar Sankrati, Samba Dasami, Triveni Mela, Dola Purnima, Siva Ratri, Baruni Yatra, Ramanavami, etc. Many of these above mentioned major festivals are common all over India. But there are some festivals which are specific to Jajpur or bear some specialty to the district.

**Mahavisuba Sankrati**

The first day of Baisakha (April) as per the Biraja Panjika is celebrated as the Mahavishuba Sankrati/ Pana Sankrati/ Mahaveer Jayanti/ Odia Nua Barsha in Odisha. New almanac is put to use from this day, the ceremony of opening of new almanac is carried out from the Temple of Biraja. Among the other rituals the occasion is celebrated by offering special drink (Pana). People treat it as a month of piety and distribute drinking water to the paddlers. People hang earthen pots above the Tulasi Chauras for the whole month of Baishakh. This day is also celebrated as the birthday of Mahaveer Hanuman, the legendary devotee of Sri Ram. Other festivals like Chandanyatra, Akshya Tritiya, Bhagabat Mela, Singapur Mela, and Nrusingha Chaturdashi are also observed during this month.

**Raja**

Raja is an important festival in Jajpur District. As it is an agrarian district, this festival is observed for three days starting from the last day of Jyestha. The first day of Raja is known as Pahili Raja, the second day is called Raja Sankranti and the last day of Raja is known as Bhumidahan. Raja is celebrated by all, starting from children to elderly persons, as work especially cultivation is prohibited during these three days. The households prepare various kinds of traditional cakes and sweets which are enjoyed by all. The youth involve themselves in outdoor games like Kabadi, Bagudi, Bohuchori and girls enjoy the swings and the elders play cards and dice. Savitree Brata is also observed in this month.

**Car Festival (Rath Yatra)**

In Jajpur the car festival is observed mainly at Chhatiabata, Haripur and Jajpur Town. The 2nd day of Ashadha (June, July) is celebrated as Rath Yatra of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Devi Subhadra. But Jajpur is
famous for Goddess Biraja Rath Yatra which is observed during Dusserah. Other common festivals observed during this month are Chitou Amabasya, Mangala Osha, Ganesh Puja, Janmastami, Biswakarma Puja.

**Ananta Vrata**

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

**Ashokastami**

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

**Bata Osha**

This ritual fast is observed by mothers on the second lunar day of the dark fortnight of Pousha (December-January) in honour of Yama, the presiding deity of death. This is observed with a view to obtaining long life for the children. The devotees keep fast on the ritual day from very early morning till the ritual is over late in the evening. A Brahmin priest is engaged to perform the ritual at a suitable place of the village road. A tiny symbolic image of the God of death is drawn with rice powder on the clean surface of the ground and a shallow circular pit is dug out near it, in which portions of oblation articles and flowers are put. The priest reads out the related mythological text that deals with the significance of this fast.

**BiswaKarma Puja**

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

**Chandan Jatra**

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

**Chitau Amabasya**

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

**Dola Jatra**

This festival is usually celebrated from the day of Phalguna Dasami to Phalguna purnima (February-March). It is called Raj Dola. In some places it is observed from the next day of Phalguna Purnima to Chaitra Krushna Panchami. It is known as Panchu Dola. There are also places where Naba Dola and Dasa Dola are observed. On this auspicious occasion the images of Radha and Krushna are carried on in a decorated Biman. People offer prayer and Bhoga to the deities. This is the main festival of the people belonging to Gauda caste. They worship the cow and play Naudi. Sprinkling of coloured water is also observed on the day following Purnima. Dola Jatra is observed almost in all sub divisions on a grand scale. During Dola Utsab people assemble in the melan ground. Deities are taken to the melan ground in procession. Big melans are organised at many places. On the day of Dola Purnima the Jyotisha of the village reads out the substance of the almanac (Panji) for the next year beginning from the Pana Sankranti (13th April) before a gathering of village elders.

**Ganesh Chaturthi**

This is celebrated on the fourth day of the bright fortnight in the month of Bhadrav (August-September). Lord Ganesh, the elephant headed god of wisdom, dispeller of evil omens and remover of obstacles is invoked on this day. The deity is also known as Vinayak or Vighneswara. In educational and commercial establishments the deity is worshipped with elaborate rituals and
observance of fast. A Brahm priest is engaged to perform the ritual. Nowadays the young people of almost every locality, whether they are students or not, put up Ganesh Medhas collecting funds sometimes by coercion from all and sundry which affords them an occasion for merry making.

Janmastami

The festival celebrated in honour of the birthday of Lord Srikrishna is known as Janmastahmi. It is held on the 8th day of the dark fortnight of Sravan (July-August). The people congregate in the Srikrishna temples and listen to Haribansa, the holy book or that portion of the Bhagabat (10th canto) which deals with the birth of Lord Krishna. Many devotees observe fast and break it after puja, about the middle of the night.

Jhulan Jatra, Gamha Purnima or Rakhi Purnima

The Sravana Purnima (full moon day) in the month of July-August is known as Gamha Purnima. It is observed as the birth of Balaram, the elder brother of Lord Srikrishna. On this day not only cultivators but also others worship the cattle. They also worship agricultural implements and bullock carts. Special attraction of Gamha Purnima is Jhulan Jatra or the swing festival of the deities Radha and Krishna. It is observed from Dasami to Purnima at many places in the district particularly with great pomp in the Mathas located in Cuttack town. The other name of Gamha Purnima is Rakhi Purnima. On this sacred day after bathing, the sister ties Rakhi on her brother’s wrist, offers him sweets and recites a few lines and offers blessings. The brother accepts the bond and returns the honour with a gift.

Kartika Purnima or Ras Purnima

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

Magha Purnima

Magha purnima or Agira usually falls in January-February when winter usually begins to subside. On this occasion people worship Agni, the fire God. People gather bamboos, wood and straw. They prepare a place at the end of the village road-crossing and set fire to it after offering prayer and bhoga.

Mana Basa

This is observed usually on the last Thursday in the month of Margasira (November-December) by the housewives seeking material prosperity. Goddess Lakshmi, the presiding deity of wealth and prosperity is propitiated on this day, the deity is represented by the newly harvested grains kept in a measuring basket. The term Mana connotes measuring baskets. Usually the eldest woman in the family observes this Osha as long as she is able and when she is unable to continue, she relinquishes the observance of the Osha in favour of her eldest son’s wife or any other woman in the family. The woman who observes the ritual reads the Lakshmi Purana. Among the offerings of the deity cakes prepared out of the newly harvested crop are considered obligatory. As a convention the offered food is distributed only among the members of the family excluding even the married daughters. The lamp is allowed to burn continuously from the beginning to the end of the puja. The discontinuation of burning means evil things occur in life. The outsiders are not allowed to see the Mana. The wall and the floor of the house are decorated with alpana or jhuti. All the Thursdays of the month are sanctified to Lakshmi with observation of Puja. On the last Thursday the Puja is culminated with rice, cakes, khichri and Payas. If for any unavoidable reason the Puja cannot be performed in Margasira, it is postponed to be held in similar manner in the month of Magha.

Saraswati Puja

Goddess Saraswati, the presiding deity of learning is invoked on the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Magha (January –February) by the young generation to achieve success in learning at School and College as well as for acquiring general proficiency. The devotees raise subscription in order to hold the function collectively at a common place. On the day of celebration they install a clay image of the deity on a decorated dais and engage a priest
to perform the Puja. The devotees keep fast morning till the puspanjali is offered. They put on new garments and remain on vegetarian diet until the deity is immersed. Normally the deity is propitiated for three days. Saraswati Puja is also known as Basanta Panchami or Sri Panchami because on this day the first spring festival of Lord Krishna is performed. This Day augurs the advent of the spring season.

**Savitri Vrata**

This is observed by the Hindu married women (excepting widows) on the fourteenth day of dark fortnight in the month of Jyestha (May-June) in honour of Savitri who is believed to have brought her husband back to life by dint of her devotion, loyalty and love for him. Married women observe this for long life of their husbands. Those who observe it take bath early in the morning, put on new clothes and observe fast until afternoon when the ritual is completed. The ritual is usually performed in the temple. At least seven different varieties of fruits and peeled Mung are offered to deity. After the ritual only the sanctified fruits are taken by those who have observed this fast and then distributed among family members and neighbours.

**Sudasa Vrata**

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

**Sunia**

Sunia is celebrated on the 12th day of the bright fortnight in the month of Bhadra (August-September). Traditionally this marks the beginning of the Odia New Year. In the past Sunia was being observed with much éclat by the Rajas and the zamidars who used to receive Bhetis (presentations) from their subjects. With the abolition of feudal system the importance of Sunia has receded. However, it is still observed with a simple ceremony by the old feudal families and the Rajas of the district. A few shops and commercial establishments also open their new account books from this day.

**Trinatha Mela**

There is no specified date in the calendar for the observance of this ritual. It is observed on any suitable day for the fulfilment of a wish or in satisfaction of a desire for which a vow had been made. It is generally
performed at home in the evening. The presiding deities of this ritual are Brahma, Vishnu and Maheswar. The deities are represented symbolically by three nuts each placed on a separate betel leaf at the ritual. The devotee engages a Brahmin priest to perform the ritual who recites the text from the booklet called “Trinath Mela”. A devotee usually invites his neighbours and friends to attend the ritual. Ganja is one of the main items of offering. It is taken as Prasad with other items. Others smoke it by using chilam (clay pipe). There are many Trinath Shrines where a small crowd gather in the evening to listen to Bhajans and smoke Ganja.

Khudurukuni Puja

Khudurukuni Osha is observed by unmarried girls in Odisha on the Sunday's in the month of Bhadrab (August – September). Also known as Bhalkuni Osha, it is mainly observed in the coastal districts of Odisha. Goddess Maa Mangala (Durga) is worshipped on the day. Khudurukuni Osha rituals are based on the legend of a young girl named Ta’apoi. She had to undergo sufferings in the hands of her sister-in-laws when her brothers were on a sea voyage. Therefore there is a belief that the ritual is observed by women for the safe return of their relatives who venture into the sea. Khuda Bhaja or Khuda, which is fried left out particles of rice, are offered to Goddess Durga. ‘Khudurukuni’ means one who is very fond of khuda. It is said that the young girl Ta’apoi had to survive on Khuda after her brothers left. Consequently, the feast is named as Khudurukuni or "Khudarankuni.

Dusserah

Dusserah, also called Durga puja or Vijaya Dasami, is celebrated during the bright fortnight in the month of Ashwina (Sept to October). It has gained the popularity in the nook and corner of the state. The car festival of Biraja is known as Simahadeva Sasatra. This festival is very unique in Odisha as the rituals observed are as per the Tantrik rites. Beginning of this festival coincides with Mahalaya, the new moon day prior to Durgapuja. People from all over the country come here to offer ‘Pinda’ at Navigaya. The ceremony continues for about 15 days. The idol representing Goddess Biraja ascends the Simhadhvaja chariot to the Lakhabindha field. This is the most important festival of Goddess Biraja.

Kumar Purnima

Kumar Purnima is closely is observed on the full moon day of ‘Ashwina’. The festival is intended to celebrate the birth day of Kumar Kartikeya, the symbol of beauty and youth, bravery and martial excellence. A very popular song “Kuanra punei janha lo phula boula Beni” is sung by the
girls during this time in villages. On this day the unmarried girls keep fast and they end their fasting after seeing the moon in the evening.

**Dipavali**

Dipavali is known as the festival of light. It occurs on Dipavali Amabasya in the month of Kartika. The very famous Kali Puja of Jajpur starts from this day and is observed for four/five days. The Tantrik rituals are performed in Chamunda shrines and the lamps are lighted at the door step of all temples as well as every house hold. The people enjoy this festival with fireworks and crackers up to the dead of the night.

Other major festivals celebrated during this period are Kartika Purnima, Manabasa Gurubar in Margasira (November and December), and Makar Sankrati.

**Dola Purnima**

Dola Purnima is a Vaisnavite festival in which the images of Radha Krushna are carried on decorated Vimanas. This festival is celebrated in the forms of Raja Dola, Panchu Dola and Dasa Dola etc. The deities assemble on melana ground. The Joutisa reads out the substance of the panjika to be complimented from Maha Visuba Sankranti.

**Maha Sivaratri**

It is celebrated on the 14th day of the dark fortnight (Newmoon) in the month of Falguna (Feb. and March). This festival is celebrated with much grandeur especially at the Siva Temples of Laliteswar, Sidheswara, Baruneswar, Maniswar and Kedareswar and at other Siva temples in Jajpur.

**Ramanavami**

Ramanavami is celebrated during the month of Chaitra (March and April) in memory of the birth day of Lord Sri Ram. This is a festival of both the Vaisnaba as well as Sakta people.

**Baruni Mela**

It is an important fair of Jajpur District which is held near the Varaha Temple of Jajpur near Baitarani. A Baruni Snana (dip in river Baitaran) is considered to be a holy thing by the Hindus. It is observed on the 13th day of
dark fortnight of Chaitra (March-April). The festival continues for 12 days. People from far and near gather here to take a holy dip, offer Pinda and make tilatarpan in memory of their ancestors. It is believed that ‘GODANA’ to Brahmin here, can attain a lot of virtue. Sins are washed away and the souls of ancestors are redeemed from bondage. It is told that the 13th day of Baruni festival falls on a Saturday of Satavisa Nakhetra and it is known as a Maha Baruni Joga. According to the Panjika, Maha Baruni Joga occurs at an interval of 12 years. Huge congregation of pilgrims takes place at Jajpur. Baruni Yatra has an impact on the neighboring areas and districts. It is equated with the Kumbha Mela of Tribeni Sangam in Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh.

Besides the above Brahmanical festival, the Mahavir Jayanti which falls on the 14th day of bright fortnight of Chaitra, Gajalaxmi Puja and Dipavali are also observed as Jaina festival.

Similarly, the impact of Buddhist festivals is felt in this district; Buddha Purnima, Ashokastami are of Buddhist origin. Though Ashokastami is celebrated as a Hindu festival it has its origin in Buddhism. The car festival of Biraja during Durga Puja has also been accepted by the scholars having its link with Buddhism.

**Christian Festivals**

The Christians of the district observe Christmas, New Year’s Day, Good Friday and Easter. They also participate in the Hindu festivals like Dusserah, Dipavali and Holi. The New Year’s Day is now celebrated by all.

**Muslim Festivals**

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

**National Festivals**

National days like the Independence Day, Republic Day, and birthday of Mahatma Gandhi are observed with parades and public lectures and variety of entertainment programme. Besides these the first day of April (Utkal Dibas) is observed as it is on this day that Odisha became a separate province in 1936.
### Fairs and Festivals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Names of Fairs and Festivals</th>
<th>Celebration Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maha Bishuba Sankranti</td>
<td>14th April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chandan Purnima</td>
<td>Month of April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Makar Mela</td>
<td>Month of December (for 5 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Akshya Tritiya</td>
<td>Month of May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Birth Day of Baitarani</td>
<td>Month of June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Car Festival of Maa Biraja</td>
<td>Month of October (for 9 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Month of June (In Jajpur, Sukinda and Chhatia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Car Festival of Lord Jagannath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Durga Puja</td>
<td>Month of October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dipabali</td>
<td>Month of October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kalipuja</td>
<td>Month of October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Raja Parba</td>
<td>Month of June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Barunimela</td>
<td>Month of April (for 7 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Birth Day of Maa Biraja</td>
<td>Month of January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sidheswar Yatra (Ashokastami)</td>
<td>Month of March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Baraha Dola Yatra</td>
<td>Month of March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Birth Day of Baraha</td>
<td>Month of December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Prathamastami</td>
<td>Month of November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rahas Purnima</td>
<td>Month of November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kuansa Mangala</td>
<td>Month of April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Singhapur Yatra</td>
<td>Month of April</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Migration, Displacement and Rehabilitation

Kalinga Nagar Integrated Industrial Complex (KNIIC) comprising 30 villages comes under Sukinda and Danagadi Tahasils of Jajpur district of Odisha. It is about 100 kms from the state capital, Bhubaneswar and about 40 km from the district headquarters. The NH-200, connecting the iron ore/chromite belt of Jajpur and Keonjhar districts with the Paradeep Port, runs through the area. Brahmani, one of the major rivers of Odisha, runs nearby KNIIC. As there is no significant irrigation facility, the area is largely rain-fed and mostly rice is cultivated.

The idea of the Kalinga Nagar Integrated Industrial Complex (KNIIC) was conceived in the early 1990s with an aim of rapid industrialization harnessing the rich mineral resources of the state.
Geographical Status of Periphery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of block</th>
<th>Geographical area in Sq. Km.</th>
<th>Total area in hectar</th>
<th>Total villages</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danagadi</td>
<td>481.24</td>
<td>11923</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>29009</td>
<td>22488</td>
<td>49490</td>
<td>124938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>384.56</td>
<td>13877</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>44747</td>
<td>14051</td>
<td>66562</td>
<td>125360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KNIIC Jurisdiction

- No. of Village : 30
- No.of G.P. : 11
- No. of block : 02
- No. of P.S. : 02
- No. of Tahasil : 02

Land Acquisition

For setting up of Industries in KNIIC, Ac. 8284.15 of private land have been acquired and Ac.6382.38 of Government land have been alienated and leased out to IDCO for Industrial purpose. For acquisition / alienation of above land, the acquisition / alienation process started in the year 1990-91 and it is an ongoing process based on the requirement of land from time to time for setting up new Industries and for the purpose of other ancillary development work in the KNIIC area.

The major impediments to land acquisition are:

I. The land losers are demanding higher compensation.
II. They are also demanding employment for each land losing family.
III. In some of the cases the land records have been too obsolete for the rightful tenant to produce the relevant document.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Most of the acquisition of land in KNIIC area was done before enactment of Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy, 2006. As such Rehabilitation and Resettlement in Kalinga Nagar is done as per 2005 Guidelines of Revenue and Disaster Management Department.

As per the Guidelines all adult male members and unmarried daughters above the age of 30, who have lost their homestead land, have been declared as displaced persons. They have been provided with 1/10th of an acre in rehabilitation colonies for resettlement. House building assistance, Temporary shed assistance and Transportation allowance are being given to all the DPs. They are also entitled to get a permanent job in the industry by
which they are displaced. The number of displaced persons rehabilitated is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Industrie</th>
<th>Total No. of families enumerated for displacement</th>
<th>No. of families physically displaced</th>
<th>Family resettle d in the colony</th>
<th>Self relocate d family</th>
<th>Family in Transi t Camp</th>
<th>Employmen t provided</th>
<th>Cash paid in lieu of employmen t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MISL</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NINL</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VISA Steel</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>JSL Stainless Steel</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>K.J. Ispat Ltd.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rohit Ferro-tech</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>TATA Steel</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Apeejay Logistic</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>BRPL</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>2425</td>
<td>2203</td>
<td>1523</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>1091</td>
<td>413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resettlement Colony

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Khata No.</th>
<th>Plot No.</th>
<th>Area (in Ac.)</th>
<th>Total nos. of plots available in the colony</th>
<th>No. allotted to displaced family</th>
<th>plots Amenities provided in the Resettlement Colony</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gobaraghati-1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>35, 37</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>All amenities have been provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobaraghati-2</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>30/561</td>
<td>98.00</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>All amenities have been provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trijanga-1</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>489, 462</td>
<td>68.15</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>All amenities have been provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trijanga-2</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>34.75</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>All amenities have been provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sansailo</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>1111/2922</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>All amenities have been provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kantipur</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>838/928</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>All amenities have been provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>362.90</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Resettlement of Displaced SC / ST Families in Rehabilitation Colony

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the Rehabilitation Colony</th>
<th>No. of displaced SC / ST families resettled</th>
<th>Displaced by Industry</th>
<th>No. of displaced families resettled</th>
<th>Displaced by Industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gobaraghati-1</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>TATA-384, NINL-25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gobaraghati-2</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>TATA-267</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trijanga-1</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>TATA-31, JSL-48, NINL-03, VISA-03</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Trijanga-2</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>TATA-106, JSL-08</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>NINL-20, TATA-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sansailo</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>TATA-16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kantipur</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>JSL-25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>916</td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Self relocated ST families</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>NINL-370, TATA-36, VISA-36, JSL-19, Rohit-12, K.J.Ispat-08</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1397</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Brief Note on Various Rehabilitation Colonies of Kniic

#### Gobaraghati Rehabilitation Colony – I

This colony is situated in Gobaraghati Revenue village near Ankurapal hamlet at a distance of one kilometer from Express Highway. This rehabilitation colony is established over Ac.140.00 on Plot No.35 and 37 of Khata No.75. In total 595 plots have been carved out in the colony out of which 499 have been allotted to various displaced families. Initially 135 displaced persons (DP) of NINL were allotted plots during 1996-1998. During this period IDCO had developed all infrastructures like roads, drains and drinking water facility. A community center for the use of displaced persons of NINL has been constructed by M/s NINL. For all three communities separate burial grounds have been developed by M/s NINL. One government primary school (up to Class-VII) is functioning in the colony.

From the year 2007, the displaced persons of M/s TATA Steel were gradually settled in the Gobaraghati rehabilitation colony. So far 364 displaced families of villages Gobaraghati, Chandia and Gadapur were shifted by TATA Steel and have been allotted plots in the colony. The infrastructure for ousters of TATA Steel has been developed by M/s TATA Steel itself. Black top road access to all the houses, drinking water facility by piped water supply system, provision of street light and high mast light, dispensary facility, pre-school training to children, community center etc. are provided to the displaced persons. Developments of burial ground,
excavation of a pond, space for communal and religious functions were long outstanding demands of the displaced persons. In the meantime development of burial ground and renovation of tank are continuing. Early steps will be taken to fulfil the other two demands.

Gobaraghati Rehabilitation Colony – II

This colony is the extension of Colony No.-I measuring Ac.98.00. So far 236 families have been allotted homestead plots in the colony. Black top roads, street light, high mast light, piped water supply system, playground and drainage facilities are provided in the colony by M/s TATA Steel. Three nos. of Puja Mandaps (village deity) for cultural religious purposes have been created in the colony. Two community ponds were excavated in the colony. As per the demands of the habitants, TATA authorities have provided certain facilities in the colony. Two community ponds were excavated in the colony. As per the demands of the habitants, TATA authorities have been requested recently to expand the said ponds.

Trijanga Rehabilitation Colony – I

This colony is situated near Danagadi in revenue village-Trijanga. This colony was developed by IDCO after 1996 over an area of Ac.68.15 and 385 displaced persons of various industries namely MISL, NINL, JSL, TATA, VISA, BRPL and Apeejay Logistic have been rehabilitated in the colony. IDCO had developed infrastructure in the colony which has been supplemented by the above industries. The infrastructure available in the colony include: Black topped / concrete internal road to all houses, One pond for common use, Piped drinking water supply with stand posts, One Nodal school and one High school, One Forest park, One Madrassa building, One community center by IDCO and another by M/s JSL, Street light, tube wells and Worship place for minority community.

Trijanga Rehabilitation Colony – II

This colony is the extension of Colony No. I, which is situated over a plot measuring Ac.34.75. So far 166 families have been allotted homestead plots in the colony. DPs of mainly M/s TATA Steel and JSL are resettled in the colony. The facilities provided by the project proponents in the colony are: Concrete road / black top road approached to all houses, one Dispensary, one Community center, Burial ground for DPs of Colony-I and II, one Worship place, Drinking water supply system by TATA and JSL separately, Street lighting facility, three Hand pumps, Multi activity center and Club and one Playground.

DPs have been demanding one pond. M/s TATA Steel has been requested to excavate the same in a nearby locality.
Sansailo Rehabilitation Colony

This colony is situated at revenue village-Sansailo nearby Duburi-Sukinda Road at a distance of about 5 km. from Duburi Chhak. The colony is established over an area of Ac.19.00 under the village Sansailo. By now 101 displaced families of M/s TATA Steel have been settled in the colony. The facilities/infrastructure provided by the project proponent i.e. TATA Steel Ltd include: 3.6 km long C.C. Road / Black top road inside the colony with approach to all houses, 33 Street light points, Piped water system with four bore wells, 7.5 km long Drain, one Community center, one Welfare office, one Dispensary, one Worship place, one Cremation/Burial ground and one Playground.

One pond is being excavated by TATA Steel for use by the DPs. The Project proponent has been recently requested to develop the playground.

Kantipur Rehabilitation Colony

This colony is situated at revenue village-Kantipur about 4 km. from Danagadi. The colony is established over an area of Ac.3.00 in the same village Kantipur. So far 26 displaced families of village-Jakhapura (Khadihatia) have been settled in the colony. Two Government Primary schools in village-Dhapanki and Kantipur are situated at a distance of 100 mtrs. and 300 mtrs. from the colony site respectively. The following facilities are provided by the project proponents in the colony are: Colony surrounded by Boundary wall, ten Street light points, Piped water supply with individual storage system and overhead tank, Drainage system, one Worship place (Temple), one Cremation/Burial ground, Concrete road approach to all houses, Bridge course education provided by M/s JSL and Mobile medical facility.

Urbanisation and Emerging Issues

As per the Census of 2011 the district has an urban population of 1, 35, 097 which is 7.39% of the total population in the district. This is much less as compared to 16.69% in Odisha. The urban area in the district consists of two municipalities, i.e. Jajpur and Vyasanagar and six villages have been declared as Census towns like Kalarangaita, Kaliapani, Sayadpur, Kabatabandha, Anjira and Brahmabarada. Out of the total urban population in the district, 40% people live in Jajpur Municipality and 60% in Vyasanagar Municipality area. The population density in these urban areas is very high.

Jajpur Municipality was established on 01.04.1869 and became the district headquarters on 01.04.1994. The piped water supply system has been made to Jajpur Municipality since 1977 through installation of production wells at Gandhi chhak and Medical campus which were
replaced with new production wells. At that time main distribution CI pipe line has been laid for water supply to Jajpur Municipality. Considering the growing demand of the town PHEO has provided further 7 production wells at different locations of the town to meet the drinking water demand. The chlorinated water supply is being made through the production wells as it needs no treatment. The present projected population of the town is 39884. The water supply to Jajpur has been made @ 101.44 lpcd through 9 production wells. The present water supply quantity is 4.76 ML per day against the demand 6.18 ML. the water supply now being made through 1342 house connections and 207 public stand post. There are 18 wards out of which 15 wards are fully covered and 3 wards are partially covered.

More people are coming to the urban area for their livelihood and are residing in the urban areas. As a result, the concerned urban areas have become crowded. It is ascertained that about 40% urban households do not have access to toilets and another 11% have to share toilets with others. (NFHS 2006) The level of access to sanitation is even lower in the slum settlements of the urban areas.

A solid waste management site has been created at Mouza Chandama comprising an area of 2.67acrs. Collected garbages are daily dumped at that site. That area has been surrounded by boundary wall fitted with an iron gate. Sanitation programme will be more streamlined and accelerated as the government have introduced the scheme i.e. Swachha Bharat Mission in the state which aims at keeping the urban areas free from open defecation.

***
Physiographic and Agroclimatic Condition

Agriculture and mining play a dominant role in the economy of Jajpur district. The life line of the district economy is agriculture. The district is under two agro-climatic zones namely, North Eastern Coastal Plain and Mid Central Table Land. All the blocks of the district except Sukinda block come under the North Eastern Coastal Plain, while Sukinda block comes under the Mid Central Table Land. The district consists of two distinct tracts. The first tract consists of the alluvial plains forming the delta of the Bramhani and the Baitarani rivers where an extensive system of irrigation protects the crops from failure in seasons of drought and enable land to be cultivated that would otherwise remain barren. The second tract is a hilly region. The hills are not continuous and are low in height averaging 150 meters above the sea level.

About half of the area of the district comes within the fury of flood and drought at different spells resulting in loss of standing crop during July to September which is due to erratic behavior of rainfall and extreme weather situation. All the ten blocks are also frequently affected by heavy rain water / flood during the Kharif by the rivers Baitarani, Kani, Budha, Brahmani, Kharasrota, Kelua, Birupa, Genguti, etc. resulting in crop loss due to submergence, water logging and poor drainage.

Besides the two Agro-climatic zones, six Agro-ecological situations are identified basing on the altitude, soil type, rainfall, topography and farming system by the scientists of Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT). They are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agro-Climate Zones</th>
<th>Agro-Ecological situation</th>
<th>blocks covered</th>
<th>Area in Ha.</th>
<th>% of Geographical area of the Zone</th>
<th>Soil Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern coastal plain</td>
<td>Lowying flood prone</td>
<td>Jajpur Bari Dasarathapur Binjharpur</td>
<td>55.295</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Alluvial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline soil</td>
<td>Dasarathapur Binjharpur</td>
<td>18.419</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Salaine soil alluvial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Laterite Rainfed</td>
<td>Korei</td>
<td>27.426</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Alluvial Red late rite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alluvial Rainfed</td>
<td>Dharmasala Rasulpur Barachana Danagadi</td>
<td>129.43</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Alluvial and Red laterite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Climate

As stated above, the district represents two agro climatic zones viz. North Eastern Coastal Plain characterized by hot and humid climate and Mid Central Table Land characterized by hot and moist sub humid climate. The average rainfall is 1559.9 mm. The maximum temperature remains 43°C in May and minimum 11°C in December.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Param</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Averge</td>
<td>36.06</td>
<td>41.34</td>
<td>40.06</td>
<td>35.06</td>
<td>34.67</td>
<td>34.67</td>
<td>32.34</td>
<td>31.34</td>
<td>31.67</td>
<td>36.34</td>
<td>34.67</td>
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<td>35.06</td>
<td>34.67</td>
<td>34.67</td>
<td>32.34</td>
<td>31.34</td>
<td>31.67</td>
<td>36.34</td>
<td>34.67</td>
<td>34.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max (°C)</td>
<td>20.53</td>
<td>21.36</td>
<td>21.73</td>
<td>21.06</td>
<td>22.34</td>
<td>22.34</td>
<td>14.67</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>10.67</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>17.34</td>
<td>18.67</td>
<td>21.36</td>
<td>21.73</td>
<td>21.06</td>
<td>22.34</td>
<td>22.34</td>
<td>14.67</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>10.67</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>12.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averge</td>
<td>78.33</td>
<td>74.33</td>
<td>77.66</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>87.33</td>
<td>86.33</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>78.33</td>
<td>82.33</td>
<td>81.33</td>
<td>81.33</td>
<td>81.33</td>
<td>81.33</td>
<td>82.33</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>87.33</td>
<td>86.33</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>78.33</td>
<td>82.33</td>
<td>81.33</td>
<td>81.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relativ e Humidity (%)</td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td>93.00</td>
<td>238.00</td>
<td>238.00</td>
<td>238.00</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>341.00</td>
<td>238.00</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>341.00</td>
<td>238.00</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>341.00</td>
<td>238.00</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>341.00</td>
<td>238.00</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>341.00</td>
<td>238.00</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>341.00</td>
<td>238.00</td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall (mm)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nature and Types of Soil Fertility

Soil and Land

The soil of Jajpur district comes under red laterite, alluvial mixed red and black and saline board soil groups. Broadly speaking the land may be divided into three categories such as upland, medium land and low land. The land type is shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Land</th>
<th>Cultivated Area 000 ha</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Kharif Paddy Area 000 ha</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upland</td>
<td>51.754</td>
<td>35.58</td>
<td>29.034</td>
<td>24.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Land</td>
<td>48.036</td>
<td>33.03</td>
<td>43.062</td>
<td>36.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Land</td>
<td>45.660</td>
<td>31.39</td>
<td>44.904</td>
<td>38.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>145.45</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>117.0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Soil of Jajpur District

The status of soil in the district is indicated as follows:

Acid Soil - 95%, Organic Carbon Status - 1.6%, Phosphorus Status - 1.94 %, Potassium Status - 1.92%, Sulphur Deficient - 33%, Boron Deficient - 65%.

Soil reaction and fertility status of blocks of Jajpur district is given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the block</th>
<th>Soil Reaction in %</th>
<th>Fertility Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acidic</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>91.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dasarathapur</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Binjharpur</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Barachana</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rasulpur</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Danagadi</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Korei</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land Utilisation Pattern: 2013-14

Out of the total geographical area (290000 Ha.), net sown area amounted to about 141000 Ha. or 48.62% as in 2013-14. For the state as a whole the share of net sown area is relatively lower at 34.83%. Misc. trees and groves, permanent pasture, cultivable waste, barren and unculturable land, current fallow and other fallow have roughly equal shares in the total geographical area in the district i.e. about 1.7% each with a net irrigation area of 71530 Ha. Gross cropped area works out to about 279500 Ha. Hence the cropping intensity, which defines the number of crops grown per annum on a given unit of land multiplied by 100, in the district, is 198% which is higher than the cropping intensity at the state level i.e. 167%. The details of comparative land utilisation pattern at the district and state levels are given in the following table.
Operational holdings of Jajpur District

Jajpur district is characterised by smallholder agriculture both by ownership and operational holdings. This is true for most of the states in India and also for Odisha. This fact is given in the following table.

**Number and Operational Holdings 2010-11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size Class</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal (&lt;1.0 ha)</td>
<td>84439</td>
<td>67.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55999</td>
<td>37.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small (1-2 ha)</td>
<td>30416</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52225</td>
<td>35.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Medium No. (2-4 ha)</td>
<td>9339</td>
<td>7.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28507</td>
<td>19.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium (4-10 ha)</td>
<td>1147</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6904</td>
<td>4.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4247</td>
<td>2.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Sizes</td>
<td>125411</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>147882</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Size (Ha.)</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Odisha Agriculture Statistics, 2013-14*
constitute 67.33 percent of the total who own 37.87 percent of total agricultural land and small farmers account for 24.25 percent of farmers and 35.32 percent of farm land. Together they comprise 91.58 percent of farmers and own 73.19 percent of agricultural land. For Odisha as a whole, the two together account for about 92 percent of framers and 70.48 percent of farm land. The average farm size is deplorably small i.e. 1.18 Ha. and often unviable. For the state, the average size is 1.04 Ha. Thus, the situation at the district is little less deplorable than at the state. Demographic pressures and lack of suitable alternative livelihoods have contributed to this sad state quite significantly, though other forces are also at work.

Area Production and Productivity of different Crops

The crops grown in Jajpur district are divided into two broad categories, viz. Kharif and Rabi. The kharif crops are cultivated during May-November and harvested in November while the rabi crops are cultivated in the winter season. These two crops are raised by farmers in Jajpur district as elsewhere in the state. Paddy (rice), maize, ragi, biri, arhar, kulthi, cowpea, groundnut, sesamum, castor, jute, mesta, sweet-potato, vegetables, chillies, turmeric, ginger and sugarcane are grown in the Kharif season. In the Rabi season the crops which are raised in Jajpur include rice, wheat, maize, ragi, mung, biri, gram, field pea, cowpea, kulthi, groundnut, sesamum, castor, sunflower, mustard, sweet-potato, potato, onion, vegetables, chillies, coriander and garlic. The details of area under selected major crops in the district are presented in the following table.

Kharif Cropped Area 2013-14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>123.62</td>
<td>83.06</td>
<td>3879.7</td>
<td>66.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cereals</td>
<td>2.97</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>451.83</td>
<td>7.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cereals</td>
<td>126.59</td>
<td>85.06</td>
<td>4331.5</td>
<td>74.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pulses</td>
<td>5.61</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>685.61</td>
<td>11.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Food Grains</td>
<td>132.20</td>
<td>88.83</td>
<td>5017.1</td>
<td>86.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Oil Seeds</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>299.64</td>
<td>5.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Vegetables</td>
<td>11.18</td>
<td>7.51</td>
<td>275.98</td>
<td>4.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fibres</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>151.87</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Spices</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>79.93</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cropped Area</td>
<td>148.83</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>5824.5</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Odisha Agriculture Statistics, 2013-14
Rabi Cropped Area 2013-14 ('000 Ha.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300.54</td>
<td>11.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cereals</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>36.15</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cereals</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>336.69</td>
<td>12.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pulses</td>
<td>66.88</td>
<td>54.48</td>
<td>1402.69</td>
<td>51.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Food Grains</td>
<td>69.84</td>
<td>56.90</td>
<td>1739.38</td>
<td>64.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Oil Seeds</td>
<td>33.58</td>
<td>27.36</td>
<td>452.76</td>
<td>16.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Vegetables</td>
<td>12.74</td>
<td>10.38</td>
<td>401.35</td>
<td>14.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Spices</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>75.37</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>35.34</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cropped Area</td>
<td>122.75</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>2705.89</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Odisha Agriculture Statistics, 2013-14

Gross Cropped Area: 2013-14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>126.07</td>
<td>45.11</td>
<td>4180.22</td>
<td>46.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cereals</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>487.98</td>
<td>5.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cereals</td>
<td>129.55</td>
<td>46.35</td>
<td>4668.2</td>
<td>51.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pulses</td>
<td>72.48</td>
<td>25.93</td>
<td>2088.3</td>
<td>23.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Foodgrains</td>
<td>202.04</td>
<td>72.29</td>
<td>6756.5</td>
<td>74.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Oilseeds</td>
<td>35.93</td>
<td>12.86</td>
<td>752.4</td>
<td>8.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Vegetables</td>
<td>23.92</td>
<td>8.56</td>
<td>677.33</td>
<td>7.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fibres</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>151.87</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Spices</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>155.3</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>35.34</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>523.64</td>
<td>5.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Cropped Area</td>
<td>279.50</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>9054.07</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Odisha Agriculture Statistics, 2013-14

It may be read off the table that paddy/rice is the major crop in the district. In the Kharif season paddy/rice is cultivated in 83.06 percent of total cropped area in the district as against 66.6 percent area in the state. Other cereals account for about 8 percent of total cropped area at the state level.
but their share is only 2 percent in the district. Pulses have a share of 3.77 percent in the district but 11.77 percent in the state. As a broad group, food grains are cultivated in 88.83 percent of Kharif cropped area in Jajpur district but their share is little less at 86.14 percent at the all Odisha level. This means that the share of non-food grains is higher and food grains lower in the Odisha context relative to Jajpur district. But food grains, and paddy in particular, remain the most predominant crop both in the district and the state.

In the case of Rabi crops, food grains have a 56.9 percent share with pulses having a share of 54.48 percent and non-food grains are cultivated in 43.00 percent of cropped area in Jajpur district. A more or less similar pattern is discernible at the state level also. This shows that even in the Rabi season, the cropping pattern is heavily tilted in favour of food grains.

Combining Kharif and Rabi crops yields information on gross cropped area (GCA) of 177230 Ha. In Jajpur district paddy/rice is cultivated in 45 percent of GCA.

Over the years traditional agriculture has yielded place to modern commercial agriculture based on HYV seeds, mechanisation and chemical fertilizer and pesticides. The use of new technology has brought about significant increases in land productivity i.e. yield per unit of land. A summary picture of trend of yield of major crops in Jajpur district vis-a-vis the state of Odisha is presented below.

**Yield Rate of Major Crops (Kg/Ha.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>1528</td>
<td>1553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>1609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>1402</td>
<td>1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>1117</td>
<td>1472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>2361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>2361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pulses</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foodgrains</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Odisha</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1200</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1384</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>1046</td>
<td>1293</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>1175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>1328</td>
<td>1737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>1426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

122
It may be seen from the table that the yield rate of crops has been increasing over the years and any break in the trend is due largely to the occurrence of natural calamities. Jajpur being a coastal district is prone to natural disasters and hence instability in yield is not a surprising phenomenon. However, braving all natural hazards, agriculture in the district has experienced rising yields in paddy, food grains, pulses and oilseeds. It is important to note that the yield rate in the cases of paddy, pulses and food grains in Jajpur district continue to lag behind that in the state. This may be because there has been considerable diversification in occupational and production pattern away from agriculture in the district due to growing industrialisation and increasing mining activities. In case of oilseeds Jajpur is doing remarkably better than the state.

As already indicated, the production and productivity of different agricultural crops varies from year to year in Jajpur district due to occurrence of natural calamities like, flood, cyclone, hail storm, drought and distribution of rainfall (adoption of new technology) etc. A brief summary of different crops grown in the district is given below.

Rice is the principal crop of the district and is grown in 123620 ha. In Kharif and 2450 ha. in Rabi.

Wheat is the next important cereal crop of the district after rice and is generally grown on up land field in loamy or silt covered soil where there is irrigation facility. Due to fluctuation in temperature in winter the wheat area reduces and farmers become reluctant to cultivate wheat due to low yield. The high yielding varieties like Sonalika and UP 262 are now popularly cultivated by the farmers of the district.

Maize is another important cereal crop, grown in the district, particularly in Sukinda, Danagadi and some parts of Barchana block. The introduction of high yielding varieties like Vijaya, Ganga-5 and Jawahar has helped the cultivators in getting a higher yield.

Green gram (Mung), black gram (Biri), arhar and cowpea are cultivated in the district.
Among the pulses mung is the most important crop and farmers are using “Jhain Mung” as their local variety which gives a good yield and among the high yielding varieties K 851, SML 668, PDM54 are dominant.

Biri is cultivated as an important crop after the flood water recedes.

Ground nut, mustard, linseed, sunflower are the crops cultivated in the district and among these groundnut is the major crop grown in river belt in residual moisture and yield potential is quite high. Mustard is grown as pure crop and mixed crop and is cultivated in the district. The important varieties of short duration mustard cultivated in the district include and M27, Anuradha. Among the varieties of groundnut, previously AK.12.24 was predominant, but now the varieties like TMV, Smruti have replaced it, because they give good yield to the farmers. The farmers of Binjharpur, Jajpur, Bari, Rasulpur, Dharmasala and Barachana blocks largely depend on the cultivation of groundnut.

Sugarcane and jute are grown as commercial crops in the district. However, the area under jute cultivation has reduced due to low rate and marketing problems but area under sugarcane is increasing due to adoption of area by Sakti Sugars and farmers are getting high income from it. Most of the sugarcane area is in Barachana, Dharmasala, Rasulpur, Jajpur and Bari blocks. The improved varieties of sugarcane grown in the district are CO997, CO527, CO975, CO6304 etc. Sugarcane factory has also introduced the Sugarcane, grown by tissue culture in some of the areas.

Chilly, coriander, garlic, ginger, onion and turmeric constitute the main condiments and spices grown in the district.

The main vegetables cultivated in the district are brinjal, cowpea, lady’s finger, pumpkin, spine ground cauliflower, cabbage, potato and sweet potato. Now high importance has been given for cultivation of potato in a wide scale.

Cultivation of different fruits like papaya, banana, pineapple, guava, citrus, and mango are mostly adopted by the farmers of the district.

**Crop Pattern and Crop Rotation**

Keeping in view the suitability of land, irrigation facility, restoration of soil fertility, and socio economic status of the farming community, suitable cropping pattern are advocated for better utilization of land, labour, water and capital. Farmers have been advised to grow short and medium duration high yielding varieties of paddy and other light duty crops as second crop.

As stated above, the cropping pattern in Jajpur district continues to remain dominated by food grains, especially paddy. In addition to paddy, the
other major crops that are cultivated in the district include pulses and oilseeds. Vegetables are also cultivated by farmers. In fact, Jajpur is a major vegetable growing district and that is mostly because of its highly fertile tracts of land on the riverside areas. In some irrigated areas, three crop based cultivation practice is followed. However, in majority of the farms having irrigation, a two crop based rotation is practised.

The cropping pattern in general use is Paddy-Pulse-Vegetable/ Jute-Paddy-Vegetable/ Paddy-Oilseed-Pulse/ Paddy-Oilseed-Vegetable under irrigated condition and Paddy-pulse (Pyra) and paddy-Groundnut in non-irrigation condition. In improved method of cultivation with short duration high yielding varieties like early paddy-groundnut-vegetable, Jute-paddy-groundnut, jute-paddy-pulse cropping patterns are being followed. In the non-irrigated area bed early paddy- groundnut is the predominant cropping pattern and mustard is taken as mixed crop by the farmers.

**Agricultural Implements**

Introduction and application of agricultural implements is the prerequisite for any improvement in agriculture. The traditional implements commonly used by cultivations are plough, ladder leveller, sickle etc. But for reduction of drudgery and saving of labour now a days farmers are using the farm implements like power tiller, rotavator, transplanter, combine harvester and axial flow thresher etc. Improved implements are being popularized by the government through different scheme at subsidized rate. The following table shows the use of various farm implements in the district as in 2013-14.

**Farm Mechanisation: 2013-14**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Tractors</th>
<th>Power Tillers</th>
<th>Self-Propelled Reaper and Transplanter</th>
<th>Power operated implements and Threshers</th>
<th>Rotavator</th>
<th>Combined Harvester</th>
<th>Pump Sets</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1099</td>
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<td>2956</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3.33)</td>
<td>(2.52)</td>
<td>(1.81)</td>
<td>(5.59)</td>
<td>(3.40)</td>
<td>(2.50)</td>
<td>(2.38)</td>
<td>(2.35)</td>
<td>(2.87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>4534</td>
<td>16144</td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>12699</td>
<td>4553</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>46110</td>
<td>16992</td>
<td>102700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Odisha Agriculture Statistics, 2013-14*

*Note: Figures in Parantheses indicate percentages*

The agricultural tools and implements play a pivotal role in raising productivity and production in agriculture as also in overall agricultural development. The farmers in the district are gradually mechanising agriculture and adopting advanced farming practices for enhancing productivity, generating gainful employment, and increasing income.
Use of Agriculture Implements, Manures and Fertiliser, Agricultural Technology and Productivity

In the recent years the use of manure and fertilizers has considerably increased with the change of socio-economic attitudes of the farmers. The farmers are now using compost and the recent manure like vermin compost with chemical fertilizers. Green manuring has been found to be quite cheap and the chemical fertilizer applied with it gives better results. Rural compost is prepared from the cow dung and other waste materials and by the awareness generated by Agriculture Department, farmers are producing vermin compost for use in crop field for increasing of oil content in oil seed crop, particularly in groundnut. The use of Gypsum is also practised by the cultivators.

Green manuring is very useful for raising the fertility of the soil as it directly adds nitrogen to the soil. It also improves the texture of the soil by addition of organic matter. Agriculture Department is providing coriander seeds for cultivation and use as green manure in the paddy field.

Seeds

Good seed or certified seeds have the potential of considerably enhancing agricultural productivity and production. For this, publicity and awareness is made by the Agricultural Department for use of quality seeds for increase in production. The Department also undertakes the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds to the farmers. Around 6000 Qtl. of paddy seeds in Kharif and 1500 Qtl. of paddy seeds during Rabi are sold to the farmers through different networks. Besides the selling of subsidized seeds the Agriculture Department is also undertaking to multiply the quality seeds through government of India seed village scheme aiming to achieve 20 to 30% of seed replacement ratio.

Agriculture Department is supplying foundation seeds from the Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology. The CRRI and Odisha State Seed Corporation for multiplication in the Department Firms under proper supervision of technical personal and seed certification officer. Seeds are also supplied to the cultivators directly by the Odisha State Seeds Corporation (OSSC), National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack.

For preservation of quality seeds, the farmers of the district follow different practices. The cultivators after harvesting, dry the crop thoroughly. Then it is further dried in the sun for a few days and then stored. Some farmers keep seeds in earthen vessel (Mathia) after sealing the mouth, while some other farmers preserve the seeds in earthen container (Ghums) or in straw beans (Olia) after proper sealing. Leaves of some indigenous plants
like Neem, Karanja, Begunia and ashes are mixed with the seeds as a precaution against pest attack. The cultivators are also being advised to use metal storage bins for preservation of seed.

**Crop Diseases, Control Mechanism and Crop Protection**

With adoption of advanced cultivation practices, application of HYV seeds and chemical fertiliser and increase in cropping intensity, incidence of disease has increased too. Protection of plants and crops from pests and diseases, therefore, assumes considerable significance for enhancing production and productivity in agriculture.

The main crop of the district is paddy followed by pulses, oilseeds and vegetables. Paddy crop is mostly affected by 5-6 insects like stem borer, gall midges, leaf folder, case worm, BPH and green leaf hopper and 4-5 diseases like blast, bacterial leaf blight, root rot, sheath rots, brown spot, etc. Similarly the pulses and oilseed crops are also affected by 4-5 insects like, pod borer, leaf eating catterpillar, mites and aphids and 3-4 diseases like powdery mildew, cercospora leaf spot, blights stem root rot as well as mosaic viruses. Vegetables are attacked by sucking-pests, and borers and blight and sugarcane is affected by early-shoot-borer and top-shoot-borer. Integrated Pest Management concept is now being popularized for effective pest management. Use of Pheromon traps, Trichocards and neem based pesticides are being adopted by the farmers in small areas. E-pest surveillance is now being operated in the fields of the district for successful pest management programme. The incidence of all these diseases and insects are regularly monitored by the farmers and the field staff of the Agricultural department. Accordingly when the attack crosses the economic threashold limit, spraying and breaching chemical pesticides are carried on. For this there are authorised pesticide dealers and PP equipments and pesticides are being regularly supplied on subsidised scale to farmers under the different ongoing schemes.

For the purpose of plant protection through pest control, use of chemicals is a widely adopted method in the district. The cultivators are being advised for need based application of pesticides through extension agencies for which they are also given training in identification of pest and disease in various training programmes, group discussion etc. Pest and disease surveillance work is being done by agricultural field staff and monitored at district and state levels and necessary control measures are being taken at Government level if situation arises.

Now-a-days by the development of information technology, the registered farmers are getting the message through their mobile regarding the break of pest and diseases and its control measures. Insecticides and
plant protection equipments are let out on subsidized rate through different on-going schemes through the block out let. Now the Agriculture Department is giving more importance on integrated pest management method of pest control to save the environmental pollution. There is provision of free spraying of pesticides in epidemic area by the Agriculture Department, if the area is declared epidemic by the Collector, Eco friendly pesticides are being supplied to the farmers having no hazardous effect on the environment. Beneficial insect eggs are also supplied by the Department for control of enemy insects in some crops like paddy, sugarcane and brinjal.

Agri Infrastructure

Seed Multiplication Farm

Sukinda seed production firm is established for production of certified seeds during the year 1948 with a geographical area of 557.6 ha. out of which 450 ha. is cultivable. It is situated on the way from Jajpur road to Kamaksha Nagar road at a distance of 3 Km from Mangalpur bus stop. The farm is meant for seed production. Now the farm under Agriculture Department is having 230 ha of land out of which cultivable area is 172.882 ha. and that is used for paddy 99.56 ha. and non paddy 73.322 ha.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Barchana

The KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVK), Barchana was established in the year 2002 with a mandate of Technology assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology / products. It is doing a great job in educating farmers in matters of technology upgradation and application.

Irrigation- Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Project

History of irrigation

The vast plain of Jajpur District is frequently visited by floods in three big rivers Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani and their innumerable tributaries, branch and sub-branch rivers. The first proposal to utilize the water of the above three big rivers was formulated by General Sir Arthur Cotton who formulated the principle of irrigation and built Krishna and Godavari canal system. He recommended the same principle to the above named rivers emphasizing irrigation as well as inland navigation between Cuttack and Kolkata.

The major rivers flowing through Jajpur district are Brahmani, Baitarani, Birupa the branch of the river Mahanadi. The river Brahmani enters Jajpur district near village Kalando in Dharmasala block and flows down through the district. Near Jokadia river Kharasuan offtakes on its left and flows down through the district till it enters Kendrapara district near Govindpur. A small
stream namely, Tantighal offtakes on its right and flows through Bari block. The river Brahmani again bifurcates near Barabati in Dharmasala block. The river Birupa flows near Balikuda and Rayepur in Barchana block. Then it flows down in river Brahmani and falls into river Baitaran shortly before its confluence with Bay of Bengal at Dhamara.

The river Baitarani is a major river of the district, it is a holy river. It enters this district near Ranapur of Korai block and flows down through the district. This river acts as border line between Jajpur and Bhadrak districts for a considerable length. The river Budha offtakes in its right near Malandapur and flows down to meet river Kharasuan, branch of river Brahmani near Kamalpur. The entire district is almost full of these river networks with other small branches and nallas. After the famine - Na'Anka Drubhikshya - during 1866 A.D., the British Government realized the necessity of irrigation in coastal areas. Accordingly, they made a plan for constructing anicuts and Canal systems. Anicuts were constructed across the Mahanadi river at Jobra, across river Birupa at Jagatpur, across river Brahmani at Jenapur, across river Kharasuan at Jokadia, across river Budha at Malandapur, and across river Baitarani at Akhuapada to supply water for irrigation purposes under the canal network “Coast Canal” as well as to provide in-land navigation between Cuttack and Kolkata by the provincial government of British India. Jobra weir supplies water to Kendrapara District by the Kendrapara canal and its branch Patamundai canal which irrigates substantial patch of 2771 hectares of ayacut in Barachana block. Similarly, another canal network originating from Birupa left, i.e. high level canal range–I, irrigates 4651 hectares of ayacut in Barchana block and 3584 hectares of ayacut in Dharmashala block. Jajpur canal system which originates from Budha anicut on the left irrigates 3436 hectares of ayacut in Jajpur block and 5965 hectares of ayacut in Dasarathpur block and 3698 hectares of ayacut in Binjharpur block.

The High Level Canal (HLC) range –II off takes from Patia weir across river Kharasuan, a divided arm of Brahmani at Jokadia. The canal was navigable and had 47KM of distributaries and minors. The patia weir at Jokadia caused the problem from the very beginning due to considerable afflux in its upstream and its shutter were removed and the canal system has also become defunct since 1928AD. Similarly, another canal system namely Dudhei canal system which originates from Jenapur anicut on the left is also defunct. There is a proposal to remodel the Jokadia irrigation system including the Dudhei canal.

The Birupa Genguti island irrigation project has proposal to irrigate 135 hectares of ayacut in Barchana and Dharmasala blocks through a syphoon across Patamundai canal.
Rengali Irrigation Project

The Left main canal system of Rengali irrigation project across river Brahmani with its reservoir in Angul district has the potentiality of irrigating a total of 31,878 hectares of ayacut in Jajpur district covering 3 blocks i.e. 10,700 hectares of ayacut in Sukinda block, 6176 hectares of ayacut in Danagadi block and 15002 hectares of ayacut in Korai block.

Minor Irrigation Projects

Minor Irrigation Project has a potentiality of 6738 hectares of ayacut covering 8 blocks of the district with major ayacut of 1866 hectares in Barchana block and 2477 hectares in Sukinda block. It has no ayacut in Rasulpur and Bari block. There is a proposal to create 250 hectares of ayacut in Bari block by the minor irrigation department and to create at least 35% irrigation potentiality in each block and to enhance the district average potentiality from the existing 37% to 62%.

Lift Irrigation

Since the creation of Jajpur district on 01/04/1993 two Lift Irrigation Divisions (L.I. Division) namely L. I. Division Jajpur Road and L. I. Division Dharmasala had been functioning till 2002. All the Lift irrigation projects (LIPs), River Lift Irrigation Projects and Tube well projects were maintained by Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC). Water tax had been collected from the farmers through the office of the Junior Engineers (Civil) and deposited to the Government. The operation and maintenance of the lift irrigation projects were done by OLIC. The repair work such as break-down of LIPs, repair/rewinding of motors, starters, distribution system were maintained by the division office. Funding for installation of new LIPs, revival of defunct LIPs was made available from District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) / National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)/ Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Department, Government funding. In October 1999 due to super cyclone almost all the projects were damaged.

During the year 2002 the state government decided to restructure OLIC aiming to execute LIPs to create additional potential and handing over the same to Pani Panchayat for operation and maintenance. After implementation of Pani Panchayat Act 2002, OLIC is no more collecting water tax from the cultivators of the Pani Panchayat. The Pani Panchayat will collect water tax through which they will decide the cropping pattern, pay energy bills to DISTCo (Distribution Company), pay for operation and maintenance and watch and ward of the project. After the restructuring of OLIC, L.I. Division Dharmasala was abolished and merged with L.I. Division Jajpur Road. Pani Panchayat office bearers are trained in WALMI (Water And Land Management Institute) about new technology in agriculture and
participatory irrigation management and are going on exposure visit to other states.

In total 1560 Lift Irrigation Points were installed in 10 blocks of the district for providing irrigation facility to 33738 Ha. Out of them 955 Lift Irrigation Points with 21713 Ha. have been handed over to Pani Panchayats and 545 Lift Irrigation Points with 10743 Ha. are being operated by Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation. However, as on date only 746 Lift Irrigation Points with an Area of 16880 Ha. are functioning in the district.

**Installation of New L.I Projects and Revival of Defunct L.I. Projects from the Year 2002-03**

In Jajpur districts new L.I. projects are being installed and defunct LIPs are being revived out of NABARD assistance. The designed ayacut of such projects are 20-24 Ha. in case of river lift projects and in case of tube well projects the design ayacut is 16-24 Ha. depending upon water resources. River lift projects are installed in the river Brahmani, Baitarani Kharosrota, Birupa, Genguti, Kani, Kelua, Tantighai, Dudhei Nalla, Peta Nalla, Panki Nalla and different branches of other rivers. New tube well projects are installed mostly in all blocks except Rasulpur block where the ground water exploitation is maximum. So, in Rasulpur block only the defunct Tube Well (TW) projects are revived. In Bari, Binjharpur, Dasarathpur and Jajpur blocks due to salinity some GPs are restricted for TW installation.

**Creek Lift Irrigation Projects (CLPS)**

In Jajpur district some lift irrigation projects had been installed in eastern part of Dasarathpur block. The design ayacut of each project is 80 Ha. 18 CLPs have been installed out of KFW (a German government owned development bank) assistance those have been damaged in super cyclone 1999. At present 8 projects are functional in the district.

**Launching of New Schemes**

As on 31.07.2015, 1022 bore wells have been successfully installed, which can irrigate 2044 Ha. of land out of which 655 bore wells have been energized which can irrigate 1310 Ha. of land in Rabi and provide protective irrigation of 6550 Hectares of land protective irrigation during Khariff. Balance bore wells will be energized by 31.03.2016. Sprinklers are provided to the beneficiaries by Horticulture Department for smooth management of water supply.

**Shallow tube well Projects**

Shallow Tube Well projects are applicable to all the 10 blocks of the district. In this scheme minimum 5 beneficiaries have to apply for installation
of shallow tube well in cluster basis. The design ayacut of each project is 5Ha. 2020 shallow TWs have been successfully installed as on 31.07.2015 out of which 25 projects have been energized. Accordingly 136 projects have been proposed to be energized during 2015-16. For smooth water supply, sprinkler irrigation system will be provided through the Horticulture Department.

**Micro River Lift Projects (Micro RL Projects)**

In Jajpur district to create additional irrigation potential another new scheme has been launched by OLIC under which 18 projects have already been energized by 31.03.2015 and functioning well. Besides, 9 Micro RL Projects have been taken up which will be energized by 31.12.2015.

**State Plan Schemes**

Government of Odisha has launched a new scheme namely ‘Revival of Defunct LIPs’ out of state plan budget to take up revival of existing defunct LIPs of OLIC to provide water for irrigation. Every year government will provide funds (up to coming 5 years) to take up the work in a phased manner.

The main objective of the scheme is to stabilize ayacut area of these LIPs by assured irrigation and to increase food production in the areas coming under, so as to take care of food security.

**Kharif Utilisation**

Two hundred LI Projects have been operated through Pani Panchayat during present Kharif to combat if drought situation arises (2200 Ha. of land is under irrigation). 600 bore well projects have been put to operation to irrigate 600 Ha. of land. 25 Shallow tube wells are ready to give protective irrigation for Kharif Paddy to 250 Ha. 18 Micro RL projects are ready which can give protective irrigation to 180 Ha. of Kharif paddy.

**Minor Irrigation**

A master plan of minor irrigation projects in Odisha has been prepared in 1989AD. It aims at bringing out an inventory of minor irrigation (Flow) projects having culturable command area (C.C.A) of 40 ha. up to 2000 ha. The M.I. sector, previously administered by the rural development department, is presently being administered by the water resources department.

The following is the abstract of M.I. potential of the district as brought out in the Master Plan.
The minor irrigation project may be a reservoir project or a diversion weir project. Out of the completed 52 projects in the district, 32 are small reservoirs and 20 are diversion weirs. Out of the 33 partly derelict projects, 13 are small reservoirs project and 20 are diversion weirs. The important completed minor irrigation projects having potential of 1000 acres or 400 Ha. and above in Kharif season are Kalakala M.I.P (726 Ha) in Barchana block, Ashokjhar M.I.P (486 Ha), Mangalpur M.I.P (721 Ha) and Dholapathar M.I.P in Sukinda block.

Apart from this, Minor Irrigation Department has taken up a scheme since the year 2010-11 for construction of in-stream storage structure (Check dam) as per the demand of the cultivators. So far 60 check dams have been constructed in the district. Further, 38 check dams are under construction. These check dams will provide irrigation water in lean period through ponding on the up-stream and will increase the ground water level in adjacent areas.

The details of irrigation potential created up to 2013-14 is shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Major and Medium Flow</th>
<th>Minor Flow</th>
<th>Minor Lift</th>
<th>Other Sources</th>
<th>All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td>Rabi</td>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td>Rabi</td>
<td>Kharif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>61.53</td>
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<td>7.81</td>
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<td>(38.2</td>
<td>(18.0</td>
<td>(4.7</td>
<td>(21.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Odisha Agriculture Statistics, 2013-14

Note: Figures in Parantheses indicate percentages
It may be seen from the table that major and medium sources are predominant in the district accounting for 47.24 per cent and 42.64 per cent of the total irrigated area in Kharif and Rabi seasons respectively. Next in order comes the minor lift irrigation having 28.67 per cent and 27.15 per cent respectively. Other sources come next followed by minor flow irrigation. The same pattern is noticed for the state as a whole.

**Soil Conservation**

Soil erosion is a serious problem in the district. Mainly water erosion is rampant in the hilly areas. With soil erosion there is progressive decline in soil fertility and development of hills and gullies, sand casting on agriculture land and narrowing of the water courses through the deposition of silt and sand in river beds. Soil conservation organization, renamed as Odisha Watershed Development Mission, under the Department of Agriculture has been taking steps to control the menace of soil erosion through implementation of various programmes all over the state. In Jajpur district one Assistant Soil conservation Office was opened on 17.07.1995. Then on 01.05.2012 the soil conservation office was upgraded to O/o Deputy Director, Soil conservation/Project Director, Watershed.

It has been observed that adaption of contour bunding and terracing in the agricultural lands helps in control of sheet erosion. This also provides scope for conservation of soil and moisture in addition to soil fertilizing resulting in higher crop yield. The plantation programme adopted on the eroded government waste land provides protective canopy to the soil against water erosion and conserves soil and moisture thereby increasing the ground water level of the area to a considerable extent. These plantation, particularly cashew nut, which is now under Odisha State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar is yielding substantial income to government in addition to improving ecological balance of the region. Mechanical structure, like farm pond, water harvesting structures diversion wires etc. provide scope for storage of rain water for utilization providing lifesaving irrigation to the crops in the critical periods. Also these projects keep the soil mass moisture around the project area encouraging the farmers to grow a scored crop.

Different soil conservation measures such as contour bunding, field bunding, land shaping miscellaneous tree plantation and avenue plantation in large scale on government waste lands have been taken up. In addition to this water harvesting structures, diversion weirs, renovation farm ponds, check dams, nalla bunds and percolation tanks have been done. Attention is now being given by the department to take up comprehensive measures in a watershed.
From the 8th Five Years Plan, watershed programme like National Watershed Development Project and Rainfed Areas (N.W.D.P.R.A) in each block had been taken up in small cluster-wise i.e. within 500 ha. But from 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) in Jajpur district a big cluster of area 5000 ha. has been taken up in Barchana block from the year 2010-11 named as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of 5-7-year plan. Similarly, IWMP projects have been taken up in Rasulpur and Dharmsala blocks in 2011-12, Korei and Sukinda in 2012-13, Bari and Barchana-II in 2013-14 and Binjharpur in 2014-15. In the current year 2015-16 a new scheme, called Pradhan Mantri Krushi Sinchai Yojana, has been launched.

The farmers of the district have gradually realized the beneficial effects of soil conservation and they are now coming forward to adopt such measures in their own land. Required technical guidance for such soil conservation measure, by private farmers is being provided by the department. In the IWMP scheme various convergence programmes are being taken in watershed areas of this district.

**Agricultural Credit**

Agriculture credit in the district is extended by Cooperative banks, Reginal rural banks, commercial banks too. Annual credit plan of the district is being prepared every year and targets are assigned to all banks.

**Agricultural Marketing**

In order to protect farmers from the clutches of mahajans and to protect them from shocks of market rate fluctuation, Minimum Support Price is fixed by the Government for various crops like paddy, groundnut, cotton, pulses etc.

Paddy is the main crop in Jajpur district. To ensure that the paddy farmers get minimum support price for their crops, Government of Odisha introduced decentralized procurement policy wherein paddy procurement was decentralized in the year 2002-03 and is in practice at present also.

Moreover the Civil Supplies Department is procuring paddy from the farmers on FAQ standard through Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS) ensuring minimum support price fixed by government. Rice Mills are engaged for Custom Milling. To ensure timely availability of Rice for PDS across the district, storage godowns were constructed and effective movement of stock by the Holding and Transport Contractor has been ensured.

Previously this procurement was done through different mandis opened by the Civil Supply department, but since last 4-5 years, the same is done through Primary agriculture cooperative societies.
Since 2014-15, Information technology for paddy procurement is used in the form of a new platform called P-PAS where in online registration of farmers and their surplus paddy is determined. One farmer can sell his surplus crop only. This system also streamlines delivery of paddy to different millers for processing of the same. The problems of siphoning of paddy by millers under manual system are addressed to a large extent under the new P-PAS system. State government is awarded by central government for IT innovation in paddy procurement.

**Information on Custom Millers functioning in Jajpur district, 2014-15**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the custom Miller</th>
<th>Milling Capacity per shift in MT (8 hrs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M/s. Ashirbad Agro (P) Ltd. Mulari, Panikoili, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 40, Boiled 40, Total 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M/s. Krupalu Rice Industries (P) Ltd. Patharapada, Panikoili, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 81.60, Boiled 81.60, Total 163.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M/s. Mahavir Agri Processors (P) Ltd., Nanpur, Balichandrapur, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 32.00, Boiled 32.00, Total 64.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M/s. Santuka Foods (P) Ltd. Harihansha Patna, Badachana, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 34.00, Boiled 34.00, Total 68.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M/s. Mahabali Modern Rice Mill (P) Ltd. Kantigadia, Chandikhole, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 24.00, Boiled 24.00, Total 48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M/s. Eastern Foods (P) Ltd. Chhatia, Badachana, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 48.00, Boiled 48.00, Total 96.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M/s. Chandikhole Rice Mill, Sunguda, Badachana, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 17.90, Boiled 17.90, Total 35.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>M/s. SGS Foods Product (P) Ltd. Korabandi, Ragadi, Korei, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 24.00, Boiled 24.00, Total 48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M/s. Sabitri Industries (P) Ltd. Olara, Badachana, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 19.20, Boiled 19.20, Total 38.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M/s. Mahavir Food Processing Baujanga, Balichandrapur, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 16.00, Boiled 16.00, Total 32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M/s. Sri Sai Agro Foods (P) Ltd., Dhanamandal, Badachana, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 24.00, Boiled 24.00, Total 48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M/s. Eastern Foods (P) Ltd. Chhatia, Badachana, Jajpur</td>
<td>Raw 48.00, Boiled 48.00, Total 96.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>MaaBhagawati Rice Industries (P) Ltd. Samia</td>
<td>Total 88.00, 541.50, 629.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Crop Insurance**

In order to protect farmers from ravages of unpredicted monsoon and other natural disasters, crop insurance facility is provided to farmers where in each crop is insured for a particular sum. Farmers will get insured sum if the loss in crop is more than the benchmark fixed earlier. National Agriculture Insurance Scheme and recently announced Prime Minister Agriculture Insurance schemes provides the crop insurance facility for different crops.
All the Kishan Credit Card holders and short term agriculture loanees are automatically covered under the insurance scheme as it is processed along with the loan itself. Though, insurance for non-loanee farmers is voluntary but agriculture department motivates farmers to go for insurance. Despite that, district is far behind of achieving 100% crop insurance target.

**Storage**

There are 7 (seven) storage points functioning in this district. Detailed information on storage centres of this district is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the storage centres</th>
<th>Capacity of storage centres in Metric Ton(MT)</th>
<th>Type of commodities stored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CWC, J.K. Road</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>Wheat and Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OSWC, Dhanmandal</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>-DO-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RRC-cum-DSC, Barchana</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-DO-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RRR-cum-DSC, Dharmasala</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-DO-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>RRC-cum-DSC, Panikoili</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>-DO-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>RRC-cum-DSC, Mangalpur</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-DO-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RRC-cum-DSC, Sayeedpur</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-DO-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jajpur may be taken as an agriculturally advanced district in terms of cropping intensity and irrigation. However, in terms of fertilizer consumption its performance though better in the Kharif season is lower in the Rabi season in comparison to the state average. The comparative position of the Jajpur district in matters of major key indicators for the year 2013-14 is indicated in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cropping intensity</th>
<th>Net Irrigated area as % of net sown area</th>
<th>Gross irrigated area as % of gross cropped area</th>
<th>Fertiliser consumption kg./ha. Kharif</th>
<th>Rabi</th>
<th>Kharif+Rabi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>50.73</td>
<td>48.43</td>
<td>76.07</td>
<td>29.24</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>41.55</td>
<td>38.89</td>
<td>64.46</td>
<td>41.27</td>
<td>57.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Odisha Agriculture Statistics, 2013-14*

**Animal Husbandry**

During the time when Jajpur was one of the Sub- Divisions of undivided Cuttack district, the head office of its Animal Husbandry was situated at Jajpur Road and was headed by one Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer. The Animal Husbandry activities of the Sub- Division were
implemented and monitored by him. Subsequently, the headquarters was shifted to Jajpur Town. However, after the reorganization of the department, the post of Chief District Veterinary Officer was created in 2008.

Though the district is known in the state for different industries, it is predominantly an agricultural with more than 70% of its population depending on Agriculture and allied sector for their livelihood. Animal Husbandry has been adopted by the farming community of the district since long. Livestock of or more than one type including cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pigs and poultry are being reared by the farmers for their sustenance. The indigenous cattle of this district like Binjharpuri Cattle is widely accepted as one of the registered cattle breeds of our country. The district is highly rich in small animals particularly goats. Among the tribal farming community mostly found in Sukinda, Danagadi and Korei blocks, goat rearing is very popular and the tribal people directly or indirectly depend upon these animals for social, cultural and economic purposes. In poultry sector, the district is self-sufficient in production of broiler meat and a good number of broiler farms do exist all over the district. In addition, there are a number of non-descript birds which are reared by the farmers in their back yard.

**Livestock Population of the District (As per 2012 LS Census)**

Unlike human census, Livestock Census is being conducted at an interval of every five years. The last Livestock Census was conducted in the year 2012. For enumeration purpose Livestock Inspectors (LIs), Gomitras and AI Workers of WDSC (Women Diary Co-operative Societies) of OMFED are engaged and for supervision work Departmental Veterinary Officers are engaged in the ratio of one supervisor to 10 enumerators for the purpose.

As per 2012 census data, the total livestock and poultry population is estimated at 902118 out of which the total cattle population is 503570. The cattle population comprises both crossbreed and indigenous cattle. The total crossbreed cattle population is 16637 and indigenous (Desi) cattle population is 486933. The total Buffalo population is 5332. The total breedable cattle and buffalo population is 260107 out of which the crossbreed breedable population of the district is 11453. Similarly, the breedable indigenous cattle is 246368 and breedable buffalo population is 1768.

The total sheep population of the district as per the 2012 LS Census is 13208, goat population is 181488, pig population is 2354 and poultry bird (both desi and improved variety) population is 196166.
Livestock Institutions in the district

To provide veterinary service to the existing livestock and poultry population the district has only one veterinary hospital (located in the district headquarter), 18 veterinary dispensaries out of which 10 dispensaries are located in the 10 block headquarters while 8 are located at places other than the block headquarters. One district Diagnostic Laboratory is situated at Jajpur road.

To support the above district and block level institutions there are 97 Livestock Aid Centers (LACs) are located at Panchayat Level and another 61 new LACs are being opened at Panchayat level to provide veterinary services. There are 100 private Artificial Insemination (AI) centres. Insemination facilities are available only at 112 centers. 115 panchayats are deprived of any veterinary institutions. Also to support departmental institutions there are 100 private AI workers (Gomitras) working in the district.

For effective milk marketing there are 32 primary milk producers’ co-operative societies (MPCS) functioning in the district out of which 14 centres have AI facilities too.

For poultry chick production one district level hatchery is functioning at Binjharpur. There are 54 commercial dairy farms and 41nos. of poultry farms in the district. So far as infrastructure is concerned all the veterinary dispensaries and one hospital have their own buildings and out of 165 LACs only 109 LACs have their independent buildings, whereas the other 56 LACs have been operating from rented buildings.

Natural Service Centers with Bulls of High Genetic Merit

The areas of the district which are out of reach for Artificial Insemination are being served by the establishment of Natural Service Centers by providing bulls with high genetic merit. Particularly for breeding of buffaloes, Graded Murrah buffalo bulls have been supplied to the bull hosts in some selected pockets. Presently, there are nine Natural Service Centers in the district.

Conservation of Native Breed of Cattle –‘Binjharpuri’

The district is very rich in bio-diversity in terms of domestic animals and birds. There is a very good population of indigenous cattle namely ‘Binjharpuri’ found in large numbers in Binjharpur, Bari and Jajpur block. The breed is well known for its unique traits which are not found in other cattle breeds of the locality.
In collaboration with Orissa Livestock Resources Development Society (OLRDS) and Binjharpuri Cattle Promoters and Producers Society (BCPPS); a registered breeders’ organization has been established for promotion of Binjharpuri cattle. Conservation and improvement of the breed has been taken up in selected clusters of the district. It will help in improving the breed in terms of production and productivity.

**Dairy Development**

Various interventions are being made by the department for enhancement of milk production in the district. Schemes like Promotion of Diary Entrepreneurship (PDE) and Dairy Entrepreneur Development Scheme (DEDS) have been taken up in all blocks since 2013-14 for establishment of dairy units (2 to 10 Cow unit each) and encouraging farmers for dairying. Moreover, commercial dairy units are also promoted in the district under the assistance of Krishi Sahayak Kendra (KSK).

**Crossbred Female Calf Rearing Programme (CRP)**

The female calves being born out of AI are supported with concentration ration for 24 months. The Programme is implemented in the district since 2010-11 and since then, more than 1500 female crossbred calves have been included under the scheme. It helps the calves for improving their growth rate, survivability and attaining early maturity and motherhood. In addition, other supports like vaccination, de-worming and insurance of the calves are also being provided.

**Artificial Insemination**

Genetic Improvement in cattle and buffaloes of the district through upgradation and crossbreeding have been taken up in order to cover more breedable cattle and buffalo population under organised breeding to create more number of genetically improved calves at the farmers’ house.

Artificial Insemination (AI) activity is primarily taken up by 112 departmental AI Centers which provide AI services at the door step of the farmers. In addition, there are 100 Gomitras in the district who also provide door step AI services.

**Fodder Production**

Green Fodder Production is considered to be an integral part for dairy development. Provision of green fodder to livestock, particularly the dairy animals will not only maintain their optimum health status but also will help in sustainable production and productivity.
Under the central and state assistance, emphasis is being given by the department for fodder production. The schemes that are being implemented in the district for green fodder production are:

**Central Minikit Programme**

Fodder minikits are being provided to the farmers to raise green fodder on their own land. It helps as demonstration unit for encouraging other farmers.

**Fodder Production under Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana**

Under RKVY, it has been emphasized for fodder development in the district. Five clusters involving 57 lead farmers with more than 1300 farmers have been involved for raising and promoting fodder production in the district. Other supports like provision of feeding troughs, chaff cutter, inputs for azola cultivation and enrichment crop residues like urea, molasses, di-calcium phosphate, ground maize and common salt are also being taken up under the programme.

**Poultry Development**

The district has around 2.0 lakhs of poultry birds. There are 41 commercial poultry farms in the district and most of them are for meat purpose. The commercial units for layer are yet to be established in the district.

The deshi birds being reared by the rural farmers have low production potentiality. Therefore, it has been emphasized to popularize backyard poultry units among the rural farmers with suitable birds like Vanaraja, Rainbow, Rooster, etc.

The farmers are being supported with assistance to construct night shelter and pullets at a subsidized rate. During the year 2014-15, 3750 chicks for Back Yard Poultry Rearing have been supplied to 75 farmers in Rasulpur, Korei, Danagadi, Sukindaand and Bari blocks.

One Poultry Hatchery has been established at Binjharpur for production of day old chicks for Back Yard Poultry Farming. As the unit has been affected under ‘Phailin’ steps are being taken by the department to functionalise it.

**Veterinary Health Facilities**

**Treatment and Preventive Vaccination**

The district has a large livestock population (more than 9 lakhs). The health care of these animals is taken up by the departmental institutes through 19 Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries and 97 LACs. The private AI
workers like Gomitras are also there to provide First Aid services and vaccination to the animals. The animals reared by the farmers are treated for different diseases at the time of prevalence. Preventive vaccinations against various animal vaccines are timely performed by the field staff to control and prevent contagious diseases.

**Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory (DDL)**

Diseases Diagnostic tool is an important aspect for effective management of livestock health. It helps for diagnosis of various bacterial and viral diseases; so that desired steps can be taken up for its treatment, control and prevention. Moreover, surveillance and containment of contagious diseases is also an important activity for control and prevention of diseases particularly zoonotics.

There is a District Level Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory at Jajpur Road in the district for the above purposes. Different diagnostic measures are being taken up by the laboratory for different animal diseases.

**Mobile Veterinary Unit**

For provision of health care services in inaccessible areas of the district, Mobile Veterinary Units have been established in all 10 blocks. These units move to the villages away from field Veterinary Institutions on particular dates for rendering health care, preventive measures, awareness, collection of samples for disease diagnosis and advisory services to the farmers of the district. During 2014-15, 70486 animal have been treated and 75950 animals have been inoculated through the MVUs.

**Animal Health Camps**

Animal Health camps are being organized in each block by the department for maintenance of optimum health status of the animals under centrally sponsored and state plan schemes. Under Assistance the States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD), two camps are being organized in each block every year. Health care, de-worming, awareness and advisory services are provided by these camps at the farmers’ door steps. Moreover, Intensive Health Camps are organized in every Gram Panchayat of the district for provision of health care and other services to the farmers.

**National Livestock Mission (NLM)**

National Livestock Mission is a massive programme launched by the government of India during the year 2014-15. Its objective is to promote poultry production through entrepreneurship development, fodder seed production, risk management through Livestock Insurance, training and capacity building of service providers and farmers.
During 2014-15, under the Risk Management–Livestock Insurance component about 1114 large animals and 314 small animals have been insured for providing safety net to the farmers at the time of eventual loss of their animals.

**Small Animal Development**

The district has a very good population of goats; their approximate number would be more than 1.5 lakh in different blocks. The meat of goats has a heavy demand among the people of the district. Under the sub-scheme of RKVY, National Mission for Protein Supplement (NMPS), goat development activity has been taken up in the district since 2011-12. The programme is being implemented in clusters with an individual approach.

In individual approach, farmers are encouraged to raise goat units of 50 or 100 animals. They are supported with subsidy towards animal procurement, shed construction etc. During 2011-12 and 2012-13, five beneficiaries of Danagadi block had received financial assistance for raising of goat units with 50 animals. During the year 2015-16, it has been planned to establish 4 more units with 50 goats and one unit with 100 animals. The selection of the famers is under process.

Under Cluster Approach, an area with high concentration of goats is selected and the farmers are assisted with health care, de-worming and other support services by engaging one Goat Scout. The Goat Scout is preferably an educated goat farmer. During 2011-12, one Goat cluster had been established in Danagadi block involving the goat farmers of Ullala and Godigotha Gram Panchayats. During the year 2015-16, it has been planned to establish another cluster involving the farmers of Deulakana and Kiajhar Gram Panchayats of Danagadi block.

**Training and Capacity Building**

Various training and capacity building programmes in livestock sector are being implemented by the department from time to time for the departmental staffs, Livestock Inspectors (LIs) and farmers. Refresher Training, Orientation programmes and other programmes are being conducted as per the need.

Exposure visit for the farmers and the departmental staff are being arranged within the state and outside the state to help the stake holders to gain experience in scientific management of livestock in dairying, green fodder production, small animal rearing, etc.
Fisheries

In Jajpur district, the District Fisheries Office started functioning in the year 1995. Prior to that the Department was under the administrative control of the District Fisheries Officer, Cuttack. The district consists of 10 blocks and all are characterised by fresh water resources. There are no marine and brackish water resources. The details of resources relating to fisheries are given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Categories of Resources</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Area in Ha.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GP Tank</td>
<td>2321</td>
<td>896.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Revenue and other Government Tank</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>205.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Private and Other Tank</td>
<td>7333</td>
<td>1495.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reservoirs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Water Logged Area</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>376.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,318</td>
<td>3274.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides, the main rivers like Baitarani, Brahmani, Kharasrota, Birupa and other tributaries have their flows through this district, which cover about 351 km (Approx 35000 Ha.) There are 313 fisherman villages in the district with a total population of 82,200.

Important activities of the Fisheries Department of the District are as follows:

Fresh Water Aquaculture

The people of the district so also of the state, have been practising aquaculture for the past several centuries though it was not on scientific and highly commercial lines, The yield, therefore, was as low as 10-15 kg./ Ha. For exploring possibilities of scientific fish farming and to obtain higher yield, a unit of Inland Fisheries Research Station was established at Cuttack which developed the technology of composite fish farming on the one hand and induce breeding of major Indian crops like Catla, Rohu, Mirgal, Calbasu, etc, on the other to have a dependable source of quality fish seed required for pisciculture. Initially, however, the induced breeding technology was not perfect. The Department had to depend on rivers like Mahanadi, Kathjodi, and Brahmani etc. for collection of riverine spawn every year. After 1980 the reverine spawn production gradually declined. As a result, spawn collection became quite difficult for which the practice was almost stopped. Now, however, with the improvement of the high quality technology, induced breeding have completely replaced the riverine spawn collection.

In Jajpur district one spawn production centre has been established in private sector located at Godidhiha of Binjharpur block. There the capacity of spawn production is 250 lakh per year. The owner is a progressive fish farmer having a fish rearing centre covering 0.40 ha water area. Besides, in
the government sector Kalakala fish farm and Dharmasala fish farm are available in the district to meet the requirement of fry and fingerlings of the farmers of this district. The present demand of the district is 276.0 lakhs Fry/Fingerlings. The district fulfils the demand from Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation (OPDC) Hatchery, Bhadrak, government fish farm, private producers and traders.

**Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA)**

A Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) has been established in this district since 1995 for development of scientific pisciculture. The general objective of FFDA is to effectively introduce and popularise improved and modern technologies of pisciculture so as to progressively step up inland fish production and augment fish supplies to the human population. The agency has the following functions:

(i) It assists in reclaiming and bringing all fallow cultivable fishery resources such as swamps, bheels, silted up tanks, water logged areas, etc., under optimum fish production

(ii) It contributes to the strengthening of rural economy by making those engaged in fish farming economically stable.

(iii) It builds up a strong cadre of fish farmers to undertake intensive pisciculture.

(iv) It involves financing institutions to provide loans for capital investment to fish farmers or for improving exiting one

The FFDA in Jajpur district, since its inception till the end of 2014-15 has developed 272 Ha. of water area through institutional financing and own source. The agency has also trained 940 fish farmers.

**National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS)**

The scheme was launched during the year 2012-13. In this programme the achievement to the end of 2014-15 is 18.08 Ha with subsidy involvement of Rs. 34.88 lakh. It is a 50 % subsidy based programme in which the farmer has to apply supper scientific methods in order to boost the fish production up to 5 MT or more per ha. It is a multiple stocking of yearlings and multiple harvesting processes to achieve such production.

During the year 2014-15, in FFDA intensive culture the present status of fish production is 2.52 MT./Ha. and in NMPS programme the level of production is 5.10 MT./Ha. In reservoir and rivers the fish production is gradually decreasing for which Govt. Of Odisha has programmed to release fingerlings in the open water bodies like reservoirs, rivers and canals through Fishermen Co-operative Societies in presence of local people’s
representatives and large number of fishermen. However, the fish production for the year 2014-15 is only 10,800 MT in the district from all sources.

**Fishermen Co-Operative Societies**

For the development of socially and economically backward fishermen communities 17 primary fishermen co-operative societies have been organized in the district. The total membership of such co-operatives is 2544 fishermen. These societies are given financial assistance through bank loans and subsidies by the Department for which special need–based schemes are prepared.

**Fisheries Extension and Publicity**

To reach the benefits of the fisheries development programme to people, the department has posted trained Fishery Extension Officer (Now re-designated as Assistant Fisheries Officers, Group-II) one in each block with one Fishery Demonstrator (re-structured as Junior Fishery Technical Assistant (J.F.T.A) to assist the Assistant Fishery Officer (A.F.O). The Assistant Fishery Officer conducts technical survey of resources, identifies beneficiaries, prepares bankable schemes for the pisciculturist, arranges for financing by the financial Institutions, organizes formation of fishermen co-operative societies and provides technical guidance to the fish farmers. He also organizes demonstration and publicity programme. By now, all the Assistant Fishery Officers’ posts in all the 10 blocks have been filled up. However, the post of District Fishery Officer (DFO) is lying vacant since 10.05.2015 and the Additional Fishery Officer is in charge of DFO till date.

**Other Welfare Programme for Fishermen**

For supporting the economically backward fishermen many welfare programmes have been implemented in the district. They are as follows:

**Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS):** In order to provide relief for surviving family members of active fisherman succumbing to death or disability during fishing / road accident or any other accident, a centrally sponsored fishermen accident insurance scheme has been introduced called GAIS.

**Matshyajibi Unayan Yojana**

(a) Scholarship: Scholarship is given to meritorious children of fishermen community. To encourage the meritorious children of fishermen community for higher education, the government has a scheme to provide one time scholarship to the students of fishermen community who have passed the matriculation examination with 50% or above marks. The scheme was launched during the year 2012-13 and the total number of
students benefitted under the scheme the end of 2014-15 comes to 238 with the financial involvement of Rs. 10.90 lakh.

(b) Marketing Infrastructure Scheme: The scheme was launched during the year 2012-13. In this scheme the government provides a bi-cycle with Ice Box or Moped with Ice Box to individual fisherman and Auto with Ice Box for the fishermen. The aim of the scheme is to provide part time engagement in making fish business in an effective manner for earning their livelihood. The selected fishermen may take the assistance of Institutional finance / self-finance. Subsidy available under the scheme is Rs.2,000/- for bi-cycle with Ice Box, Rs.7, 500/- for moped with Ice Box and Rs.35,000/- for Auto with Ice Box. Up to the end of 2014-15, the district could give 75 Bi-Cycles with Ice Box with an involvement of Rs.1.50 lakh towards subsidy and similarly 60 Moped with Ice Box; Rs.4.50 lakh being the subsidy amount.

(c) Financial assistance to Women S.H.G: The scheme was launched during the year 2012-13. The scheme is applicable to the fisher women group who are engaged in fisheries activities like pisciculture in tank/ponds, fish business and dry fish business. Till 2014-15, this district has provided financial assistance to 7 groups of women amounting to Rs. 0.35 lakhs @ Rs. 5,000/- per group.

(d) Assistance for Net and Boat: The scheme is for the fishermen who earn their livelihood by means of netting/fishing in the rivers, canals, tanks and reservoirs. Here, the subsidy component is 50% of the unit cost. The achievement under the scheme of 2014-15 is two net and one net and boat for which subsidy has been spent for an amounting to Rs.0.225 lakh.

Rastriya Krushi Vikasa Yojana (R.K.V.Y.): Under the scheme provision has been made by government to give assistance to the fish farmers and fishermen both in capture and culture fisheries.

(a) Assistance for Net and Boat to Inland and Reverine fishermen of the State: The scheme is for increasing fishing efficiency of the active fishermen earning livelihood for reservoir/rivers by introducing adequate fishing gear and craft and also to increase the fish production from reservoir, rivers and other open water bodies. In this scheme one can procure either boat or net or both as per his need with a ceiling to the cost given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rate of finance R.K.V.Y. assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boat only</td>
<td>Rs.25,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net only</td>
<td>Rs.15,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat and Net</td>
<td>Rs.40,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) Demonstration of feed based Aquaculture for enhancing Inland fish production:- It has been planned for enhancing fish production from 2.7 MT per ha. to 5.00 Mt per ha. .The scheme shall be funded under R.K.V.Y. and an amount of Rs.10,000/- shall be provided as an incentive to the beneficiary in form of fish feed, lime, probiotics, etc. The progressive fish farmers /SHGs /PFCS /any other suitable organisation having minimum 1.00 acre water area shall be eligible for benefit under this programme.

***
CHAPTER- VI

INDUSTRIES

Ancestral Industries

The erstwhile district of Cuttack which was reorganised into Jajpur and other three districts was mainly an agricultural district and most of its people lived in villages. In a caste-based rural society a particular craft was practiced by a particular caste hereditarily. Even today weavers produce cloth, carpenters work in wood, blacksmiths engage themselves in iron works, goldsmiths work in gold and silver, potters take up pottery works. They, since ages, from the ground level of village organization have acquired necessary skill in their own trades. Products like brass and bell-metal utensils, coarse cotton cloths, potteries, toys, gold, brass and silver ornaments, and various iron and wood works are included in the traditional industries of the district. These were mainly manufactured for local consumption. Very beautiful round figures found in the Buddhist site at Ratnagiri and Udayagiri of Jajpur District prove that the art of stone dressing and stone masonry developed to a great extent in this region during early period.

The weaving of tussar silk on a small-scale was carried on in village Gopalpur in Dharmashala police-station under Jajpur District. The silk industry, like the cultivation of betel-leaf, was introduced by a few Bengalis, who migrated to Cuttack from Bardwan or Midnapur. Almost every family of that village owned looms and managed to earn about two annas (Re. 0.12) a day per person without having to take any subsidiary profession. The tussar cloth, which these weavers produced, was of a coarse and inferior quality. The bulk of the out turn/production was taken by traders of Madras and other places of Southern India. During the beginning of thirties of the last century other industries of the district were few in number and of little significance.

The weavers’ community of this district was believed to have migrated from Shantipur, Nadia and Burdhaman District of West Bengal at the time of Sri Chaitnya Mahaprabhu’s visit to Puri, Odisha during 16th century, the era of Puri Gajapati “Sri Sri Pratap Rudra Dev”. It is learnt from the old and senior weavers of the area that at first some of the weavers’ families migrated from Burdhaman and Nadia and settled at Gopalpur village, presently under Rasulpur block of Jajpur district and gradually they spread over the entire District. As those migrated weavers were very skilled weavers, they started weaving of Tussar (Raw Silk) independently. During 1956, one Primary Weavers Cooperative Society was organised in the name of “Gopalpur Balunkeswar WCS” at Chakagopalpur village and all the weavers of the District were enrolled as members of the said Society. The main aim and objective of the society was to bring all weavers of the district
under Cooperative fold and to provide all types of support like supply of raw material, payment of conversion charges as well as marketing of their product in a regular and continuous manner, besides development of socio-economic condition of their families. In course of time, the Sarees, Furnishings, Stoles and other day to day consumables produced by the said weavers achieved good response in and outside the state market and became famous.

Economy of Jajpur District is agrarian in nature. Agriculture and mining play dominant role in the economy of the District. In recent years, Jajpur District has taken major stride in industrial development. The most industrially developed area of the district, Kalinga Nagar, is situated in Danagadi block, where currently 10 steel plants have opened and others are on their way to start production. Big plants like MESCO, Neelachal Ispat, Maithan, Tata Steels, Brahmmani River Pellets Limited and Jindal Stainless Limited have set up their operations here. It is also called the steel hub of India. Daitari mines are famous for the mining extracts, which the state exports to the outside world, thereby gaining substantial revenue.

**Mines and Minerals**

Sukinda Valley of Jajpur District is the leading producer of Chromite ore in the country. The total proof reserve Chromite in the State is of the order of 140 Million Tonnes. Thus 98% percent of the reserve is located in the Sukinda Valley. Iron ore deposits of Tomka and Daitari (Kendujhar District) with a reserve of 50 million tonnes also meet the requirement of various countries through Paradeep Port.

In the field of Chromite, mining lease was granted in favour of M/s. TISCO Ltd. over an area of 1813 Hects. by Raja of Sukindagarh w.e.f. 22.10.1952 for twenty years from 22.10.1952 later it was ratified with Odisha Estate Abolition Act, 1952 for a period of twenty years w.e.f. 12.01.1953. Subsequently a number of leases have been held by the Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd. and others.

Sukinda Valley is connected by a 20 Km, all weather road from Mangalpur, a village on Jajpur Road-Bhuban Road. It is also connected from Tomka by a 24 Km road. Tomka is located 15 Kms away from Daitari and is on the left side of the express way which connects Daitari Iron ore Mines to Paradeep Port.
The relief of the valley is 160 to 180 metres MSL whereas Daitari and Baliparbata is 400 metres MSL. The rock sequence met within the area is detailed below.

Recent

- Soil-Aluvium, Laterite
- Quartzite, conglomerate

Archean

- Unconformity
- Quartzvein
- Dolerite
- Granite
- Amphibolite
- Ultra basic (Gabro, Pyroxinite, Nickelli ferrous
- Unconformity-Cherty-Quartzite, Chrome ore veins)
- Iron ore series (Qartzite, Quartz schest phyllite
- Ferrogenous shale

Chrome ore bodies run as many as 7 bands which list contiguous along the flanks of the road. The ore is mostly of 2 types hard lumpy ore at the foothilt of Mahagiri and other type is friable ore is is mined by opencast methods. A number of quarries operate in the lease hold area. The minerals are mined mainly by opencast method and brought to bank to be sorted and screened for sale in the market. One underground mines is in development stage with a decline of (4.50 m X 3.50 m) and vertical shaft (shinking is in progress) at Mahagiri Mines (Chromite) of M/s. I.C.C. Ltd. (M/s. IMFA Ltd.). The underground production is mainly Hard Lumpy Chrome ore associated with Serpentinite.

On an average 25 lakh tonnes of different grades of Chromite ore produced and 70 percent are despatched to different consuming centres inside the state. Out of the entire production 100 percent ore is consumed by various Ferro Alloys Industries like Ferrochrome Plant, Charge Chrome Plants, Refractory Plants and Chemical Industries etc. within and outside the State. About 4720 persons work in different Chromite Mines Sukinda Valley and 132 people earn their livelihood from the Iron ore Mines of Daitari and Tomka.
Up to 1983, the Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd. and Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. invested Rs. 9.42 Crores and 83.70 Crores respectively for establishment of Township, Machinery, Hospitals, Road etc. and also for development of mines. A Chrome ore beneficiation plant in Sukinda Mines with an outlay of Rs. 24.94 Crores for washing 3 lakh tonne of sub-grade Chrome ore is being set up by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

A one-lakh tonne Chrome ore beneficiation plant is being set up at Kaliapani by the Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd. One ore handling plant was setup also by the Odisha Mining Corporation for washing and screening Iron ore at Daitari (Keonjhar District) having a capacity of 2.5 Million Tonnes with an approximate investment of 19 Crores in 1974 which is functioning till date.

**Sukinda Chromite Mines**

Sukinda Chromite belt in Sukinda Valley of Jajpur District extends over a length of about 20 Km. from Kansa in the east (21° 03’ N and 86° 48’E) up to Saruabil (21° 02’N and 85° 43’E) in west. The mines are located in E-W trending valley flanked on North by Daitari hill range and Mahagir hill range in the south. The drainage of the valley is controlled by North East- South West flowing Damsala Nalla, a tributary of river Brahmani. The deposit was discovered way back in 1949 by Tata Steel Ltd. and since then prospecting, exploration and extensive mining operation are being carried out in this area by different lessees.

**Chromite ore Mines**

Odisha accounts for about 98% of the chromite reserve of the country of which 97% is confined to the Sukinda valley. In Sukinda valley, there are six distinct ore bands (I to VI), five of which are mostly friable in nature (soft, powdery, mostly of high grade) and band VI is lumpy, granular and occurs at Mahagiri base.

**Status of chromite mining in Sukinda Valley**

Out of total 17 numbers of mines in Sukinda area, only 11 mines are in operation at present. The detail operational status of chromite mines in Sukinda valley is presented in the following Table.

### Chromite Mines in Sukinda Valley and their Operational Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name of the mine</th>
<th>Type of mining</th>
<th>Operational status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kamarda , B.C. Mohanty and Sons</td>
<td>Open cast</td>
<td>Working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Saruabil , Misrilal Mines Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>Open cast</td>
<td>Non Working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tailangi , IDCOL</td>
<td>Open cast</td>
<td>Working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ostapal , FACOR</td>
<td>Open cast</td>
<td>Working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chingudipal , IMFA</td>
<td>Open cast</td>
<td>Non-working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sukrangi , OMC</td>
<td>Open cast</td>
<td>Working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>South Kaliapani , OMC</td>
<td>Open cast</td>
<td>Working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kaliapani , OMC</td>
<td>Open cast</td>
<td>Non-working</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Sukinda, IMFA Open cast Working
10. Mahagir , IMFA Open cast and Underground Working
11. Kaliapanni , Balasore Alloys Open cast Working
12. Kaliapanni , Jindal Stainless Ltd. Open cast Working
13. Sukinda , Tata Steel Ltd Open cast Working
14. Kalarangiatta, FACOR Open cast Working
15. Kalrangi , OMC Open cast Non-working
16. Kathpal , OMC Open cast Non-working
17. Kathpal , FACOR Underground Non-Working

**Existing Mineral-Based Industries**

There are total 23 Mineral-based industries existing under the circle out of which 21 are in operation stage and 02 are non-operational stage, the details of which are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licensee Name</th>
<th>Site Address</th>
<th>Type of Plant</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M/S Maharaja Coal Briquettes.</td>
<td>Sathipur</td>
<td>Coal based</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilachal Carbo Metaliks Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>At Baramana, Purnabaulamala Dist Jaipur</td>
<td>Coal based</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC Mohanty and Sons Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>Balipal, KNIC, Duburi, Jajpur</td>
<td>Ferro Alloys Plant</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDCOL Ferrochrome and Alloys Ltd.</td>
<td>Ferrochrome Project, Jajpur Road, Jajpur</td>
<td>Ferro Alloys Plant</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabamayee Ferro Alloys Ltd.</td>
<td>At/Po Sukinda, Dist Mahisara, Via Jenapur, Dist Jaipur</td>
<td>Ferro Alloys Plant</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalinga Ferro Ispat Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex Danagadi Jajpur Odisha 755026</td>
<td>Ferro Alloys Plant</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misirlal Mines Pvt. Ltd</td>
<td>At/Po Pankapal, Dist Jaipur</td>
<td>Ferro Alloys Plant</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pradhan Industries Ltd</td>
<td>Sana Patuli, Dala, Jaipur</td>
<td>Ferro Alloys Plant</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohit Ferrotech Ltd</td>
<td>KNIC, Jakhapura, Jaipur</td>
<td>Ferro Alloys Plant</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISA BAO Limited</td>
<td>Regd Office-1, Ekamrakanan, Nayapali, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. 5th,6th floor,ipicol annex building, ipicol house , bhubaneswar 751022</td>
<td>Ferro Alloys Plant</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahmani River Pellets Ltd.</td>
<td>Pellet Plant</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa Steel Ltd</td>
<td>KNIC, Jakhapura, Jaipur</td>
<td>PIG Iron, Sponge Iron and Ferro Alloys</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aries Minerals Private Ltd.</td>
<td>Regd. Office-Plot No-924, At-Nigamananda Nagar, Lane-II, Bomikhal, Sodium</td>
<td>In Operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sukinda Valley possesses the only known commercial deposits of Nickel ore in the country. There are prospects that some Ferro Alloys Industries like sponge Iron Plant and Alloy Steel Industries may come up in the near future.

Kalinga Nagar Integrated Industrial Complex (KNIIC) is one of the biggest manufacturing hub. To further its operation raw materials / minerals are required. Some minerals are available nearby in abundance and some are listed elsewhere which makes KNIIC area a strategic location for mineral based industries. The availability of mines and minerals in the vicinity is detailed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working Mines</th>
<th>Area (In Hects.)</th>
<th>Name of the Lessee</th>
<th>Date of Execution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sukinda Chromite Mines</td>
<td>406.000</td>
<td>M/s. Tisco Ltd.</td>
<td>18.05.98 w.e.f 12.01.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kaliapani Chromite Mines</td>
<td>552.457</td>
<td>M/s. OMC Ltd.</td>
<td>22.01.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukurangi Chromite Mines</td>
<td>382.709</td>
<td>M/s. OMC Ltd.</td>
<td>20.09.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostapal Chromite Mines</td>
<td>72.843</td>
<td>M/s. FACOR Ltd.</td>
<td>13.08.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukinda Mines (Chromite)</td>
<td>116.760</td>
<td>M/s. IMFA Ltd.</td>
<td>04.09.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaliapani Chromite Mines</td>
<td>64.463</td>
<td>M/s. Balasore Alloys Ltd.</td>
<td>15.07.2000 w.e.f 17.07.2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaliapani Chromite Mines</td>
<td>89.000</td>
<td>M/s. Jindal Stainless</td>
<td>04.01.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines</td>
<td>Metals</td>
<td>Grade</td>
<td>Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talangi Chromite Mines</td>
<td>Chromite</td>
<td>65.683</td>
<td>M/s. IDCOL Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalarangiutta Chromite Mines</td>
<td>Chromite</td>
<td>23.800</td>
<td>M/s. FACOR Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahagiri Chromite Mines</td>
<td>Chromite</td>
<td>73.777</td>
<td>M/s. I.C.C. Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daitari Iron ore Mines</td>
<td>Iron ore</td>
<td>1812.990</td>
<td>M/s. OMC Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NON-WORKING MINES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mines</th>
<th>Metals</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaliapani Chromite Mines</td>
<td>Chromite</td>
<td>971.245</td>
<td>M/s. OMC Ltd.</td>
<td>08.07.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalarangi Chromite Mines</td>
<td>Chromite</td>
<td>936.220</td>
<td>M/s. OMC Ltd.</td>
<td>09.12.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balipad Chromite Mines</td>
<td>Chromite</td>
<td>185.810</td>
<td>M/s. OMC Ltd.</td>
<td>09.09.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamarda-Saruabil Chromite Mines</td>
<td>Chromite</td>
<td>23.243</td>
<td>M/s. OMC Ltd.</td>
<td>29.01.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chingudipal Chromite Mines</td>
<td>Chromite</td>
<td>26.620</td>
<td>M/s. IMFA Ltd.</td>
<td>25.02.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salijanga Quartzite Mines</td>
<td>Quartz and Quartzite</td>
<td>3.838</td>
<td>Sri. P.N. Sahoo</td>
<td>06.06.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukarana Quartzite Mines</td>
<td>Quartz and Quartzite</td>
<td>2.306</td>
<td>Smt. S. Sisu</td>
<td>17.08.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saruabil Chromite Mines</td>
<td>Chromite</td>
<td>246.858</td>
<td>M/s. Misrillal Mines Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>07.08.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamarda Chromite Mines</td>
<td>Chromite</td>
<td>107.240</td>
<td>M/s. B.C. Mohanty and Sons Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>15.05.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Global Steel Hub - Kalinganagar**

**Industrial advantage at the Kalinganagar**

Kalinganagar is located near the chromite mines of Kaliapani, Kalarangi, Saruabila and Sukurangi and iron ore mines of Tomka of Jajpur district. The chromite reserve is extended to neighboring Dhenkanal and Keonjhar district. In fact, Keonjhar has the highest concentration of iron ore and manganese mines. With the demand of steel reaching new heights in the international market, both domestic and global players are vying to set up their plants in Odisha.

Apart from being a mineral belt, two national highways passing through Kalinganagar connect it with Kolkata and Chennai. It also boasts of a good railway infrastructure. There is a proposal to construct a port at Dhamara and connect it with Kalinganagar by road and rail. In addition, the second largest river of the state, the ‘Bramhani’ flows past Kalinganagar, meeting its water needs.

These advantages of Kalinganagar have made TISCO, VISA industries, Jindal Stainless, Maharashtra Seamless, MAL industries, AML Steel and Power, National Steel and Power, National Steel and Agro industries, Tube
Investment India, Dinabandhu Steel and Uttam Galva Steels sign MoUs with the state government for setting up steel plants there.

Kalinganagar is thus emerging as a new industrial destination of Odisha comprising 12000 acres of land covering 83 revenue villages of 10 gram panchayats of Sukinda and Danagadi blocks of Jajpur district. The following table indicates land allocation to various corporate houses in Kalinganagar.

**List of plants and land allotted to different industries in Kalinganagar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mideast (MESCO)</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orion</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maithan Ispat</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttam Gala</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NINL</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra Seamless</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TISCO</td>
<td>2400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohit Ferrotech</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JINDAL</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISA Industries</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinabandhu</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.J. Ispat</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The state’s endeavors aimed at encouraging private investment have been vigorous. During the last five years, the state has signed 43 memorandums of understandings (MoUs). Notable among them are international and Indian corporate giants, namely POSCO (Korea), Vedant Aluminium (UK), Rio Tinto (UK), BHP Billition (UK-Australia), Alcan (Canada), Hindalco, Jindal, Tata and Sterlite. Mining projects worth 3,000 billion rupees have already been launched and projects worth a further 11,000 billion rupees are in the pipeline. This huge investment has an alarming dimension. If even 50 per cent of the projects are implemented, what would happen to the state’s environment?

Armed with a liberalized mining policy the Government of Odisha has been inviting. As the state’s new industrial policy states: ‘The Government is committed to radical reforms in the laws and rules guiding labour and employment, which inhibit creation of employment opportunities, establishment of globally-competitive industry, restructuring of industry in line with changing market condition and deter investment’. To achieve this, government has exempted information technology and IT-enabled services, bio technology, electronics and telecommunication, export oriented units and industries set up in special economic zones from working hours limitation of the Factories Act of 1948; in essence these companies are given full freedom to exploit labour.

The state government had acquired around 12000 acres of land in Kalinganagar during 1992-94 for allocation to steel projects. Those who owned these lands were then reportedly compensated at Rs. 37,000 per acre with some additional compensation later on when a tide of protests
rose. Two companies implemented their projects, but neither met the promise of providing employment to one person in every household displaced from the land the projects now occupy. Then, in 2004-05, the government allotted 1,960 acres to Tata Steel, reportedly at nearly 10 times the rate at which the landowners were originally compensated. There were serious grievances: extremely inadequate compensation for the land acquired, gross failures in resettlement and rehabilitation, and major shortcomings in the provision of jobs. The roots of agitation date back to the early 1990s when the government started acquiring land in response to the promise of a London-based nonresident-Indian millionaire Swaraj Paul, for setting up a giant steel plant in the state. Though Mr. Paul backed out from his lofty promise without giving any reasons several other companies approached the state government for acquiring the same land. The tribal in the area have been cultivators mostly non-patta land in the absence of proper land records.

The tribals’ dissent became more strident when Tata entered the area for the construction of a boundary wall on 7th October the same year. They vehemently opposed the move and demanded rehabilitation before displacement. The situation was somehow brought to control once Tata abandoned the work for the time being. However on 2nd January 2006 Tata returned, this time determined to complete the construction of the boundary wall. Their determination had the full backing of the State Government. Tribals now became more aggressive. Anticipating trouble, the local administration had beforehand deployed massive paramilitary forces. However, the forces failed to deter the tribals numbering around 3000, who were armed with bows and arrows.

The incident brought to the fore the issue of the long overdue rehabilitation of displaced persons in various parts of the state. Incidentally, the State Government was around that time engaged in preparing a comprehensive R&R policy. The incident hastened the process of policy formulation and a five member ministerial committee was constituted to oversee the process of policy formulation and to finalize the document without much delay.

Tribals in Kalinganagar became more determined to oppose any construction in that area. They resorted to roadblock and immobilized the traffic movement in one of the busiest routes of the state, which they are continuing till date. They made it clear to the Government that under no circumstances would they withdraw unless their demands are fulfilled. The demands are: (i) no fresh displacement on grounds of industrialization, (ii) five acres of land in lieu of land acquired, (iii) rights over possessed land, (iv) action against State Finance Minister and four senior officials directly responsible for the killings, (v) ex-gratia of Rs.20.00 lakhs each for families
of the dead and Rs.10.00 lakhs for each of the injured, (vi) ban on multinationals' units' entry into the area and (vii) withdrawal of cases slapped against tribals. They have formed a Visthapan Virodhi Jana Manch (People's Forum to Oppose Displacement) to lead their agitation.

In the wake of the Kalinganagar incident, the State Government announced compensation of Rs.5.00 lakhs to each of the victims' families. In addition, the Centre also agreed to offer Rs.5.00 lakhs to each family. It is commonly felt that the tribals were unlikely to accept any relief as long as the government does not fulfill their seven point charter of demands. The Manch leaders have been categorically saying that the tribals would continue their agitation till their demands are fulfilled. The tribals outright rejected the Chief Minister's invitation for talks. They have also refused to lift the blockade of NH-200 that is causing huge losses to the State's economy.

The State Government had constituted a one member enquiry commission under a sitting High Court Judge on 21 February 2006, which was expected to submit its report on 9 August 2006. The commission has not been able to complete the enquiry, thus, the government has accorded another six months extension to complete the enquiry. The commission is entrusted to analyse the sequence of events and circumstances leading to the police firing; measures taken for preventing or handling situations; responsibility for acts of commission and omission on the part of the administration; the role, conduct, and responsibility of the organizations, group of individuals or persons influencing, precipitating or escalating the incidence. The commission has received 128 affidavits by the concerned parties including Tata; however, proceedings for cross examination of these affidavits are yet to begin.

A significant fallout of the tragic incident is that the State Government promptly (May 2006) came out with an R&R policy, which has some very progressive features such as: to avoid displacement wherever possible or minimize it exploring all possible options, to recognize voices of displaced persons and empathize with the needs of the indigenous communities and vulnerable section; to ensure environmental sustainability through participatory and transparent process, etc. The policy on the contentious issue of land acquisition is quite liberal. It states, “The project proponent may opt for direct purchase of land on the basis of negotiated price after issue of notification requiring acquisition of land under the relevant Act. If acquisition of land through direct purchase fails, other provisions of the relevant Act may be invoked. Land not utilized by the project within the prescribed limit and for the required purposes shall be resumed.” This is a distinct departure from the earlier policy. The policy also commits that no physical displacement shall be made before completion of resettlement work. The Collector is required to issue the certificate of the completion of resettlement work. The
policy also talks about additional compensation to the extent of 50 per cent of the normal compensation in case of multiple displacements. Regarding benefits to displaced indigenous families and primitive tribal groups, the policy promises that their socio-cultural norms will be respected while developing the resettlement plan for them, they will be given preference in land allotment, they would be resettled in a compact area close to their natural habitat and in case of being resettled outside the district, they would be given 25 per cent higher R & R benefit in monetary terms.

Global Steel Hub - Kalinganagar

Kalinganagar is the planned industrial and modern town in Jajpur district of coastal Odisha. It is rich in iron ore. Recently, because of high global demand for steel, Kalinganagar is becoming a major global hub in steel, Power and ancillary products. A large number of steel plants including projects by Tata Steel are in various stages of implementation. It is also called Steel City of India. The City has been a main contributor to Odisha's economy, human resource and fast growing urbanization and industrialization.

Government of India has given in principle approval to develop Kalinganagar complex as National Investment Manufacturing Zone under the National Manufacturing Policy. The major proposal at Kalinganagar NIMZ are Steel and Aluminum Downstream Park, New Industrial Township, Central Business District with office, Commercial and recreational activities, Common Tool Rooms, Technical Training Institutions and Support internal infrastructure.

Kalinganagar is a geographical unit consisting of a compact landmass of Danagadi and Sukinda blocks of Jajpur district of Odisha. Kalinganagar is neither a village nor a town. This is a name given to a geographical area by Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) where the Government of Odisha aims at developing a steel-producers-hub. IDCO has acquired the land from public, has developed infrastructure and has given it to various industries for setting up Steel Plants. The process has started from the early 1990s and the ex-CM, late Biju Patanaik, took the lead role in promoting the steel-hub. He had invited first Swaraj Paul, a NRI British Industrialist to set up a steel plant which did not materialize though. Later, the industrial activity grew when his son Naveen Patnaik became the CM of Odisha. Now there are around 15 steel plants which include public sector plant like NINL, private sector plant like JSL, MESCO, Tata Steels, etc. During the early stage of TSL plant erection, there was some public resistance to Plant due to misunderstanding between IDCO and Public which led to police firing on 2 January 2006, killing 14 people and one policeman. Later the people accepted the Plant activity as State Government
brought policy changes and Company offered better Compensation and R & R package and propagated inclusive-growth theory what they called as "TATA-Paribar-Scheme" for the affected people. Today lot of developmental activities is taking place in Kalinga Nagar area. Minerals like iron ore and chromite are located closer to this area. The river Brahmani flows nearby giving water facility. The area is also not prone to floods and cyclones. The district headquarters is at Jajpur Town and the nearest rail station is Jajpur-Keonjhar Road.

Kalinganagar Industrial Area is projected to be developed for a population of over 10 lakh by 2025 and it will be extended to 177 square kilometers as envisaged by the State Government. The Kalinganagar Industrial complex in Odisha has been a true realization of the socio-economic dream that would lead the State into a new era of prosperity. Made possible through dedicated efforts of the State Government over several years, the complex is slated to contribute to the net GDP of Odisha and provide its people with sustained employment and other forms of gainful engagement in the upcoming projects and their ancillaries.

In this connection, Lea Associates of South Asia in association with the School of Planning and Architect, New Delhi and the Centre for Environment and Planning (CEPT) presented a vision document to the Chief Minister for the development of Kalinganagar Industrial Area. Kalinganagar is a global steel hub of international business and commerce and is one of best industrial complex having many manufacturing companies and corporations established and help in booming the India’s economy (along with Jamshedpur and Rourkela). Kalinganagar is a top rated fastest growing town among India's other developed cities. Kalinganagar ranked higher according to criteria reflecting its presence on economy and industrial growth on similar lists as published by other entities. The town is a major center for banking and finance, retailing, steel, coal, iron, chromites mines trade, transportation, real estate, as well as traditional advertising, legal services, accountancy, insurance, theater, fashion, and the arts in India. IDCO is preparing master plan for Kalinganagar industrial complex. Kalinga Nagar Development Authority (KNDA) have taken over all development, planning and building related matter of the area.

Taking into consideration the Industrial activities and rapid urbanization with a corollary effect of boost in law and order situation it was necessitated to establish an Additional District Magistrate Office at Kalinga Nagar to coordinate administrative and Industrial activities in the area. With the required process of Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation for the land losers and displaced families, the post of Project Director Resettlement and Rehabilitation and Land Acquisition officers were created. They facilitate the
Acquisition of Land and payment of Land Compensation and Rand R

The list of major Industry operation in Kalinga Nagar including the name
of the Trade Unions thereof is as under.

List of Industries/ Plant operation in Kalinga Nagar, Jajpur

1. Jindal Stainless Ltd. Under Production
2. VISA Steel Ltd. Do
3. Mid East Integrated Steel Ltd. Do
4. Rohit Ferro Tech Ltd. Do
5. Maithan Ispat Ltd. (Mesco Unit) Do
6. Brahmani Rivers Pilates Ltd. Do
7. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. Do
8. Yazdani Steel and Power Ltd. Do
9. K.J. Ispat Ltd. Do
10. Tata Steel Ltd. Under construction

TATA Steels Ltd.

The saga of Tata Steel’s involvement with the developmental process in Odisha dates back to over a hundred years, with the establishment of Asia’s first integrated steel plant in the undivided Odisha-Bengal-Bihar in 1907. Some of the pioneering activities that prompted the beginning of this glorious partnership of Tata Steel in the State include the discovery of iron ore in the year 1904 by eminent geologist P.N Bose in Mayurbhanj placed under the legendary Maharaja Shri Ramchandra Bhanja Deo and subsequent discovery of other minerals in the State. The process of partnering in the industrial development of the State and its social inclusion continues with Tata Steel currently setting up a six million tonnes per annum green field steel project at Kalinganagar in Jajpur district. It was in Sukinda valley in the same district where chrome ore was discovered way back in 1949 by Kate Purty, a man from Sukinda who worked with Tata Steel at Jamshedpur during his visit to his native village of Badakathia. Kate Purty found some shiny stones in Sukinda, which looked like Chrome ore. Curious to know what mineral it was, he brought the stones for testing at the laboratory of the Geological Department of Tata Steel at Jamshedpur. After testing the stone, the Prospecting Division of Tata Steel brought to light the occurrence of Chromite in the Sukinda valley. Today, Sukinda Chromite Mine (SCM) of Tata Steel is the first chromite mine in India, and also the first mine in Asia to get the ISO-9002 certification for its quality systems.

For decades, Tata Steel has been striving continuously to set landmarks in the history of Odisha’s industrial and socio-economic progress. Spearheading ventures like the Ferro Alloys Plant at Joda and Bammipal,
Tata Refractories at Belpahar (now TRL-Krosaki Ltd), T S Alloys at Athagarh, Tata Sponge at Joda and Chrome Ore Beneficiation Plant at Sukinda, apart from sustainable mineral development, are some of the live testimonials in this regard. Some of the on-going landmark investments of the Company include the 6 million tonnes per annum Steel Plant at Kalinga Nagar and Development of a multi-product SEZ at Gopalpur, among others.

The Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex was envisaged by the Government of Odisha to usher in economic development and to provide the local people with sustainable and gainful engagement in steel projects and ancillaries that would come up in and around Kalinga Nagar. The State Government’s vision to accelerate the pace of industrialization propelled Tatas to further intensify its association with Odisha. Subsequently, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Odisha and Tata Steel was signed on November 17, 2004 whereby the State Government agreed to provide 3,471.808 acres of land, acquired in 1992, through IDCO (Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation) to Tata Steel for setting up a 6 MTPA integrated steel plant at Kalinganagar. Of the allotted land area, private ownership accounted for 2,755.812 acres impacting 562 core families (expanded into 1,195 nuclear families) belonging to six revenue villages, according to enumeration of the Government of Odisha in 2005. While compensation under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act was paid in 1992, the villagers were allowed to retain possession and continue cultivation of the land. In 2012, Maniapatala village was added where 39 families are to be displaced, taking the total number of families to be displaced for the project to 1234. As of July, 2015, 1047 families (out of 1,234 families) have relocated voluntarily in support of the project. The first phase of 3 MTPA capacity is being implemented at an investment of Rs 25,164 crore which is expected to be commissioned in the second half of FY 2015. The integrated steel plant project, apart from promoting direct and indirect employment, would be instrumental in promotion of ancillaries and downstream industries thereby ushering in the socio-economic progress of the State in general and the region in particular.

**Jindal Stainless Ltd.**

Jindal Stainless Limited at Kalinga Nagar Integrated Industrial Complex, Jajpur is stretched around 1240 acres of land with investment of Rs.7640 Crores including Phase-I and Phase-II providing with an adequate facilities like health, education, communication, employment and environment to the direct and indirect project affected people of Danagadi and Sukinda block of Jajpur. The MoU was made between JSL and State Government of Odisha on 09.06.2005. The JSL product range include ferro alloys, stainless steel slabs, blooms, hot rolled coils, plates and cold rolled coils/ sheets, stainless steel strips for razor blade steel and coin blanks for
mints in India. It has two captive power plants Unit of 250 MW (125 MW + 125MW) commissioned on 22.11.2007 and 20.08.2008 separately of Phase-I. The Phase-II is yet to start. The total number of persons like regular and outsourcing employed is 6612 as on 31st Mar-2015. The plant gets its raw materials such as coal from MCL/SECL through E-Auction for Power Plant, for Chrome Ore from OMC, Stainless Steel Scrap and Nickel from different countries. The Plant has been commissioned and construction is in progress; 2×60MVA Ferrochrome furnace commissioned in September 2005; 2 x 125 MW Power Plant commissioned in two phases; 1×27.6 MVA Ferro Manganese Furnace commissioned in January 2008; 2×27.6 MVA Silico Manganese furnace commissioned in May 2008; 1 x 0.425 MTPA Coke-Oven Plant commissioned in September 2010; Stainless Steel Melting Shop in March 2011; Hot Strip Mill commissioned in March 2011; Cold Rolling Mill commissioned in March 2011. There is also a plan for a Plant for Ancillary and Downstream Industry. Besides using it in domestic market, JSL is also exporting to other countries like USA, Belgium, Italy, Brazil, Germany, Poland, Turkey, UAE, China, South Korea, Rusia, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

**Mid-East Integrated Steels (MISL)**

The MISL was incorporated in 1992. On 15th Jan 1993, the founder of Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex, late Biju Pattanaik laid the foundation stone. MISL is the second steel plant of Odisha after Rourkela Steel Plant. This is the greenest plant of Kalinganagar. The plant was commissioned successfully in the year 2005 and continuing the manufacturing of Pig Iron. MISL plant is a non MoU Industry. Total direct and indirect employment at MISL is around 1100. Approximately 90% of them are locals. Apart from two blast furnaces, the MISL has its own railway siding, Power plant, WTP, Sinter plant, etc.

**Rohit Ferro-Tech Ltd.**

Rohit Ferro-Tech Ltd (RFTL) is the flagship company of SKP Group. RFTL is an active player in both domestic and international Ferro Alloys market. The company manufactures High Carbon Ferro Chrome ( H.C. Fe, Cr) , High Carbon Ferro Manganese ( H.C. FeMn), Silico Manganese ( Si Mn) and Ferro Silicon through Submerged Arc Furnace ( SAF) route. RFTL made its start up in Odisha in the year 2006 by installing a 1, 10,000 mtpa manufacturing unit with 4 no.s 16.5 MVA furnaces at Kalinganagar Industrial Complex in Jajpur. The Jajpur unit is spread over 116 acres of land and situated at the foothills of Badasiuli Mountains. This unit started with an initial investment of Rs.100 crores and the total investment with all its expansion programs till date stands at Rs.800 crores. By way of forward integration RFTL Jajpur unit has added a captive power plant of 67.50 MW which will be
commissioned by March 2016 and is in the process of setting up a 33 MVA furnace which is expected to commence production by December 2016. Presently RFTL employs around 1400 people out of which 90% are locals apart from the numerous indirect employments. Today it is one of the largest producers and exporters of Ferro Chrome in the state.

The Kalinga Nagar Integrated Industrial Complex

Extent of Land allotted to the Industries with their Product

Land is the primary requisite for setting up of any industrial or other Institute. Kalinga Nagar Integrated Industrial Complex (KNIIC) being an industrial hub, a land bank is maintained by IDCO with the active participation of District Administration to bring in both Government and private land into its own fold. They allot land as per their requisition filed by different institution. A list of the industries, their main products and the total land acquired by them is detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Industry</th>
<th>Present Status/Stage</th>
<th>Total Land beneficiaries allotted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Govt., Private)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M/s Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd., Kalinga Nagar</td>
<td>Producing Pig Iron, SMS</td>
<td>Ac.2052.88 Govt. Ac.447.12 Pvt. Ac.2500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M/s Mid-east Integrated Steel Ltd., Kalinga Nagar</td>
<td>Producing Pig Iron</td>
<td>Ac.102.53 Govt. Ac.428.15 Pvt. Ac.530.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M/s JSL Stainless Ltd., Kalinga Nagar</td>
<td>Producing charge chrome, power, DRI, SMS, Hot rolled mill, cold rolled mill, coke oven Ferrochrome, DRI, power, SMS, rolling mill, coke oven</td>
<td>Ac.829.45 Govt. Ac.120.55 Pvt. Ac.410.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M/s VISA Steel Ltd., Kalinga Nagar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Total-1240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A</td>
<td>M/s VISA Steel Ltd., Kalinga Nagar</td>
<td>-Do-</td>
<td>Ac.35.00 in village Badasulidha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M/s Rohit Ferro-tech Ltd., Kalinga Nagar</td>
<td>Ferro Alloys</td>
<td>Total-Ac.105.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M/s K.J Ispat Ltd., Kalinga Nagar</td>
<td>Ferro Chrome (Operation stopped)</td>
<td>Ac.12.00 Govt. Ac.16.97 Pvt. Ac.33.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M/s Maithan Ispat Ltd., Kalinga Nagar</td>
<td>Pig Iron, Hot roll mill</td>
<td>Total-Ac.50.00 Govt. Ac.1.37 Pvt. Ac.123.63 Total-Ac.125.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7A M/s Maithan Ispat Ltd., Kalinga Nagar -Do- Further
 allotment in 2013=Ac.72.50 in village-
 Manatira Govt.-Ac.78.21 Pvt.-Ac.21.79

8 M/s Yazdani Power and Steel Ltd., Kalinga Nagar DRI-Sponge Iron Govt.-Ac.100.00
 M/s Brahmani Govt.-52.27 Pvt.-Ac.36.73

9 M/s Yazdani Power and Steel Ltd., Kalinga Nagar DRI-Sponge Iron Govt.-Ac.100.00
 M/s Brahmani Govt.-52.27 Pvt.-Ac.36.73

10 M/s TATA Steel Ltd., Kalinga Nagar Project under construction Govt.-Ac.571.89
 M/s Apeejay Logistic Ltd., Kalinga Nagar Govt.-Ac.3.01

11 M/s Brahamani Pellet Ltd., Kalinga Nagar Pellets Govt.-Ac.90.00

12 M/s New Zone Tube Ltd., Kalinga Nagar Steel Pipes and Tube

### Status of the Industries w.r.t.Resettlement and Rehabilitation at KNIIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Industry</th>
<th>families enumerated for displacemen</th>
<th>families physically displaced</th>
<th>Family resettle d in the colony</th>
<th>Self relocate d family</th>
<th>Family in Transi t Camp</th>
<th>DP Card Issued</th>
<th>Employmen t Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MISL</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NINL</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISA</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JINDAL</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJ ISPAT</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROHIT FERRO-TECH</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPEJAY Y LOGISTIC</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRPL</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2425</td>
<td>2191</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>1080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Other Large Scale Industries in Jajpur

There are a total of 10 Large and Medium Industries which are functional and 03 Nos are defunct. The details of the units are furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the unit</th>
<th>Location of the unit</th>
<th>Items of production</th>
<th>Annual installed capacity</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Project cost in lakhs</th>
<th>Empl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IDCOL Ferrochrome and Alloys</td>
<td>J.K. Road</td>
<td>High Carbon Ferrochrome</td>
<td>18000 MT</td>
<td>Working</td>
<td>3457.57</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Surya Sponge Iron</td>
<td>Budhakendua, Kalkala</td>
<td>Sponge Iron</td>
<td>18000 MT</td>
<td>Working</td>
<td>614.98</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.</td>
<td>Kalinga Nagar Indl. Complex, Duburi</td>
<td>Pig Iron</td>
<td>49300 MT</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>205000</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M.V. International Ltd.</td>
<td>Anjira, Saragarhmukundapur, KalinganagarIndl . Complex, Duburi</td>
<td>LAM Coke</td>
<td>11500 MT</td>
<td>Defunct</td>
<td>589.68</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MISL</td>
<td>KalinganagarIndl . Complex.</td>
<td>Pig Iron</td>
<td>60000 MT</td>
<td>Working</td>
<td>100000.00</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>VISA Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>KalinganagarIndl . Complex.</td>
<td>Mild Steel and Power (24MW)</td>
<td>32000 MT</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>34500.7</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>J.S.L. (Jindal Steel Limited.)</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Stainless Steel</td>
<td>16000 MT</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>70000.0</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Yazdani Steel and Power Ltd.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Steel and Sponge Iron Power</td>
<td>25000 MT and 10 MW</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>14689.8</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maithan Ispat Ltd.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Sponge Iron, Pig Iron and Stainless Steel</td>
<td>74000 MT</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>33500.0</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Visa Industries ( Chrome Section)</td>
<td>Golagaon, Pankpal</td>
<td>Chrome fines</td>
<td>10000 MT</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>563.12</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>K.J. Ispat Ltd.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Sponge Iron</td>
<td>13000 MT</td>
<td>Defunct</td>
<td>7500.00</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Large and Medium Industries that are in pipeline are

The original vision of actualizing the establishment of the biggest steel hub in KNIIC area is on the way of making it to be a manufacturing zone. It has attracted not only the big industries in steel sector like TATA, Mesco, VISA, NINL, Jindal etc. It has also attracted small time steel manufacturer and other ancillary industries to the area to make it more comprehensive and viable. Such industries which have already come up and will come up in the near future are detailed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Unit</th>
<th>Location of the unit</th>
<th>Items of Production</th>
<th>Annual Installed Capacity</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Project Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>MAL Industries</td>
<td>Kalinganagar Steel Indl. Complex, Duburi</td>
<td>Carbon and</td>
<td>270000 MT</td>
<td>Pipeline</td>
<td>324.00 crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Jabamayee Ferro-Alloys Ltd.</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>High Carbon Ferro Chrome Concentrate</td>
<td>21600 MT</td>
<td>Working</td>
<td>15.50 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>B.C.Mohanty and Sukinda Sons Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td></td>
<td>8750 MT</td>
<td>pipeline</td>
<td>760.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Maharastra Seamless Ltd, Duburi</td>
<td>Kalinganagar Steel Indl. Complex, Duburi</td>
<td>Cold Rolling</td>
<td>480000 MT</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>450.00 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>National Steel Agro Inds.Ltd. Duburi</td>
<td>Kalinganagar Steel Indl. Complex and colourcoating</td>
<td></td>
<td>250000 MT</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>415.00 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Uttam Galva Steel Ltd. Duburi</td>
<td>Kalinganagar Steel Indl. Complex, Duburi</td>
<td>Integrated Steel HR Coil</td>
<td>2000000M T</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>117.90 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Ashok Magnetics Ltd.</td>
<td>Kalinganagar Steel Indl. Complex, Duburi</td>
<td>Steel and Power</td>
<td>270000 MT</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>208.67 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Sarita Steel (P)Ltd.</td>
<td>Kalinganagar Steel Indl. Complex, Duburi</td>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>122000 MT</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>45.00 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>TISCO</td>
<td>Kalinganagar Steel Indl. Complex, Duburi</td>
<td>Steel and Rerolled Product</td>
<td>6000000M T</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>15400.0 0 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mishrilal Mines (P) Ltd.</td>
<td>Gobargadia Sukinda</td>
<td>High Carbon Ferro Chrome Met Coke</td>
<td>170000 MT</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>13.68 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Durga Minerals (P)Ltd. andChaddidihara Ms Billet Steel Ind.(P)Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms Billet Met Coke</td>
<td>3650000M T 180000 MT</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>21.00 crore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IDCOL Ferro Chrome and Alloys Limited, Jajpur Road

IDCOL Ferro Chrome and Alloys Limited (IFCAL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Limited is a State Govt. Undertaking. It started its operation in 1969 manufacturing High Carbon Ferro Chrome. The IDCOL Ferro Chrome and Alloys Limited is situated over an area of 369.06 Acres. The Plant has got 2 (Two) submerged arc reduction furnaces of capacity 9 MVA and 6.5 MVA and Chrome ore briquetting plant having capacity of 10 Tons per hour. The Plant production capacity is 19000 MT of High Carbon Ferro Chrome metal per annum. The turnover of the Plant is about 110 crores. The total no of employees as on 01.08.2015 is 245. IDCOL Ferro Chrome and Alloys Limited consume Chrome ore from its captive Talangi Chromite Mine, IDCOL commissioned in 1993-94 spread over 221.22 Hectares. Electric power is supplied by NESCO for which IFCAL has an agreement for 10700 KVA of contract demand with NESCO. The Plant receives power from a 52.5 MVA Transformer of 132/33 KV grid substation situated near the Plant at Sobra. Plant substation is having 2 units of 20 MVA, 33/11 KV Transformer.

Prime Product Specification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCFC Grade</th>
<th>Chromium Percentage</th>
<th>Carbon Percentage</th>
<th>Silicon Percentage</th>
<th>Sulphur Percentage</th>
<th>Phos Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/8</td>
<td>60-65</td>
<td>8.00 Max</td>
<td>4.00 Max</td>
<td>0.05 Max</td>
<td>0.05 Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/8</td>
<td>60-65</td>
<td>8.00 Max</td>
<td>2.00 Max</td>
<td>0.05 Max</td>
<td>0.05 Max</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL)

Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL) is an ISO 9001:2008 certified joint venture company promoted by MMTC Ltd, Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha limited (IPICOL), Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC) and other government agencies. NINL has set up an 1.1 million ton Integrated Iron and Steel plant at Kalinganagar, Duburi, Dist-Jajpur, Odisha. The plant is set up over 2500 acres of undisputed land and draws water from Kharasuan river – a tributary of Brahmani river. NINL has its own captive power plant of 62.5 MW to meet the internal power requirement and air separation unit for producing oxygen, nitrogen and argon. NINL is having its own captive iron ore mines which are under development. NINL has become India’s largest exporter of pig iron since 2004-05. Pig iron and LAM coke produced by NINL has established its acceptance in domestic as well as in international markets. Company is widely catering to demands of eastern, central and northern regions of India.
for Pig Iron apart from exports. Crude tar is being despatched to downstream industries for further processing.

Presently, NINL purchases Iron Ore CLO and Fines required by it mainly from Odisha Mining Corporation’s (OMC’s) Daitari Iron Ore Mines located at a distance of 30 kms from NINL site. It sources its entire coking coal requirement from Australia through MMTC. Other raw materials such as Limestone and Dolomite (from Biramitrapur and Rajgangpur) and Quartzite from Mayurbhanj are procured through MMTC. The main products of NINL are Billet, Pig Iron, BF coke, Sinter, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Argon while the By-products are G. slag, Scrap, Crude tar, Ammonium Sulphate are sold domestically and internationally through MMTC. Surplus Power is exported to GRIDCO by NINL. 1576 are employed at NINL, out of which 1377 are from Jajpur district. NINL is having its own captive iron ore mines at Koiri in Sundergarh and Keonjhar Districts with an estimated reserve of 110 million tonnes spreading over 874.290 hectare area. Stage-I clearance has been completed. Public hearing was done successfully in 2012. The mining activity is expected to be operational in 2016 after obtaining necessary approval.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

In case of Manufacturing Enterprises, a micro enterprise is where the investment in plant and m/c does not exceed 25 (twenty five) lakh rupees. A small enterprise is one where the investment in plant and m/c is more than 25 lakh rupees, but does not exceed five crore rupees. A medium Enterprise is one where the investment in plant and machinery is more than five crore rupees, but does not exceed ten crore rupees.

But in case of the enterprise engaged in providing or rendering services a micro enterprise is one where the investment in plant and m/c does not exceed 10 lakh rupees; A small enterprise is one where the investment in plant and m/c is more than 10 lakh rupees, but does not exceed two crore rupees and a medium Enterprise is one where the investment in plant and machinery is more than two crore rupees, but does not exceed five crore rupees.

The Regional Industries Centre, Jagatpur is the nodal agency at the district level in discharging all service and support required for promotion, establishment and follow up action in respect of large and medium, small scale and village industries in the District. Jajpur has a good potential of large and medium industries besides small scale and cottage Industries (Artisan based) to provide employment opportunity to the skilled and semi skilled and wage earners to earn their livelihood. The industrial policy resolution (IPR) of Govt. of Odisha for 1980, 1986, 1992, 1996, 2001, 2007
and MSMED policy-2009 have also extended healthy atmosphere for rapid growth of Industries in the district.

The District of Jajpur being rich in mineral deposit and having skilled human resources has huge potential for establishment of SMEs. This is the only sector next to agriculture which can provide maximum employment to the unemployed mass. In the decreasing trend to employment in Govt. and Public Sector Undertaking the only option left for our young mass is for establishment of self ventures. The state Govt.’s present policy of employment mission will be successful through SMEs mostly. In Jajpur District the total number of Small Industry Units (micro, small Enterprises) are 1582 out of which 1337 are working and 245 have closed down as per the data of 2011-12.

**Cottage Industries**

**Handloom activities of Jajpur district**

With the increasing benefits of Co-operative societies a number of Weavers’ Co-operative Society (WCS) at different weavers’ populated areas cropped up so as to avail better service at their doorstep. The handloom activities are continuing in Rasulpur, Dharmasala, Jajpur and Barachana blocks of the district where 29 PWCS are functioning to provide regular and continuous employment to their weaver members. Most of the weavers of the district are skilled, though some are semi-skilled. The skilled weavers are engaged in weaving of Tussar varieties. The semi-skilled weavers are producing both cotton and mixed (cotton and Tussar) fabrics. It is a family based profession in which all the family members are partly associated in weaving, pre and post loom activities.

At present, 783 weavers’ households having a population of 2872 with 985 working looms are residing in different blocks and they are engaged in production of Tussar sarees, dhoties, scarves, stoles, and furnishings. Besides, some aged and unskilled weavers are producing cotton varieties like saree, scarves, lungies, napkin, tie and handkerchiefs and daily utility fabrics through 29 number of PWCS. Some weavers are also working under Master Weavers to earn their livelihood. The approximate monthly income of a weaver from handloom profession is around Rs. 2,500/ to Rs.3,000/-. 

Continuous efforts have been made by State as well as Central Govt. for uplift of socio-economic development of the sector by implementing deferent developmental as well as welfare schemes, the details are indicated below. At the state level, under Promotion of Handloom Industries (POHI), financial assistances are provided to the weavers for purchase of new looms, weaving accessories as per their requirement; Work shed-cum-Housing plan, the needy regular weavers are provided with financial
assistance at par with IAY/Mo-Kudia/Biju Pucca Ghar for construction of 180 sq. ft. RCC roofing work shed since 2007-08 which provide better working place, soothing atmosphere and safe storage of raw-material, loom and accessories from fire and rain; Solar lantern supply is a Chief Minister’s special package scheme where each regular weaver family is being supplied with solar lantern so as to enable the weavers to work on loom even at night and also during low voltage or during power cut off. This scheme is being implemented since 2013-14 with a target to cover all the working weavers’ families of the State by end of 2015-16. As on date 962 solar lanterns have already been supplied to the working weaver’s families of the district and it is targeted for further supply of 128 nos. during 2015-16. The Cluster Development Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme which was implemented by availing assistances from both State and Central Govt. from the year 2008-09. In this all round development of 300 weavers of the District was planned for. As on date two Cluster Development Projects have already been implemented. Another mega project is proposed at Gopalpur village during 2015-16:- Under the welfare scheme of “Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)”, life insurance coverage of the weavers having age group of 18-59 years is given free of cost and the nominee of the deceased weaver is provided financial assistance on disability/death of the insured as per the scheme norms. Towards Sikshya Sahayaka Yojana the enrolled children of weavers families are supported with payment of scholarship of Rs. 100/- each/month for maximum of two children per family covered under the scheme from 9th standard to 12th. Under the Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), the Govt. is providing health insurance within Rs.30,000/- per year to the weavers’ family of 05 members on free of cost during the year 2015-16. Prior to 2015-16, Health Insurance scheme was implemented for the weavers’ family to avail OPD, IPD and reimbursement of cost of medicine facilities.

Coir Industries

Coconut cultivation exists mostly in the coastal area of Jajpur district. Coconut cultivation is also fast developing. It is estimated that about 6,85,700 coconut trees exist in the district. Out of the total production, about 40 per cent of coconuts are used at its tender stage for drinking purposes. The husks of mature coconuts are suitable for the coir industry. Though this is not a traditional industry of the district, it has wide scope for development. Basically this cottage industry is labour-intensive and it provides ample opportunity to the rural women, particularly weaker sections of the community to earn their livelihood at their homes. Coir spinning and rope making are very popular among them. The coir yarn which is being produced by hand spinning or by using wooden or steel Charakhas is utilized in
making coir ropes, door mats, mattings, sustained coir, etc.. These products have a good market within the District as well as outside the District.

In the coir industry, Jajpur occupies the third position in the State next to Puri and Cuttack districts. The industry is now fast developing both in private and co-operative sectors. Keeping in view the potentiality for the development of coir industry in the district, training is being imparted. Government assistance in shape of share capital investment, managerial subsidy, and modernization of machinery and construction of godown –cum-show room is being provided to the Coir Industrial Co-operative Societies. The Coir Board is also supplying improved tool-kits to trained persons and investment subsidy to the registered coir units. Industrial units developed under small-scale industry sector, get 25% subsidy from the Coir Board on fixed capital assets.

**Handicrafts of the District**

Jajpur district has a good potential of Large and Medium Industries besides small scale and cottage industries (Artisan based) to provide employment to the skilled and semi skilled and the wage earners. The industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) of Govt. of Odisha for 1980, 1986, 1992, 1996, 2001, 2007 and MSMED policy-2009 have also extended healthy atmosphere for rapid growth of industries in the district.

Following handicraft and cottage industries have been set up at the places mentioned against them in Jajpur district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Facility</th>
<th>Places of concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Brass/bell metal</td>
<td>Kundapatna, Badyarajpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Theatrical dresses, Jarimali work</td>
<td>Haripur/Rasulpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cane and Bamboo Work</td>
<td>Balichandrapur, Jaraka, Sukinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Coir Craft</td>
<td>Katia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Handoom Weaving</td>
<td>Gopalpur-Rasulpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Readymade garments</td>
<td>Kuakhia-Rasulpur, Sankhachila-Korei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Golden Grass</td>
<td>Gadamadhupur-Dharmasala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Stone carving</td>
<td>Jaraka-Dharmasala, Chhatia, Badachana, Pingal-Sukinda, Balichandrapur-Badachana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Wood Carving</td>
<td>Jaraka-Dharmasala, Mandari-Bari, Bhurunga, Bhanare,Bansari-Bari Mandapara-Danagadi,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to minerals and major industries, the district has got potential for the development of MSME sector in ancillary and downstream to large industries on steel sector and other resource/demand based enterprises sector including cottage and village enterprises in Handloom, Handicrafts sector. District Industries Centre is the nodal agency for promotion of micro, small, medium, large scale handicraft and cottage enterprises in the district. The DIC has been upgraded to Regional Industries Centre (RIC) which is located at Jagatpur.

**New Industrial Estate Area**

IDCO has developed an Industrial Estate at Jaraka in the district in an area of 20 acres. The Kalinga Nagar, Industrial Complex in Jajpur district has been identified as one growth centre by Govt. of Odisha at Duburi. IDCO has acquired 13000 acre of land for its development. At present 15 units are running in the said Industrial Complex.

The status of allotment of land shed and vacancy position at Jaraka IE as on 31/03/15 is indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total area (in Acre)</th>
<th>20.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land available for allotment (in Acre)</td>
<td>1.635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shed available for allotment (in Nos.)</td>
<td>02 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop available for allotment (in Nos.)</td>
<td>03 Nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone under Industrial Policy 2007</td>
<td>Zone B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IDCO has identified a patch of land at Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex for allotment to various MSEs. The allotment will be finalized in DLSWCA meeting.

**Promotion and Development of Ancillary and Downstream Industries**

**Ancillary Industries**

Considering the existing as well as upcoming Large/Mega Industries in the district the following activities are identified under ancillary development.
Refractory Materials
Lancing Pipes
Steel casting
Foundry
Nut, Bolts, Rivets and Fasteners
Sophisticated machine shops
Structural Fabrication workshops
Ferric alum
Grease
Hard Pitch
Bleaching powder
Sulphuric Acid
Conveyor belt
Welding Electrodes
Electrical Junction box/fittings
Repairing Workshops of heavy electrical meters/equipments
Hand gloves/safety helmets
Hard Coke
Lime
HDPE woven sacks
Safety Equipment
Consumables
Repair and Maintenance
CI Fittings
Communication equipment
GI Pipes and Fittings.

Down Stream Industries

The downstream industries are those which utilize the finished products, semi finished products and the waste products at the large industry and convert the same to essential finished product. For example the steel ingot produced in the steel plants can be further converted to steel rods,
plates, Flats, Angles and Joints etc. through re-rolling process. These products can be manufactured in the MSME sector. The list of some downstream items is listed below:

1. Coal Tar,
2. Slag Processing,
3. Coke Briquettes,
4. Fly Ash Bricks
5. Cement Plants using bottom ash,
6. Granulated slag cement plant,
7. Ramming mass out of refractory waste
8. Refining of used lubricating oil
9. Steel utensils
10. S.S.Pipes, Furnitures
11. Sheet Metal works
12. Re-rolling mill
13. M.S. Angle and
14. Round Channel etc. recovery B.O.F slag aggregate Plant

Role of R.I.C

Earlier District Industries Centre (now as Regional Industries Centre- RIC) is the nodal agency for promotion of micro, small, medium, large scale, handicraft and cottage enterprise in the district. RIC also implements employment programmes like PMEGP scheme for educated unemployed youths to engage themselves and others in productivity ISB sector. Regional Industries Centre, Kalinganagar located at Jagatpur looks after the industrial development of the Jajpur District.

The aim and objective of the R.I.C. is to promote micro small medium enterprise (MSME) unit in the District and providing marketing support to the products of MSME units. The subsidies are also provided to the MSME units as per Govt. Guidelines as and when applicable. The R.I.C. is also liaising with the line departments like O.S.F.C, Commercial Banks, for providing Loan to the MSME units. Government land is also allotted through IDCO under single window system. RIC acknowledges the EM-I and EM-II before and after commercial production of the unit/enterprise.
The Organisational Structure

Jajpur District is a newly created District carved out from erstwhile Cuttack district since 1st April 1993. The DIC is located at Jagatpur and looks after the Industrial Development of Jajpur District. DIC Jagatpur started with effect from 1.4.1990 having been bifurcated from Cuttack district with Project Manager as the head of the DIC. Initially Athagarh Sub-Division, Tangi-Choudwar block, Jagatpur Industrial Estate and entire Jajpur district were in the operational jurisdiction of the D.I.C. However with effect from 1.1.2000, Jagatpur D.I.C. is exclusively working for Jajpur District only, headed by the General Manager. Now it has been upgraded as Regional Industries Centre.

The Regional Industries Centre, Jagatpur is headed by one Senior District Level Officer in O.I.S Cadre, in the rank of Joint Director. Two class-I and class-II departmental Officers posts are there for assisting the General Manager. Besides the above officers the office is consists of one Industrial Supervisor, One Economic Investigator, One O.K.V.I Board supervisor, 3 no of stenographer and 4 no. of ministerial staffs are in class-III ranks and 10 IPOs (Industries promotion officers).

Easy Availability of Finance

All commercial banks and other financing Institutions are ready to finance any viable project at any location. The rate of interest for SMEs have also reduced drastically. Under credit guarantee trust fund scheme, the entrepreneur may avail loan up to Rs1.00 crore without collateral security. Hence there will be absolutely no problem for finance to small enterprises. At present 149 Bank Branches are functioning in the district.

Banking Network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.of Branches</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Semi-Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public sector</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRBs/GB</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-op</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank/LDB</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The district has the deposit of rich mineral resources in the state. Main mineral resources available in the district are Chromite, Iron Ore and Quartzite. Associated minerals like Pyroxinite and Nickel Ore are also available in the district. In the district 2 Public Sector mines and 08 Private Sector mines are operating. Sukinda is the main concentration of mining areas in the district. Sukinda Valley has rich resources of Chrome Ore. It is in four different forms i) Lumpy (hand, compact and granular) ii) Triable (Soft and Powdery), iii) Ferruginous, iv) Disseminated with white spots. Nickel
ferrous limonite is confined to Sukinda Valley only. Iron Ore is found in the hills of Daitari and Tomka area and contains low iron and high goethite content, which is mostly used for steel making. Quartz and Quartzite are available in Sukarna, Gopalpur and Salijanga near Duburi and are mostly used as flux in blast furnaces of Ferro Chrome and pig iron plants in Jajpur district. Pyroxenite is associated with Chromite deposits and at present is being mined by M/s TISCO Ltd.

Power

Power is the basic infrastructure for production process. Power distribution in the district is done by NESCO and CESU (for a part of Barachana block Area). There is regular shedding in power supply which puts obstacle for growth of industries. The Jajpur Road Electrical Division under the Electrical Circle of Jajpur Road extends its jurisdiction over Jajpur subdivision of the district. The area under Jajpur Road Circle is being fed from five numbers of Grid Sub-stations namely 220/33KV Jajpur Road, 132/33KV Jajpur Town, 132/33KV Chandikhole Grid, 220/33KV Old Duburi, 220/33KV New Duburi. There are three numbers of electrical divisions namely Jajpur Road, Jajpur Town and Kuakhia under Jajpur Road Electrical circle of NESCO.

Year wise and category wise power supply to Jajpur district is as follows

The number of consumers in power supply for various proposes has increased since 2007. The no. of consumers for the Domestic usage of power supply for Jajpur circle has gone up tremendously from 90440 to 18,4717 as on the present year-2015. The billing units have also risen from 138.287 to 216.813. Similarly there is a leap in the commercial usage from 5539 to 8741 with the billing units amounting to 46.511 from 17.800. The consumer numbers for large scale industries has also risen from 38 to 80 while the billing units have gone up from 1074 to 699. The no. of consumers for Medium Industry has also increased from 161 to 779 with billing amounts coming down to 3.758 from 6.781 during the present year-2015. In case of small industries the no. of consumers has come down from 771 to 691 and their billing amount to 3.803 from 4.956. The no. of consumers for Agriculture/Lift irrigation has also decreased from 1929 to 1458 and from 9 units to 5 units respectively. Interestingly, there has been a huge increase in the no. of consumers for Public Health Department i.e. from 58 in the year-2007-08 to 298 for the year-2014-15. The billing amount has also risen from 1.686 units to 4.155 for the street lighting; consumer nos. has increased from 22 to 33 and billing amount from 1.309 to 1.493. The no. of consumers for Kutir Jyoti has increased enormously from 32 to 24056 while billing units has also increased from 0.005 to 10.467. The no. of consumers for public
institutions have gone up from 450 to 717 while the billing units have risen from 0.840 to 1.881.

**Major Activities of State Pollution Control Board**

The State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), Odisha was constituted in 1983 under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and was entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the Environmental Acts, particularly the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and subsequently the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Environmental (Protection) Act brought out several Rules addressing specific environmental problems like Hazardous waste management, Bio medical waste management, municipal waste management, Environmental Impact Assessment etc. The SPCB also executes and ensures proper implementation of the Environmental Policy of the Union and the State Government. The activities of the SPCB broadly cover the following aspect:

- To plan a comprehensive programs for prevention, control or abatement of pollution and to enforce the environmental laws; to advise the State Government on any matter concerning prevention and control of water and air pollution; to carry out Environmental Monitoring and Research; to create public awareness.

**Prevention and Control of Pollution through Regulatory Activities**

The Board, through Consent to Establish, Consent to Operate and Authorization under Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans-boundary Movement) Rule, 2008, Biomedical Waste Management Rule – 1998 and Municipal Solid Waste Management Rule – 2000 enforces implementation of various pollution control measures in industries, mines, urban local bodies and health care units. In the year 2014-15, SPCB has granted 1063 Consent to Establish (CTE) and 2372 Consent to Operate (CTO) to industrial units. Similarly, Authorizations have been granted to 841 Health Care Units under Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rule 1998 during 2014-15. In 2015-16 so far 690 CTEs have been granted and 1879 CTOs have been granted.

**Environmental Monitoring**

The Board monitors the water quality of 9 major river basins including Brahmani and Baitarani (except the river basin of Indravati and Bahuda) at 79 locations with respect to 36 parameters on regular and ongoing basis. Four stations have been added during this financial year.
State Pollution Control Board, Odisha is monitoring Ambient Air quality at 33 locations (3 stations at Kalinga Nagar Industrial complex of Jajpur District) of 14 important towns and industrial areas with the financial support of Central Pollution Control Board on regular and ongoing basis.

**Compliance verification mechanism for industries and mines**

In order to monitor the performance of industries and mines SPCB has established 12 Regional Offices in Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Balasore, Angul, Keonjhar, Paradeep, Berhampur, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Rourkela and Kalinga Nagar. The Regional Offices at Paradeep, Jharsuguda and Kalinga Nagar was to further strengthening the monitoring capacity. SPCB Regional Office, Kalinga Nagar has been functioning since December, 2013.

The Regional Office monitor the waste water quality, emission from the stack and ambient air quality of the industrial and mining units to evaluate the performance of pollution control systems. Regional office has a separate laboratory for analysis of samples.

The Board is implementing GPRS based real time data transmission system with Y-Cable for online stack, ambient air quality and waste water monitoring network round the clock fortnightly polluting large scale industries to keep the regulator, Industries alert and provide continuous information to public in a more transparent way. So far online monitoring and data transmission system has been installed in 8 industries and 6 chromite mines of Jajpur District.

**Fly Ash Resource Center for facilitating and enhancing Fly Ash utilization**

A Fly Ash Resource Center (FARC) has been created by the Board to promote safe management and utilization of fly ash in the State. The FARC has conducted workshop/training among the stake holders on fly ash management and utilization in the State. In the year 2014-15, 52.43% and during 2015 – 16 (up to November, 2015) 48.07% of fly ash generated has been utilized. In Jajpur District entire fly ash has been utilizing for manufacturing of bricks.

**Development of Common Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF)**

Safe disposal of Hazardous Waste is major challenge before the Board. The Board took the initiative to construct a common Treatment-Storage-Disposal Facility (TSDF) in PPP mode with IDCO as its nodal agency. M/s Ramkey Enviro Engineers Limited; a Hyderabad based company of national repute has been assigned the task of development and management of the
facility in village Kanchichuan in Sukinda Tahsil of Jajpur district with a capacity to safely store 25000 Ton. In 2014-15, 3548.72 Tons of Hazardous waste has been disposed of in the SLF and in 2015 – 16, so far 6234.54 Tons have been disposed of.

UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organisation) Project for Bio-medical Waste Management

The Board has initiated a pilot project to improve the bio-medical waste management facility and practice under GEF-UNIDO funded MoEFandCC (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change) project on environmentally sound management of medical waste. In the pilot phase 28 health care units (including District Head Quarter Hospital, Jajpur Town) have been covered under this programme. The baseline survey of biomedical waste management is completed and an action plan has been submitted to MoEFandCC.

Online Consent Management System

In order to ensure that the applications for consent of the Board are processed swiftly in a transparent manner a system of online processing of Consent to Establish (CTE), Consent to Operate (CTO), Authorization for Hazardous Waste Management, Authorization for Municipal Waste Management, and Authorization for Bio Medical Waste Management has been implemented. In this system the applications are made online and the processing of the application is also done online. The applicant will be able to view the progress of his application through the OSPCB (Odisha State Pollution Control Board) website.

The detail list of industries (large, medium and small), mines, health care units and Urban local Bodies are presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Category of industry</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Large industries</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 (Tata Steels Not fully operational)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mines</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Induction furnace and Cupola Furnace (Medium scale industry)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sponge iron plant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rolling Mill (Medium scale industry)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Industries (Small)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Urban Local Bodies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Health Care Units</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ferro Alloy units</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mineral stockyard</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Stand by D.G set (Mobile tower)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Fly ash Brick</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Possible Sources of Pollutants in Chromite Mining in Sukinda Valley and its Control Measures Adopted

Due to chromite mining, the identified source of pollutants in Sukinda valley is summarized below:

**Water pollution**

Generation of mine seepage water and its discharge is a major concern in most of the mines. Open cast mining in the area is carried out at a depth below the ground water table, hence seepage of ground water into the mine pit is unavoidable. In order to facilitate the mining operation, the accumulated seepage water in the mine pit is evacuated by pumping which ultimately finds its way to nearby surface water body after proper treatment through Effluent Treatment Plant.

**Air Pollution**

Generation of fugitive dust during drilling, blasting, excavation, loading of excavated ore and over burden, movement of heavy vehicles on haul road, stacking of ore, dumping of over burden and movement of ore carrying vehicles through major transportation road is expected to be associated with mining activities in the area. The heavy vehicles deployed in the mines and vehicles used for transportation of ore are also sources of air pollution in this area.

This problem is addressed by continuous water sprinkling on haulage roads in the mines. The public road which passes across the valley and used for transportation of ore are usually covered under water sprinkling through water tankers deployed by the lessees so that generation of dust during movement of trucks/dumpers carrying ore is minimum. The truck carrying chrome ore are covered with tarpaulin so that there would not be generation of fugitive dust emission.

**Exhibitions and Trade Fairs**

In the District of Jajpur, on different occasions, exhibitions are organised and RIC, Kalinga Nagar put up stalls in the said exhibitions and an array of products of MSMEs, Handicrafts, etc. are displayed by the MSME units, Handicraft Societies and Handicraft Individual Units. The stalls are provided free-of-cost to the Units and their participation helps them market their products.

Besides, the MSME units and Handicraft Societies/Units are also allowed to participate in the State Level MSME Trade Fair held at Bhubaneswar and IITF at New Delhi.
In the District of Jajpur, the following exhibitions are usually held every year on different occasions. The details of exhibitions, period of organization of exhibitions with place are indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the exhibition</th>
<th>Place of exhibition</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Products displayed</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Dharmasala Mahotsav</td>
<td>Jaraka</td>
<td>During December</td>
<td>Products of MSMEs and Handicrafts displayed.</td>
<td>Organised by RIC, Kalinga Nagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Jajpur Zilla Mahotsav</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>During January</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Chhatia Raja Dola Melan</td>
<td>Chhatia</td>
<td>During March.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Pallishree Mela, Balashram Padia, Jajpur Town</td>
<td>During December-January</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Organised by ORMAS, DRDA, Jajpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Labour Welfare**

**Background of District Labour Office**

Initially the office of the Assistant Labour Officer was functioning since 1977. Subsequently, this office has undergone upgradation as District Labour Officer, Assistant Labour Commissioner and Deputy Labour Commissioner with affect from 08.12.1989 14.09.2007 and 13.11.2013 respectively. The role of the labour machinery is to implement the provisions of the Act specified for the different class of officers.

In the District of Jajpur the labour machinery is functioning as office of the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Jajpur division, Jajpur Road. The manpower of the office is as below:

1. One Deputy Labour Commissioner
2. One Assistant Labour Commissioner
3. One District Labour Officer
4. One Assistant Labour Officer
5. Two Rural Labour Inspector
6. One Head Clerk
7. One Senior Clerk
8. One Instructor
9. One Peon
10. One Chowkidar
Besides, other outsourcing staff are engaged for building and other construction work. They include one Welfare-co-coordinator and two Data entry operators.

**Functional Activities**

The function of this office is to dispose of the employees' compensation cases, maintenance of Industrial relations, enforcement of the provisions of various labour laws and registrations of eligible construction labour as beneficiary and extension of various financial benefits towards the purchase and maintenance of bicycle, working tools, safety equipments, education, death and funeral cases, treatment for major ailments, maternity cases, marriage assistance, housing loan and pensionary benefits after completion of 60 years of age. The B&OCW (RE&CS) Act, 1996 specified the benefits for the building and other construction workers. The expenses are met from the cess collected @ 1% from the Construction work undertaken by the private and public employers. This Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 is a Social Security Measure for the construction labour working in un-organised sectors. Keeping in view the welfare of the construction labour more care is being given to register and extend benefits to the eligible Construction labour. This Act came into operation during 2009 in Jajpur District after the passing of Resolution No. 12653 dtd. 15.12.08 by the Government Action taken report on B&OCW (RE&CS) Act, 1996 including other various labour laws is given below:

**Labour laws**

Labour laws means all the legal provisions and measures which are passed and enacted by an appropriate government with an object of improving economic, social and emotional conditions of labourers. The Labour law aims at improving the working conditions of labourers and of establishing harmonious relations between the labour and management. Various labour laws have been enacted for different class of employees employed under certain employment scheme. They are:

1. Industrial disputes Act, 1947
2. Minimum wages Act, 1948
3. Payment of wages Act, 1936
5. The Factories Act, 1948
6. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
7. The equal Remuneration Act, 1976
8. The Inter State Migrant workers (Regulation of Employment and conditions of service) Act, 1979
10. The maternity Benefit Act, 1961
11. The Building and other construction workers (Regulation of employment and conditions of service) Act, 1996.
12. The Motor Transport workers Act, 1961
13. The payment of Bonus Act, 1965
14. The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
15. The sales promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976
16. The Trade Union Act, 1926
17. The Workmen Compensation Act, 1923
18. The Mines Act, 1952
19. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
20. The Employees Provident funds and Miscellaneous provision Act, 1952
21. The employees pension scheme, 1995
22. The BandCW Act, 1966
23. The Odisha Shops and commercial establishment Act, 1956.
24. The Odisha Industrial establishment Act, 1969

These above mentioned Acts not only provide provisions for Regulation of the condition of the service of the workers but also impose legal obligation on the employer to maintain certain Register and Records for implementation of the prescribed welfare provisions.

Protection of Labour Welfare

Protection of labour means the protection of the interest of the labour in course of employment. The legislature has prescribed provisions in different labour laws to protect the interest of the working class.

I.D. Act, 1947:- This Act provides remedial measures in case of dismissal and other industrial disputes through the following forums

1. Conciliation machinery under section 12
2. Board of conciliation under section 5
3. Court of enquiry under section 6
4. Labour court under section 7
5. Tribunal under section 7A
6. National tribunal under section 7B

For recovery of wages the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 provides provisions for recovery of dues under section 15 (2) of the Act by filing claim application by the Inspector under the Act or by a legal Practitioner or by an official of registered Trade Union or by individual worker.

In case of non-payment of notified Minimum Wages this Act has provisions for recovery of the same by filing claim application under section 20 of the Act. This claim application shall be filed by the Inspector under the Act or by a legal Practitioner or by an official of regd Trade Union.

Section 25F and 25N of the Act prescribed the mandatory provision for Payment of compensation to the workers whose service is terminated after completion of continuous service of 240 days as prescribed under section 25B of the Industrial Dispute Act.

Besides, the I.D. Act has provision for recovery of any money which is the due of a workmen from employer under settlement or an award under the provisions of chapter V-A or V-B under Sec. 33-C(2).

In case of non-payment of Gratuity the concerned employee can recover the same by filling application before the appellate Authority declared under the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

In addition to the above, the Trade Union provides protection to its member for safe guarding his/ her interest accrued out of the conditions and makes payment of legal expenses thereof for its member.

Besides, the District Level Task force have been constituted for the Beedi workers, for child labour, migrant labour and workers of building and other construction works and District Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted on 17.01.2015 comprising the following officials.

1. Collector and District Magistrate- Chairman
2. Superintendent of Police- Member
3. District Labour Officer- Member Convener
4. D.S.W.O.- Member
5. D.E.O.- Member
6. C.D.M.O.- Member
7. Two person from NGO- Member
8. One Representative for RSBY- Member

9. One officer from central Trade Union- Member

The main object of the Task Force is to implement the provisions for Beedi workers, child labourers, migrant labourers and construction labourers. The Task Force on labour conducts raids and rescue child labourers from various hazardous establishments. The Child Labour (P and R) Act 1986 has prohibited the employment of children who have not completed 14 years of age.

The labour Machinery of Jajpur district has conducted raids/inspection with team where in 45 Child labourers have been detected and rescued. All rescued child labourers were handed over to CWC, Jajpur. In all, 25 prosecutions have been filed against the erring employers for violation of Sec.3 of the Act. In two cases a fine of Rs. 40000/- has been collected from the employers and deposited in the district child labour-cum-rehabilitation welfare fund, functioning under the Collector of Jajpur.

Trade Unionism

The most important result of modern industrial revolution is the evolution and growth of Trade unions. The industrial revolution gave birth to the factory system. Latest technology and method of production were used; large scale production in the factories became a common trend. As a result, a new system of capital economy developed which caused numerous labour problems. The society was divided into two classes, i.e., workers and employers. It resulted in the evolution of trade unions.

The trade union is a voluntary organization of employees designed primarily for the purpose of maintaining and improving working conditions and terms of its members.

Though the history of trade unions in India starts from 1875 when an agitation was started under the leadership of Sorabjiv and Shaparji in Bombay to draw the attention of the Government to the deplorable conditions of workmen and children workers in industries. As a result of this agitation Bombay Factory Commission was established in the same year. Gradually its impact spreaded to other parts of India.

The first Trade union movement in Odisha was organized from 14.01.1935 in Rambha Rice Mill of Ganjam district under the chairmanship of Sujan Bhattacharya. Ultimately, this Trade union got registration in accordance with the Trade Union Act 1926 under the name of Rambha Rice Mill workers Union in Madras presidency in 1935.
It is observed from the statistical report that no Trade Union has been registered under the Trade Union Act 1926 to operate in organized and unorganized sectors in Jajpur.

In the major industries of Kalinga Nagar following Trade Unions have been registered to operate in different industries of Kalinga Nagar.

1. Kalinga Nagar Mazdoor Union, 457-CTC
2. Kalinga Nagar Shramik Sangha, 668-CTC
3. Kalinga Nagar Silpanchal Sangrami Shramik Sangha
4. Neelachallspat Employees Union- 1725
5. Kalinga Nagar Workers Union 88-CTC
6. Mesco Steels Workers Union.
7. Jindal Stainless Steel Contract Labour Union
8. Ferro Chrome Workers Union, 632-CTC
9. Ferro Chrome Mazdoor Sangha
10. Surya Sponse Iron Mazdoor Sabha

The Office of the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Jajpur Division has issued 31 numbers of Registration certificate for operation in both organized and unorganized sectors from March- 2015.

Verification of membership and recognition of Trade Unions operating in M/s. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd and M/s. Idicol Ferro Chrome Alloys have been conducted through secret ballot under the verification of Membership and Recognition of Trade Unions Rules, 1944 during the year 2012 and 2013 respectively, such verification of membership have also been taken up in M/s. Mid East integrated Steels Ltd., Kalinga Nagar during 2013.

No such complaint leading to unfair labour practice as enumerated in Sec 2 (RA) fifth schedule of the industrial disputes Act, 1947 have so far been received against any of the Trade Unions operating in Jajpur district.

**Labour Relations**

The relations between employers and employees are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Any industrial dispute arising out of employment, non-employment and terms of employment with respect to any workman is settled by the Conciliation Officers. The District Labour Officer and Asst. Labour Officers have been declared as Conciliation Officers under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Most of the industrial
disputes are settled through the process of conciliation proceedings and by way of settlement. Industrial peace and harmony are being maintained and economy of the State is getting improved by restoring production and productivity without any loss of man days. In case the conciliation fails, the matter is referred to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts for adjudication. No such major strike, agitations and lock out has come to the notice of this machinery within the period of last five years. The labour machinery have initiated remedial measures immediately after the receipt of strike notice from the Trade Unions in order to avoid the proposed strike and to promote a settlement for which the strike notice is given.

**Labour Welfare Programmes**

Labour Welfare is a wider term that contributes to the general well-being of the working class. Labourers are mainly classified into two categories - Organised Labour and Un-organised Labour. The Organised Labourers protect their interest through their Trade Unions and Associations and the labour laws provide certain statutory welfare facilities such as health, safety, welfare, leave with wages, etc. However, for building and other construction labourers the following assistance is extended under the provisions of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Employment) Act, 1996 and Odisha Rules, 2002 w.e.f. 15.12.2008.

1) Assistance for Daughter’s Marriage and Marriage of registered female construction workers

2) Maternity

3) Education

4) Safety Equipments (Helmet, Shoes and hand gloves)

5) Bi-cycles

6) Working Tools

7) Treatment of Major diseases

8) Natural and Accidental Death

9) Funeral Expenses

10) House construction

11) Pension

12) Skill Development

For the welfare of the agricultural labourers, the State Government like other scheduled employments has fixed and is periodically revising the
minimum wages. Besides, to provide social security to the workers, the following Acts are enforced in the district by the respective institutions.

2. Employees’ State Insurance Act.

**Child Labour**

Initially the District Level Task Force Committee of Jajpur District was constituted on 20.05.2008 under the Chairmanship of the Collector and District Magistrate, Jajpur. Further the same was recasted on 16.01.2014 according to the order of the Govt. The said committee has made several raids/inspections in the establishments falling within the hazardous occupations in the District.

**District Level Monitoring Committee of Labour**

According to the instruction of the Labour Commissioner, Odisha, vide letter No. 316(30) dtd. 09.01.2015 a District Level Monitoring Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Collector and District Magistrate, Jajpur on 17.01.2015 for Child Labour and Migrant Labour. The activities of the committee is to rescue child labour employed in the establishments prohibited under the child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 as well as release and repatriation of migrant workers under I.S.M.W (Act, 1979).

The list of major Industry operation in Kalinga Nagar including the name of the Trade Unions thereof is as below:.

**List of Industries/ Plant operation in Kalinga Nagar, Jajpur**

1. Jindal Stainless Ltd. - Under Production
2. VISA Steel Ltd. Do
3. Mid East Integrated Steel Ltd. Do
4. Rohit Ferro Tech Ltd. Do
5. Maithan Ispat Ltd. (Mesco Unit) Do
6. Brahmani Rivers Pilates Ltd. Do
7. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. Do
8. Yazdani Steel and Power Ltd. Do
9. K.J. Ispat Ltd. Do
10. Tata Steel Ltd. - Under construction

**List of Trade Union operating in the Industries of Kalinga Nagar**

1. Kalinga Nagar Mazdoor Union, Regd. No.-457-CTC
2. Kalinga Nagar Shramik Sangha, Regd, No.- 668-CTC
3. Neelachal Ispat Employees Union, Regd. No.-172-CTC
4. Kalinga Nagar Silpanchal Shramik Sangha, Regd. No.-901-CTC
5. Mesco Steel Workers Union, Regd. No.-585-CTC
Hotel Industries

With the advent of the formation of the District in 1993, the otherwise ancient capital of Odisha i.e. Biraja Khetra Jajpur elevated to urban proportion. Jajpur Road the gateway of Jajpur with adequate connectivity and industries mushrooming around also gained urban proportion. So hotels of different dimensions have come up in and around Jajpur Road. The National Highway connecting from the state capital to Kolkata and bifurcated towards district of Keonjhar has also the business potential of the urban centers enroute. Hence, it has resulted in coming up of Hotels and Dharmasalas at Chandikhole, Jaraka, Kuakhia, etc. The steel hub of Kalinga Nagar has substantially enriched the Hotel business in the District with lot of inflow of floating population. As the District is rich in culture, Heritage and Buddhist monuments namely Biraja Khetra, Dasaswamedha Ghata, Vyasasarobar, Chattia Batta, Mahavinayak (Chandikhol), Baruneswar TempleJanpada Shri Dadhibaman jiew Temple, Ratnagiri, Lalitagiri has busted the tourism sector.

e-Governanace

Of late e-Governanace has been a significant area in cross section of the country for the realization of the millennium goal. The large scale industrialization and liberalization has percolated it.

National Informatics Centre, Jajpur is playing a major role in extending support to the District Administration in e-Governance and delivery of Public Centric Services in the district.

Major ICT Projects in the District are:

Standardized District Portal (http://jajpur.nic.in)

This portal is a citizen-centric and single window platform for all categories of information for G2C, G2G, G2B and G2E.

Land Record Computerization: Bhulekh ver.3.02 application has been successfully implemented in all 10 Tahasils of Jajpur District. This client-Server based application is major software for revenue department to keep all the ROR, serve ROR copy to public. The mutation is done through this software by the Tahasildar using strict biometric fingerprint. A parallel web based application Bhulekh (http://bhulekh.ori.nic.in) is also available for public to view their RoRs.

PRERANA: “Post-metric Scholarship Registration Release and Network Automation” or PRERANA (http://www.or.nic.in/odishapms) is an e-Scholarship System. This initiative is aimed to facilitate faster and efficient disposal of scholarship applications and timely payment of scholarships to the students directly in their bank accounts.
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) MPR Software-
This software has been successfully implemented and used by the District Social Welfare Office, Jajpur for sending their Monthly Progress Report (MPR) to Government.

e-Abhijoga- This is a grievance redressal portal where the citizens can directly send their grievances to District Collector/Hon’ble Chief Minister. After the disposal of grievance the citizens can directly download their action taken report from this portal.

e-MPR on Land Acquisition System Online MPR on land acquisition system helps to monitor land acquisitions proposals. It tracks proposals submitted to R and DM Department for notification and its compliance reports. It also monitors issue of orders and award disbursement of projects.

NADRS- National Animal Disease Reporting System has created an ICT infrastructure and established a computerized network, linking each block, District and State Headquarters to the Central Disease Reporting and Monitoring Unit (CDRMU) to record and monitor livestock disease situation in the country with a view to enabling preventive and curative action in a timely and speedy manner. The NIC Jajpur conducts training programme to train all the VAS of Jajpur district time to time to use this System. DIO and DIA visit all 11 NADRS nodes to configure their VPN connectivity.

AGMARKNET: This web based online project updates the details of prices of commodities such as food grains, pulses, oilseeds are collected through market staffs; this project is one among the old projects of the district, which is found to be very useful for the farmers countrywide. Under this project, Jajpur RMC and Jhumpuri RMC are covered with transmission of market data on daily basis.

CONFONET: CONFONET provides a single-window solution for automation of activities undertaken at the Consumer Forums at the National, State and District level. The project has provided an ICT solution to achieve efficiency, transparency and e-governance at the consumer forums and has facilitated disposal of cases in a time bound manner. The registration of complaints, recording of court proceedings, issue of notices, generation of cause lists, recording of judgments, record-keeping and generation of statistical reports, etc., are carried out through the Case Monitoring application software. The CONFONET website provides Information on Consumer Rights and Protection of Consumers. The NGOs, Consumer Rights Organizations and Consumer Activists can access information related to Consumer Rights and Consumer Protection. Other services offered by the website include Online schedule of cases - List of cases to be heard by the courts on following day and search of date-wise list of cases, Lists of
National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), various State Commissions and District Forums. The CONFONET project caters to a wide range of beneficiaries like Consumers, Consumer Activists, Non-Governmental Organizations, Members of Consumer Courts, Bar Councils and Advocates. Through the website http://confonet.nic.in, consumers have easy access to accurate and dependable information regarding cause lists, judgments, case status and case history. The website also facilitates the online access of judgments. Feature like Date-wise free-text search for copies of judgments uploaded by National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), State Commissions and District Forums, Online case status and case history, Case status and history of various consumer cases are also available. Quick search facility using case number, complainant’s name, respondent’s name, etc. and free text search for judgments is also available.

**District Court Computerization:** It is a national level project. The following tasks were taken up for successful execution of this project in Jajpur/Jajpur Road Court:

- Modifications of the existing server room in the District Court extension of technical coordination, the installation of all the hardware equipment, viz., Servers, PCs, Printers, UPSs and Laptops, extension of technical coordination to the concerned deputed network engineer for the establishment of LAN in the District Court, extension of technical coordination for the establishment of Broadband connectivity in the District Court, installation of the Court Information System (CIS) in the server of the District Court and making it operationalized on all the clients which were connected to the server through LAN. The Computerization of all the backlog cases of all the courts of the District Court is under progress.

- Simultaneously, during the General Elections of 2014 the NIC Jajpur extended all its support to district administration. The major activities were, making a database of pooling personnel, randomization of place of posting and generating their appointment order through application software. All type of e-communication and online election monitoring System, SMS monitoring system, Counting Day data entry and GENESYS were strictly monitored by the NIC, Jajpur. Written appreciation and thankfulness have been received from Collector and DEO, Jajpur to DIO and DIA of NIC, Jajpur for being a vibrant member of the dedicated team of General Elections-2014.

**NIC Video Conferencing**-The VC studio has been established at NIC, Jajpur and is extensively used by District administration and other government department.

**Recruitment and Training:** NIC Jajpur supports the District administration for recruitment of Jr. Clerk, Jr. Stenographer, R.I, A.R.I and
Amin by managing the applicants’ database, generating intimation letter and producing Rank after examination through the application software. Time to time training is provided to the staff of District administration and other government offices for use of ICT in administration and for use of different application packages.

Lease Line/Broadband: Lease line Network has been extended to Head Post Office, Jajpur, and Jajpur Road and to RTO Chandikhole office on 24x7 Basis.

**Document Management System:** The Project is under the implementation stage. Necessary training has been imparted to Tahsildars, DEOs of the Tehsils of the District. The objective of the DMS is to store, preserve, manage, search, locate and utilize the old Case Record Documents of Tehsils for better management. Conversion of Physical Case Record to Digital Format., Storage and Retrieval of Case Record Documents through a suitable design framework, creation of Metadata for effective search, analysis and management, efficient Storage and Retrieval of the Physical Documents stored in Physical Storage devices (Compactors),usage of Digital Records including their movement towards issue of certified copy, sending/receiving of data to and from other Government Offices.

**National Database of Arms Licenses (NDAL)**

The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to create a National Data Base of Arms Licenses for all categories of licenses across the country. Rule 57 of the Arms Rules, 1962 has been amended for creation of Unique Number for all the existing and new licensees. No license shall be considered valid after 1.10.2015 without the said Unique Number. The NIC has designed a portal for uploading the data of the licenses issued in Form III of the Arms Rules 1962. The functional scope of the NDAL is listed below:

- Issuance of new licenses to individuals/Institutions/Sports Person(s)
- Renewal of licenses
- Registration of outside licenses
- Addition/Deletion of weapons
- Sale/transfer/gift of weapons
- Endorsement of weapons
- Extension of Area validity of license
- Issuance of duplicate license book
- Change of Address and other vital details of licensees
- Retainer Entries
-Unique Number Generation

Besides, multiple numbers of institutions has mushroomed in and around the urban centres of the district imparting training on computer application and information technology which in return helps the local youth to be computer-savvy and to gather employment in this sector.
Evolution of Banking, Trade and Commerce in the District

With the evolution of human civilisation the various aspects of economy in their rudimentary form has also evolved. Banking, trade and commerce have taken their present shape gradually through the passage of time. During the primitive stage, there was “Barter System” to satisfy the various economic needs of the society. Gradually, money cam to picture as the medium of exchange initially the monetary system was predominated by coins of gold, silver and copper during the times of different rulers, kingdoms and phases of civilisation. Cowries formed the medium of exchange for ordinary transaction of the people which was also very much prevalent in ancient Odisha. The coins current in the past may broadly be divided into several categories, i.e. (i) Coins of Hindu Kings, (ii) Imperial coins and (iii) Coins of other parts of India.

Coins of Hindu Kings: Gold and silver coins were current in the state as well as in the district during the reigns of different rulers and kings of Odisha. Important among them were Kushan Coins, Puri-Kushan Coins and Ganga Fanams (coins) prevalent during Ganga dynasty. In undivided Cuttack district, Kushan Coins were discovered at the foot of Kayama hills in 1953. Punch-marked or Puri-Kushan coins were found in Salipur area and Ganga Fanam gold coins were discovered from Jagatsinghpur. The Ganga kings issued small pieces of gold called “Fanams”. But we have no evidence of the Gajapati kings issuing Fanams. The Gajapati Pagoda said to have been issued by the Gajapati kings was really a south Indian coin. A silver coin named “Tanka” or “Sasukani Tanka” was current in the district during the aforesaid period. An inscription of Mukundadev (1559-1568AD) records the gift of tankas by a private individual. However, these “Tankas” were not stamped coins but were pieces of silver of fixed weight. We have no reference to indicate whether the coins of the Hindu period were in circulation after the conquest of Odisha by the Afghans and later on by the Mughals.

Imperial Coins: By imperial coins we mean coins issued by the Mughal emperors either from the mints in Odisha or outside. As regards the number of mints in medieval Odisha, R.D Banerjee holds that the “Mughal mint at Cuttack continued to be the only mint in the province till the end of the rule of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal over Odisha”. Coins of different varieties, denominations and of different metals, e.g., gold, silver and copper were issued from the mint at Cuttack by the Mughal emperors. Available evidence,
indicates that the varieties of coins were issued from the Cuttack mint during the reign of different Mughal Emperors, such as, (a) Gold Coins (mohurs) were issued by Akbar, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb and Muhammad Shah; (b) Silver coins (i) rupees were issued by Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah, Alamgir II and Shah Alam II, (ii) Legal drachms were issued by Aurangzeb only, (iii) quarter rupees were issued by Ahmad Shah only and (c) Copper coins issued by Akbar and Aurangzeb.

Alexander Hamilton (1708) referred to the circulation of Sicca rupee and current rupee in Odisha. According to him, the value of a Sicca rupee was 11 per cent higher than that of a current rupee. One Sicca rupee was equivalent to 2,841 to 3,000 cowries while one current rupee was equal to 2,560 to 2,880 cowries. He also mentioned that a Mughal rupee in his period was equivalent to 2,500 to 3,000 cowries. So, it is likely that the Sicca rupee mentioned by him was the newly coined Mughal rupee while the current rupee mentioned by him was a Mughal rupee, the value of which had fallen for being long in circulation.

**Coins of other parts of India**

A few coins coming from other parts of India, but not issued by the Mughal emperors, were also in circulation in the district. Of the coins of this category mention may be made of Madras and Arcot rupees.

Madras rupee was minted at the English East India Company’s mint at Madras. Arcot rupee was originally struck by the Nawabs of Arcot in the Madras Presidency. By 1740 the English, The French and the Dutch had obtained the privilege of coining this rupee and the rupees coined by these European nations were known as English, French and Dutch Arcots. The English coined such money at first at Madras, and after the Battle of Plassey, at Dacca and Calcutta. The weight of these coins varied from 171 to 177 grains and contained 160 to 170 grains of pure Silver.

The coins and paper currency of British period were the same as found in other British possessions in India. These coins and the paper currency were also in circulation in the Feudatory states which merged in the district on the 1st January, 1948.

The Decimal system of coinage was introduced on the 1st April, 1957 along with British coins. Gradually the British coins were withdrawn from circulation and the people fully adopted the decimal system of coinage. Coins and paper currency of different denominations of all-India standard were in circulation.
Cowrie as Currency

The earliest evidence regarding the use of cowrie currency in Odisha is to be found in the account of Hiuen Tsang who visited Odisha in the 7th century A.D. He mentioned that the Kong-U-To “Cowrie Shells” were used in “commercial transactions”. The cowrie currency was also prevalent in Odisha during the reign of the Gajapati kings. Even up to recent time the monetary tables and the Subhankari method of arithmetic for calculating prices of articles and wages of persons that were prevalent in Odisha were based on cowrie currency. The terms kada, ganda, budi, pan, etc. relating to the cowrie currency were prevalent among the people of Odisha till the introduction of decimal coinage in 1957. The popularity and long-term use of cowrie as a medium of exchange is also testified by the evidence of Persian sources and foreign travellers’ accounts. Abul Fazal (1595-96) mentioned that in Odisha “money transactions are in cowries which is a small white shell generally divided down the middle; it is found on the seashore”. John Marshall (1668-72) observed that in Odisha “all the small money is cowries”. Walter Clavell, (the English factor) in 1676 observed that cowrie was “the common pay” at Baleshwar. According to the Khulasat (1695-99) “bargaining takes place” in Odisha “through the medium of the cowrie which is a small white shell of the ocean”. Alexander Hamilton found in 1708 that in Odisha “cowries pass for money”. Leckie, an Englishman, who travelled through Odisha observed in 1790 that in Odisha “There is very little specie in gold and silver in circulation and the rents are paid in cowries”. The payment of revenue in cowrie was in vogue in Odisha till the beginning of 19th century.

However, Odisha with its extensive use of cowrie did not produce it. As early as the fourteenth century Ibn Batuta (1333-1346 A.D) found cowrie to be imported from the Maldives Islands to Bengal. This practice continued in subsequent centuries as well, when contemporary foreign travellers spoke of Bengal and Odisha importing it from the Maldives Islands. Bowrey’s observation that cowries were brought to Odisha from the Islands of Maldives in the seventies of the seventeenth century finds corroboration from the diaries of Streynsham Master, who became Agent of the English at Fort St. George in 1678 and also from the account of Alexander Hamilton (1708).

Referring to the writings of ancient visitors to Odisha Hiuen Tsang, Abul Fazal (1595-96), John Marshall (1668-72) and Alexander Hamilton (1708) it is evident that the ratio of exchange between Cowrie and the metallic currency in Odisha varied at different periods depending upon various political and socio-economic factors. However, from the details available from Abul Fazal to John Marshall, and Hamilton the value of Cowrie rose to great extent in the seventeenth and the first half of eighteenth centuries. This rise in the value of cowrie was perhaps due to the rise in its demand on account of its increased use as medium of exchange owing to the shortage
of metallic currency as well as the decline of barter system after 1635. But the supply did not increase considerably, as a limited quantity of cowries was brought from the Maldives in exchange of rice, cloth and other necessaries of life. After the British occupation of Odisha in 1803, the Government was keen on a change over to silver currency and formally disapproved of the payment of revenue in cowries after 1806 and fixed the rate of exchange at 4 Kahans and 2 pans of cowries per silver rupee. Thus the value of cowrie tended to depreciate and in 1811-12 the rate was fixed at 6 kahans and 8 pans for a rupee. Within a period of 5 years the cowries then depreciated by about 36 percent. The depreciation heightened further by the rise in the value of silver resulting from its scarcity.

**Kabuliwalla to Modern Commercial and Developmental Banking**

Apart from the role of various medium of exchanges as stated above, the presence of different categories of money-lenders played a vital role till the evolution of present day modern banking.

There were mainly three types of money-lending prevalent in the district, viz., (a) local money-lenders generally belonging to “Baniya” caste and affluent raiyats /landlords who resorted to money-lending as a means of safe investment of surplus income and thereby to keep strangle-hold over the poorer section of inhabitants, (b) Outside money-lenders such as Kabuliwalas, Marwaris and Punjabis who were generalized by the term “Maghee” who used to lend money in the off-season to realize the loan at the harvesting season in the month of Magha (February-March) and merchants who were connected with the market as buyers and suppliers of raw materials to the artisans and (c) the Maratha money-lenders who were associated with the government machinery as revenue collectors and farmers. Sometimes the Bhonsla rulers themselves took to usury and other profit-making business with their ill-paid cavalry troops. Some of the East India Company’s officers also diverted their capital into money lending business as safe investments.

Debts were incurred by people mainly for (a) payment of rent to the zamindars and land revenue of the Government, (b) payment of old debts and interest, (c) maintenance of the family until next harvest, (d) social functions and religious obligations and (e) Purchase of agricultural stock such as seeds, cattle and implements. Productive borrowings for purchase of agricultural stock, however, represented a small proportion of the total rural debt.

**Indebtedness**

The role of usurious advance for the anticipated agricultural produce was an important factor for indebtedness. Lack of saving capacity, rapid
decline in village industries and greater dependence on cultivation in the absence of alternative means of production leading to fragmentation of holdings, made the money advance indispensable for cultivators. Moreover, in a predominantly agricultural economy rural indebtedness became an imperative necessity because of the misrules of the Muslim, Maratha and British Government and their wrong land revenue policies which destroyed the saving capacity of the peasantry and failed to generate avenues of additional income in peasant holdings. State intervention for credit for improvement of land and agriculture existed nominally in the form of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 intended generally for improvement of agricultural needs of the poor cultivators but was mostly utilized for consumption purpose. Usurious borrowings ruined the economic condition of the rural poor and farmers because of the evils of the debt trap. It is correctly said that credit supports the farmer as the hangman’s rope supports the hanged.

An economic survey conducted by the Government of Odisha in 1954-55 revealed the indebtedness of the cultivating families only. Nevertheless since these families form the overwhelming majority, the condition with regard to their debt throw adequate light on the overall picture of the state of rural indebtedness.

The survey revealed that the most important purpose for which a debt was incurred was social ceremonies which amounted to more than one-fourth (29.73 per cent) of the total debt. This was closely followed by debts incurred for family consumption which accounted for 19.12 per cent. For payment of old debts and to meet the expenses on litigation 5.62 per cent of the total debt were expended. These were responsible for 54.47 per cent of the total debt of the farmers which were distinctly burdensome. Of the total debt, 45.53 per cent were incurred for various productive purposes, of which 5.22 per cent accounted for expenditure on cultivation, 14.17 per cent for purpose of land and bullocks, 17.82 per cent for building houses, 7.92 per cent for business, and a small portion of 0.40 per cent was expended for other purposes.

As regards the sources of credit, the main source was the money-lender. The data revealed that 97.38 per cent of the total amount of the debt was obtained from money-lenders. Some of them were professional and some others, agriculturists. The cultivators sometimes secured loans either from friends or from government or co-operative societies or from a few miscellaneous sources but these constituted only 2.62 per cent.

Loans were incurred not merely in cash but also in grains and the interest charged by one money-lender to the same customer in respect of loans in cash and in kind was also different. As the data revealed 99.41 per
cent and 0.59 per cent of the total debt were incurred in cash and in kind respectively. Some loans were secured under usufruct system, according to which the money-lender took the produce of the land mortgaged towards the interest and sometimes for the part payment of the loans. But this system is on the decline. As the data revealed, about 3.95 per cent of the total loan were secured under usufructuary mortgage.

Rise and Fall of Private Money Lenders

Private money lenders were the primitive forms of buying facilities prevailing in the State and district since long. Even with the rise of Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Commercial Banks, Private Banks and other Developmental Banks, the influence of the private money-lenders has not vanished completely in the district.

The money-lenders usually charge higher rate of interest than other agencies but are still popular among the masses because they are easily approachable, secondly borrowers do not have to undergo red-tapism; thirdly sometimes loans are advanced without any landed security and so borrowers have no fear of attachment of property. Their clientele consists largely of people belonging to low and middle income groups and business class, both rural and urban.

Private money-lenders and financiers still supply a considerable portion of rural credit. Their notoriety is not very different from that of their counterparts elsewhere, but they now operate under severe restrictions imposed by the Odisha Money-lenders Act, 1939 which underwent extensive amendments in 1975 with a view to controlling money-lending business in rural areas giving substantial relief to poor debtors. Under this Act, the money-lender is required to register himself and obtain a license for carrying on the business. He is also required to maintain regular account books and to deliver statement of accounts to the licensing authority. The rate of interest on different types of loans has been legally fixed such as simple rate of 9 per cent per annum in case of secured loan and up to 12 per cent per annum in case of unsecured loan and in any case the interest on any loan in excess of the principal is not recoverable. All possessory mortgages stand discharged after expiry of a period of seven years from the date of mortgage and the money-lender shall deliver back the mortgaged land free from all encumbrances created by him within a period of three months from the date of expiry of the seven year period. Violation of the provisions of this law attracts penalty of imprisonment up to one year and fine up to one thousand rupees and the offence is trialable by the Sub-Collector and not by the judiciary. For liquidation of rural indebtedness, the State Government have enacted the Odisha Debt Relief Act, 1980 which has come into force with effect from 13th March, 1981. Under the provisions of law, every debt incurred
by the scheduled debtors (small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and rural artisans) whose total annual income does not exceed Rs.2,400 before 13.03.1981 including the amount of interest, if any payable on such debt shall stand wholly discharged and no civil court shall entertain any suit or proceeding against scheduled debtors for recovery of any debt or interest. Besides every property pledged by him shall also stand discharged and the creditor shall be bound to return the same to the debtor forthwith. Any agreement requiring him or any of his family members to work as a labourer in lieu of debt shall be void. Besides, the Government have amended the Odisha Co-operative Societies Act, so that people can avail loans easily. Paddy loan is advanced under Crop Loan System to the agriculturists at the time of their need. Moreover, the commercial banks have come up to render necessary credit assistance to the agriculturists, manufacturers, businessmen and others for productive purposes at a low rate of interest which have forced the private money-lenders to be somewhat moderate in their demand of excessive interest. However, it is difficult to give any reliable statistics of the number and volume of business of money-lender. Usually, these private money-lenders are carrying business without license in the district.

Commercial Banks

Commercial Banks along with Regional Rural Banks, Co-operative Banks and Developmental Bank like NABARD etc. have changed the socio-economic scenario of the District through institutional finance for trade, industry and projects, mobilization of savings in the form of deposits, bridging regional imbalances between different regions of the district and giving adequate rural orientation.

At present there are 2 Co-operative banks (with 12 branches), one Regional Rural Bank (having 39 branches), 19 public sector commercial banks (with 119 branches) and 7 private sector commercial banks (having 17 branches) operating in the district and contributing for the overall growth of this newly formed district for which the district is marching fast in various aspects of development both in regional and national level.

Nationalized Banks, their Operations and Present Position (as on 31.03.2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Co-Op Banks (ST)</th>
<th>Land Development Banks(LDBs)</th>
<th>Regional Rural Banks(RRBs)</th>
<th>Commercial Banks(CBs)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>No. of Banks</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>No. of Branches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Rural</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Semi Urban</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Urban</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table shows the position of branches in the relation to each of the operative Banks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Banks</th>
<th>No. of Branches</th>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Banks</th>
<th>No. of Branches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Allahabad Bank</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>Union Bank of India</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Andhra bank</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Oriental Bank of Commerce</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Bank of Baroda</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Dena Bank</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Bank of India</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Infrastructure Development Bank of India</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Canara Bank</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Housing Development Finance Corporation Bank</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Central Bank of India</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Axis Bank</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Corporation Bank</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Federal Bank</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Indian Bank</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) Bank</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Indian Overseas Bank</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Karnataka Bank</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Punjab National Bank</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Indus Ind. Bank</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>VIJAYA BANK</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Syndicate Bank</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Odisha Gramya Bank</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>United Commercial Bank</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>CARD Bank</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>United Bank of India</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cuttack Central Cooperative Bank</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Punjab and Sindh Bank</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Urban Co-Op. Bank</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As regards the Credit Deposit (CD) ratio, it may be indicated that it is far below the national average. The position is indicated as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Deposits (Rs. In Crores)</th>
<th>Total Advances (Rs. In Crores)</th>
<th>CD Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>2279</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>2919</td>
<td>1716</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>3550</td>
<td>2081</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>4102</td>
<td>2426</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>4882</td>
<td>2539</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Private Banks in the District

ICICI Bank is the 1st private bank in the district which had opened its branch in March, 2007 at Jajpur Road. After that 17 branches of 7 private banks are operating in the district. The details as on 31.03.2015 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of Bank</th>
<th>No of Branches</th>
<th>Total Advance (in Lakhs)</th>
<th>CD Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Axis Bank</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20999.79</td>
<td>106 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ICICI Bank</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2868.94</td>
<td>33 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HDFC Bank</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23427.03</td>
<td>224 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Karnataka Bank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1361.97</td>
<td>121 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Indusind Bank</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3118.21</td>
<td>118 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Federal Bank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1562.73</td>
<td>136 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bandhan Bank</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Opened after 31.03.2015.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Co-Operative Credit and Co-Operative Banks

Since 05.10.1956 the Cuttack Central Co-operative Bank has been operating in Jajpur district. There are 10 branches and 122 PACs functioning in the district as on 31.03.2015. They are playing a pivotal role in financing agriculture and providing micro finance in Jajpur district. During the year 2014-15 the bank has achieved Rs.29,444.80 lakh as advance with a CD ratio of 156%.

There are two branches of Cuttack Urban Co-Operative Bank operating in the district with an advance of Rs.1961.74 lakh in non priority sector only.

Self Helf Groups and Micro Finance

Self Help Group is a group of 10-20 women or men who work for the capacity building of themselves. It is a unregistered informal body whose goal is to become effective agents of change. They serve as a platform to establish the banking with the poor which is reliable, accountable and a profitable business. SHG also enables livelihood opportunities for village women through micro-credit with the existing banks in the areas.

The origin/evolution of SHGs in Jajpur can be attributed to the 1990s where NGOs started the movement of promotion of SHGs with support from different organizations. Subsequently, the concept of Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) was adopted by many agencies including the Government in the State with programmes such as, ICDS, DWCRA, etc. It got momentum under the programme Mission Shakti in the year 2001-02. GP and block level federation were formed under the programme. Again the SHGs became the vehicle for development involved in health, sanitation, MDM, collection of electricity bill etc. They are further strengthened by SGSY from 2001-02 to 2011-12 for taking up business activity. The scheme supported the SHGs through imparting basic orientation and skill training, revolving
fund, capital subsidy, marketing, infrastructure, etc. In Jajpur, the SHGs have taken the major economic activities like groundnut decortications, vegetable cultivation, goatery, dairy, tent house, handloom, etc.

Again under Targeted Initiative for Poverty Termination Infrastructure Project (TRIPTI), of Panchayati Raj Department, the SHGs and their federation have been universalized in 4 blocks (2007-08/2015-16) namely Danagadi, Dasarathapur, Dharmasala and Sukinda. As many as 730 Cluster Level Forum of SHGs at village and 113 Gram Panchayat Federations have been formed under the project in 4 blocks.

Under the Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM), from 2012-13, only women SHGs are promoted and strengthened through revolving fund/pro poor inclusion fund, community investment fund, interest subvention, livelihoods fund and capacity and institution building fund. The exception in forming SHG under OLM is that SHG can be formed with less than 10 members if there are persons with disabilities (PWD) members. However, Federations of SHGs formed at village level, cluster level, and at higher levels are to be registered under the appropriate Acts prevailing in the state.

In Jajpur, SHG and federation programme under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is functioning as Odisha Livelihoods Mission. The SHG formation and coverage of members indicate that there are 12853 WSHGs in the district out of which 6293 WSHGs have been credit linked with a credit exposure of Rs.5774.78 lakh. There are also two Anchor NGOs (Netaji Yubak Sangha and Abhimanyu Yubak Sangha) who are engaged in promotion and credit linkage of WSHG under NABARD scheme as left wing extremism (LWE) District.

To usher the economic portfolio of the SHGs in Jajpur, District Supply and Marketing Society (DSMS), a unit of Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS) under Panchayati Raj Department, was created in 2007. The Society supports the SHGs in product and packaging development, imparting skill, assessment of infrastructure need and mobilization, establishment of market linkage through corporate houses, buyers, traders, facilitating marketing events like Pallishree and Gramshree Mela, etc.

One of the important purposes of the SHG movement is to provide institutional micro credit to the members of the SHGs through group finance from different banks. Almost all bank branches (183 branches of 23 banks) except private banks provide credit support to SHGs and the rate of interest is 7% per annum and 2% in case of prompt repayment. The subvention on interest is met by NRLM. Around 70% of the SHGs are linked to banks. The Department of Women and Child Welfare have been providing a token assistance of Rs.5000/- to each graded SHG under micro credit support.
Under SGSY and NRLM, the Department of Panchayati Raj has also provided RF and PPIF to 6764 nos. of SHGs to usher their credit worthiness. Similarly, more than 6000 SHGs have been financed under Community Investment Fund by TRIPTI project and NRLM through Gram Panchyat Level Federation. However, 3-5 years back, there was a flush of credit support to SHGs and their members by different micro finance institutions at much higher rate of interest (24-36 % p.a) which did not last with the group in long run.

**Life, General and Crop Insurance**

**Life Insurance**

Jajpur Town Branch office of LIC was established on 6 December, 1984. The branch office is situated at the district head quarter of Jajpur. The territorial limit of the branch covers the entire Jajpur district which was under District Branch Office, Cuttack earlier.

The branch has the distinction of first parent branch in Cuttack Division, with two Small Satellite Offices (S.S.Os). S.S.O. Jajpur Road under Jajpur branch was opened on 30.10.2006. Another S.S.O at Chandikhole came in to existence in September 2007.

The Branch Office is connected to the nearest Railway Station at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road which is situated 32 kms. away. The Kolkata – Chennai Highway (N.H.-5) runs 15 kms. away from this branch. The Divisional Office at Cuttack is 92 kms. far from Jajpur. All the block Headquarters and most of the villages are connected with the branch headquarters by pucca roads.

The Branch area is endowed with high Grade minerals. This has attracted “Leading Industrial Houses” to set up “Steel and Ferro-alloys” plants. The “Steel Hub of India”, Kalinganagar just 40 kms. from Branch Office. As many as 13 industries which have signed M.O.U. with the “State Government” to set up industries in the district. Other fertile areas under this district are highly fertile and rich in cultivation of paddy and rabi crops. Huge quantity of surplus produce is sent to other parts of the state.

The branch has rightly proved it’s stature and has established itself as a reckoning force in terms of contribution in New Business in the whole Cuttack Division. The business of the branch is summarised below.

**Claims (F.Y.2014-15)**

- No. of survival benefits (s.b)/maturity claims settled: 15,290
- Unit linked policy(ULIP)- 15
- No. of death claim settled (non early and early)- 520
Plough back: 
nos : 797
amount : Rs.97.79 lakh

**Finance and Accounts (As on 31.03.2015)**

Surplus transfer: 
frequency: 454
Amount Rs.61.98 crore

Overall expense ratio: 13.18
Growth renewal premium: 25.75%

**PMJDY in the district**

The PMJDY was inaugurated in the district on 28.08.2014. The survey of households for opening of PMJDY accounts were completed by end of December 2014. All household i.e. 407851, have at least one account with the bank and in this process total number of new account opened to the tune of 1,46,278 and rest have their accounts earlier.

In the second phase of the implementation of PMJDY, two insurance schemes and one micro pension scheme were introduced by Government of India.

The Government, announced three ambitious Social Security Schemes pertaining to the insurance and pension sectors, namely, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) to move towards creating a universal social security system, targeted especially for the poor and the under-privileged.

To address the longevity risks among the workers in unorganised sector and to encourage the workers in unorganised sector to voluntarily save for their retirement, who constitute 88% of the total labour force of 47.29 crore as per the 66th Round of NSSO Survey of 2011-12, but do not have any formal pension provision, the Government had started the “Swavalamban” Scheme in 2010-11. However, coverage under Swavalamban Scheme is inadequate mainly due to lack of clarity of pension benefits at the age after 60.

**Implementation of 2\textsuperscript{nd} Phase Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**

The three social security schemes i.e. PMSBY, PPJJBY and APY have already been launched. The stake holders for the schemes are Commercial Banks, LIC of India and Reliance/ General Insurance Company. It is observed that while PMSBY and PPJJBY have made good progress in our district, APY has not achieved the desirable number. Bankers are requested
to see to it that APY is made popular among the target group of account holders.

**Trade and Commerce in Post Independence Period**

Jajpur, the erstwhile capital of Odisha during Soma Dynasty. It is an important trading centre. Vegetables and fish are available at a cheaper rate. Wholesalers and retailers of textile products, grocery, stationery and various other articles operate here. A hat (Viraja hat) sits here every Sunday and Thursday which is one of the biggest markets of the district. During the festival days of goddess Viraja people come here in large numbers from different parts of the neighbouring area.

In post–independence period with the application of modern technology in agriculture, extension of irrigation facilities (Both Canal and Lift irrigation) and un-interrupted power supply there has been a transformation in the district into one of the major paddy and pulse growing districts of the state. Besides agricultural produce, the district is producing a number of industrial products which considerably influence the trading and commercial activities of the district. With the setting up of Kalinganagar Industrial Estate and SEZ which happens to be one of the Steel Hubs of India, the industrial trade and commerce of the district has reached at it's peak. The major industrial houses like MESCO, TATA Steel, Jindal Steel ltd. NINL, VISA steel, Maithan Steel etc. have manifolded the volume of industrial activities. The Ferro Chrome Plant of Jajpur Road earns a sizeable amount of foreign exchange.

Many affluent merchants keep up wholesale and retail shops at which they sell their goods either wholesale to peripatetic dealers, or retail to ordinary purchasers. The important centres of trade and commerce are located at Jajpur, Jajpur Road, Haripur Hat, Kuakhia, Chandikhole and Managalpur. The district is endowed with nature’s bounty in terms of abundant reserves of minerals like Chromite, Iron and Quartzite. The industrial products are adding to the volume and value of trade and commerce in the district.

Gold, silver and cotton yarn and some of the articles imported from other places such as Salt, turmeric, chilli, sugar and tobacco leaves from Ganjam, coconut, coconut oil and salted fish from Puri and wheat, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and molasses from Central Provinces are transacted in the district.

Jajpur is having a predominantly agrarian economy, as agriculture continues to be the mainstay of rural population of the district. Various positive endowments like fertile land, availability of adequate water resources and created irrigation potential have helped agriculture to receive due thrust as primary occupation of the people in the district. Besides rice,
other crops like vegetables, oilseeds (Groundnut), jute, sugarcane and pulses are also cultivated across different pockets of the district. Some of the blocks of the district are flood prone and flood affects normal growth of agriculture sector in these blocks. The district was earlier industrially backward but now holds promise for rapid industrialization in coming days as some major industrial projects have come up in Kalinga Nagar. The Handloom sector at Gopalpur in Rasulpur block is creating excellent designs and has created a niche in the textile industry sector of the country. Fishery sector accounts for major share of allied agricultural activities in the district.

Regulated Markets and Cooperative Marketing

Jajpur Regulated Market Committee

The R.M.C. was established during the year 1967 to bring about regulation of markets by constituting market committee to give reasonable and fair price to the farmers, traders and consumers of the district.

The area of operation of the R.M.C. extends to the whole of the revenue district of Jajpur consisting of Jajpur, Dasarathpur, Binjharpur, Bari, Korei, Danagadi, Sukinda, Dharmasala, Barachana and Rasulpur blocks; and Jajpur, Binjharpur, Sukinda, Bari, Dharmasala, Darpan, Rasulpur, Dasarathpur, Vyasanagar tahasils.

Commodity Notified

The Agricultural Commodities notified for the market area of R.M.C., Jajpur include Paddy, Rice, Black gram, Green gram, Groundnut, Mustard, Chillies, Corianders, Jute. In the animal husbandry segment cattle, sheep and goat are the main items.

The A.D.M., Jajpur has been nominated as Member and Chairman of the R.M.C.

The Market Yard has been established in Kianalikul Market Yard at Kianali (Ac 1.04 dec.), Dhanmandal Market Yard (Ac 3.00 dec.), Narasinghpur Market Yard (Ac 1.31 dec.), BarabatiKrushal Bazar at Barabati (Ac 0.80 dec.), Kuakhia Market Yard at Kuakhia Bazar (Ac 1.81 dec.), Prahalladpur Market Yard at Binjharpur (Ac 1.00 dec.), Badabaruneipada at Panikoili (Ac 1.00 dec.) and Sukinda Market Yard (Ac 3.70 dec.).

Ten check post have been operating for collection of market fee. The annual collection of market fee from the check posts is about Rs.1.5 crore.

The following Cattle and Vegetable Market has been managed by the R.M.C. for collection of Market fee and Tolls.

Cattle Markets at Nanpur, Sahapur, Balamukuli, Boulanga and Biraja Cattle Market; and
Vegetable Markets at Champapur, Sahapur, Rajatota, Jhumpuri, Balamukuli and Boulanga, are working under the management of the RMC.

The R.M.C. has provided 5 of Godowns one each at Narasinghpur, Dhanmandal, Prahalladpur, Sukinda and Badabaruneipada having a Total Capacity of 5000 M.T. for storage of agricultural commodities for benefit of farmers and traders of the district.

**Paddy Procurement Programme**

The R.M.C. provides all grading equipment’s to the Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) and Women Self Help Group (WSHG) who participate in the Paddy Procurement Programme and also undertakes various IEC activities for creating awareness about Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms of Paddy and Minimum Support Price (MSP) with the help of other state agencies. The trend of income and expenditure of the RMC is given in the following table.

**Income (in Rs.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditure (in Rs.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The R.M.C. provides Market Price information on different agricultural commodities to the Director of Agricultural Marketing and Inspection, Government of India through Agmarket for information of farmers, traders and general public.

**Weights and Measures - Then and Now**

Odisha State Government have framed their own Rules i.e. Odisha Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules in respect of weights and measures.

Odisha Legal Metrology Organisation was set up under the administrative control of Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department. of Government of Odisha. This organization works in close collaboration with Government of India.

There were two Inspectorial units functioning in the Jajpur district, one at Jajpur Town and the other at Jajpur Road covering the whole district. Recently one post of Assistant Controller Legal Metrology was created for Jajpur district and he is functioning from 11.05.2015.

The main functions of the Legal Metrology Department are :-
a) To provide better protection to consumers and also to constitute an essential element in the economy by ensuring metrological accuracy in commercial transactions, industrial measurements and measurements needed for ensuring public and human safety.

b) Maintenance of standards in relation to weights and measures as prescribed by the central government in accordance with the recommendations made by the OIML –through verification and re-verification work.

c) To enforce the various provisions of weights and measures laws,

d) To earn non-tax government revenue in the form of fees for verification, compounding etc.

e) Regulation of manufacture, repair and sale of weights and measures,

f) Regulation of packaged commodities sold or distributed.

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CHAPTER-VIII
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Old Time Trade Routes in the District

The ancient capital of Odisha i.e Jajpur from 11\textsuperscript{th} century to 16\textsuperscript{th} century was a part of Un-divided Cuttack district. It is rich in traditional trade and commerce, primarily in agricultural products like Dhania(Coriander), Mandia(Ragi), Sugarcanes, Blackgrams, Bengalgrams and rural artisan products like Pony works (royal dresses used for performing roles of kings and queens in dramas and yatras). The major trade in old times was being carried through water ways in steamers and Naha (Big form of water boats). The prime route of road transport for carrying goods and products was through the Jagannath sadak, a part of Grand Trunk Road, connecting Calcutta to Madras. The only railway link was Haridasapur station to which the agricultural products from remote pockets of Jajpur were being carried through bullock carts. Birupa Canal connecting major river system from Mahanadi to Brahmani via kharagpur ghat was also a prominent water route of trade and commerce.

Goods transported from West Bengal via Chandbali in steamers to Kayangola in water ways and then to Balichandrapur via Baruhan on old British road, was also another major trade route of ancient Jajpur. Another route of transporting goods in waterways was through river Kharasrota. Mostly forest products from neighboring districts namely Dhenkanal and Kendrapara, were transported through this route.

Vehicles and Conveyance

Before 1947, due to poor communication facilities in most parts of the district, life was restricted to the villages. Only on rare occasions like visit to the holy places or in fairs and festivals, people used to travel from one village to another in groups, on foot generally, taking thereby a long time to complete their outward and inward journeys.

In villages, sometimes bullock carts were used by common people for moving from village to village whereas the rich people were, however, using palanquins, elephants, and horses. During pre-independence period, most of the roads of the district were in poor condition. They were unmetaled and unbridged and suitable only in fair weather. Since the beginning of the five year plans in India much attention has been given for construction of more and better roads with bridges and culverts and development of existing ones. Since then, the length of all categories of roads have been increased. At present the district is served with National Highways, State Highways, Major and other district roads, Classified Village Roads along with municipal, forest and village roads.
Vehicles

Keeping pace with the modern world the Jajpur district has advanced in terms of vehicles and conveyance. Instead of chariots and Bullock carts people are now using modern vehicles. The number of motor cycles has gone up from 6117 in the year 2005 to 128498 till recently. Likewise, the increase in number of other vehicles are; LMV car from 176 to 7027, tractor from 153 to 8163, scooter from 33 to 11254, moped from 414 to 8004, autorickshaw from 69 to 470. The total number of vehicles has increased from 6996 to 167457.

Evolution of Transport and Communications System in the District

Regional Transport Office, Chandikhole - An Overview

Road Transport plays a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of an area. Unlike transport, by air, waterways, road transport connects almost all the inaccessible areas of a geographical areas to bring the rural life to limelight and social mainstream.

Although the new Jajpur district was created w.e.f 01.04.1993, the Regional Transport Office, Chandikhole was functioning since 11.06.1986 and Jajpur was under its jurisdiction. At present a separate RTO Office is functioning at Jajpur town since 01.04.2015.

Organizational Structure

The Regional Transport Office is headed by the Regional Transport Officer and the Collector and District Magistrate, Jajpur has been designated as the Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority, Chandikhole.

The Hierarchical Structure

Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Jajpur is Chairman of RTA, Chandikhole and RTO Chandikhole is the Secretary.

Besides this, the other staffing of the RTO Chandikhole are:


All the official work is managed with the help of ministerial staffs deputed by the Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Jajpur from time to time.

Aims and Objectives

The objectives of establishing the Regional Transport Office are:

1. To provide public transport facilities to the people covering entire geographical areas of the district.

2. To ensure safe journey of general public.
3. To make aware people of traffic rules and regulations.

4. To create awareness among drivers of different vehicles about road safety measures for reduction of accidents.

Besides above objectives, the RTO, Chandikhole is imparting driving training to new drivers through one Heavy Vehicle Driving Training Institute which has been established in Chhatia by the State Government. It is a premier institute, best of its kind in Odisha, developed by Ashok Leyland Ltd. for imparting training to unemployed youths with a vision to build up their career in driving and enable them earn their livelihood out of this profession. It is located in Bidyadharapur mouza under Chhatia GP of Barchana block on the foothills of Dhania Hill at a distance of 1.5 Kms from NH-5 connecting Chhatia.

In order to promote Light Motor Vehicle driving skill through quality training to enhance the employability of certain targeted beneficiaries, 02 private Driving Training Institute in the district have been selected for imparting LMV driving training to youths belonging to BPL/SC/ST/women of the district free of cost. These two institutes are,

1. Omm Shanti Driving and Mechanical Training Institute, Sunguda.
2. Bari Driving Training School, Bari.

The main aim of RTO is to regulate operation of public/private service vehicles on different routes of this district.

The other functions of the Regional Transport Office involves:

Collection of Motor Vehicle Revenue, Enforcement of MV Act, Registration of Motor Vehicles, Issue of Driving License/ Conductor License, Maintenance of road safety measures, Creation of self employment by imparting driving training, Issue of road permits, Issue of Fitness Certificates of Vehicles, Meet the emergency need of Vehicles during Election/ Natural Calamities and Development of awareness on road safety among general public.

**Types of Road**

The district has National and State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, Revenue Roads, Gram Panchayat And Village Roads And Forest Roads. The length of these roads are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure (2013-14)</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road length (in kms)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highway</td>
<td>153.57</td>
<td>3593.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Highway</td>
<td>64.50</td>
<td>5086.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major district Road</td>
<td>71.50</td>
<td>2805.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Road</td>
<td>1235.28</td>
<td>28158.737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.P Road</td>
<td>3187.20</td>
<td>145367.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Route Length (in kms)</td>
<td>131.66</td>
<td>2417.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other District Road</td>
<td>389.235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public Transport

Public transport is a predominant mode of motorized local travel in the district. Intermediate public transport modes are trekkers, tempos, tata ace magic, mini buses and buses. However the share of buses is negligible in Jajpur district in carrying passengers in comparison to private vehicles like two wheelers and cars. The NH-5,NH-5A.NH-215, MDRs, ODRs are the major links connecting different parts of Jajpur district through which PTS has been successful. Effective public transport system has attracted and facilitated tourist from different parts of India and abroad to take a glimpse of the rich heritage of Buddhist culture prevailing in the district from the 6th century AD in the excavation sites at Ratnagiri, Lalitagiri and Langudi etc.

The only railway link connecting Byree to Baitarani road through JK road junction is the major railway transport system in Jajpur district. The kalinganagar industrial estate is the steel hub of India where about twelve major and medium industries including TATA, JINDAL, VISA, MAITHAN, NINL, MESCO, etc. have come up to which railways has a major contribution.

With the implementation of different national flagship programmes like PMGSY, RCP, CC Road, GGY the standard of road condition has improved manifold. In the process every nook and corner of Jajpur district has been connected by all weather public transport.

More significantly a scheme namely Biju Gaon Gadi Yojana (BGGY), with an aim to provide transport facility to thousands of rural masses to block head quarter, district head quarter, District Headquarter Hospital, CHCs and other related Government offices has been launched newly. This will also help, mostly the farmers, to sell their agricultural products at urban centres.

Railways

Railway lines in the district of Jajpur falls under the jurisdiction of Khurda Division, East Coast Railway.

Howrah- Chennai Route (old B.N Railway opened for traffic in 1889)

On Howrah- Chennai Broad gauge rail line of 65.5 km. length now with double line passes through the district of Jajpur is a Group-B route and Route. No. of premium trains like Rajdhani Express is running in this route.

Jakhapura- Daitari and Jakhapura- Bansapani Line

This branch line starts from Jakhapura station on the Howrah-Chennai and proceeds upto Daitari with a total length of 33 Km was opened in the year 1991 to carry the minerals to Paradip Port. The rail, linking Jakhapura and Bansapani also opened from September 2007 for both Passengers and
Goods Traffic covers the distance of an additional 7 Km in the district of Jajpur. Over this twin single line railway constructed a fly over line between Jakhapura to Sukinda Road of 9.2 Km length which was completed and commissioned on November 2010 as single line.

**Important Bridges**

There are two bridges, one over river Brahmani (29×45.72m) with a length of approximately 1.35 Km and other over river Baitarani (15×45.72m) with a length of approximately 700 meters.

**Total Railway Stations in the District**- There are 14 Railway stations in the district.

The location of various railway stations of the district are:

**Railway Stations on Main Line:**- Baitarani, Korai, Jajpur Keonjhar Road, Jakhapura, Jenapur, Garhmadhupur, Haridaspur, Dhanmandal, Barithengarh and Bayree.

**Railway Stations on Branch Line:**- Sukinda Road, Baghuapal, Tomka, and Daitari

**Major Railway Station:**- Jajpur Keonjhar Road is the major Railway Station in the District having 5 PFs, Surface Area of Approx. 13725 Sqm., and Covered area of approx. 5912 Sqm. It deals with Avg. monthly passengers of 68700 and Avg. monthly earning is Approx. Rs.6404240/-.

**Passengers Halt:** 1 (Brahmani)

**The main freight handling stations:**- Jajpur Keonjhar Road, Jakhapura, Dhanmandal, Sukinda Road, Tomka and Daitari are the main freight handling stations.

**New works in the District under Construction:**- Recently railways has completed and commissioned the doubling work from Sukinda Road Station to Tomka in the month of December -2015. In the near future railway is going to open a new third line from Jakhapura station to Haridaspur for Passenger and Goods Traffic. A bypass line from Sukinda Road Station to Jajpur Keonjhar Road of 10.5km. length of is also in progress. A part of Haridaspur-Paradip new rail link project through the district of Jajpur of 26.7 km. length is under construction.
Airstrip

There is no airport or aerodrome in this district. However a private airstrip for small aeroplanes is located at Kaliapani under Sukinda block. This airstrip is managed by M/s TATA Steel Ltd. subject to overall administrative control of the district administration. This airport is used when VIPs or VVIPs of state or central Government come to the district. Industrialists also use this airstrip. For this the permission of the district administration is mandatory.

Waterways

The National Waterway 5 (NW-5) is one of six National Waterways in India and it covers the state of Odisha and a part of West Bengal. It runs a total length of 623 km of which 91 km is within West Bengal and the remaining 532 km is in Odisha. It was declared a National Waterway in November 2008. The NW-5 through Brahmani river, Mahanadi Delta and the East Coast canal. It will link the coal belt of Talcher to Dhamra. Inland waterways authority of India (IWAI), government of Odisha, Paradip port and Dhamra port have executed an agreement to develop a portion of national waterway 5, connecting Kalinganagar industrial area of this dist. with ports of Paradip and Dhamra. The proposed waterway on river Brahmani and the Mahanadi delta will link the industrial area of Kalinganagar site of Tata Steel's upcoming 3 MT steel plant to the two ports significantly reducing dependence on road and rail. Kalinganagar of this district has already accommodated plants of Jindal Stainless Steel, Neelachal Ispat, Mesco and Visa Steel amongst others. The first phase of 201 km connects Jokadia and Pankapal (Kalinganagar) to Dhamra and Paradip. The second phase of 131 km will connect Talcher to Kalinganagar. The stretch of dredged river will allow barges to primarily carry coal, ore and steel between industry and port. Dhamra, which was recently acquired by the Adani Group, will be connected to this system through a link of canal and tributaries.

Postal Services

When there was no development of Science and Technology, the only way of communication was Postal System for the people of the country. Department of posts feels its importance and accordingly arranged its way of communication to see that the mail reach every part of the district. Since 1993 Jajpur District has its one Head Post Office in the district and 38 Sub-post Offices and 242 village branch post offices.
Various mails received from each corner of the country and also from abroad for the people of Jajpur District is received at Jajpur Road Railway Mail service and there after the mails are sorted area-wise and mails meant for Jajpur Road, Danagadi, Sukinda, Kalarangiatta, Sobra and Jenapur, etc. are sent through mail motor service to the distribution points and accordingly disposed. Likewise mails for Singhpur, Mangalpur and Bari is received at Jajpur head office and immediately sent for disposal through mail motor service.

Before creation of new district there were 36 Sub Offices in the district and subsequently taking the demands of the people into consideration two new Sub Office; Chitalo and Rasulpur are opened after creation of separate district for Jajpur.

In recent days many changes have taken place in the department like core banking solution though which saving bank transactions and fixed deposits are easily transacted. For insurance, McCamish software is introduced through which PLI and RPLI transactions can be done online.

The electronic money order system has been introduced by which the people of this district can send money and receive money within 24 hours.

People of this district serving abroad can remit money to their family members through western union money transfer and money gram within a couple of minutes.

MNREGS has been introduced by the Government of India and the workers can get their wages through post office savings bank opened in all rural post offices under the district.

Under small saving schemes 241195 saving accounts have been opened with a total deposit of Rs.276500980/- in the district.

A new scheme namely Sukanya Samridhi Yojana was introduced for the girl children and 21143 accounts have opened under the scheme with total deposit of Rs.98376251/-.

A new pension scheme namely Atal Pension Yojana is introduced and hundreds of people have since been enrolled under the scheme.

It is a matter of pleasure that the department has opened one ATM at Jajpur head Office considering the demand of account holders of our district.

Postal network in the district provides quality service to all section of people in the district and assures better service in the coming days with the help of new technology and software.
Courier Services

Apart from Government Postal Services, a number of private courier services are also operating in the district like Dolphin, Bluedart, Flyking, etc.

Telephone and Cell Phone Services

Telecommunication facility in Jajpur district is far developed. Almost all major telecommunication companies such as BHARATI AIRTEL, AIRCELL, VODAFONE, IDEA CELULLAR, RELIANCE, BSNL etc are providing their voice and data services throughout the district. Among them BSNL plays vital role in telecommunication providing various facilities to its customers. It has established 46 telephone exchanges, 140 of Mobile BTS towers, 16 WIMAX BTS Towers through its 3 Sub-Divisional Offices located at Jajpur Town, Jajpur Road and Dhanamandal. It is providing service to 4955 land line subscribers, 2725 of broadband costumers, 1354 WIMAX costumers and 1,50,205 of mobile phone customers. It is the only company that provides broadband facility in the district.

Radio and Wireless System and Stations

Status of VHF Stations of Jajpur District

There are 15 VHF stations installed in Jajpur district Jurisdiction by the OSDMA, Bhubaneswar during the year 2002-2005 which are as follows:

1. One at District Headquaters (DEOC), Collectorate, Jajpur
2. One each at block Headquarters (Bari, Dasarathpur, Jajpur, Binjharpur, Sukinda, Korei, Danagadi, Rasulpur, Dharmasala, Barchana).
3. One each at Tahasil Office Headquaters (Darpan and Dharmasala)
4. One at RTO office, Chandikhole.
5. One at Saudia G.P under Barchana block.

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CHAPTER-IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Livelihood

The economy of Jajpur district is both agrarian and industrial in character. The people are dependent on agriculture and industries for their livelihood. The growth of ancillary activities and service sector has immensely contributed to the livelihood of people. With spread of education, training and diversification of economic activities traditional agriculture and caste based crafts have become commercialized and new industries, commerce and services sectors have come up. All these have brought about significant changes in the structure of employment and income of the people as also their livelihood.

Agriculture is the main stay of the economy followed by industrial activities. The workers constitute 30.22% of the total population, against state average of 41.79%. Around 55% of the workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural workers. Up to 2013-14 irrigation potential created stood at 130,258 hectare in Kharif and 77,197 hectare in Rabi season. Area under irrigation needs to be improved to counter drought situations and water scarcity.

Jajpur has improved in many aspects of development particularly in literacy and education. The district has better health indicators like lower infant and maternity and mortality and is ahead of achievements at the state level in literacy and education.

Industry is the emerging lead sector as this district is endowed with rich mineral deposits. Kalinga Nagar Industrial area is the new Identity of the district. Given its resources with the recent initiatives for growth in industrialization in Kalinganagar area and start of production in India’s largest integrated Tata Steel plant, it is expected that the district will achieve significant increase in productivity, employment and income and improve life standards, and enhance distributive justice., But industrialisation not only raises income, it also causes environmental threats to ecological balance which need also be taken care of.

Tourism is another important sector of the district for its rich reminiscences of ancient Indian history and particularly Buddhism and the Buddhist sites. There is further scope of development and the district could be a heritage hub of Odisha.
With effective bank linkage and finance Self Help Groups (SHGs) are taking up different economic activities in agriculture and allied non-farm, sectors. These include vegetable cultivation, mushroom cultivation, ground nut cultivation, goatery, dairy, poultry, fishery ground nut decortications, readymade garment production, tassar handloom, jhoti items, agarbatti making, golden grass items, etc. Like elsewhere in the state and the national economy, consumerism has also spread into the people’s livelihood pattern in the district and this holds even for the rural areas.

**District Domestic Product-Composition and Trends**

Income is considered to be the most important indicator of economic well being. In view of the importance of decentralized planning and micro area development, estimation of income at the district level is gaining focused attention in recent years. The income of a district is termed as District Domestic Product (DDP). DDP estimation has the five broad objectives such as a) Measurement of economic development of a district; b) Analysis of the sectoral contribution to the district economy; c) Evaluating the objectives of planning in the district; d) Improvement of planning at the district level and e) Examining income disparity among the districts.

Any discussion on District Domestic Product presupposes a clear understanding of terms like Gross District Domestic Product, Net District Domestic Product and Per Capita DDP. Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is the money value of the volume of goods and services produced in a district within a year, counted without duplication. It is equal to the income generated by the production of goods and services within the geographical boundary of a district. It can also be defined as the unduplicated value of output of all goods and services produced within the boundary of the district during the year. Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) is the net value of final goods and services produced within the district during one year. GDDP minus depreciation i.e. consumption of fixed capital, is equal to NDDP. The average income of the people of a district in a particular year is called DDP per capita in that year. This concept helps one to know about the standard of living of the people of a district.

In Odisha, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics prepares estimates of District Domestic Product of all the districts. As of now estimates are available for 2004-05 to 2011-12. According to the methodology adopted for estimation, District Domestic Product (DDP) in Jajpur comes from the contributions of four sources, such as, the Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, and Finance and Services sectors. The Primary Sector includes Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishery, Mining and Quarrying. The Secondary Sector consists of Manufacturing (both registered and un-registered), Electricity, Gas and Water supply, and
Construction, Trade, Hotel and Restaurant, Transport and Communication come under the Tertiary sector. In Finance and Services are included Banking, Insurance, Real Estate, Community, Social and Personal services.

A summary picture of the trend of NDDP at current prices for Jajpur district for the period 2004-05 to 2011-12 is presented in the following table. NSDP figures are also incorporated in the table to have a comparative picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>288344</td>
<td>798702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>324540</td>
<td>7354959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>390886</td>
<td>8792126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>500889</td>
<td>11110925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>576030</td>
<td>12751620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>529635</td>
<td>13583679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>797919</td>
<td>16476038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>977653</td>
<td>18352151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A graphical presentation of the above table is given in the figure below.

The above table and graphical representation of the same show a rising trend of NDDP of Jajpur district and NSDP of Odisha. The growth of domestic product of Jajpur is observed to be higher than that of Odisha because of good agricultural production and high industrial output especially in iron and steel industries sector in the district.

When one looks at per capita income it is found that Jajpur is ahead of the state. As per Odisha Economic Survey report 2015, Odisha has a per capita income of Rs. 43463 which is less than Rs. 53218 for Jajpur. This is reflected in the table below and in the graph that follows.
A detailed picture of the contributions of sub-sectors and broad sectors to NDDP / NSDP for 2011-12 is given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors / Sub-Sectors</th>
<th>Percentage Share in NDDP-Jajpur</th>
<th>Percentage Share in NSDP-Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Primary Sector</td>
<td>47.51</td>
<td>30.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>8.08</td>
<td>15.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>2.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and Quarrying</td>
<td>37.68</td>
<td>11.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Secondary Sector</td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>18.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing -Registered</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing -Unregistered</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, Gas and Water Supply</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>8.46</td>
<td>12.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Tertiary Sector</td>
<td>22.05</td>
<td>24.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Hotels and Restaurants</td>
<td>14.59</td>
<td>15.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport by other means</td>
<td>6.62</td>
<td>7.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. Finance and Services</strong></td>
<td>17.99</td>
<td>26.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking and Insurance</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>2.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business Services and Legal Services</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>10.26</td>
<td>10.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E. All</strong></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha*

The table makes interesting reading. The district economy is observed to be more dependent on the primary sector compared to the state economy where the share of the secondary sector, tertiary sector and the finance and services sectors have a higher contribution to domestic product relative to their contribution in Jajpur district. The shares of the primary, secondary, tertiary and, finance and services sectors in NDDP at current prices have been estimated at 47.51 %, 12.45 %, 22.05 % and 17.99% respectively. The respective shares in the NSDP for 2011-12 have been 30.79%, 18.46%, 24.11 % and 26.64%.

It can be seen that within the primary sector, mining and quarrying sub-sector is predominant while in the secondary sector construction is of paramount importance. In case of the tertiary sector, the trade-hotels-restaurants sub-sector and within finance and services, banking and insurance, real estate group, and other services are the main stay. These hold good both for Jajpur as also for the state except that at the state level agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishery are important while for Jajpur district mining and quarrying are predominant.

**Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure**

The level of material prosperity and quality of life of people is determined to a large extent not only by the level of per capita income but also by the level of per capita consumption expenditure. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha has brought out a Report on monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) for Odisha and at the disaggregated level, for the districts for the year 2009-10 in the light of the 66th Round NSSO survey. In the Report two methods viz., Uniform Recall Period (URP) and Mixed Recall Period (MRP) have been used. In the URP method MPCE is defined as the household consumer expenditure over a period of 30 days preceding the date of survey, divided by household size. Mixed Recall Period (MRP) method, expenditure on all the food and some important non-food items are collected over a reference period of 30 days. But for
expenditure on some durable items like furniture, clothing and medical institutional expenditure data are collected over the reference period of 365 days. The findings of the survey as relevant to Jajpur district are presented in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MRP- Based</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban-Rural Gap</th>
<th>Percentage Gap</th>
<th>Rural-Urban Disparity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>693.16</td>
<td>1374.84</td>
<td>681.68</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>785.95</td>
<td>1429.22</td>
<td>643.27</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>872.20</td>
<td>1542.82</td>
<td>670.62</td>
<td>76.88</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URP- Based</td>
<td>655.81</td>
<td>1326.34</td>
<td>670.53</td>
<td>102.2</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>732.16</td>
<td>1344.61</td>
<td>612.45</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>1374.77</td>
<td>569.77</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha

Expectedly, in preparing the Report, the Directorate has accepted the NSSO division of Odisha into three regions i.e., Coastal, Southern and Northern Regions. Jajpur, is included in the Coastal Region. It may be seen from the table that MPCE-Urban is expectedly greater than MPCE-Rural at the district, regional and state levels. But MPCE for Jajpur is much higher than that for the regional and State levels irrespective of rural and urban areas. Jajpur has a lower percentage Urban-Rural MPCE Gap of about 71 per cent compared to the Coastal Region and rural MPCE is 58.6 per cent of Urban MPCE in Jajpur compared to 54.4 per cent for the Region according to the URP method. A similar pattern is discernible when this viewed in terms of the MRP method.

Two things may be noted while passing. First, Jajpur is one among the top three districts by MPCE. Second, rural-urban MPCE gap, though relatively low, is still high and it requires effective corrective action.

The General Level of Prices

Jajpur being a rural agrarian economy, the general level of prices bears a direct relation with agricultural produce, especially food grains and particularly rice, the principal crop grown in the district. Generally food grains become cheaper immediately after harvest and dearer before harvest. Prices are also lower or higher depending on the volume of production. The rise of prices of the principal produce contributed materially to the prosperity of the agriculturists.

A price level is a normalized average of price relatives for a given class of goods and services in a given region during a given interval of time. It is a statistics designed to help to compare how these price relatives, differ between time periods or regions. The prices of various consumer goods in the recent years for Jajpur is given below:
Rural Retail Prices Per Kg/Per Litre of Some Important Commodities for Jajpur District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atta</td>
<td>10.68</td>
<td>9.89</td>
<td>14.50</td>
<td>14.77</td>
<td>15.79</td>
<td>17.54</td>
<td>18.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mung dal</td>
<td>26.65</td>
<td>33.12</td>
<td>41.46</td>
<td>39.58</td>
<td>52.67</td>
<td>72.17</td>
<td>68.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arhar</td>
<td>30.64</td>
<td>30.93</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>40.33</td>
<td>53.42</td>
<td>80.92</td>
<td>66.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard oil</td>
<td>52.54</td>
<td>51.43</td>
<td>53.54</td>
<td>67.21</td>
<td>71.58</td>
<td>69.29</td>
<td>73.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut oil</td>
<td>48.99</td>
<td>45.89</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>62.50</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>78.55</td>
<td>72.22</td>
<td>76.25</td>
<td>79.54</td>
<td>91.88</td>
<td>92.92</td>
<td>115.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>8.01</td>
<td>7.73</td>
<td>7.31</td>
<td>10.96</td>
<td>7.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>7.60</td>
<td>9.74</td>
<td>10.43</td>
<td>11.46</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>16.42</td>
<td>18.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>19.55</td>
<td>21.03</td>
<td>19.27</td>
<td>16.83</td>
<td>23.38</td>
<td>35.67</td>
<td>32.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gur</td>
<td>19.08</td>
<td>19.98</td>
<td>18.67</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>25.79</td>
<td>39.04</td>
<td>35.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>5.96</td>
<td>7.21</td>
<td>8.29</td>
<td>8.38</td>
<td>8.88</td>
<td>8.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene</td>
<td>15.59</td>
<td>18.81</td>
<td>20.25</td>
<td>20.82</td>
<td>21.08</td>
<td>22.04</td>
<td>24.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source- Directorate of Economics and Statistics Odisha, Bhubaneswar*

The table shows a rising trend of prices of all commodities in Jajpur. Unsurprisingly, this is also the trend elsewhere in the state and the national economy. Rising prices hurt consumers, especially those at the lower echelons of the economic ladder in the society.

**Standard of living**

Standard of living refers to the necessaries, comforts and luxuries which a person / household community enjoys at a particular time. It is determined by the quantity and quality of goods and services they use which in turn depends on the level of income, the access to common property resources, public goods merit goods like education and health, and the general price level. Employment, income and livelihood are closely linked to standard of living. The standard of living of people in the district is modest. Those who live in the rural areas, earn their livelihood from agriculture and those who work in industrial and mining areas and in towns derive their income from non-farm employment. There is a large gap in standard of living of people across locations and occupations. In the rural areas cereals, vegetables, fish and such the rural areas cereals, vegetables, fish and such other items claim a large percentage share of household consumption expenditure which in the urban areas cereals claim a relatively lower percentage share. The urban households consume milk and milk products, fish and other non-vegetarian items, fruits and use consumer durables. Urban people buy most of their requirements and they constitute their cash items. Using 10 indicators an approximate picture of the standard of living of people in Jajpur district can be obtained from the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Current level of Jajpur</th>
<th>Current level of Odisha</th>
<th>Reference Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)</td>
<td>Per thousand</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)</td>
<td>Per Lakh Live Births</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>2011-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sex Ratio</td>
<td>Per thousand</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Literacy Rate</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>73.05</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Female Literacy Rate</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dropout Rate in elementary stage</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Per Capita NDDP</td>
<td>thousand</td>
<td>43.949</td>
<td>39.537</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Percentage of Urban Population</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>16.69</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Work Participation rate</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>30.32</td>
<td>41.79</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Immunization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Polio Immunization</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) DPT vaccine</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Measles vaccine</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Fully Immunized</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wage Payment and Minimum Wages Act**

Wage payment system defines the mode and amount of remuneration given to labourers by employers and organizations. Wages are determined by demand for and supply of labour and they are considerably influenced by the level of prices with rise the prices and demand for labour, wage level also rises. Rural out migration has contributed to significant rise in rural wages while wages in non-rural areas rise in response to industrialization and expansion of tertiary and service sector activities. This has happened in Jajpur. The following table shows the trend of wages in Jajpur district during 2003-04 to 2010-11.

**Average daily wages per Manday (Rs.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Rural Labourers</th>
<th>2003-04 05</th>
<th>2004-05 06</th>
<th>2005-06 07</th>
<th>2006-07 08</th>
<th>2007-08 09</th>
<th>2008-09 10</th>
<th>2009-10 11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Carpenter</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>90.72</td>
<td>108.14</td>
<td>110.00</td>
<td>114.17</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>138.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Masson</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>156.60</td>
<td>135.00</td>
<td>165.00</td>
<td>170.00</td>
<td>145.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor Driver</td>
<td>105.20</td>
<td>110.20</td>
<td>147.16</td>
<td>147.50</td>
<td>149.17</td>
<td>162.50</td>
<td>234.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Wages Act and Wages**

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, a Central Act, provides for fixing and revising minimum wages in certain employments. Under this Act, the State Government have been authorised to fix / revise the minimum rates of
wages in different employments like agriculture, construction, timber trading, collection of Sal seeds, Kendu leaf, etc. which are included in the schedule of the Act. In respect of mines, however, the Central Government fixes / revises minimum rates of wages. For proper implementation of the Act the State Government framed the Odisha Minimum Wages Rules 1954. The minimum rates of wages can be fixed/ revised in respect of those employments, which are included in the schedule of the Act and in order to cover a large number of workers employed in different types of employments. The State Government/Central Government are adding different types of employments to the scheduled employments. State Government can fix / revise minimum wages in the scheduled employments in their respective spheres from time to time primarily on consideration of rise in the consumers’ price index.

In 1980-81 and 1981-82, the minimum wage in respect of all category of employment in agricultural sector was Rs.5.00 per day. During the year 1982-83 the wages fixed for the agricultural labourers was Rs.6.00 per day. In 1983-84 and 1984-85 the wage level was increased and an agricultural labourer got Rs.7.50 per day. During the year 1985 -86 the wages were fixed at to Rs.10.00 for 8 (eight) hours per day for all categories of employment in agricultural sector only.

The minimum wage in 2012 was again revised and fixed at Rs. 150/-, Rs.170/-, Rs.190/- and Rs.205/- per day payable to the unskilled, semiskilled, skilled and highly skilled categories of employees employed in 83 activities both in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The minimum wage in case of agricultural sector was further clarified and fixed at Rs.126/- and Rs.150/- per day for the non-ploughing and ploughing workers respectively.

With the rise in the price index, the wage level was further revised and notified in 2015. As per the Notification, the minimum wage in respect of all category of employment was enhanced from Rs.150/-, Rs.170/-, Rs.190/- and Rs.205/- and fixed at Rs.200/-, Rs.220/-, Rs.240/- and Rs.260/- per day for unskilled, semi skilled, skilled and highly skilled categories respectively under 88 activities. The minimum wages for different kinds of employment (agricultural and non-agricultural sectors) as fixed under this notification are given below. These wages are not applicable to working under MGNREGA.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Employment</th>
<th>Categories of Employees</th>
<th>Revised minimum rates of wages per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agarbati and Candle making Worker's Establishments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Automobile servicing, repairing garages and workshops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bakeries and Confectionaries including Biscuit making.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bamboo Forest Establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Brass and Bell Metal Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Carpet Weaving Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cashew processing establishments</td>
<td>Unskilled</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cement pipe making and allied products industry.</td>
<td>Semi-skilled</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ceramic and Pottery Industry</td>
<td>Skilled</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chemical Industry</td>
<td>Highly skilled</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cinema Industry and Film Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Clay Pottery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Coir Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Collection of Sal Seeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Construction or maintenance of Dams, Embankments, Irrigation Projects and sinking of wells and tanks.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Contingent and Casual Employees in Govt. and other establishments, Courier and Cargo Services.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cotton Ginning and Pressing Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Dispensary of Medical Practitioner in any Establishment of Medical Consultant or in any Chemical or Pathological Laboratory, Private Nursing Homes, Private Medical College Hospitals, Super Specialty Hospitals, Clinic, Laboratory etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Distilleries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Domestic Workers (shall be calculated as per hours of work).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Electricity transmission, generation and distribution.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Employment in laying of underground Cables, Electric lines, Water supply lines and under Cable Operators.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Finishing Dying of yarn and fabrics, painting, knitting and embroidery.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Fisheries and Sea food Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Forest produce such as Genduli gum, Mahua making of coal and resin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Foundry Industry with or without attached machine shop.</td>
<td>Unskilled</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Glass Industries</td>
<td>Semi-skilled</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Gold and Silver Ornaments and articles of artistic design.</td>
<td>Skilled</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Graphite Industry including beneficiation.</td>
<td>Highly skilled</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

231
34 Handloom and Hosiery
35 Hotels, Eating Houses and Restaurants.
36 Ice Factory and Cold Storage.
37 Jute Industry and Jute Twine Industry
38 Kendu Leaf Collection
39 Khadi Village Industries including manufacture of Khandasari and other products.
40 Laundry including dry-washing
41 Leather Industry
42 Liquefied Petroleum Gas manufacture and distribution.
43 Local Authority
44 Manufacture of brush and brooms
45 Manufacture of Coke and Burning Coals
46 Manufacture of Cold drinks, Soda and other allied products.
47 Manufacture of Electrical Bulbs and all allied electrical equipments.
48 Manufacture of matches, fireworks and explosives.
49 Manufacture of nails and pines
50 Manufacture of paints and varnishes
51 Manufacture of plastic products including toys
52 Manufacture of Radio by assembling with parts.
53 Manufacture of ropes
54 Manufacture of Utensils including Aluminum and Hindaliem products. Unskilled 200
55 Metal Industry (except the cottage and village scale units) Semi-skilled 220
56 Major or Minor Engineering Industry including Sponge, Secondary Steel, Rolling Mills, Ferro Alloys, Metal Industries (employment less than 50 persons). Skilled 240
57 Motor body building Highly skilled 260
58 Non-teaching staff of all private Educational Institutions including Indutrial Training Institute and Training Institute Coaching Centre.
59 Oil Mill
60 Paper and Cardboard Industry
61 Petrol and Diesel Oil pumps
62 Pharmaceutical Industry
63 Power loom Industry
64 Printing Press, Desktop Publication Centre and Offset Printing Press
65 Private Road Transport
67 Public Health Engineering
68 Public Motor Transport
69 Readymade Garments Industries including Mechanized Trade of Readymade Garment Industry.
70 Refractory Industry.
71 Regulated markets, Marketing Societies, Co-operative Societies and Banks.
72 Rice Mill, Flour Mill or Dal Mill, Chuda Mill and Masala Mill.
73 Rubber and Rubber Products Industry.
74 Salt Pans
75 Saw Mills
76 Shops, Commercial Establishments, Saloon, Beauty Parlour, Spa, Massaging Centre, Xerox Unskilled 200
Employment and Unemployment Situation

Employment status of people is an important indicator of economic development. This is simply because employment determines income which in turn determines standard of living, work efficiency and economic prosperity. Unemployment, on the contrary, is the root cause of poverty and economic backwardness. Any discussion on the economy of a district / state, therefore is excepted to focus on the employment-unemployment situation prevailing in the region. Some concepts need to be clarified before we probe deep into the study of employment-unemployment scenario in Jajpur district.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the number of persons in the labour force per one thousand persons. Worker Participation Rate/ Worker Population Ratio/ Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) is the number of persons employed per one thousand persons. Unemployment rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per one thousand persons in the labour force i.e., employed + unemployed.

The present analysis of employment-unemployment situation in Jajpur district is based on the usual status approach. The usual status approach uses a reference period of 365 days i.e. one year preceding the date of survey of NSSO for measuring employment-unemployment. It has two dimensions- principal and subsidiary status. Usual Principal Status uses the major time criterion and refers to the activity status on which a person spent longer part of the year i.e. 183 days and more during the preceding 365 days reference period. Usual Subsidiary Status refers to the activity which a person could have pursued for a smaller period, not less than 30 days, in addition to the usual principal status which he/she pursued for a longer part of the year. If these two are added together, usual status is obtained. Usual status is obviously a more inclusive measure.

For a clear understanding of employment and unemployment situation in Jajpur district we have identified three indicators, such as, (a)
Classification of Main Workers, (b) Labour Force Participation Rate (c) Work Participation Rate and (d) Unemployment rate.

The details of workers and non-workers as obtained from the provisional results of Census 2011 are given in the following table: To facilitate comparison, figures for Odisha have also been given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Workers (Main + Marginal)</td>
<td>30.22</td>
<td>41.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>52.49</td>
<td>56.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7.34</td>
<td>27.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Workers</td>
<td>22.31</td>
<td>25.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4054</td>
<td>41.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>9.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal Workers</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>16.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11.95</td>
<td>14.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td>17.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Workers</td>
<td>69.78</td>
<td>58.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>47.51</td>
<td>43.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td>42.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category of Workers</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>21.89</td>
<td>23.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.44</td>
<td>28.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>12.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Labourers</td>
<td>33.69</td>
<td>38.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>33.04</td>
<td>29.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53.11</td>
<td>57.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Industry Workers</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>4.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>6.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Workers</td>
<td>40.63</td>
<td>33.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>39.90</td>
<td>38.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>46.04</td>
<td>23.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Census-2011*

It may be seen that Jajpur district has a lower work participation rate (30.22 percent) compared to the State as a whole (41.79). Main workers have a rate 22.31 per cent while marginal workers have a rate of 7.92 per cent in the district. At the state level main workers have a rate of 25.5 per cent as against 16.28 per cent for marginal workers. Category-wise classification of workers in the district indicates that other workers have the highest share (40.63 per cent) followed by agricultural labourers (33.69 per cent), cultivators (21.89 per cent) and household industry workers (3.79 per cent) in that order. For the state the pattern is little different with agricultural labourers at the top (38.42 per cent) and household industry workers at the bottom (4.46 per cent) but other workers have a higher share (33.72 percent) than cultivators (23.40 per cent). This is in tune with the composition of domestic income at the district and the state levels.

In Odisha, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has prepared district level disaggregated estimates of employment and unemployment for
the year 2009-10 on the basis of the 66th Round NSS data. Such data are presented in the following table:

**Employment-Unemployment situation in Jajpur : 2009-10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Jajpur</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usual Status</td>
<td>Labour Force Participation</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker Participation Rate(WPR)</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker Participation Rate(WPR)</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate(UR)</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate(UR)</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha*

Using the Usual Status approach the table shows that by and large labour force participation rate (LFPR) and worker participation rate (WPR) are lower for both rural and urban areas in Jajpur district than for the State. The Unemployment Rate which defines the difference between LFPR and WPR are also lower in Jajpur compared to Odisha. Concerted efforts are required to solve the problem of unemployment.

**Employment Exchange**

There are two Employment Exchange Offices functioning in Jajpur district. One is the District Employment Exchange Office at Jajpur Town which was upgraded from a sub-office in the year 1993 after the formation of the new district, having operational area of seven blocks namely, Jajpur, Dasarathpur, Binjharpur, Bari, Rasulpur, Dharmasala and Barchana. The second is the Special Employment Exchange Office established in the year 1996 at Jajpur Road having operational area of three blocks i.e. Korei, Danagadi and Sukinda.

The main objective of the Employment Exchanges is to render employment services to the job seekers, job providers. The functions of the employment exchange of the job seekers up-dation / modification of their registration, receiving of the requisition of vacancies from the employers, sponsoring the names of registrants as per the requirements of the job providers for employment, collection of placement report, survey of employment market information, inspection of establishments under CNV Act etc. Besides, they are also (a) providing vocational guidance/skill development training to the job-seekers (b) organizing pre-recruitment training programme for entry into Military and Para Military Forces and (c) Organising Job Fairs and block Level Counseling Camps for sourcing of candidates for skill training programmes, and entrepreneurship awareness camps etc.

A vocational guidance section is functioning in the district under the supervision of one employment officer. Individual guidance is given regularly
to the candidates who come to exchanges. The scope of group guidance is limited as job seekers don’t visit the employment exchange in groups at a time or during any particular period of the day. Group guidance is imparted through career Talks in institutions of higher education and career counseling activities.

State Employment Mission

The Odisha State Employment Mission (OSEM) is established in the year 2005 and it functions in Jajpur district through the district employment mission. As per the guidelines of the Employment Mission, an Employment Mission Committee has been formed in the district with Collector and District Magistrate as chairman to aid and advise the District Employment Officer for the smooth and successful implementation of the schemes/programs sponsored by the state Employment Mission. Under the aegis of State Employment Mission funds are being placed to different departments for undertaking skill-up-gradation training programs in different sectors for self-employment of the un-employed youths. Further, Pre-recruitment Screening and Training Programme are organized at regular intervals to provide information and guidance regarding interviews for placement in Army/ Air-Force / Navy etc. which help the unemployed for better preparation and to know the criteria of selection into different wings of defence services.

Placement Linked Training Programme in PPP Mode (PLTP in PPP Mode)

Placement linked training programme is a unique programme and “first of its kind” in Odisha launched by State Employment Mission in the year 2011 ensuring placement after training. The basic aim of the programme is to groom the youths of the state to become “market ready” by sharpening their skills in the various demand driven sectors. A number of such training programmes have been conducted to train the unemployed youth of the district through different Programme Implementing Agencies (PIA). The table below shows achievements under PLTP in the district for some recent years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of PIA</th>
<th>Name of Trade</th>
<th>No. of youths trained</th>
<th>No. of youths Placed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>Sky Lark</td>
<td>Comp. Asst</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>Sky Lark, Sahi Export, Grass Academy, G4S, B-Able, Team Lease</td>
<td>Comp. Asst, Textile, Accounting, Security, Retail, Hospitality</td>
<td>140, 219, 44, 177, 100, 190</td>
<td>137, - , 131, 35, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>Anudip Foundation, Indigram</td>
<td>BPO (Voice and Non-Voice)</td>
<td>275, Nursing Aides</td>
<td>- , 50, -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pre-Recruitment Screening and Training (PRT)

Pre-Recruitment Training Camp is organized under Employment Mission to increase employability of youths in Defence Services. During the period 2006-07 - 2013-14 four such campus were held in the district in which 320 candidates were screened and from among them 180 candidates were trained for placement in the defence services. The details are summarized in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Candidates Screened</th>
<th>No. of Candidates Trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment Generation under MGNREGS

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been introduced in the district since 2007-08 with intention to provide 100 days engagement to the rural families having job cards, issued through the Sarpanches/ panchayat samities and to create public infrastructure in the locality. The major projects under the scheme include earthen road, farm pond, community tanks, multipurpose farm pond, plantation, watershed projects, BNRGSK building, GP building etc.

The prescribed wage- material ratio is 60:40 and the funding pattern is 100% labour charges by Central Government and 80:20 by Central and State Governments in case of materials. The achievements in respect of implementation of MNREGS in the district in some recent years is given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>No of beneficiaries provided Employment</th>
<th>No. of Households provided employment</th>
<th>No.of Mandays generated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>3184</td>
<td>3184</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>6255</td>
<td>6255</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>71684</td>
<td>71684</td>
<td>3006684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>94086</td>
<td>94086</td>
<td>4012646</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2011 under MGNREGS 268680 Job Cards were issued in Jajpur district. A total of 94086 persons have been employed and 4012646 Mandays of employment have been generated.

***
Jajpur became a separate district w.e.f. 1.4.1993 comprising one subdivision namely Jajpur with its headquarters at Panikoili, vide Notification No. 14218 dt. 27.3.1993 of Revenue and Excise Department, and was kept in Charge of a Collector. Subsequently the head quarter was shifted to Jajpur vide Notification No. 13397 dt. 31.3.1995 Revenue and Excise Department, Odisha, Bubaneswar. The Sub divisional system was introduced in 1859 when this district was a subdivision under the district of Cuttack. This Sub-division also covered the areas of the Estates of Sukinda, Madhupur and Darpanigarth. Previously this Sub-division had 5 Tahasils- Jajpur, Binjharpur, Dharmasala, Darpan and Sukinda and 10 blocks- Jajpur, Dasarathpur, Binjharpur, Bari, Rasulpur, Dharmasala, Badachana, Korei, Danagadi, and Sukinda. For law and order Administration the erstwhile Jajpur Sub-division was divided into 8 police station. They were Jajpur, Mangalpur, Binjharpur, Dharmasala, Badachana, Jajpur Road, Tamaka and Sukinda. The present Jajpur District comprises one sub-division i.e. Jajpur. At present the offices of this Collectorate are functioning in the old building of Sub-Division Office, Jajpur after partial modification of the same.

In the meantime, the new Collectorate building has already been constructed, which will be inaugurated very shortly.
Administration at the District Level

The District Magistrate or the Collector is the Chief Executive of a district. He is responsible for running the administration of the district smoothly and properly. In fact, the district is the principal administration unit of the State and Central Government. The activities of the district administration practically covers a wide range and touches almost at every level of the people. The main task of the district administration is as such to implement programs with the active co-operation and support of the people of the district.

The District Magistrate or the Collector is the pivot in the district administration. He is the main agent for making the necessary co-ordination of the official agencies functioning within the district. As such the function and responsibilities of the District Magistrate may be broadly classified under three general heads viz., the District Magistrate as the Collector, the District Magistrate as the Magistrate of the district and the District Magistrate as the highest administrative officer in the district.

As a Collector, the District Magistrate is responsible for the collection of revenue from the district. It is also his responsibility to hear the appeals in revenue cases against the decisions taken by the Tahasildars and other subordinate revenue Administrators in the district. Thus, as a revenue collector, he is to look after the collection of land revenue, maintenance of land records, land reforms, consolidation of holdings etc. Actually the revenue collection function of the collector includes revenue, excise and the government treasury. This item of function will be dealt separately. The first is the assessment and collection of land revenue. “The district apparatus for this purpose in the normal way consists of the Collector (D.M.), the sub-
divisional officers (deputy collectors), Asst. Collectors, the Tahasildars, the Addl. Tahasildars and at the village level the Revenue Inspectors.”

As a District Magistrate, the task of the D.M. is quite heavy. He is an executive magistrate and is the head of all magistrates (within the district. It may be noted that the District Magistrate is an official of the Executive branch and not of the Judicial branch. However, the District magistrate may be granted judicial powers by the State Government in certain circumstances.

The District Magistrate acts as the Chief Protocol Officer of the district. He also conducts the census work, presides over the local institutions or remains the member there, looks after the Public Distribution systems, hears and takes adequate steps to redress the grievances of the local people, supervises the activities of the young government officers in the district and arrange for their training etc.

Apart from all these works the District Magistrate also is the Chief Development Officer of the district. In such a capacity it is his duty to conduct all the development plans and projects of the district, make them successful and remove all the hindrances on its way, to put into effect the policy of democratic decentralization, to act as the chief liaison officer of the state government within the district and maintains close link with all the inhabitants of his district.

All these categories of works are the routine works of the District Magistrate. In addition to these works the District Magistrate functions as the returning officer in the elections of both the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly. He conducts all the election works in the district level, supervises them and co-ordinates them. Moreover, as he is the chief information officer it is his duty to collect all the necessary news and information and to despatch them to the higher authority.

In addition to his responsibility of collecting land revenue, cess, irrigation charges and miscellaneous dues of the Revenue Department, Government dues of the other Department are also collected by him by virtue of his powers under the Odisha Public Demand Recovery Act and the Central Revenue Recovery Act. He is also responsible for relief, rehabilitation and restoration works in case of all kinds of natural calamities like flood, drought, cyclone, tornado, etc. Many other miscellaneous business relating to almost every sphere of district administration keep him constantly pre-occupied. With regard to Superintendence and control of Administrative function, he is under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Central Division, Cuttack. The Office of the Collector is divided into component sections like Revenue, Touzi and Loans, General And Miscellaneous, Judicial, Establishment, Welfare, Emergency, Land
Acquisition, Compensation, Development, Election, Nizarat, Land Records And Record Room, Public Relations, Civil Supplies, Gram Panchayat, Social Welfare Section, Excise, Small Savings, Planning, Regional Transport Authority, Audit, Treasury, Sports and Culture etc. Most of the sections are kept in charge of the officers of the Odisha Administrative Service, Odisha State Cadre Officers. For the sections like Welfare, Public Relations, Civil Supplies, Gram Panchayat, Excise, Treasury, Sports and Culture, Officers of their respective departments designated as the District Welfare Officers, District Public Relation Officers, District Civil Supplies Officers, District Panchayat Officers, District Treasury Officers, District Sports Officers and District Cultural Officers respectively have been posted. These officers work under direct control of the Collector. They assist the Collector in taking decision and efficient discharge of various administrative functions by effecting adequate check and scrutiny on proposals presented before the Government or received from the subordinate offices. Some of the officers like the Land Acquisition Officers, Certificate Officers and Compensation Officers are also empowered under appropriate laws to discharge certain statutory functions in their day-to-day work. One Junior Class-I Officer of the Odisha Administrative Service designated as the District Development Officer also assists the Collector. The Additional District Magistrate who works as the ex-officio Registrar of the district is vested with necessary powers under the Registration Act. Apart from the District Treasury, which is located at Jajpur, a Special Treasury is also functioning at Jajpur Road, Jajpur. There are Sub-treasuries at Binjharpur, Dharmasala, Darpan, and Sukinda. The Treasury and Sub-treasuries are manned by the officers belonging to the Odisha Finance Service.

Two Nos. of Additional District Magistrate have been posted to assist the Collector in respect of General Administration and Industrial purposes. Additional District Magistrate in charge of General Administration helps Collector in looking after over all administration of the district. Further one Additional Magistrate, at Kalinga Nagar looks after the Land acquisition, other development aspects of Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex. Besides, one Project Director, DRDA, Jajpur has been posted to look after the development aspect of the district. He controls the 10 Nos. of block Development Officers in execution of all development work of the district.

**Organizational Structure**

The Collector is the head of the Revenue Administration in the district. There is hardly any Central or State legislation which does not come within the scope of action of the Collector. Although after independence the emphasis on the role of the Collector has been shifted from collection of Revenue to Development, the designation of the Collector continues till today. In the Sub-division, the Sub-Divisional Officer (now re-designated as
Sub-Collector) is the counter part of the Collector like Collector; he has both the statutory and administrative functions. He is assisted by one or more Deputy Collectors according to work load in the Sub-division. The second officer is generally designated as the Revenue Officer. In Revenue Administration the Sub-division consists of one or more Tahasils which headed by one officer from Odisha Administrative Cadre designated as Tahasildar. Tahasildar is assisted by one or more Additional Tahasildars according to the work load. For convenience of revenue and land administration further each Tahasil is divided into a number of Revenue Inspectors Circles. The details of District level, sub-divisional level and Tahasil level Administration is described here under. The present number of Sub-Division, Tahasils and R.I. Circle in Jajpur district are given bellow.

### Administration at the Sub-divisional Level

The district is geographically Co-terminous with the sub-division, Jajpur. The official-in-charge of this unit was called Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) or Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM). Jajpur was a Sub-Division under the District of Cuttack prior to its creation as district. After separation from the mother district Cuttack, this Sub-divison became a district w.e.f. 1.4.1993 having one Sub-divisions, i.e. Jajpur. The Sub-division is in charge of one Sub-collector who belongs to the Class-I (Senior Branch) of the Odisha Administration Service or the Indian Administrative Service in Junior scale of pay. This office is functioning in a part of the old Sub-Division office building. The powers and functions of the Sub-Collector extend to the entire subdivision. He is empowered to conduct elections of Lok Sabha, State Assembly, Municipalities of his subdivision. He is to execute development works, relief operations, social welfare works, etc. As the head of office, he supervises the works of Revenue Officer, Certificate Officer, Nizarat Officer, Assistant Civil Supply Officer, Assistant District Welfare Officer, Sub-divisional Panchayat Officer, etc. who work under his direct control. The Sub-collector is vested with the powers of Executive Magistrate. He is declared as Sub-divisional Magistrate as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
Jajpur Sub-Division as well as the District consists of 10 Tahasils and 80 R.I Circles. In addition to his own duties, the Sub-Collector assists Collector, in collecting land revenue, cess, irrigation charges and miscellaneous dues of the Revenue Department, Government dues of the other Department are also collected by him by virtue of his powers under the Odisha Public Demand Recovery Act and the Central Revenue Recovery Act. He also disposes, the cases under OGLS Act, OLR Act, OMMC Rules Cr. P.C.etc. He is also responsible for relief, rehabilitation and restoration works in case of all kinds of natural calamities like flood, drought, cyclone, tornado, etc. and many other miscellaneous business relating to almost every sphere of administration

**Administration at the Tahasil Level**

At the time of separation of Jajpur Sub-division as a district from original Cuttack district five Tahasils were there. They were Jajpur, Binjharpur, Dharmasala, Darpan and Sukinda. Subsequently w.e.f. 15.08.1996 Bari made a separate Tahasil bifurcating from Binjharpur Tahasil. In subsequent years the number of Tahasils increased to ten for better revenue administration. Each Tahasil in charge of a Tahasildar who belongs to the Jr. Class-I cadre of the Odisha Administrative Service. He is assisted by one or more Additional Tahasildar(s) in all the Tahasils. After reorganization of R.I Offices, position of 10 Tahasils including R.I Circles along with village tagged to the Tahasils are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name of the Tahasil</th>
<th>Total No of Villages</th>
<th>No of RI Circles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dasarathpur</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Binjharpur</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rasulpur</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Darpan</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vyasanagar</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Danagadi</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further the Revenue Inspectors are assisted by Revenue Moharirs now ARIs for collection work and by a Peon for helping him in miscellaneous duties. They are invariably survey trained persons but where the work load is heavy they are assisted by one or more survey knowing Amins to help them in identification and subdivision of plots, correction of record-of –rights and in miscellaneous enquiries like demarcation, etc. For assessment of compulsory basic water rates, Special Amins are appointed under the
The Tahasildar is the representative of the state Government so far as land administration in the Tahasil is concerned and it is his duty to see that Government lands are not encroached upon and steps are taken for removal of encroachments. He is also the authority to deal with all revenue cases under various Acts such as

1. Odisha Land Reforms Act
2. Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act
3. Odisha Public Demands Recovery Act
4. Odisha Estate Abolition Act
5. Mutation Cases under Odisha Survey and Settlement Act.
6. Leases cases under the Government Land Settlement Act
7. Odisha Bhoodan Yagna Act
8. Odisha Irrigation Act

Besides, he deals with a large number of Revenue miscellaneous cases for issue of Income Certificates, Solvency Certificates, Caste Certificates, Succession Certificates etc. He is responsible for collection of land revenue, irrigation revenue, Miscellaneous revenue, etc.

In addition to doing the normal revenue work, he is also required to do a lot of non-revenue work in his Tahasil. Apart from preoccupations with special time-bound programmes like Census, Agricultural Census, Election and Relief Operations during flood, drought and other natural calamities, his services are requisitioned whenever a special programme or special item of work has to be taken up in his area regardless of his pre-occupations with normal revenue work. He is also to attend a number of meetings in subdivisions or district headquarters. He has to do a lot of miscellaneous work during visits of V.I.Ps. In fact the Tahasildar has become an all purpose officer. Heavy pendency of Revenue Cases in Tahasil is largely attributable to the engagement of the Tahasildar in non-revenue items of work. Similar is the case with regard to Revenue Inspectors.

Basic Information on the Tahasils of Jajpur District

Jajpur Tahasil

Jajpur Tahasil is a very old Tahasil in the district of Jajpur situated at district headquarter and has started its functioning with effect from
01.05.1954. As per the instruction of the Government of Odisha the new Tahasil namely Binjharpur was bifurcated from this Tahasil on 01.01.1977. There after Dasarathpur Tahasil has been created being bifurcated from this Tahasil on 11.06.2014 vide Notification No. 22751/RandD.M., dated 10.05.2012 of Government of Odisha, Revenue and Disaster Management Department and subsequent order No 1544/Rev dated 09.06.14 of the Collector and D.M., Jajpur.

At present Jajpur Tahasil is functioning with 10 R.I. Circles having 212 Villages. Out of 212 villages, there are 185 final villages and 27 not final villages. This Tahasil includes three nos of Police Stations namely Jajpur Town P.S. (Part), Jajpur Sadar P.S. and Panikoili P.S. (Part). This Tahasil now covers 96701.386 acres of land i.e. Sarbasadharana Ac1061.882, Abada Jogya Anabadi Ac 1867.483, Abada Ajogya Anabadi Ac2581.166, Rakhita Ac5634.450 and Rayati land Ac 86576.405.

Darpan Tahasil

Darpan Tahasil was formed as Anchal Sasan after vesting w.e.f. 02.12.1952. Then it started functioning with Tahasil pattern w.e.f. 14.04.1959. After bifurcation of this Tahasil, Dharmasala Tahasil was separated and started functioning independently w.e.f. 01.10.1988.

This Tahasil extends over an area of 512.56sq. K.M. having a population of 2,02,052 as per 2011 census report out of which 1,03,047 are male and 99,005 are female. There are 16 nos of R.I. circles covering total 259 nos. of Revenue Villages under 3 Supervisory Circle units. 220 nos of villages are inhabited and 39 villages are un-inhabited. Besides one Panchayat Samiti named Barchana Panchayat Samiti consisting of 37 Nos of Gramapanchayat is functioning co-terminus with the Tahasil jurisdiction. The total cultivable land of this Tahasil is Ac.53676.44 out of which Ac.14127.60 are irrigated and Ac. 39,548.84 are non-irrigated.

Binjharpur Tahasil

This Tahasil was constituted since 01.01.1977 as per Government in Revenue and Excise Department Notification No – 99981 / R and E Dt-22.12.1976 being bifurcated from the mother Tahasil Jajpur. This Tahasil is situated at South Eastern Part of the Jajpur District Subsequently Bari Tahasil Started functioning with effect 15.8.1996 after bifurcation of this Tahasil.

At present Binjharpur Tahasil is functioning with 7 R.I. Circles namely Binjharpur, Jari, Singhpur, Chikana, Pritipur, Utangar and Arei having 114 Villages. This Tahasil includes one Police Station namely Binjharpur. This Tahasil now covers 47,550.99 acres of land.
Dharamasala Tahasil

Consequent upon bifurcation of Darpan Tahasil, Dharmasala Tahasil started functioning with effect from 02.10.1988 as per Government Notification No.E-11.J-64/88 dt.10.9.1988. Thereafter, in pursuance of Notification No.16608 Dt. 9.4.08 of Government in Rand D.M Department Rasulpur Tahasil was created with the territorial area of Rasulpur block.. Now this tahasil office is functioning in its new building since the year 1998.. This Tahasil covers an area of 182 Sqr. Kms. It comprises 11 R.I. Circles namely Aruha, Bada Kaima, Balarampur-I, Balarampur-II, Bankasahi, Dankari, Nakapore, Talagada, Srinagar, Salepur, Neulapur. Further it comprises of one block, 39 G.Ps., 320 Revenue Villages and 4 Police Stations namely (i) Badachana(P) (ii) Jenapur (iii) Balichandrapur and (iv) Dharmasala. As per 2011 Census report the total population of this Tahasil is 2,21,857.

Bari Tahasil

This Tahasil has been newly created w.e.f 15.08.1996 after bifurcation from Binjharpur Tahasil, the same was functioning in rented building at village Aurangabad. At present this office is functioning in its own building since 02.01.2012.

After creation of this Tahasil Bari, it consists of 109 villages having 6 R.I Circles namely Bari, Balia, Bainsiria, Mandari, Kaipada and Madhusudanpur. The jurisdiction of Tahasil comes under 2 nos of Police stations namely Bari and Binjharpur(P)and one block. The territorial jurisdiction is Co-terminous with Bari Panchayat Samiti having 29GPs. The Total cultivable area of this Tahasil is Ac 29,227.74 dec and the total population of this Tahasil is 1,52,244 as per 2011 census.

Sukinda Tahasil

Consequent upon re-organization of the Tahasil vide Notification No. DRC-11/08- 14913/ R and DM. and Notification No. 16321/ R and DM Dated 08.04.2008 in exercise of power confirmed by section 4 of the Odisha Revenue Administration (Units Act 1983) Odisha Act 1963, and in partial modification the territorial limits of the existing tahasils, the state Government created new Tahasils with local limits and headquarters. The Sukinda Tahasil has been newly created after bifurcation from the mother Tahasil Sukinda but presently named as Vyasanagar w.e.f. 21.5.2008 with the local limits of Sukinda Panchayat Samiti area only. This Tahasil is now functioning with its headquarters at Sukinda in its newly created building w.e.f. 03.03.2013.

Sukinda estate was under the rule of Zamindari Estate for a Period of about 800 years i.e. from the year 1168 to 1952 and it finally merged with
the State of Odisha after enactment of the Estate Abolition Act, 1952 which came to effect from 27.11.1952.

**Vyasanagar Tahasil**

This Tahasil was originally named as Sukinda Tahasil, and functioning since dt.27.11.1952. But, as per Notification of Government of Odisha, No.1660 dt.09.04.2008 this Tahasil has been renamed as Vyasanagar Tahasil and two other Tahasil namely: Sukinda and Danagadi have been bifurcated from this mother Tahasil. The Head Quarters of Vyasanagar Tahasil is located at Jajpur Road near J.K. Road Railway Station and N.H.-215.

At present Vyasanagar Tahasil is functioning with 8 R.I. Circles having 251 Villages. Eight R.I. circles are Kantajhari, Pachhikote, Tulati, Tarakote, Kantore, Badabiruan, Panikoili and Ranapal. It has 22 Gramapanchayats. It also includes Vyasanagar Municipality having 26 wards. Out of 251 villages (Korai block and Vyasanagar Municipality), there are 246 villages having RoRs finally published and 5 villages where MS records have not been published. This Tahasil includes three nos of Police Stations namely Korai, Panikoili and Jajpur Road. This Tahasil is having 67245.73 acres of land i.e. Sarbasadharana Ac 1708.50, Abada Jogya Anabadi Ac 3957.28, Abada Ajogya Anabadi Ac 1736.20, Rakhita Ac 10760.95 and Rayati land Ac 49082.80. The total population under this Tahsil is 2,21,965 as per Census, 2011.

**Rasulpur Tahasil**

Rasulpur is a newly created Tahasil vide Government in Revenue and Disaster Management notification No. 33533 dt.- 06.08.2008 and letter No. 42606 D.M. dt.- 01.10.2008 after bifurcation from Dharmasala Tahasil. After creation of this Tahasil, the same was functioning in the Rasulpur block building and subsequently shifted to its own new building situated in mouza Rasulpur w.e.f. 05.01.2009 near Kuakhia Chhak.

This Tahasil extends over an area of 512.56sq. K.M. having a population of 1,72,306 as per 2011 census report out of which 88,004 are male and 84,302 are female. There are 5 nos of R.I. circles namely Pahanga, Adampur, Narasinghpur, Samantarapur and Kaspa covering total 174 nos. of Revenue Villages. Besides 1 Panchayat Samiti consisting of 28 nos of Gramapanchayat functioning within the jurisdiction of this Tahasil. The total cultivable land of this Tahasil is Ac.24,124.38.

**Danagadi Tahasil**

Danagadi Tahasil in Jajpur District situated at the heart of Kalinganagar Industrial area. It is a newly created Tahasil vide Government in Revenue
and Disaster Management notification No. 33533 dt. 06.08.2008 and letter No. 42606 D.M. dt.-01.10.2008 of the Collector and D.M, Jajpur after bifurcation from Vyasanagar Tahasil. After creation of this Tahasil, the same was functioning in the Danagadi block building and then it was shifted to its own new building situated in mouza Trijanga w.e.f. 12.2.2011.

At present Danagadi Tahasil consist of 126 Revenue villages having 3 nos. of R.I. circles namely Danagadi, Manatira and Gobardhanpur. Out of 116 nos of villages ROR of 104 villages have been published by settlement authority leaving a balance of 22 villages (of 1927-28 settlement) for current settlement. The jurisdiction of Tahasil comes under 4 police station namely Tamaka (P), Jakhapura, Kalinganagar and Jajpur Road (P) etc. The territorial jurisdiction is Co-terminous with Danagadi Panchayat Samiti having 22GPs.

**Dasarathpur Tahasil**

Dasarathpur Tahasil was created on 11.06.2014 after bifurcation from mother Tahasil Jajpur with its headquarters at Dasarathpur. This Tahasil is now functioning at Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra building of Dasarathpur block. The construction of new building is going on and to be completed very soon.

The Tahasil headquarters is situated 15 Kms away from District Headquarter, Jajpur on the side of Jajpur-Kayangoal Road. There are 10 Nos. of Revenue Circles namely, Dasarathpur, Rambag, Jhadagan, Mallikapur, Mangalpur, Khannagar, Tentulidiha, Radagaon, Grama Nandipur and Velanga. The Tahasil comprises 160 revenue villages out of which 156 villages are habitable and 4 nos. inhabitable villages. The total population of the Tahasil comes to 1,95,414 out of which 97,170 male population and 98,244 female population as per the 2011 census. Out the total population 65,589 SC population which constitutes 33.56% and 1039 ST population which constitutes 0.53%. The total area of the Tahasil is 175sq K.M and 24146 Ha out of which 15425 Ha is cultivable area and 7046 Ha is irrigated area. The Tahasil area is divided in to 28 nos. of Gram Panchayat.

**History of Revenue Administration**

Broadly speaking, Jajpur district has been created after bifurcation from the mother district Cuttack w.e.f 01.04.1993. Formerly, this district was a Sub-division under the Cuttack district. Prior to that this district was called as Jajpur Sub-division, which was governed by two major revenue systems, i.e., the Bengal System and the Garhjat System with various sub-systems as will be explained in succeeding paragraphs. The Bengal System was prevalent in the old Sub-division Jajpur presently called as Jajpur district. Historically Jajpur Sub-Division was controlling three estates namely Skinda Estate, Madhupur estate and Darpan Estate having their own system of Revenue Administration controlled by their under its own princely rulers.
The details of such Administrative measures of three estates are given below:

**Revenue Administration in Sukinda Estate**

The Total area of this estate as per 1920-22 settlement was 360 sq. mile, (835.103 sq.km.) and it was divided into five Revenue circles under Kanungoes with one Revenue Officer for the whole state. The Dewan was appellate authority over the Revenue Officer and the Ruling, Chief was the final authority in all revenue matters. The management of land and villages in Sukinda was based on Sarbarakari system for a very long time but due to mal-administration this agency system was abolished in 1934-35 and collection of land, revenue and cess began the direct responsibility of the administration. The Kanungos acted as agents for collection of land revenue and cess.

**Revenue Administration in Madhupur Estate**

The Total area of this estate as per 1910-11 settlement was 79 sq. mile (118.5 sq.km.) and there were 272 villages in Madhupur Estate consisting of five Revenue circles namely Talaigarh, Kaspa, Pahanga, Gogal Bantara under Anchal Adhikari with one Revenue Officer for the whole Estate. The Dewan was appellate authority over the Revenue Officer and Zamindar or Proprietor of Madhupur Estate was the final authority in all revenue matters. The management of land and villages in Madhupur was based on custom system for a very long time but due to mal-administration this agency system was abolished in 1955 and collection of land, revenue and cess began the direct responsibility of the administration. The Tahasildars acted as agents for collection of land revenue and cess.

**Revenue Administration in Darpan Estate**

The Total area of this estate as per 1910-11 settlement was 97.7 sq. mile, (146.55 sq.km.) and it was divided into five Revenue circles under Tahasildar with one Revenue Officer for the whole state. The Dewan was appellate authority over the Revenue Officer and Zamindar or Proprietor of Darpanur Estate was the final authority in all revenue matters. The management of land and villages in Darpan was based on custom system for a very long time but due to mal-administration this agency system was abolished in 1934-35 and collection of land, revenue and cess began the direct responsibility of the administration. The Tahasildars acted as agents for collection of land revenue and cess.

**Relation between Landlords and Tenants**

The situation changed drastically after Independence on enforcement of certain land reform measures like Odisha Tenants’ Protection Act, Odisha
Estates Abolition Act, Odisha Tenants’ Relief Act and Odisha Land Reforms Act, etc. particularly when the Government stepped into the shoes of the landlord on abolition of intermediaries. As regards the landlord tenants relationship in three ex-estates of Darpanigarh, Madhupurgarh and Sukindagarh the same was comparable more or less to similar relationship prevailing in a majority of Garhjats during the British period. The system of Bethi, Bagari (unpaid labour) for the rulers, headmen and officials prevailed to a great extent in all the states. Supply of Rasadi i.e. free food to officials on tour, also prevailed although later this responsibility was shifted to the Gauntia or headman. Salamis were levied in various forms. The peasants had no full land rights as in all other states and they were liable to eviction in spite of long possession and enjoyment. All these repressive measures culminated in the freedom movement, which ultimately led to their merger in the parent province after Independence. On merger, various rights were conferred on the tenants, which brought their status on par with that of their counterparts in the adjoining areas. They were given the right to freely transfer their holdings subject to the restriction that no transfer of a holding from a member of an aboriginal tribe to a member of non-aboriginal tribe shall be valid unless such transfer is made with previous permission of the Sub-divisional Magistrate concerned.

Land Reforms

With the implementation of land reform measures various incidences of land tenures described in the proceeding paragraphs have only historical significance. The incidence of rights and liabilities, etc of those tenures have either been obliterated or substantially modified since the attainment of Independence in August 1947 owing to abolition of intermediaries. Pending enforcement of comprehensive land reforms measures certain adhoc enactments like Odisha Tenants Protection Act, 1948 and the Odisha Tennant Relief Act 1955 were enforced to prevent arbitrary action and rank renting of the tenants by the landlords. Land Reforms in its proper sense began with the enforcement of the Odisha Estates Abolition Act, 1951 (Act 1 of 1952), which may be considered as the greatest revolutionary measure in the field of land reforms. The objective of bringing the actual cultivator in direct relationship with the State was achieved in two phases. The first phase consisted of enforcement of the Odisha Estates Abolition Act, which sought to abolish all intermediaries between the State and the raiyat and the second phase was the enforcement of the Odisha Land Reforms Act with effect from 1st October, 1965 which aimed at abolishing all raiyat intermediaries between the State and the actual cultivator where the raiyat himself was not in cultivating possession of the land by prohibiting Bhagchas. The broad features of these two revolutionary legislations are
described in brief in the following paragraphs with their impact on the land tenures of Cuttack district.

**Odisha Estates Abolition Act, 1951**

This Act came into force with effect from the 9th February, 1952 and it provided for abolition of all rights, title and interest in land of all intermediaries by whatever name known between the raiyat and the State of Odisha and authorized the State Government to issue notifications from time to time declaring that any estate has passed to and become vested in the State free from all encumbrances. An intermediary with reference to any estate was defined as proprietor, sub-proprietor, Gauntia, tenure-holder, under-tenure-holder and included a Jagirdar, Kharposdar, Praganadar, Sarbarakar and Maufidar including the Rulers of an Indian estate merged with the State of Odisha and all other holders or owners of interest in land keeping the raiyat and the State. A raiyat was defined as a person having right of occupancy according to the tenancy law or rules or custom prevalent in that area. On publication of the notification, the entire estate shall vest absolutely in the State Government free from all encumbrances and the intermediary shall cease to have any interest except what is expressly saved by or under the provisions of this Act for which he will get compensation as fixed under the Act. What were saved in favor of the intermediary was the homesteads in possession of the intermediary which he will retain on payment of rent as an occupancy tenant (section 6 of the O.E.A Act). Besides, he will also retain all lands used for agricultural or horticultural purpose which were in his “Khas possession” on the date of vesting which will be settled with him on raiyati status on payment of fair and equitable rent (section 7 of the O.E.A Act). Such lands held by temporary lessees were also to be settled with him on similar terms if he was the owner of less than thirty-three acres of land in total extent situated within the state. Temporary lessees (tenants without occupancy rights) under the ‘intermediary’ owning more than thirty-three acres on the date of vesting and Jagir-holders who are village servants would be deemed to be tenants under the State Government and hold their lands on the same terms and subject to the same restrictions and liabilities under which they held the lands before the date of vesting. (All such tenants were to obtain raiyati status under provisions of the Odisha Land Reform Act). But Jagir-holders for rendering personal service to the intermediary shall be discharged from the conditions of service and lands in their possession shall be settled with them on raiyati tenure. All persons claiming raiyati status under the Act (Sections 6,7 and 8) were to apply for settlement of lands before the Tahasildar within a prescribed period. As many persons failed to apply within the prescribed period, Government extended the period from time to time by amendment of the Act and also later by executive instructions and ordered to treat the applications for
settlement (and also cases started suo mutuo by the Tahasildars) as lease cases. The Collector was given the authority to cancel any lease given or transfer made of any land by the intermediary at any time after 1st January, 1946, if such lease or transfer was made with the object of defeating any provisions of the Act or obtaining higher compensation there under section 5 (i) of the Act. Subsequently from May 1986, Desheta Jagirs (village servants holding Jagir lands) were also abolished and the Jagirdars were treated as occupancy raiyats. After abolition of estates, Government in Revenue and Excise Department had fixed a date to 25.8.1983 for disposal of land recorded as bebandobasta status and subsequently extended its date till the year 2000. The details of institution, disposal of bendobansta cases is as follows.

Information on institution, Disposal of Bebandobasta Cases in respect of Jajpur District from inception of the district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Tahasil</th>
<th>Total no. of Bebandobasta Khata as per ROR</th>
<th>Total Nos. of cases instituted</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Jajpur</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>23.100</td>
<td>26.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darpan</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>316.480</td>
<td>817.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dnagadi</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>57.720</td>
<td>39.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyasanagar</td>
<td>2588</td>
<td>1417.500</td>
<td>2588.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23.520</td>
<td>32.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9060</td>
<td>3558.19</td>
<td>9060.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960**

This Act came into force with effect from the 1st October, 1965 except Chapters III and IV. Chapter III provisions for resumption of land from temporary tenants for personal cultivation and for giving raiyati rights over irresumable lands to such tenants became effective from the 9th December, 1965. Chapter IV relating to fixation of ceiling and disposal of ceiling surplus land became effective from the 2nd October, 1973. The main features of the acts subsequently amended from time to time and its effect on the district are summarized in the following paragraphs. Chapter-II relates to raiyats and the tenants under them. It enumerates the different categories of persons who shall be deemed to be raiyats for the purposes of Act. In addition to all the persons having right of occupancy, it includes in the category of raiyats (where they had not already acquired such right under the relevant laws)

1. Persons entitled to acquire occupancy right in the Khamar lands of the ruler in any ex-estate and person, holding lands on service tenure under the ruler or under any member of his family;
2. Temporary lessees in the personal cultivation of lands in vested estates except “Char” and “Diara” and “Utbandi lands”;

3. Recorded sub-tenants and under raiyats except these recorded after the 30th September, 1965 in respect of lands belonging to a person under disability or to a privileged raiyat. In order to acquire the right of raiyat, the temporary lessee, the sub-tenant or the under-raiyat, as the case may be, or his successor in-interest (heritability to such temporary tenant was concerned for the first time by an amendment of the Act in 1976) had to apply to the Tahasildar for settlement of the land with him within a prescribed period as extended from time to time and on payment of compensation at the rate of eight hundred rupees per standard acre of land to be paid in five equal installments as may be fixed by the Tahasildar(originally this was fifty percent of the market value). The right of raiyat is permanent, heritable and transferrable but he shall have no right to lease out his lands unless he is person under “disability” or is a “privileged raiyat”. The right of transfer of raiyati land has been made void from 1976 for a period of ten years without obtaining prior permission from the Tahasildar in respect of lands settled for agricultural purposes, except transfers made in favour of scheduled Bank or a Co-operative Society by way of mortgage. He is liable to eviction if he

1. Has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purpose of agriculture; or

2. Has leased out the land in contravention of the provisions of the Act; or

3. Has used the land for any purpose other than agriculture. Conditions (b) and (c) are new obligations of the raiyat which was not there either in the Odisha Tenancy Act or in the Merged States '(Laws) Act. Although Bhagchas has been prohibited since 1st October, 1965, raiyats who are neither "persons under disability' nor "privileged raiyats" continue to lease out their raiyati lands in full or in part to tenants and are realising about fifty per cent of the produce with impunity. Not a single case has been started for eviction of the raiyat for leasing out his land in contravention of the law. No tenant is willing to enforce his right over such land by applying to the Collector for fear of being evicted by the landlord. The cost of personal cultivation has become prohibitive owing to sharp increase in cost of agricultural labour and inputs. Bhagchas if; likely to continue indefinitely till personal cultivation continues to be unremunerative and till the tenants remain ignorant of their right or are unwilling to enforce them. Similar is the case with regard to use of land for purposes other than agriculture. Although large scale conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes has taken place no step has yet been taken for evicting the raiyat in all cases. These new provisions of Law have, therefore, remained largely inoperative
in practice. The transfer of land by a raiyat belonging to a Scheduled Tribe/Caste shall be void unless it is made in favour of a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribal / Caste or with the previous permission of the Sub-Collector. The Sub-Collector shall not grant such permission unless he is satisfied that a purchaser belonging to a Scheduled Caste/Tribe and willing to pay the market price is not available. The Sub-Collector, suo-mottu or on application, by any person interested shall cause restoration of the property thus illegally transferred to the transferee or his heirs after causing necessary enquiry. The transferee after being evicted from such land shall not be entitled to the refund of any amount paid by him to the transferee by way of consideration money. Similar provisions apply to unauthorized occupation of the whole or part of a holding of a S. C / S. T. raiyat by way of trespass or otherwise. In such cases, the adverse possession in favour of the occupant will be 'thirty' years instead of 'twelve' years as provided in the Limitation Act, 1963. A raiyat or a tenant of a village having no permanent and heritable right in respect of any site on which his dwelling house or farm house stands is entitled to get raiyati right on it or on a portion thereof not exceeding 1/5th of an area. A tenant with temporary right (Bhagchasi) shall not be liable to pay more than one-fourth of the gross produce of the land or value thereof as produce rent subject to a maximum of 8,6,4,2 standard maunds of paddy or value thereof respectively for 1st, 2nd, 3rdand 4th classes of land. This right has been made heritable (but not transferable) under the Odisha Land Reforms Amendment Act, 1976. The landlord has right to evict such a tenant only if the tenant

1. Has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purpose of agriculture, or

2. Has failed to cultivate the land properly or personally, or

3. Has failed to pay or deliver to the landlord the rent within a period of two months from the last date by which it becomes payable, there being no dispute regarding the quantum of such rent. Besides, the tenant shall also cease to have the right to cultivate the land if the landlord is a "person under disability" at the end of the year during which the disability ceases or if the landlord being a "privileged raiyat" /"person under disability" ceases to be the landlord. A" person under disability" is defined as a

1. Widow, unmarried or divorced woman,

2. Minor,

3. Person incapable of cultivating by reason of mental or physical disability,

4. Serving member of the Armed Forces,
5. Person, the total extent of whose lands held in any capacity does not exceed three standard acres (till 1976 this limit was five standard acres). 1899, persons have been declared as "persons under disability". A standard acre is defined as equivalent to one acre of class-I land (irrigated land capable of growing two or more crops a year), one and a half acres of class-II land (irrigated land in which not more than one crop could be grown in a year), three acres of class-III land (unirrigated land capable of growing paddy) and four and a half acres of class-IV (any other) land. A "privileged raiyat" is defined as (a) a cooperative society, (b) lord Jagannath and his temple, (c) any trust or other institution declared as such under the O. L. R. Act before commencement of Odisha Amendment Act 17 of 1973 or by a competent authority under the Odisha Estate Abolition Act or by the tribunal to be a religious or charitable trust under section 57 (A) or any public financial institution. Protection to temporary tenants from arbitrary eviction had continuously been given since 1948 when the Odisha Tenants Protection Act was passed. A right to resumption land for personal cultivation up to seven standard acres was given under the Odisha Tenants Relict' Act, 1955, but the time allowed for exercising the option was very short. Under the Odisha Land Reforms Act, provision was made to the effect that the landlord wishing to resume land for personal cultivation should indicate his desire to do so to the Tahasildar and to the tenants concerned within a specified time. This right of resumption was somewhat restricted in the sense that a landlord was entitled to resume no more than fixed portion of the land from the tenant. Where the landlord failed to cultivate the land personally after resumption, the land would revert to the tenant who can acquire raiyati right on payment of compensation. If the tenant does not acquire raiyati right in the resumable land which is not resumed by the landlord on payment of compensation within a specified period the land will revert to the landlord. A tenant was also given similar right to apply for raiyati right on non-resemble land. Besides, the Tahasildars were given suo mottu powers to confer raiyati right on tenants, if they failed to apply in time. Bhagchas having been prohibited with effect from the 1st October. 1965 except by "persons under disability" or by "privileged raiyats", any tenant to whom land is leased out after the 1st October, 1965 in contravention of the provision of the Act is entitled to get raiyati right either on application or by suo-mottu action by the Tahasildar. Chapter IV relates to fixation of ceiling and disposal of ceiling surplus lands. As originally enacted, the ceiling was 20 standard acres per person which included within its definition a joint Hindu Mitракshara family, But its operation was stayed as the ceiling limit was considered excessive which would defeat the objective of distributive justice, To prevent transfers of surplus lands an Ordinance was promulgated with effect from the 17th July, 1972 prohibiting transfer of lands by owners having more than ten standard acres. After effecting necessary amendments
the amended Act became effective from the 2nd October, 1973 in which the ceiling limit was fixed at 10 standard acres for a family of not more than five members. Where a family consists of more than five members the ceiling will be increased by two standard acres for each member subject to a maximum of 18 standard acres. A "family" in relation to an individual means the individual, the husband or wife as the case may be of such individual and their children, whether major or minor, but does not include a major married son who as such had separated by partition or otherwise before the 26th September, 1970. After determination of ceiling surplus lands in the prescribed manner by filing returns within a prescribed period or suo mottu by the Tahasildar, as the case may be, the said lands shall vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances. The above position will show that the two basic aims of land reforms, namely abolishing intermediaries between the actual cultivator and the State (by abolishing Bhagchas) and putting a ceiling on ownership of cultivable lands has not been achieved in practice in this district.

After creation of Jajpur District w.e.f 1.04.1993 effective measures have been taken for implementation of different sections of OLR Act 1960. The achievement made during last five years is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Tahasil</th>
<th>No of cases in which partition has been made among co-sharer raiyts u/s 19 (1) C OLR Act 2011-12 to 2015-16.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dasarathpur</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Binjharpur</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rasulpur</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Darpan</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Danagadi</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Vyasanagar</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information on disposal of cases u/s 22 of olr act. For the year 2015-15 till march 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Sub-Division</th>
<th>Name of the Officer</th>
<th>Total No of cases instituted up to the end of the month March 2016 till 2015-16</th>
<th>Progressive total of cases in which permission granted for transfer of land up to the end of the month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>Sub-Collector</td>
<td>17610</td>
<td>2304</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Progressive total extent of land (Acre) for which permission granted for transfer of land up to the end of the month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3396.611</td>
<td>708.625</td>
<td>4105.24</td>
<td>9333</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>10463</td>
<td>17408</td>
<td>2294</td>
<td>19702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Progressive total of cases in which permission has been rejected up to the end of the month

Balance cases for disposal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area involved in (Acre) pending cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>240.131</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>241.641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information on disposal of cases u/s 23 of olr act. For the year 2015-16 till march 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Sub-Division</th>
<th>Nature of Cases</th>
<th>Total cases instituted for disposal</th>
<th>Area involved in total cases for disposal (in acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>23(A)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>491</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cases Disposed of till the end of the last month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>482</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>484</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area involved in total disposal cases (in acre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>275.66</td>
<td>53.53</td>
<td>329.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276.12</td>
<td>53.53</td>
<td>329.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance cases for disposal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area involved in Balance cases (in acres)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.927</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>15.197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.927</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>15.197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bhoodan

In the early part of fifties Acharya Vinoba Bhave initiated a movement called Bhoodan Yagna for acquisition of land through voluntary gift to
To achieve this purpose, the Odisha Bhoomdo Yagna Act was enacted in 1953 which is implemented with the spirit with which the movement was ushered in, would have brought in a revolutionary change in the idea of land ownership. It provided for establishment of a Bhoomdo Yagna Samiti in favour of which donation of land could be made by the land owners. Distribution of donated land was made through the Samiti in the prescribed manner. Certain restrictions were placed on the allottees in the matter of transfer and disposal of the allotted lands. The present position of distribution of bhoodan land in respect of Jajpur district is as follows:

### Information on Distribution of Bhoomdo Land in Respect of Jajpur District since Inception of the District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name of Tahasil</th>
<th>Land reported by OBSY</th>
<th>Land verified according to ROR and field</th>
<th>Land recorded in favour of OBSY</th>
<th>Land recorded in Government Khata</th>
<th>Land recorded in favour of private individual</th>
<th>Balance land to be verified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>320.200</td>
<td>117.560</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>95.970</td>
<td>21.590</td>
<td>202.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Darpan</td>
<td>112.770</td>
<td>87.555</td>
<td>0.400</td>
<td>74.000</td>
<td>13.155</td>
<td>25.215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Binjharpur</td>
<td>230.890</td>
<td>173.760</td>
<td>23.170</td>
<td>160.620</td>
<td>8.010</td>
<td>57.130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>184.180</td>
<td>78.390</td>
<td>0.320</td>
<td>68.090</td>
<td>9.980</td>
<td>105.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rasulpur</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>144.540</td>
<td>88.430</td>
<td>9.770</td>
<td>69.320</td>
<td>7.300</td>
<td>58.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sukinda Vyasana</td>
<td>235.960</td>
<td>235.960</td>
<td>130.060</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>105.900</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Danagadi</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1228.54</td>
<td>781.655</td>
<td>163.720</td>
<td>468.000</td>
<td>165.935</td>
<td>448.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government Wasteland and Settlement of Government Land under OGLS Act and OPLE Act for the Purpose of Vasundhara Project**

After abolition of the estates there was no law authorizing any appropriate authority to lease out wasteland for agricultural or other purposes, except what was contained in a set of executive instructions in the Government Estates Manual. Government for the first time prescribed a set of principles for settlement of wastelands in their order, dated the 26th October, 1961 called "Approved Lease Principle". This rule prescribed a priority of settlement outside reserved areas in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes having lands less than five acres to the extent of 5 acres only including homestead lands. The landless persons belonging to other backward classes and other landless persons would get preference next to the landless SCs and STs Persons having lands...
exceeding five acres were not to get any settlement of wastelands but all encroachments prior to the 13th September, 1961 which were not objectionable were to be settled with encroachers irrespective of the area owned or encroached on payment of a nominal Salami of Rs. 50 to Rs. 150. Under this rule the Tahasildars appear to have freely exercised power to lease out Government lands including those with good forest growth even in favour of persons who were not agriculturists. The definition of "landless person" was subsequently modified on the 29th May, 1965 to mean a person having no profitable income or livelihood other than agriculture if he owns either as tenant or as raiyat less than five acres of land, including land held as such by any member of his family living with him in one mess. The "Approved Lease Principles" were followed by the Odisha Government Land Settlement Act, 1962 which came into force from the 1st January, 1965. This Act was supposed to supersede the executive instructions contained in the "Approved Lease Principles" but the lease principles being more exhaustive were followed in to as the Act as enacted in 1962 contained a lot of lacunae. Major changes removing most of the lacunae were effected in the Presidential Act 22 of 1973 which came into force from the 1st February, 1974. This Act also underwent further amendment in 1975 and in 1981 to make its implementation mere effective. Government also amended the Lease Principles by issuing executive instructions from time to time. Under the revised instructions, encroachments made prior to the 16th August, 1972 could be settled with an encroacher to the extent he was landless. In the definition of landless "2 acres" was substituted for "5 acres" for settlement of unobjectionable encroachments. But for SCs and STs the limit of five acres for landlessness remained unaltered. The lease principles besides making provisions for settlement of land for agriculture also made provisions of settlement of homestead lands in rural, semiurban and rapidly developing areas according to a certain order of priority. Settlement of land in urban areas was made under the Odisha State Urban Land Settlement Rules, 1959. The present law regarding settlement of Government lands is that 70 per cent of the settle-able lands shall be settled with persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their respective population in the village in which the land is situated, and the remaining shall be settled with other persons in the following order of priority

a) co-operative farming societies formed by landless agricultural laborers.

b) any landless agricultural labourer of the village in which the land is situated or of any neighbouring village,

c) ex-servicemen or members of the Armed Forces of the Union, if
they belong to the village in which the land is situated,
d) Raiyats who personally cultivate not more than one standard
acre of land, and
e) In the absence of persons belonging to any of the fore-going
categories, any other person.

No Government land shall be settled in urban areas for agricultural
purposes. Lands covered by forest growth or recorded as forest shall not be
settled for any purpose whatsoever without prior approval of Government. In
each village land for homestead purposes shall be demarcated separately
and no settlement shall be made outside the demarcation areas. The
statutory rules now provide for settlement of house-sites in urban areas. The
powers of sanction of settlement of Government land for various purposes
have been specified in the Schedule II of the Odisha Government Land
Settlement Rules, 1983. Power for settlement of land beyond the
delagations made therein for purposes other than agriculture shall lie with
the Government. The Tahasildar’s power of settlement for agricultural
purposes in favour of landless agricultural labourers is limited to one
standard acre and for homestead purpose up to ten decimals subject to
confirmation by Sub-Collector.

The Management of Land and its distribution to the needy person are
the foremost responsibilities of the Government in Revenue and D. M.
Department. Government land up to the extent of four decimals was being
provided free of premium to each homestead less family for house site
purpose since 1974-75. The maximum extent of land to be distributed has
been enhanced to Ac. 0.10 decimals vide Revenue and D.M. Department
letter No. 28733 dated 3.7.2008. Vigorous attempts are being made from the
highest level of Government down to the field level to expedite the
implementation of this important work. This system is being governed under
the provisions of Odisha Government Land Settlement Act, 1962 and the
Rules, 1983. In this connection all the Collectors were requested to take up
survey of homestead less families vide Letter No. 2277/R dtd. 15.01.2004.
According to the enumeration conducted in the year 2004-05, as many as
22653 homestead less families were there in the District Out of these 2984
number of homestead less families have been provided with homestead land
during three years i.e. 2004-5 to 2010-11 and the balance of 19669 Nos. of
families were in-eligible to get the Government waste land as per provision
of OGLS Act and Rules, 1983.. Further, during the year 2011-12, The ceiling
of annual income for homesteadless and landless persons has been
enhanced from Rs 15,000 to Rs 24,000 vide notification no. 12940, 12944,
12948, 12952 and 12956 dtd. 22.03.2011 of Government in Revenue and
DM Department. All Collectors were again impressed upon to take up a fresh survey on a campaign mode to enumerate homestead less families of the State vide Letter No. 18923/RandDM dtd. 03.05. Accordingly, enumeration was made during the year 2011-12 and 2016 Nos. of Homestead less families were identified for distribution of Homestead land as on 31.3.2012. Further enumeration was also made during the year 2013-14 and 507 Nos. of Homestead less families were identified for distribution of Government waste land. Thus out of total 2523 Nos. of Homestead less families enumerated during the year 2011-12 to 2013-14, 1105 Nos. of families were distributed with Homestead land, leaving a balance of 1418 Homestead less families to be distributed with Homestead land. But during field visit, it was found that 1418 Nos. of families were not eligible to get the land as per provision of OGLS Act, 1962 and Rules, 1983. During the year 2014-15, only 6 Nos. of Homestead less families were distributed with Homestead land.

As per instruction of Government in Revenue and D.M.Department, vide letter No. 17959/R and DM, dt.19.6.2015, fresh survey/enumeration was made during the year 2015-16 and 623 Nos. of Homestead less families were identified for distribution of Government waste land and 184 Nos. of families were distributed with Homestead land during the year 2015-16

Information on distribution of waste land for homestead under Vasundhara project in respect of Jajpur District for the year 2000-01 to 2015-16 up to January, 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>S.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2078</td>
<td>81.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Encroachment

Encroachment on Government wasteland was always being encouraged by the zamindars in the interest of realization of rent from the cultivators. Encroachments on communal/reserved lands were being dealt with as public nuisance under provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code or the encroachers were being prosecuted under section 290 of the Indian Penal Code.
Penal Code which was an indirect method. But under section 61 of the Odisha Tenancy Act, encroacher could acquire an occupancy right even if the land was Rakhit. After abolition of intermediaries which resulted in vesting of all waste /jungle /Rakshit communal lands in the State Government free from all encumbrances, the Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act was passed in 1954 for prevention of unauthorized occupation of Government land, which included in its definition lands of local authorities / corporations / companies owned or controlled by the State Government. This Act was replaced by the O. P. L. E. Act, 1972 which has since undergone several amendments, one in 1975, another in 1976, a third in 1978 and the fourth in 1983. This Act gave summary powers to the Tahasildars for eviction of unauthorized encroachments and for levy of assessment, penalty and fine and for imprisonment in civil jail. This act also provided for settlement of land, if the encroachment is unobjectionable, in favour of certain categories of poor persons up to one standard acre in rural areas for agricultural purposes and 1/10th of an acre in rural areas for homestead purpose on free of premium . Further, this act also envisages for eviction of unauthorized encroachment who have encroached objectionable land and ineligible for settlement of land in his favour shall be evicted as per provision of law. The details of unobjectionable land settled in favour of eligible poor persons, and eviction of unauthorized encroachment of Government land by ineligible persons are given below:

Information on settlement / eviction of Encroachment cases for the last seven years (execulding Gochara).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Settled</th>
<th>Area involved</th>
<th>evicted</th>
<th>Area involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Case</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>2376</td>
<td>240.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>5703</td>
<td>729.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>5.295</td>
<td>8079</td>
<td>970.395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>319.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>279</td>
<td>11.18</td>
<td>2223</td>
<td>172.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>13.74</td>
<td>4147</td>
<td>492.277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>1303</td>
<td>127.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>5.69</td>
<td>2537</td>
<td>529.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>7.55</td>
<td>3840</td>
<td>657.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>1157</td>
<td>116.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>172</td>
<td>6.47</td>
<td>1513</td>
<td>293.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>9.052</td>
<td>2670</td>
<td>409.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>12.81</td>
<td>1424</td>
<td>287.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>231</td>
<td>18.30</td>
<td>2364</td>
<td>467.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>31.11</td>
<td>3788</td>
<td>755.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>1442</td>
<td>188.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>1595</td>
<td>216.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>3037</td>
<td>405.544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>119.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>3629</td>
<td>1023.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>4273</td>
<td>1143.287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>209.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>2452</td>
<td>345.907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>3442</td>
<td>555.337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.Total</td>
<td>1623</td>
<td>72.827</td>
<td>33276</td>
<td>5388.612</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Detection and restoration of Government land settled irregularly and fraudulently in favour of different private individuals in the District of Jajpur

A special cell in the District office Jajpur has been constituted. As per the order in Revenue and DM Resolution No. 14735 dated 23.04.2013, the proposal for engagement of One Retired OAS-Officer, one Retired R.I and Amin in the Special Cell in the District Headquarter of Jajpur was submitted to the Government vide this office letter No 2006 dt 22.06.2013 and the budgetary provision vide letter No 2095 dt 22.06.2013 for kind consideration and approval. But the Government in Revenue and D.M Department vide their Notification No 26624/RandDM dtd 06.09.2014 appointed one OAS Retired Officer as consultant Special Cell in district Headquarters of Jajpur and the other staff of the Cell was not appointed and no funds have been placed for the purpose. The tenure of the Rtd. OAS officer has been over on 28.2.2015. Ever since the Cell is functioning in Revenue Section Collectorate, Jajpur and from time to time the period has been extended till 31.03.2016. Presently Deputy Collector, Revenue, One Sr. Clerk of Revenue Section are engaged for the above purpose. In every month a Special Cell meeting is being held at Government level and also a fortnightly meeting is held at District Level to monitor the cases for restoration of Government land from the land grabbers. The performance of Special Cell in the matter of detection of Government land, Restoration and physical possession taken over are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Tahasil</th>
<th>Extent of Govt land detected till 31.03.2016 in Ac</th>
<th>Extent of Govt Land restored till 31.03.2016 in Ac</th>
<th>Balance for restoration in Ac</th>
<th>Extent of Govt Land taken possession till 31.3.2016 in Ac</th>
<th>Balance for taking possession in Ac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>14.893</td>
<td>14.893</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>14.893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dasarathpur</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>12.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rasulpur</td>
<td>17.88</td>
<td>17.88</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>17.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>1921.09</td>
<td>1921.09</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>487.18</td>
<td>1433.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Darpan</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vyasanagar</td>
<td>263.89</td>
<td>154.09</td>
<td>109.80</td>
<td>154.09</td>
<td>109.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Danagadi</td>
<td>813.92</td>
<td>813.92</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>562.51</td>
<td>251.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>956.71</td>
<td>956.71</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>896.25</td>
<td>60.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>4005.533</td>
<td>3895.733</td>
<td>109.80</td>
<td>2103.45</td>
<td>1902.083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey and Settlement

After conclusion of the last revision settlement by Mr. W. W. Dalziel in 1932, there was no continuous settlement operation in the district. After Independence and reorganization of the districts on merger of the ex-states, the settlement operation in the district started from the year 1951-52 by fits and starts. Unlike in the previous settlement operations there was no
continuity either in the programme or in the progress of settlement operation. Before enforcement of the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 with effect from the 15th December, 1960 the revision settlement operations were taken up under provisions of Odisha Tenancy Act, 1913 and the same operations continued and concluded under the same Act by virtue of the saving clause contained in section 46 of the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1968. The district in the present settlement operation with the effect of the rent settlement in the villages completed from settlement operation in 1247 villages. In some areas the increase in rent will appear quite substantial mainly because in the previous settlement the incidence of rent was very low and fresh assessment has been made in respect of areas which were not assessed previously. But this has no practical implication on the raiyats as land rent has been abolished since the 1st April, 1967 except for the year 1976-77. Rent settlement is notional but cess is assessed at 75% of the "annual value of land" which is defined as the rent fixed at the time of settlement. After abolition of the zamindaris and implementation of various land reform measures the complicated tenures prevailing in the previous settlement have been considerably reduced. The statuswise details of land under two broad categories—private and Government recorded in the present Settlement operation. The Settlement operation in respect of 1247 villages are taken up in this district. Out of that settlement operation in respect of 1208 villages have been finally published U/S 12(B) of the OSS act, 1958. The Settlement work of 29 villages have been suspended from the year 1991 and is yet to be taken up. Similarly the Govt in Revenue and D.M Deptt do hereby de notificaty to cancel the proceedings relating to Survey and Settlement operation of Record of Rights and settlement of rent in respect of 5 villages of this under Sub-section (2) of the Section -3 of the OSS Act, 1958. Lastly Settlement operation in respect of 5 villages of this district are going on.

Consolidation of Holdings

As in other coastal districts of Odisha, land holdings in the district of Jajpur have been increasingly fragmented due to unrestricted sale, partition and succession, etc. over the years. In comparison with other coastal districts, the district of Jajpur is thickly populated and the size of the holdings in this district is comparatively small and unexpectedly scattered. This is the only reason for which in Jajpur district the cultivation is more laborious and expensive. This has not only discouraged the landowners from effective cultivation but also reduced the productivity of land. Due to unusual small size of the holdings considerable extent of land remains idle in large scale ridges. The Odisha Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation of Land Act, 1972 came into force with effect from the 10th August, 1973 to consolidate the fragmented plots. The objective is not
merely to consolidate the scattered holding to make it more compact, but also it aims at increased production through modern technique by providing planned development like field channels, roads to Chakas, reservation of lands for community needs such as Gochar, village forest, schools, playground, hospitals, veterinary centre, future expansion of village sites etc. The pre-consolidation work on an experimental basis was started in a few places of the undivided district in the year 1972. The statutory operation was started from January 1974. As per Government order consolidation operation is to be taken up in villages in which fifty per cent or more lands are irrigated and also in other villages with the consent of cent percent small and marginal farmers and 50 per cent big land holders. In Jajpur district consolidation operation has been taken up in the former category of villages. Till the 31st December, 1991, 257 villages had been taken up for consolidation with 32846.71 hectares in area.

The Director of Consolidation of Holdings, Odisha, Cuttack is the Head of the Department for implementation of the programme in the state. The Deputy Directors of Consolidation of Holdings are the supervising heads at Range level. They have been delegated with powers of Director to function as statutory authority US. 6, 12, 20, 21, 44, 45 and 55(3) of the Act, within their respective jurisdictions.

In Jajpur district there is one Ranges with one Deputy Director is stationed at Jajpur Road. The next forum for execution of the programme is Consolidation Officers circle and the base-level agency is the Assistant Consolidation Officer of a camp with a prescribed set of staff who work under his supervision economic standard of rural people. The consolidation operation in respect of 617 villages comprising Hc 66433.71 was taken up in this district in five police station area. Out of that final publication U/s 22 (2) of the OCH and PFL Act in respect of 412 villages comprising Hc 35079.18 have been completed, publication U/S13 (4) of the OCHand PFL Act in respect of 99 villages comprising Hc 9851.41, donotification U/S 5(( of the OCHand PFL Act in respect of 91 villages comprising an area of HC 12275.61 has been completed and the writing of R.O.Rs in respect of 15 villages with an area Hc.3362.29 are going on. The Police Station wise present position of Consolidation operation and its achievements are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Name of the Police Station</th>
<th>No of villages where consolidation operation is taken up</th>
<th>No of villages published U/s 22(2) of the Act</th>
<th>No of villages published U/S 13(4) of the Act</th>
<th>No of villages donotified U/S 5(( of the Act</th>
<th>Balance operationalize villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mangalpur</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Land of Lord Jagannath

As per the Law Department Notification No. 17556 dt. 1.11.2001 a District Level Land Sale Sub-Committee has been constituted in Jajpur District for sale of Land of Lord Sri Jagannath Temple, Bije Puri which was to moved to Government in Law Department for approval of Uniform Policy. The Policy was approved by Government in Law Department with same notification vide their letter No. 905 dt. 15.01.2015. So far Ac. 807.459 dec land has been identified by the Temple Administration in this District out of which Ac. 262.704 dec has been recorded in the name of Lord Jagannath for which 624 Nos. of case records have been instituted by the Tahasildars for sale of the same. Out of 624 Nos. of cases records, 480 Nos. of case records measuring an area of Ac. 213.881 dec has been said to be approved by the Temple administration.

Irrigation Revenue

The Odisha Irrigation Act, 1959 came into force in the District of Cuttack with effect from the 1st June, 1963 and repealed the Bengal Irrigation Act.1876. This act provides for levy of compulsory basic water rate for irrigation of the staple cereal crop and optional water rates (or simple water rate for supply of water for any crop other than staple cereal crop. Special rates are prescribed for non agricultural use of water irrigation works. Compulsory basic water rate was abolished in the year 1968 -69 making it optional for the owners and land holders to use water from any irrigation works as before. If they desire to do so they were to make applications to the Tahasildar in the prescribed forms. Tahasildars were notified as Irrigations Officers. The regulation of water to fields, assessment of water rate and cess and collection thereof become the responsibility of the Revenue Organization through the normal Revenue Agency of Collector, Sub-Collector and the Tahasildar. During this period the annual demand of water rate fail sharply. Compulsory Water rate was, therefore, reimposed in the year 1974-75. Initially the compulsory basic water rate for Odisha was very low when compared with other states and the total Irrigation revenue was not sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance of Irrigation Works. The Government, therefore, enhanced the basic water rates by 100% and water rate by 50% which was made effective from the 24th September,1981. The rate of compulsory basic water for staple cereal crop as now applicable to different classes of Irrigation Works are as follows;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Case Records</th>
<th>Land Records</th>
<th>Cases Records</th>
<th>Land Records</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binjharpur</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharamasala</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badachana</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Classes Period of Supply Depth of supply to be guaranteed Rate per acre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Period of Supply</th>
<th>Depth of Supply</th>
<th>Rate per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Class</td>
<td>June to November</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Class</td>
<td>July to November</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Class</td>
<td>July to October</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Class</td>
<td>July to October</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dalua crop carries a water rate of Rs.36.00 per acre, Sugarcane Rs.40.00 per acre, wheat Rs.13.00 per acre and potato Rs.22.50 per acre. Mung carries the lowest water rate of Rs.2.50 and other pulses Rs.4.50. There are thus varying water rates for different crops. Even with this increase in compulsory basic water rate and water rate which is still lower than those in some other states like Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, the receipts are not enough to cover the working expenses. Certified and assessed area of minor, medium, and major irrigation works in the district are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Certified Ac</th>
<th>Assessed Ac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4747.42</td>
<td>3678.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>2633.81</td>
<td>2264.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>3571.85</td>
<td>2630.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The discrepancy between the certified area and the assessed is partly due to non-assessment in the field by the revenue Agency. The current annual demand for irrigation charges for the assessed area as on the 1st April, 2015 is as follows; Compulsory Basic water rate 43,63,760 Optional Rabi water rate Nil Total 43,63,760.

The D.C.B Position for water rate for the last two years is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>43,63,551.70</td>
<td>28,63,344.75</td>
<td>15,00,206.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>43,63,760.00</td>
<td>30,07,866.05</td>
<td>13,55,893.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 mosaicised. 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 used for maintaining village wise property records and for providing services to citizens in a better way.

All the Tahasil offices have been provided with broadband internet connectivity. In addition, virtual private network over Broad Band (VPNoBB) has been provided in the Tahasil offices for secure data transmission. The VPNoBB connectivity is being used to transmit the updated RoR data from the concerned tahasils to the NIC Head-quarters through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for reflection of the same in the bhulekh website. Steps have been also taken to provide connectivity through Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) to all Sub-Collectorates, Tahasils and Registration offices of the district. The District Head Quarters are already connected with OSWAN.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records which has a lot of shortcomings and inconvenience, Modern Record Rooms in Tahasil offices are being created under DILRMP. In these Modern Record Rooms, valuable revenue case records shall be stored electronically through document management system software after their scanning. Maintenance of land records in the dematerialized format shall go a long way in long-term storage of the valuable revenue case records as well as in providing better citizen centric services. As of now, Modern record rooms have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Under DILRMP, all the Registration Offices of the district have been computerized with adequate hardware, software. All the Registration offices are connected to the Central Server at the State level through a dedicated software on Virtual Private Network (VPN) mode. Bio-metric authentication system has already been put in place in all the Registration offices. Data Entry of Valuation details, legacy encumbrance Data and scanning of old documents in respect of all records from 1995 to date has been
accomplished. Citizens are being provided immediate services such as Encumbrance Certificates (E.C.) and Certified Copies (C.C.) at the Registration offices.

Achievement in each aspect in respect of Jajpur district are given below:

**Land Records and up-dation**

**Bhulekh**

The Land Records of the District have been uploaded in Bhulekh Software. There are 10 Tahasils in Jajpur District. In total 1857 out of 1860 villages of 10 Tahasils Bhulekh operation has been completed.

**Scanning of Revenue case records**

Scanning of Revenue case records in respect of 10 Tahasils of this district is under progress. Out of which scanning of Sukinda and Danagadi Tahasil has already been over, till date 138322 numbers of Revenue case record have already been scanned. The details of Tahasil wise information are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name of Tahasil</th>
<th>No. of Case Records enumerated</th>
<th>No. of Case Records scanned</th>
<th>Balance to be scanned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>2202</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dasarathpur</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Binjharpur</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td>17356</td>
<td>644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>11632</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rasulpur</td>
<td>11300</td>
<td>11233</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td>17164</td>
<td>836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Darpan</td>
<td>21000</td>
<td>20479</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vyasanagar</td>
<td>42000</td>
<td>40336</td>
<td>1664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dangadi</td>
<td>7868</td>
<td>7868</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>9618</td>
<td>9618</td>
<td>9618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>143286</td>
<td>138322</td>
<td>4964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hi-Tech Survey**

As per Notification No.NLRMP-06/2014-11772 R and DM Department dt.23.04.2014 and in exercise of power conferred under Sub Section-1of Section-3 of the Odisha Special Survey and Settlement Act-2012 read with Sub-Rule-1 of Rule-4 of Odisha Special Survey and Settlement Rules-2012 (Odisha Act. 5 of 2012) the State Government notified 62 village of Jajpur District for Hi-tech survey operation but no survey has yet been taken up.

**e-Mutation**

e- Mutation have been introduced in the year 2013 and it is continuing in 3.02 version in Jajpur Tahasil.
Modern Record Room

Out of 10 Tahasils of Jajpur District Modern Record Room have been completed in respect of 7 Tahasils and proposal have been submitted to the Govt for creation of Modern Record Room in Jajpur and Bari Tahasils. The construction of new building of Dasarathpur Tahasil is under progress and there is inbuilt provision of Modern Record Room.

Users Fee

Users fees are being collected in 10 Tahasils of Jajpur District for (1) Issue of Misc–Certificate, (2) Certified Copy, and (3) RoR.

Mutation

Record-of-Rights called Khatian or Khata, or Patta is the most useful and valuable document in possession of a landowner as it exhibits identity of his ownership, status under which he holds the land, extent and classification of the land, rent and cess payable, etc. This he requires very often for various purposes like getting loan from Government or financial institutions, dispute over landed property, establishing his identity and ownership in Court of Law, etc. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that it should be kept up-to-date. Before abolition of the estates it was the responsibility of the landlords to mutate the names of the successor-in-interest of a tenant due to transfer, succession or partition, etc. Customarily 25 per cent of the consideration money was payable when a sale took place for entry of the name of the transferee in landlords records. But the Odisha Tenancy Act was amended in 1938 abolishing this fee and making it mandatory on the landlord to recognize the transfer on receipt of a copy of the notice of transfer from the Registering Officer specifying the names of the transferred and the transferee and the revision of rent. On vesting of the estates, the landlords handed over list of tenants (Ekpadia) from whom they were collecting rent immediately before abolition (called Jamabandi or ekpadia) to the Tahasildars. Therefore, maintenance of the record-of-rights to keep them up to date (i. e., mutation work) became the most important work of the Revenue administration. This process also got statutory recognition by prescribing a procedure for maintenance of record-of rights in Chapter IV of the Odisha Survey and Settlement Rules. Detailed executive instructions were also provided for this in the Mutation Manual. But somehow this most important item of work did not receive as much attention as it deserves in the hands of the Tahasildars and supervising officers. When survey and settlement and consolidation operations were initiated in any area, the mutation work in that area remained suspended till final publication of record of rights. At present a diametrical change has been made due to introduction of computerization and technology in the field of mutation and Updation of land Records. This Act is also provide much more
benefits to the persons in getting RORs for his day to day life. The details of correction of R.O.R. and issue of patta in favour of the persons from the year 2010-11 to 2015-16 are given below.

Issuance of RoR in the District for the last six years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Tahsil</th>
<th>2010/11</th>
<th>2011/12</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>2949</td>
<td>2541</td>
<td>3534</td>
<td>2419</td>
<td>2568</td>
<td>1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Binjharpur</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vyasanagar</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>2466</td>
<td>1658</td>
<td>2525</td>
<td>5095</td>
<td>3849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Danagadi</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>4955</td>
<td>3844</td>
<td>2592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rasulpur</td>
<td>1190</td>
<td>2561</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>1087</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>3058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Darpan</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>1688</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>1297</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dasarathpur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>2291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>12135</td>
<td>12323</td>
<td>11403</td>
<td>14694</td>
<td>17808</td>
<td>17495</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E-District Project

e-District Project has been rolled out in Jajpur District since 25.11.2013. All the ten Tahasils and 80 R.I Circle have been covered under e-District project to provide miscellaneous certificate services through online mode. Since inception around 265944 applications have been filed through e-District application in the District.

It is being undertaken to support the basic administrative unit and provide G2C services. These units include District Administration, Tahasils, Sub-Divisional Offices. This project is to enable content developments of G2C services that will optimally leverage and utilize the three infrastructure pillars State Wide Area Network (SWAN) for connectivity, State Data Centre (SDC) for secure and fail safe data storage, and Common Service Centers (CSCs).

Indicative services planned to be delivered through this MMP include

1. Certificates Creation and distribution of certificates for residence, income, Caste, Solvency, SEBC, OBC, Legal Heir.

Mission Mode Project under NeGP

In order to promote e-Governance, various policy initiatives and projects have been undertaken to develop core and support infrastructure. The major core infrastructure components are State Data Centers (SDCs), State Wide Area Networks (S.W.A.N), Common Services Centers (CSCs) and middleware gateways i.e National e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway (NSDG), State e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG), and Mobile e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway (MSDG).
Common Services Centres (CSCs)

CSCs are ICT enable front end services delivery points at the Village level for delivery of Government, Financial , Social and Private sector services in the areas of agricultural , health , education , entertainment , FMCG product , banking , insurance , pension , utility payments , etc. These centres are being utilized for delivery of services like caste certificates, miscellaneous certificates, copies of RoRs etc.

Other Sources of Revenue of Jajpur District

The collection position of Land Revenue / Water Rate / Stamp Duty / Registration Fees / Excises Revenue / Mining Revenue / Motor Vehicle Revenue, Vat, etc. Both target and achievement In respect of Jajpur District during the last 5 years i.e 2010-11 to 2014-15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>For the year</th>
<th>Land Revenue</th>
<th>Water Rate</th>
<th>Stamp Duty</th>
<th>Registration Fees</th>
<th>Excise Revenue</th>
<th>Mining Revenue</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle</th>
<th>Communal Tax</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target fixed for the year</th>
<th>Collection during the year</th>
<th>% of Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>1890.00</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>68.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>2074.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>121.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>2474.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>108.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>2374.00</td>
<td>71.00</td>
<td>2214.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of Achievement:
- 68.16
- 121.31
- 108.00
- 93.26
Disaster Resilient infrastructures in Jajpur District

Vulnerability of district

Jajpur district is mostly vulnerable to very severe cyclones, high floods, heat wave, drought, earthquake and industrial disasters. Presence of two major rivers like Brahmani and Baitarani with Birupa and Kharsuan makes the district most vulnerable to floods and inundation. Further the district comes under seismic zone –III and therefore has a moderate earthquake risk.

As per the past history the district faces floods most frequently and large area gets inundated causing huge loss of life and property. In order to save the life of people and livestock, 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 and another for 2000 capacity.

Accordingly, flood shelters are being constructed above High Flood Level (HFL) with raised platform and stilted floors in different vulnerable areas of Jajpur, Bari, Dasarathpur, Dharmasala, Vyasanagar, Rasulpur, Binjharpur, Barachana and Danagadi 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 livestocks 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).
MULTIHAZARD MAP OF JAJPUR DISTRICT

ODISHA

DISTRICT HEADQUARTER

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

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

Source: Vulnerability Atlas, published by BMTPC
Government of India
Features and facilities available in the MFS buildings

All the MFS have separate hall and toilets for men and women, special room for the sick, labour room, one store room, drinking water supply through submersible pump, internal electrical wiring with all fittings, ramp of 1:12 slope and separate toilets for disabled persons, 5 KVA noiseless diesel generator, shelter level emergency equipments etc.

Community based management and maintenance of the shelter buildings and Capacity Building of community

To ensure the sustainable maintenance of these shelter buildings, community-based Flood Shelter Management and 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 and MFS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>MCS / MFS</th>
<th>No. of Shelters</th>
<th>Period of construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP-AF)</td>
<td>Godown cum MCS</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Minister’s Relief Fund (CMRF)</td>
<td>MFS</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Minister’s Relief Fund (CMRF) by RD Dept.</td>
<td>MFS</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Minister’s Relief Fund (CMRF)</td>
<td>MFS</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Post Phailin (2013-14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of block-wise shelters in Jajpur district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the block</th>
<th>Total number of MCS and MFS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dasarathpur</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vyasanagar</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rasulpur</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binjharpur</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barachana</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Danagadi</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Construction of MFS under Chief Minister’s Relief Fund (CMRF)

After Phailin and cyclonic storm, visualizing the requirement for more cyclone/flood shelters in Odisha, the State Government has decided to construct 15 MFS out of the Chief Minister’s Relief Fund in Jajpur district.

Photo of MCS and MFS in Jajpur district

Kantigadia MFS in Dharmasala block under CMRF

Jahala MFS in Jajpur block under CMRF

Social Welfare

Implementation of social welfare measures of Government in the district in an important function of Collector now-a-days.

A Welfare State is a concept of government in which the State plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its citizens. It is based on the principles of equality of opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth, and public responsibility for those unable to avail themselves of the minimal provisions for a good life. The general term may cover a variety of economic and social organizations. There is separate wing called Social Welfare Section in the Collectorate. It looks after the schemes for child welfare, women’s welfare, welfare for the disabled and for senior citizens and other vulnerable groups.

Child Welfare

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in India is the world’s largest integrated early childhood programme. The Anganwadi Centre forms the focal point for delivery of services like Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health Check up, Referal Services, Pre school Education, Nutrition and Health Education. There are eleven ICDS projects are functioning under the District Social Welfare section. 2603 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs/Mini AWCs) are sanctioned under 11 ICDS projects. The pregnant women, nursing mothers, children from 6 months to 3 years and 3
years to 5 years are being provided with supplementary Nutrition by Government. The children from 3-5 years are being provided with pre-school education in AWCs. One District Child Protection Unit is running in the Collectorate to provide safe and secure environment for overall development of the children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme was implemented in the District in the year 2013. There are two Child Care Institution (CCI) namely Utkal Balashram (full Government) at Jajpur and another Baladevjiw Sevashram, Alakund (NGO managed aided) is functioning in the District which provides maintenance grant for 90 and 50 respectively orphaned, destitute, abandoned, and neglected children. The other CCI / NGOs are Annapuruna CCI, Rampas Jajpur Keonjhar Road, The National CCI, Budhakendua Amaghar CCI, Barchana. All the above CCIs are registered under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act. 2000 and providing residential care facility for children-in-need care and protection.

Women’s Welfare

Women’s Self Help Groups (WSHGs) have been created to provide self employment and regular income to the women folk. Government have provided financial assistance to the WSHGs to adopt income generation schemes like micro credit support, seed money, revolving fund and drudgery reduction scheme. The income generation schemes adopted by the SHGs of the district include, rice processing, Terracotta, Bamboo works, Goatery, Diary, Dal processing, preparation of Badi, Papad, Arisha Pitha, Chhatua production, Weaving, Mushroom preparation and Vegetable cultivation.

In the district 14309 WSHGs were registered up to the year 2015-16 out of which 18 WSHGs are preparing and supplying chhatua to pregnant women, nursing mother and 6 months to 3 years children under 11 CDS projects of the district.

There are two Swadhar Grihas operating in the district to provide legal and clinical aid, food, shelter, clothing, counseling, livelihood training to destitute women. One Swadhar Griha managed by an NGO at LNSP, Ahiyas and Jayanti Pathagar at Jajpur is functioning in this District.

Social Security Schemes such as payment of pension to unmarried women after 30 years with personal annual income not exceeding Rs.24,000 are eligible under this social welfare scheme and pension amount is disbursed to the beneficiaries at G.P/Municipality level on the Jana Seva Divas i.e. 15th of every month. The pension is provided under Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY) by the State Government. Similarly there are
National Pension Schemes such as Indira Gandhi Widow Pension, Indira Gandhi Disability Pension schemes for the purpose.

Under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) on the death of the primary bread-winner of BPL family, the dependents such as spouse, minor children, unmarried daughter, dependent parents etc. are provided with one time (lump sum) financial assistance. NFBS and National Pension Schemes came into force w.e.f. 15th August, 1995. G.P wise camps are held and applications processed.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act-2005 came into force on 26th Oct-2006. It includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse. A woman can directly approach the court for relief or through protection officer, service provider or police. In Odisha, the programme officers under ICDS programme are declared protection officer at district level. The officer assists the magistrate in granting relief to the victims. Relief under the Act is provided through A) residence orders, B) protection orders, C) monetary relief orders, D) compensation orders, E) Custody orders, F) Interim ex-parte orders.

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace,(Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act-2013is implemented through local complaint committee at District Office and in all subordinate offices. The NGO, COPHEE, Jajpur and NISWA are organizing awareness programme for women.

**Welfare of the Disabled**

State Government as well as Government of India have introduced for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) a number of schemes such as supply of aids and appliances, Bhima Bhoi Bhinnakarma Samarthya Sibira, Banishree Scholarship, Mission Kshyamata, Marriage incentive, Scholarship to children of disabled parents, Supply of free laptop, National e-scholarship, DDRC, DRI Loans, National Trust Disability Welfare Schemes are being implementing in the district.

Reservation facilities are provided to the PWDs in education, 3% reservation in service .Special schools are established to impart proper education to PWD students (VI,HIMR/CP categories).

BPL members with annual income upto Rs.24,000 having 40% or more disabilities, having age of 5 years or above are eligible for Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY) in G.P / Municipality headquarters under State Government PWDs.

Under Indira Gandhi National Disabilities Pension a person of BPL family, age 18 years and above with 80% disability or more having multiple disabilities is entitled to monthly pension in G.P /Municipality headquarters.
Central and State governments have launched scholarship schemes for physically challenged students from Class -1 to university level for vocational education etc.

From Oct.2012 onwards a normal person who marries a PWD would get incentive of Rs.50, 000/- (Rupees Fifty thousand). In Jajpur District 17 (Seventeen) persons have so far availed it. Till now 53 persons with disability have been provided financial assistance under Chief Ministers Relief Fund (CMRF) to start business with. Government have been providing financial assistance to organise Bhima Bhoi Samarthyaa Abhiyan (BBSA) camps to identify PWD persons since 2007. The identified PWDs are being covered under different schemes and provided with Pension, Bus-Pass, Train Pass, Scholarship, Special aids and appliances, Financial Assistance under CMRF, DRI Differential Rate of Interest) Bank loans.

Other NGOS are running Special schools like Pramiladevi Mental Retard School, Mansara, Binjharpur, Siban Silpa Special School, Alakunda, Netaji Special School, Dasarathpur for Blind and Deaf and Dumb for education of disabled students.

Welfare of the Senior Citizens

National Social Assistance Programme under Social Security Schemes:

NSAP which came into effect from 17th Aug, 1995 is a significant step towards fulfillment of the Directive in Article 41 of the Constitution. At present Rs.300/- per month is paid to all beneficiaries under this scheme. However, persons above 80 years of age are provided Rs.500/- per month. The beneficiaries under IGNOAP number 8919 above 80 years and 52292 below 80 years, 19644 nos under IGN (WP), 4623 nos underIGNDP are benefitted 1025 under NFBS have been assisted with a sum of rupees two crore during 2015-16 financial year. In January 2008 State Government merged two old schemes. Revised Old Age Pension Rules.1989 and Disability Pension Rule 1985 and introduced the Madhubabu Pension Yojana Rules 2008. In this scheme 30084 persons have benefitted.

SC and ST Welfare

Another important function of the Collector is to ensure the SC and ST welfare. Under Collector's direct supervision a wing of SC and ST welfare works, which is headed by District Welfare Officer posted by the SC and ST Development Department of State Government.

Welfare of the SC and ST

As per 2011 Census report, in Jajpur district SC population is 4,33,387 i.e. 23.7% of the total population whereas ST population is 1,51,432 i.e. 8.28% of the total population of Jajpur District. For education of SC/ST
students, 5 nos. of SSD High Schools, 21 nos. of SSD Ashram Schools and 24 nos. of ST Girls’ Hostels are functioning for providing boarding facility, better and quality education to ST and SC Girls’ and Boys students. Besides that one Ekalabya Model Residential School from Class- VI to +2 Science (on CBSE pattern) is also functioning with 420 boarders in Jajpur District. Most of the SSD schools are running in Danagadi, Sukinda, Dharmasala, Barchana, Rasulpur and Dasarathpur block areas.

During the year 2015-16, monetary relief tune of Rs.2,85,000/- (Rupees two lakh eighty five thousand) only has been paid to 14 nos. of atrocity victims.

In order to encourage to the inter-caste marriage couples, Government have provided incentives to the tune of Rs.50,000/- to each couples. During the year 2015-16, Rs.12, 20,000/- (Rupees twelve lakh twenty thousand) only has been paid to 26 nos. of inter-caste married couples as cash incentive.

The Forest Rights Committee has been constituted in 1571 nos. of village of this district for implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. 3520 nos. of claims have been approved by Gram Sabha and recommended to SDLC and DLC for approval. Apart from that, 3510 nos. claims approved by SDLC and recommended to DLC. 3496 nos. of claims approved by DLC for conferment of land rights to the eligible tribals. Accordingly, the titles have been distributed to the tribal tenants.

***
CHAPTER- XI
LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

Introduction

One of the cardinal principles of Administration under democracy is that “Law governs the magistrate so the magistrate governs the people”. Hence, the Magistrate is the speaking law and law is the silent Magistrate. Therefore, enforcement of law plays a vital role in every sphere of Administration. During Pre- and post-independence period, the Jajpur Sub-Division under the District of Cuttack had witnessed a variety of crimes such as, murder, assault, wrongful confinement, kidnapping, theft of property, burglary, Dacoity along with other disputes such as, land disputes, domestic troubles, love affairs, personal enmity, party fraction, etc. Apart from that, there had been abduction and rioting, Sahi conflicts, communal ill fillings, labour unrest, political differences, leading to rivalry among the followers of different socio-political groups. With the advent of the newly created Jajpur district w.e.f 01.04.1993 the same trend also continued. Though the revenue and police administration was dissociated from that of the mother district Cuttack, the judicial system still continued to function under the district judicature of Cuttack till 27.06.2012 as the office and the court of the District Session Judge started functioning w.e.f 28.06.2012. Thereafter law and order and justice are being separately dealt with in this newly created district of Jajpur.

Incidence of Crime in the District

Crime

The cases reported during last five years in Jajpur district is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Head</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dacoity</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swindling</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rioting</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.V.</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc.</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>2162</td>
<td>2031</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organisational Set-up of Police Administration

The Police organization in the district comes under Central Range with its headquarters at Jajpur, with the District Police Headquarters functioning at Panikoili since 01-04-1993. The Director General (D.G) is the head of the...
Police organization in the State. The Home Department of the State Government controls the Police administration. The Jajpur Police district consists of 3 Sub-Divisions, 21 Police Stations (including Traffic P.S. and Energy P.S.) and 7 Out Posts (O.Ps). The number of staff in this Police district includes one Superintendent of Police, two Addl. Supdt. of Police, five Dy. Supdt. of Police, twenty two Insprs., ninety four Sub-Inspectors, sixty four Havildars and as many as 536 Constables. The Superintendent of Police is the head of the Police administration in the district.

The Superintendent of Police is in overall charge of the Police district. Each of the Police Sub-Divisions is managed by Addl. Supdt. of Police/Dy. Supdt. of Police. Under each Sub-Division there are Police Stations and Out Posts. Inspr./S.I. is placed in charge of Police Station and the Out Post remains in charge of a Sub-Inspector or an A.S.I.

A detailed list of Police Sub-Divisions, Police Stations and Out Posts in the district is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Sub-Division</th>
<th>Name of the P.S.</th>
<th>Name of the O.P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>Jajpur P.S.</td>
<td>Alkund O.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mangalpur P.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binjharpur P.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bari Ramchandrapur PS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sadar P.S.</td>
<td>Baruan O.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur Road</td>
<td>Dharmasala P.S.</td>
<td>Brahmarbarada O.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuakhia P.S.</td>
<td>Kotpur O.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jenapur P.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Badachana P.S.</td>
<td>Chandikhole O.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Byree P.S.</td>
<td>Dhanmandal O.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balichandrapur P.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panikoili P.S.</td>
<td>Sankhachila O.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Korai P.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jajpur Road P.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Traffic P.S., Chandikhole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalinganagar</td>
<td>Sukinda P.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kalinganagar P.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jakhapura P.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tomka P.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaliapani P.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reserve Office**

The Reserve Office is stationed at the district Headquarters at Panikoili. The staffs of Reserve Office are posted for the maintenance of internal security, restoration of peace and normalcy in the sensitive area, apart from working as escort of Police arms and ammunitions and prisoners. They also guard the Treasuries and Banks and other vital installations and institutions and render rescue operation to public during natural calamities and
disasters. Some of the staffs are also stationed at important places to meet emergent Law and Order situations. The total strength of Reserve Office Jajpur inclusive of the staff consists of R.I.-1, Sergent-1, Drill S.I.- 4, Havildar- 37, LNK- 13, and Constable-194.

**Court Staff**

With the introduction of the Public Prosecutor system in the Judicial Courts, the power of the Court Police Officers in prosecution of cases have been withdrawn and the Court Staff are only to supply relevant records to the A.P.P. and Judicial Courts in the Police cases. The Court Staff are posted in the Court Office at Jajpur, Jajpur Road and Chandikhole.

**Intelligence Staff**

In the district of Jajpur there is a District Intelligence Bureau at Panikoili to collect advance Intelligence information pertaining to law and order situation, political organizations, activities of different fronts, activities of labour unions etc. so that preventive measures could be taken to avoid any apprehended situation. The number of staff posted to DIB, Jajpur, Panikoili consists of one Dy. S.P, one Sub-Inspr., one ASI and three Constables.

**Home Guard**

Soon after the Chinese aggression in 1962, the assistance of an organization of voluntary force to help the Public at the time of air-raid, natural calamities, etc. was felt necessary. This is the genesis of the “Home Guard” Organization that came into being from that year. The aim of the Organization is to train the civilians in military and police duties to meet emergencies of war and natural calamities, etc. as auxiliary to the police as and when required. The Home Guards are utilized in law and order situation, observance of fairs and festivals, anti-dacoit patrolling. At times their services are utilized in congested places to ensure smooth flow of traffic. The Home Guards get Duty-call-up allowance at the rate of Rs.220/- per day. They also perform watch and ward duty in different offices of the Government and public sector undertakings. Civilians as well as the Government employees of both the genders are also entitled to undergo the Basic training, advanced course and Refresher course. During the training period, the Home Guards get pocket and washing allowances. The Sanctioned Strength of Home Guards in Jajpur Police district is 500 including 35 lady Home Guards.

**Railway Police**

There is no Superintendent for the Government Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department of Odisha Police establishment. The Railway Security Force was created on the 15 November, 1943 to guard
mainly the Odisha portion of the main East Coast line but it was disbanded after the Second World War. A new Railway Protection Police was formed in March 1947 which was also discontinued for a brief period (March and April of 1948) and was again revived from May 1948. Apart from guarding and patrolling railway lines and installation, it makes surprise raids to check ticketless travelling and assist in prevention and detection of crimes in railways.

Since creation of the District Jajpur on 01.04.1993, one Railway Out Post at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road has been functioning w.e.f. 18th December, 1970 under Bhadrak Railway Police Station under the Superintendent of Railway Police, Cuttack. The jurisdiction of the said Out Post starts from Haridasapur Railway station to Baitarani Road railway station. The jurisdiction of the Cuttack Government Railway Police station extends from Baranga railway station to Dhanamandal railway in Madras-Howrah main line i.e. over a length of 47 Km. The said Out Post is manned by one A.S.I., Six Constables and one Railway Protection force post.

Fire Service

After independence, Fire Station for the first time opened at Jajpur in 1970. The economic condition of the people of Jajpur Sub-Division before creation of the district was mostly agrarian in nature. The residents and inhabitants of different areas of the district were residing in mostly thatched houses leaving a few pucca houses at some places. In addition to that, there was no adequate water supply system or water bodies except the rivers and nalas from where water could be used to prevent spread of fire accidents. Culturally it was also noticed that the thatched houses of the inhabitants of different bastis / Sahis were adjoining to one another leading to spread of fire from one thatched house to a number of such houses of the concerned locality. Especially during summer it was quite impossible to control fire accidents by using water buckets/ water carriers from wells and ponds so as to control the spread of fire. Both valuable domestic property as well as human and cattle burnt as there was no adequate were dependable ways and means for rescue. After creation of the new district specially, after the super cyclone of 1999 large nos. of AC sheeted IAY houses/ pucca buildings came up in different parts of the district along with opening of new fire stations at vulnerable locations of the district for which menacing threat of fire accidents has been curbed to a large extent. However after growing industrial belt, Kalinganagar, and after establishment of eleven Fire Stations sporadic fire accidents take place which are immediately controlled by the Fire Service personnel saving loss of lives and property. Now the Fire Stations attend the fire calls promptly and take immediate rescue operations at the time of accidents and natural calamities. The role of fire service during the devastating flood of 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2015 is notable.
Jail and Jail Administration, Prisoners’ Welfare

The Institution of Jail/Prisons is as old as civilization itself. It is one of the oldest social institutions. The Jail/Prison of yester-years and the Prison of today leaves between them a wide chasm, as earlier Jail was used to be a place of punishment but now jail has become a place of correction rather than coercion and it is simply a deterrent against violation of law or criminal crazes in order to maintain law and order in the society.

So in this line a Jail at Jajpur was established in 1912 and it has crossed more than hundred years of its existence successfully. It has seen and faced many a trial and tribulation, stress and strain of its existence. Now, it has been rectified and refined in due course of time in to a social institution transforming the erring humans to come to social mainstream of harmony and happiness.

“No man is born criminal”. It is the social factors or variants that decides the rate of crime in a state and is invariably dependant on socio-economic and educational standards of a state. So it is the duty of a welfare state to ponder over the root cause and initiate steps for its eradication and it is a social malady and desperate maladies need desperate remedies.

Besides this the criminals are also integral part of our society and simply blaming them cynically is not going to solve the problem.

As per Mahatma Gandhi “Crime is the product of diseased mind and it needs care, protection and treatment as prevention is better than cure so as the society should not despise the criminals rather they should to crime”.

Social equality and non realization of cherished goals/dreams coupled with in-equal opportunity and poverty propels a person to pave the way of criminality and once a person treads the unbeaten track emotionally bruised, battered and with a social stigma on his head is banished and ostracized and is looked down upon as a criminal rather than taking a sympathetic view/approach to assuage their ruffled and wounded feeling as it is like an arrow speared bird fluttering and finding no place of haven, harbour and happiness anywhere in sight become more violent, revengeful and shameless in committing crimes repeatedly.

However the Jail at Jajpur town is one of the oldest Jails of Odisha. It is proud of housing many a freedom fighter during relentless struggle for independence, where all social institution for socialization at man fails. Jail only prevails to rectify, reform and give a re-orientation to rejuvenate and mingle again in the social mainstream and to lead a peaceful and harmonious life defeating cynicism of non-repair and non renovation and non rectification of man who went astray once and beyond redemption.
However the Jail at Jajpur stands proudly proclaiming rectification, reformation, remedies and providing antidote to the venomous vein of crime. The details of the Jail are as follows.

**Situation of the Jail**

The Sub-Jail, Jajpur was established 1912. It is situated in the central place of Jajpur Town, adjacent to the Collectorate and behind Jajpur Police Station. There is no Railway route to Jajpur Town. The nearest railway station is Jajpur Road, about 30kms. from Jajpur Town. Only Bus/Road Communication is available. The nearest Airport is Bhubaneswar, which is 120kms. away from Jajpur.

**Land**

The total area of Jail is 1.939 acres of land out of which 1.107 acres of land are covered with perimeter wall of the Jail and 0.832 acre of land meant for the staff quarters, etc.

**Accommodation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheduled Accommodation:</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>124</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Building**

The Jail was established in 1912 with two rooms in administrative block and two wards with a kitchen for the accommodation of inmates. Subsequently it has been extended from time to time. The present ward wise scheduled capacity and availability of other rooms in the Jail is as follows.

Wardwise scheduled capacity and its size.

**Sanitation and Hygiene**

a) Number of Toilets - i) Cage Latrine - 09
    ii) Day Latrine - 19

b) Number of Bath-rooms - There are two bathrooms in Ward No. 9, 10, and one in Female Ward. Only three numbers of bathing platforms near the water vat are available in the following places.

    Near Ward No. - 2
    In Female block
    In Ward No. 9 and 10.

There are two numbers of tube-well available inside the Jail. One is fitted with 0.5 HP water pump and another with 1.5HP submersible water
pump for providing water through 8 nos. of over head water reservoir having 1000 ltrs. capacity each to the inmates. Town water supply facilities are also available in this Jail. There is no water scarcity in this Jail. A water Cooler fitted with Aqua guard purifier has been installed in the Jail for drinking water purpose. Besides, three numbers of water purifier (Aqua guard) have been supplied departmentally and fitted for drinking purpose.

c) State of Cleanliness and Hygiene- 100 grams of Coconut oil to male inmates and 150 grams of Coconut oil to Female inmates per month, 50 grams of detergent powder and 20 grams of washing soap per week and One Margo Soap per month are being provided to each inmates of this Jail for their personal cleanliness including clothing.

One packet consisting of 08 pieces of Sanitary Napkin are also provided to each female inmate during their menstrual cycle.

Bleaching powder and Phenyls are being issued for cleaning of cage, day latrines and drains etc.

Food

Dietary articles are being procured from the approved supplier selected annually thorough tender in running contract system.

Food stuffs are being provided to the inmates as per prescribed diet scale. Food is being prepared by the elected inmates of this Jail in a routine manner.

Clothing and Beding

All the inmates are supplied with two blankets, one pillow, One Steel Thali, one Steel Thalia, One steel batiand one steel glass. During winter seasons one extra prison blanket is supplied to each prisoner of all classes.

In case of poor female prisoners who have not brought adequate clothing, saree, saya and blouse are also supplied by the Government as per instruction of NHRC.

In case of poor U.T. Prisoner who has not sufficient clothing, U.T. Paizama and U.T.P. Kurta are also being supplied by the Jail.

Health Care

The Health care of the inmates of this Sub-Jail are taken by the Jail Medical Officer appointed contractually. One Pharmacist appointed by the Prison Directorate who is looking day to day health care of the inmates as per advice of the Jail medical officer. The Jail medical officer is attending the inmates daily. When a sick inmate is referred by the Jail Medical Officer to D.H.H., Jajpur he is shifted to D.H.H., Jajpur immediately for better
treatment. Similarly, when the treating physician referred the case to S.C.B. Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack the patient prisoners are shifted to the referral hospital immediately for specialized treatment. Further in many cases, patient prisoners are being shifted to Circle Jail, Cuttack at Choudwar to facilitate their prolonged treatment at S.C.B. Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack. The psychiatric patients of this Jail are being treated by the psychiatrist of Circle Jail, Cuttack on his personal visit to this Sub-Jail and also his telephonic direction as and when required.

**Legal Assistance**

There are 09 numbers of U.T.Ps who are provided Legal Aid / State Defence counsel in respect of this Jail at present to defend their case at different courts.

**Security Aspects**

At present there are Twelve (M) and two (F) Warder including two Head-Warder were performing their duties.

**Sub-Jail, Jajpur Road**

This jail is situated in the boarder of Jajpur and Kendujhar district.

It started functioning on 13.07.2008. The area of jail land allotted in favour of this jail is 15 acres (ROR available). The area of Jail is 5 acres. There is one Administrative block which consists of 3 rooms and one Hospital block which consists of 2 rooms for M.O and Pharmacist. There are 2 bed rooms for patients (2 beds each). There is one Dinning and Kitchen block. Male Ward block has eight wards. There are two Female wards, one for the sick. There is one High security ward and two cells.

Scheduled Accommodation is as follows: For Male- 136, For Female 40. Residential Quarter:- One “D” type, four “E” type, and 10 “F” type.

Sanitation and Hygiene: Day Latrines- 20 nos. for males, 8 Latrines for emergent night use; High security ward- 1 Latrine, fro 2 Cells- 2 Nos. for night use; Day Latrines- 4 Nos. for Female wards and 2 for night use; For inside jail indoor patient wards- two latrines ( For Male).

Bathing Complex: One – 15’ × 8’ bathing vat is available for males; two bathing rooms available for them.

**Judiciary System: Criminal Court**

Within the framework of parliamentary democracy and federalism, Judiciary plays an important role in the governance of the country; the Judiciary the greatest guarantee of wellbeing of society.
Judiciary is the organization for giving justice to the society. It occupies a position of pre-eminence among three organs of the state. Justice is considered, as a logical requirement of any society for it is a part of human nature to expect justice. Justice enjoins upon everybody to preserve the basic order of society and prohibits everyone to disturb it. Needless to say that the District Judiciary plays a vital role in safeguarding the constitutional values and fundamental rights of the people.

After separation from the erstwhile composite Judgeship of Cuttack, Jagatsingpur, Jajpur and Kendrapara, Jajpur became an independent Judgeship. It started functioning w.e.f 28.06.2012. Presently the District Court is functioning at the Town Hall, Jajpur spared by the Collector, Jajpur. The different courts functioning in this Judgeship are as follows:-

At Headquarters Station, Jajpur

1. Court of District and Sessions Judge, Jajpur
2. Judge Family Court, Jajpur
3. Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jajpur
4. Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jajpur
5. Court of Assistant Sessions Judge (Special Track Court), Jajpur
6. Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division), Jajpur
7. Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division), Jajpur
8. Court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jajpur
9. Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class, Jajpur – 1
10. Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class, Jajpur – 2

At Outlying Station Jajpur Road

11. Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division), Jajpur Road
12. Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division), Jajpur Road
13. Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class, Jajpur Road

At Outlying Station Chandikhole

14. Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division)-Cum-Judicial Magistrate First Class, Chandikhole.
Civil Court

Civil Judge (Jr. Dvn.) Court (block-wise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the block where no court exist</th>
<th>Total Institution for last three year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binjharpur</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korai</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasarathpur</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To materialise the concept “Justice at Door Step” and to lessen the burden of work load from the existing Courts, considering the above statistics five numbers of Civil Judge (Jr. Dvn.) Court with 7 numbers of support staff in each block is required to address the arrears and to reduce the 5 years old cases to zero.

Civil Judge (Senior Division) Court at Jajpur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the court</th>
<th>Total Institution for last three year</th>
<th>Total up-to-date pendency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Judge (Sr. Dvn.)</td>
<td>3692</td>
<td>4607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Considering the above statistics two additional Court of Civil Judge (Sr. Dvn.) at Jajpur with 10 numbers of support staff is required to address the backlogs and >5 years old cases.

Infrastructure

“A rising tide doesn't raise people who don't have a boat. We have to build the boat for them. We have to give them the basic infrastructure to rise with the tide.” Similarly, for better adjudication; infrastructure plays a key role in judiciary.

Jajpur judgeship having 14 numbers of Courts is facing infrastructure related issues which are very essential to be addressed. Now, one J.M.F.C, Court is running in a makeshift arrangement. A conducive atmosphere not only helps the judges to provide quality adjudication but also gives them a comfortable area to decide the cases early.

In the present scenario keeping in view the requirements of Courts, new court building with adequate space and infrastructure can help the judges to reduce the pendency. The following basic infrastructure should be available for all

New Court with all modern facilities.
Construction of District Court Building.
Centralized Air Conditioning System to all Courts and Offices.
D.G Set facility to all Courts for better functioning during power failure. 
Waiting lounge with modern facility for litigants. 
Computers, Fax, Photocopier machine, printer to all Courts and section with LAN connectivity. 
Internet facility to all the Courts and Section. 
Adequate stationary and forms for the Courts to meet their day to day need. 
Digital Display System should be installed outside of each Court to ascertain the movement of cases by the Lawyers and Litigant concerned in order to keep transparency. 

Steps taken for infrastructure development of Jajpur Judgeship

Steps taken to select a suitable site for construction of new District Court Building at Jajpur. The site has been selected and the alienation process likely to be completed soon.

To construct staff quarters at Jajpur. The Collector, Jajpur has ordered for alienation of a patch of land for the same.

To construct the District Judge and Registrar quarters in the existing land. The construction is going on.

Steps have already been taken to select a suitable site for construction of officers’ quarters at Jajpur Road. Site has been selected and possession has been taken over. The construction is going on.

The possession of the land for construction of staff quarters at Jajpur Road has been taken. The Executive Engineer (RandB) has initiated action for the same.

Steps have been taken to construct a new court building at Chandikhole. The construction has been completed and the new court building will start functioning soon.

Step has been taken to make necessary extension of the A.D.J, Court, Jajpur in order to give adequate space to the staffs to operate comfortably.

Bar Associations

In this district there are 36 Law Officers working in different courts spreading through the district including the Courts of the Executive Magistrates.

At present one court of the Judicial Magistrate First Class-cum-Civil Judge Junior Division at Chandikhole is functioning since 06.12.2007 for the blocks of Barchana, Dharmasala, Rasulpur in which one Addl. Government
Pleader is conducting civil cases and two APPs are conducting criminal cases.

Similarly, one court of JMFC is functioning at Jajpur Road since 19.06.1982. Another Court of JMFC-cum-Civil Judge, Junior Division since 18.03.2000 and Civil Judge, Senior Division-cum-Asst. Sessions Judge since 11.11.2007 in one premises for the blocks of Korei, Danagadi, Sukinda. For these courts, one Addl. Government Pleader, one Addl. Public Prosecutor and two APPs are working on behalf of Government to defend the cases.

Besides this the Court of District and Sessions Judge, SDJM, CJM, JMFC, Consumer Forum, Family Court, Juvenile Justice Board are functioning in the District headquarters in which one Government pleader, two Additional Government pleader, one Public Prosecutor, one Additional PP, one associate Lawyer and other APPs are working.

As per figures available in the National Date Base on Arm License, there are 726 arms license holders continuing in this district which includes individual banks and other business establishments.

**Juvenile Delinquency**

Children are the supreme asset of any nation, they being the greatest gift to humanity. Children are the potential and useful human resources for progress of the country. Children are innocent, vulnerable and dependent for which Government must take initiatives for their growth, development, participation and protection. In our times also children like orphans, street children, child labours, refugees, displaced persons and manmade live in miserable condition which has marred/undermined their life and dignity. UN Convention on rights of children and Indian constitution has clearly mandated that the Government would develop policy/mechanism for the uplift of these marginalised children. Constitution of India guarantees the rights and protection of children as person under Article 14, 15(4)(5),21-A, 23, 24,39 (e and f) and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act -2000 under section.

Juvenile is a person who has not completed 18 years of age and alleged to have committed an offence as per the Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of children) Act, 2000.

Delinquent juveniles are involved in theft, robbery, sexual assault and other unsocial activities. Delinquency can be natural reaction and adjustment to an environment that really transmit, supports and perpetuates illegal activity. It is therefore to understand the environment of the child, socio-economic status, class status, peer group influence and sub-cultural backgrounds of individual and the family environments. Crime was the result
of psychopathology, such as neurosis, psychosis or other personality defects that criminality in itself was evidence of their psychopathology. In spite of legal provisions the volume of delinquent juvenile are increasing day by day.

In Jajpur District up to 2010, there were 23 no of juvenile cases pending before the Juvenile Justice Board involved in rape case, cases for theft, dacoit and robbery.

A state level Juvenile Justice Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Ho’ble Chief Justice, Odisha High court who is monitoring the functioning of JJB’s in Odisha for the speedy disposal of pending Juvenile cases at district level. Special Juvenile Police Unit is functioning in the district to deal such cases. District Child Protection Unit at District level is functioning and monitoring ICPS activities at District level.

Status of Juvenile cases at Juvenile Justice Board in Jajpur District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Juvenile cases registered</th>
<th>Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011 to 2012</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the said 166 pending cases 182 juveniles are involved of whom 6 Juveniles are female category. And 7 are in the Observation Home at Angul.

Juvenile Justice Board at our District level has been constituted under the provisions of Juvenile Justice Act which consists of one Principal Magistrate and two Social worker-members. This board is functioning in a separate building out of District Court campus from 2014. As per the direction of P.M, JJB five juveniles are under the supervision of LPO and have been provided to all the juveniles produced before the Board by DCPU Counselor and efforts are on for their social mainstreaming.

Consumer Protection

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Jajpur is situated behind Goutam Budha Sanskruti Bhawan, Jajpur. At/Po/Dist.-Jajpur.

The District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum was previously functioning at Keonjhar. Thereafter it was shifted to Jajpur District At-Havelibazar, P.O/Dist.-Jajpur and was functioning on a rented house from 24.05.1996 to 31.10.2011. Now it is shifted to its own building on 01.11.2011 and is functioning in its own building.

The aim and object of the District Forum is to redress the grievances of the Consumers as per Consumer Protection Act-1986.
The District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum is now functioning under the administrative control of President with two other members (One Lady member, one gents member).

The District Forum has Jurisdiction extended to entire revenue district of Jajpur. The District Forum is empowered to entertain complaints where the value of goods and services and the compensation, if any claimed does not exceed rupees twenty lakh. It is inexpensive justice delivery system. It is quasi–judiciary and the Consumer Forum is empowered with the powers of Judicial Magistrate First Class. Trials are summary in nature. The other functions of District Forum are given below.

**Speedy Justice**

The delivery of justice in the Indian courts is a delayed process and hence the lawmakers made an attempt, while drafting the Consumer Protection Act, to address this problem. It is categorically stated in the Act that the redressal agencies should endeavour to decide the complaint within a period of three months from the date of receipt of notice by the party against whom the complaint is made (Opposite Party) where testing of the product by an appropriate laboratory is not necessary and within five months if such laboratory analysis is required. The Act even imposes restrictions on giving adjournments liberally. If an adjournment is warranted in the interest of justice, the party asking for adjournment should show sufficient cause and the reasons for granting such adjournment should be recorded in writing by the consumer courts.

**Enforcement of orders**

There is no separate mechanism for the consumer courts to enforce their orders. According to the procedure the consumer courts are empowered to issue a certificate, for the amount due, to the collector of the district to recover the amount in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

In case an interim order of the consumer court is not complied with, the property of the person not complying with the order shall be attached. Such attachment shall be in force for 3 months and at the end of which if noncompliance continues the property attached shall be sold for recovering the dues.

**Penalties**

Non-compliance of order also leads to imposition of punishment under the Act. Person who is not complying with the order of the consumer court is punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one
month but which may extend to three years or with fine which shall not be
less than Rs. 2,000 but which may extend to Rs.10,000 or with both.

Provision for granting compensation

In many of the laws enacted prior to Consumer Protection Act, 1986 the
main focus is on punishing the erring traders or manufacturers for violating
the rule of law. But there is no relief for the consumer who becomes a victim
of such unethical business practices or unlawful activities. There are no
provisions for recompensing the injured. But under Consumer Protection Act,
1986 the consumer courts are empowered to award compensation for any
loss or injury suffered by the consumer due to the negligence of the seller,
manufacturer or service provider. In contrast with various other laws this
Act does not provide for punishment to negligent and erring businessmen
but make them pay compensation for their wrongs, to the extent of damages
suffered by the consumers and in deserving cases, even punitive damages
are awarded to consumers.

The Consumer Protection Act-1986

The authority established under the Act is known as Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies (Consumer courts). It is a three tier judiciary
established at National, State and District levels. In contrast with ordinary
civil courts where the speedy justice is a distant possibility the three- tier
judiciary established under the Act has its focus on simple, speedy and
inexpensive justice. The adjudicatory authorities established are National
Commission, State Commission and District Forum at national, State and
district levels respectively. Thus a separate judicial system has been
established to protect consumers. In Lakshmi Engineering works Ltd. vs.
PSG Industrial institute, the Supreme Court has observed that the District
Forums, State Commissions and National Commission are not Courts but
are quasi-judicial tribunals.

Vigilance Administration

Introduction

Prior to creation of this district, it was one sub-division under Cuttack
District. During that period a vigilance squad office was functioning at Jajpur
since 1963 vide Office Order No. 227/INT.Vig. 8.8.1963. This Vigilance
Office was up-graded to a Unit Office under re-deployment vide O.O No.
60/VE dt.21.1.1999. The sanctioned strength of this Unit Office is one DSP,
two Inspectors, one ASI, three Constables, one Asst. Driver and three FOs.
As per Office Order No. 1155/VE dt.13.5.10 one post of Junior Stenographer
(Contractual) has been sanctioned.
Since 1963 this vigilance office was functioning in a private building. After creation of new district the Vigilance Unit Office has been functioning at Manasapola, Near Ramamandir, Jajpur Town in its own building. The Office has been provided with land line telephone i.e 06728-222689 and connected with broad band with Email ID- jjp.vig.or@nic.in and dspvigilancejajpur@gmail.com.

**Jurisdiction**

Jurisdiction of Jajpur Vigilance Unit Office covers 10 blocks namely (1) Jajpur (2) Bari (3) Binjharpur (4) Barachana (5) Dasarathpur (6) Danagadi (7) Dharmasala (8) Korei (9) Rasulpur and (10) Sukinda. There are also 10 Tahasil Offices under this Unit Office which are located at Jajpur, Bari, Sukinda, Jajpur Road named Vyasanagar, Binjharpur, Darpani at Barachana, Rasulpur, Danagadi, Dasarathpur and Dharmasala. Besides, there are 18 Police Stations under this Unit namely (1) Jajpur (2) Binjharpur (3) Mangalpur (4) Jajpur Road (5)Barachana (6) Dharmasala (7) Balichandrapur (8) Bari (9) Korei (10) Tomka (11) Kalinganagar (12) Sukinda (13) Sadar Police Station, Baruan (14) Jakhapura (15) Kaliapani (16) Junapur (17) Kuakhia and (18) Panikoili P.S.

The important offices in the jurisdiction are Executive Engineer, R and B Division functioning at Panikoili, Executive Engineer R.W. Division I, Jajpur and Executive Engineer, R.W. Division II, Jarakha, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Jajpur, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Jarakha, Supdt. of Excise, Jajpur, CDMO, Jajpur, O/o PD,DRDA, Jajpur, CTO, Jajpur Road and Dy. Director of Mines, Jajpur Road. The present areas of Kalinganagar for industrialization are under this Unit.

**Motto of Vigilance**

Professionalism, Integrity, Courage, Industry, Transparency.

**Mission**

To free public service from corruption’ for the benefit of the people of Odisha. To combat corruption through enforcement, Prevention, Public education and Community support.

**Vision**

i. Be a progressive, proactive and innovative organization.
ii. To ensure personal and organizational integrity.
iii. Continuous improvement in all that we do.
iv. Educating public in fighting corruption.
v. Ensuring public co-operation to eradicate corruption.
vi. To protect the honest and make them feel wanted.
vii. To detect the dishonest and get them prosecuted under the law.
viii. To detect the fence-sitters from wrong doing.

**Achievement**

Since the creation of new district to July 2015, the vigilance Unit has achieved the following cases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of registered</th>
<th>Case Type</th>
<th>Class-I officer involved</th>
<th>Status of Case</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Trap</td>
<td>Misc</td>
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<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015 till July</td>
<td>05</td>
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<td>3</td>
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</table>

**Cyber Crime and Mechanisms to Counter Them**

In this Tech-savvy world of 21st Century everyone is engaged with internet, through whatsapp, twitter, facebook, net-banking and lot of other platforms. And some criminal minded persons commit crimes here, which is included under cyber-crime. So we should be aware of crimes happening around in the cyber-space.

**Cyber Crime**

When Internet was developed, the founding fathers of Internet hardly had any inclination that Internet could also be misused for criminal activities. Today, there are many disturbing things happening in cyberspace. Cybercrime refers to all the activities done with criminal intent in cyberspace.

Cyber crime refers to any crime that involves a computer/mobile and a network. The computer may have been used in the commission of a crime, or it may be the target.
However, very few instances of Cyber Crime have came up in this district which have been firmly dealt with by the Police with required technical support.

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CHAPTER–XII
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Definition

The local self-governmental institutions are the best centers for imparting democratic thoughts and education. No doubt, Democracy is the best form of Government. The local self government creates that scope for enjoying democracy. It is through these local self-governments that the local problems are solved adequately and properly. It also reduces the heavy responsibilities of the central and the state governments and establishes democracy in a wider context starting from grass-root level.

Lord Ripon’s famous resolution of 1882 is universally acknowledged as the ‘Magnakarta’ of local democracy and Local Self-Government in India. In advocating the extension of local self-government, the principle followed was to induce the people themselves to undertake the management of their own affairs. The success of a democratic system largely depends upon the existence and efficient operation of a system of local self Government which is also known as ‘Local Government’ It is a system of direct and active involvement of the people of a local area in the administration of local affairs, by utilising local resources through organized local efforts.

Local Government or Local Self-Government is the government of a locality. National Government is for the whole nation, hence it is big government. In contrast, local government looks after the ‘local’ functions like water supply, local streets, garbage collection and disposal and similar other local needs. Here it may be small but important, government for a local area, which can be a town or a group of villages.

The adjective ‘local’ stands for a small geographical area. Also, it means intimate social relations of people in a limited geographical space. The other word ‘Government’ stands for a public authority. In a democracy, government may be arranged territorially, so that there can be a federal government at the national level and state or regional government at the regional level. Below the regional level, there is the ‘local’ level where ‘Government’ can be legally constituted. This means there are many local government units below the national and regional governments which exercise authority and discharge a number of important local functions on the basis of statutory decentralisation.
As ‘Government’, local government has three important features:

a. It is elected by the people of the local area;
b. It has the power to levy taxes and other fees, like any other government; and

c. Its functions and activities are clearly laid down in law, so that within the scheme of legislation, local government enjoys a degree of autonomy.

Thus, local government is a statutorily constituted democratic government with a degree of autonomy exercising jurisdiction over a limited geographical area.

Local Government in a liberal democracy makes for decentralisation of power; so, it is considered as a means of enriching and deepening democracy by extending freedom of action to many localities. As per John Stuart Mill that local government creates conditions for popular participation in governance, and in the process the system has great educative value for good citizenship in a country. Mill's advocacy of local government was from two complementary points of view: efficient discharge of local business by division of powers between the centre and the locality and “the nourishment of public spirit and the development of intelligence “. So, local government is considered as the nursery of democracy.

**Types of Local self-Government**

The two common forms of local government in our country are: rural local government and urban local government. We have panchayati Raj institutions in our rural areas. In the urban areas – in the cities and towns—there are Municipal Corporations and Municipalities. Under 74th Constitutional Amendment 1992, urban local government in India has been classified into three types: Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats. The last type is meant to cover “transitional “areas which are neither fully urban nor fully rural.

**Evolution of Local Self-Government at the District Level**

Jajpur is the second oldest municipality of Odisha followed by Kendrapada came into existance on 1st April 1869 by implementation of the then Bengal Act VI of 1868. According to Act of 1876, passed by the Bengal Council, only Cuttack was classified as the first class Municipality of the district in 1889-90. In the beginning all the members of the local bodies were nominated by the Government.

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

Before Ripon’s Resolution, local bodies were established in urban areas only. The Resolution extended the benefit also to rural people with a view to training them in the art of Self-Government. The Local Self-Government Act.III of 1885 of the Bengal Council made provisions for establishment of a three-tier system of local self- government under its jurisdiction, namely a District Board in each district, a Local Board in each division and Union Committees at village level.

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

After separation of Bihar and Odisha from Bengal, for the first time, the Bihar and Odisha Local Self-Government Act of 1922 provided for elective system to all the Self-Governing institutions of the districts including Local Boards, Union Boards and Union Committees. The Official control over the Boards was curtailed. This epoch-making bill in the Bihar and Odisha Legislative Council was introduced by a great leader of Odisha, Madhusudan Das who was then the Minister for Local Self-Government.

The 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 provisions, provides a basis for the State Legislatures to guide the State Governments in the assignment of various responsibilities to municipalities and to strengthen municipal governance. Accordingly, several State Governments have amended their Municipal Acts/Laws/Legislations so as to bring these in conformity with the Constitutional provisions. While state governments ratified the 74th CAA they have found it difficult to implement its provisions in totality. The functional devolution to ULBs hasn’t been supported by adequate transfer of revenue sources. Further, the financial autonomy of ULBs has been undermined as they have to seek state government approval for any revisions in tax rates and user charges and have limited powers to institute new taxes. The existing legal framework as defined by the state municipal acts was not conducive for implementing the provisions of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act. in its true spirit. Accordingly, our State Government implemented the provisions of 74th Amendment Act. 1992 whereby local urban bodies and rural bodies became more transparent and democratic.
Municipalities and NACs of Jajpur district - Local self Government (Urban)

At present, the District has two Municipalities namely Jajpur and Vyasanagar (Jajpur Road). The Municipalities were constituted under the Odisha Municipal Act, 1950.

**Jajpur Municipality**

Jajpur Municipality, the second oldest urban local body of the Odisha division was established in pursuance to the Notification published in Calcutta Gazette on dt.10.03.1869 as per Bihar and Odisha Municipality Act in accordance with the provisions of District. It has completed 147 years. After separation from Cuttack district, it comes under newly created district, Jajpur since 01.04.1993.

**Cultural essence of the municipality**

The names “Jajpur” was derived from prehistoric time which has many relics and carry the cultural essence of ancient India history. Accordingly the municipality was named as Jajpur Municipality. It is a place of pilgrimage and is popularly known as “Birajakshetra”. Goddess Biraja is the presiding deity of the town as well as of the district. Some scholars attribute the name Jajpur to the word Yajnapura, while others opine that the name originated from Jajatipura Sasanas in Jajpur area. King Jajati is also said to have made Jajatipur as his capital and renamed the city as Jajapura. It is said, he had organized a great yajna called Dasaswamedha at this place in mid of 11th century. For this, he brought 10,000 Brahmans from North India and got them settled in various localities later on.

The municipality displays the fashion of cultures of different regions and arts of different periods. It has a significance that the “Biraja” sits as the presiding deity of this place. Yet the place appears to be a wonderful combination of both a “Shakti Kshetra” and a “Shaiba Kshetra”. The numerous Hindu temples, different Gods and Goddess like, Biraja, Barahanath, Jagannath, Ganesh, Saptamatruka, Garuda and thousands of Siva Lingas besides, the Budha and Jain images are found. It is a place of pilgrimage of all India fame especially noted for a holy dip in Baitaran and offering of Pindas at “Navi Gaya” and “Go Dana” on the bank of the River Baitaran. During the festive occasions like, Ganesh Puja, Ashokastami, Dasahara and Kalipuja, about 20,000 outside tourists mostly from West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya, Nepal etc., visit the place. During Baruni and Maha Baruni festival about 50,000 pilgrims are attracted for a holy dip in
the river Baitarani and for offering Pindas. This activity implies development of commercial activities as well as the transport and increasing resources generation for the town.

**Physical existence of the municipality**

The town is surrounded by the rugged land and river Baitarani. In west of the Town sprawling Agricultural land and River Budha flowing. Rich deltaic alluvial soil with large content of clay and sandy land is found in this region. The general slope of the town is from west to east.

The climate of the town is characterized by hot summer and high humidity all the year round. The Summer commences from March and continue up to mid June. May being the hottest month, the South-West monsoon reaches the area by middle of June and continues up to November. Cold and winter season starts from December and continues up to February. It receives a good seasonal rainfall of about 1541.6M. The mean daily maximum temperature is recorded to be of 30.0°C as against the mean daily minimum temperature of 22.0°C.

State Government has created this new District with effect from 01.04.1993 with headquarters at Jajpur Town. It is connected to State Capital Bhubaneswar by road within the distance of 97 Kms. And by train 120 Kms from nearest railway station, Jajpur Keonjhar Road Railway station. The town is located at 20-15’ N Latitude and 86-20’ E Longitude. Jajpur Town, the District Headquarters of Jajpur District, is an important Urban Centre having a wider scope of development. It functions as a regional growth centre endowed with vast agricultural hinter lands. The area has legendary history and much is left to inferences corroborating episodes mentioned in Puranas and other religious chronicles. Jajpur contains, within its precincts, many monumental relies like, Biraja temple, Barahanath Kali Temple, Some Tirtha and Gobaria tank etc. Both history and religion in their own ways have survived centuries to make the town a famous place.

**Present status of the Municipality**

This Urban Local Body, Jajpur consists of 18 wards covering an area of 11.65 Sq.Km. There are 53 Revenue villages. The population of this Municipality is 37,472 as per the Census 2011 out of which 19,202 are Male and 18270 are Female.

1. **Date of Constitution** -- 1\(^{st}\) April, 1869
2. **Area** -- 11.65 Sq. K.Ms
3. **Population** -- 37,472 (As per 2011 Census)
   (Male -19,202, Female- 18,270)
4. No. of Revenue villages -- 53
5. No. of wards -- 18
6. The total No. of Holdings:-- 5485

Demographic Profile

Population of this urban area is 37472 as per the Census 2011. The growth rate of this town is 15 %. The population details are given in the table below.

Decadal growth of population for last five Census Years is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>17057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>22232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>27312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>32239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>37472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organisational Composition

The most important legal change brought about in the Odisha Municipality Act,1950 were (a) to hold direct election to the post of Chairman of Municipality on a political party symbol basis against whom no-confidence motion can be brought within two year from the election and even after that period only once, a non-confidence motion can be brought during the tenure of five years, (b) number of seats (ward ) reserved for schedule caste and schedule Tribes would be in proportion to their population to the total population of the town, (c) one-third of the reserved seats(wards) has to be reserved for women and (d) there would be two Vice-chairmen of whom one would be reserved for women. The present organisational set-up of the Municipality consists one Chairman, one Vice-Chairman and rest sixteen numbers of Councillors. All the councillors are directly elected by the people and then the elected councillors elect the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson. Now, Jajpur Municipality consists of 18 wards out of which 3 Nos. of ward have been reserved for women (General) 2Nos. of ward for Schedule caste woman, one for Scheduled Tribe women and 3 for Back ward class women were reserved. The Chairman (male) and Vice-chairman (female) have been elected amongst 18 Councillors. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, both have been elected by the Councillors.

Administrative Set-up

The Administrative set-up of Jajpur Municipality is headed by one Executive Officer. Besides three other officers such as; Health Officer, Municipal Engineer and Junior Engineer are working in the Municipality. Above all the other staffs are assisting the Council to implement the projects as communicated by Government from time to time.
Roads and Drains

The Municipality has 101.42 Kms. of Cement Concrete Road, 13.28 Kms. of Black Topped Road, 14.47 Kms. of Mettaled Road and 12.37 Kms. of Earthen Road and approx 21 Kms. of drain maintained by this municipality.

Sanitation

The Sanitation work is being managed by 35 nos. of Wheel Borrows, 5 nos. of Trolley Rickshaws, 3 nos. of Tractors, 1 no. of Cess Pool, 2 nos. of Auto Tippers, 13 nos. of Push Carts, 15 nos. of Tri-Cycles and other necessary equipments for collection and transportation of garbages. Besides, dustbins have been provided in different places of this town covering all the wards for collection of wastes. The Health Officer and Sanitary Inspectors are supervising the work of sanitation Staff. Besides that, during Rainy Season and festive occasions this Municipality manages the sanitation work by using extra labourers. There is only one trenching ground at Sundarei Muhan which measures A0.67 dec. This Municipality has proposed to establish the Solid Waste Management Project over a Government Land measuring an Area of A.4-00 provided by Collector and District Magistrate, Jajpur during October, 2015.

However, this Municipality is now undertaking Sanitation activities in 12 Nos. of wards through privatization in order to provide better and qualitative service like cleaning of Roads and Drains including Door to Door collection of Municipal Solid Waste / Garbage. Primary Collection and Transportation to identified Primary Collection Yard located in the ward and further transportation to identified Dumping Yard /Disposal Centres located around 5 Kms radius within the wards are also being done through Private Agency.

Water Supply

Area covered under piped water supply: All wards covered except Ward No. 5, 16 and 13 which are partly covered.

No. of water Stand Posts provided : 207
No. of Tube Wells provided : 371

Street Lighting

Maintenance of street light is under the control of Municipality. All most all the wards have been provided with street lights. No. of street light points which are maintained by Municipality is given below:

1. High Mast Lights : 4
2. Mini High Mast Lights : 52
3. 150 Wt. S.V. Lights : 39
4. Ornamental Street Lights : 27
5. C.F.L Points : 1865
6. T5 Light Points : 37
7. Juno Fittings : 06
8. LED Points : 270

Total : 2300

Schools and Colleges

At present there are 30 Nos. of Primary Schools (Government - 24 Nos. + Pvt. – 6 Nos.), 12 Nos. of Upper Primary School (Government - 9 Nos. + Pvt. - 3 Nos.), 12 nos. of High Schools (Government - 7 Nos. + Pvt. - 5 Nos.) and 2 nos. of Colleges are presently functioning within the Municipality area. Jajpur High School, which has been renamed as Jajpur Zilla School is the oldest secondary School of the district which was established in the year 1883.

Cremation Ground

The old Cremation Ground at Barahanath near Dashaswa Medha Ghat has been developed by this Municipality and all sorts of facilities have been made available there for burial of dead bodies.

Souchalaya

There are 3 Nos. of Souchalayas within this Municipality area for use of public and outsiders. These are near Dist. Headquarters Hospital, Jajpur Taxi and Mini Bus Stand and Maa Biraja Temple.

AAHAAR Yojana

Recently, the most popular scheme of our State Government “AHAAR” has been implemented within this Municipality area. The AAHAAR Centre is continuing near District Headquarters Hospital, Jajpur catering the needs of 500 beneficiaries per day as per its capacity.

Housing Scheme for Urban Poor

To fulfill the housing need of the poor and downtrodden people of this urban area schemes like Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) have been implemented here. Small Dwelling Units with a living area of at least 270 Sq.ft are being provided for which the concerned beneficiaries bear 10% only of the Project Cost. Apart from that, Infrastructural Facilities like, Roads, Drains, Community Centre, Street Lighting and Water Supply etc. are also being
provided in the Slum areas covered under these schemes. 295 nos. of beneficiaries from 6 nos. of slums have been benefited under IHSDP scheme. Around 1500 nos. of beneficiaries are being covered under RAY scheme.

Other Developmental Works

This Municipality has also undertaken the developmental works like Beautification of Kusuma Tank, Improvement of Market Complex, Construction of Kalyan Mandap, etc. through different schemes and utilizing its own fund as per requirement.

Source of Income

Its main sources of income of this old municipality are Holding Tax, Light Tax, Conservancy Tax, House Rent, License Fees, Trade license Fees and fees on market etc. besides receiving Government grants.

Following table shows the year wise income and expenditure of the Municipality from 2013-14 to 2015-16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>2990,63,359/-</td>
<td>149381479/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>2595,94,121/-</td>
<td>17,64,69,148/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>2774,13,811/-</td>
<td>2336,55,708/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme

This Municipality has been implementing different programmes and schemes for Urban Poverty Alleviation being sponsored by Government of India as well as Government of Odisha. At present, schemes like National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is under implementation since 1\textsuperscript{st} December, 2013. Prior to that Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was being implemented. However, the components of present Urban Poverty Alleviation Scheme i.e. NULM are:-

i) Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM and ID),

ii) Self Employment Programme (SEP),

iii) Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST and P),

iv) Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH),

v) Support to Urban Street Venders (SUSV),

vi) Capacity Building and Training (CBT).

The allocation of funds is in the ratio of 75:25 by GOI and State Government respectively. The scheme is being implemented covering 4447 BPL families as per Urban BPL Survey made in the year 2004. There are 88
Women SHGs functioning within this Municipality area and covered under NULM scheme. Out of them 79 SHGs have been provided with Revolving Fund for promotion of Thrift and Credit Activities among the group members.

**Social Security Schemes**

This Municipality has been implementing different Social Welfare Schemes of Government of India and Government of Odisha. The coverage of beneficiaries under different schemes are submitted below.

- Total No. of IGNOAP Beneficiaries - 1257
- Total No. of IGNWP Beneficiaries - 403
- Total No. of IGNDP Beneficiaries - 42
- Total No. of MBPY (OAP/WP) Beneficiaries - 1680
- Total No. of MBPY (DP) Beneficiaries - 169
- Total No. of MBPY (HIV-AIDS) Beneficiaries - 5

Besides the above the schemes like National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), Scholarship to the students with disability (BANISHREE), Scholarship to the students of those parents are PWDs and other programmes entrusted by District Authorities from time to time.

**Food Supply and Consumer Welfare Programmes**

The schemes like Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and NFSA-2013 are being implemented since its inception w.e.f. 2001 and 2015 respectively. The coverage of beneficiaries under the above two schemes are submitted below.

- Total No. of Antyodaya Beneficiaries - 898
- Total No. of NFSA Beneficiaries - 23997 (6387 Ration Cards)

**Harischandra Sahayata Yojana**

The above scheme is being implemented in this Municipality since 2014. Till date 234 beneficiaries have been assisted and a sum of Rs.4.68 lacs. has been spent.

**ICDS Activities**

This Municipality exclusively is not an ICDS unit. But the activities are continuing here through Jajpur block. There are 40 Anganwadi Centres running within this Municipality area under the supervision of CDPO, Jajpur.
Vyasanagar Municipality

Primarily, this Urban Local Body was established as N.A.C. in the year 1961 having 11 nos of wards. Further, it was upgraded to 22 in the year 1992. The same was upgraded to municipality in the year 1994 having 25 nos of wards. But, now it was re-upgraded to 26 wards.

Cultural essence of the Municipality

A small market at the center of a few villages on the periphery was named Dolipur in the days gone by. In the year 1877 it got connected to the East Coast Railway on its Hawrah, Madras main line and with it came the dawn of the new era, The famous Maa Biraja Temples of Jajpur and the district Head Quarter of Keonjhar got connected for railway from this point and hence the name Jajpur Keonjhar Road. But much before all this an important historical pond named Vyasa Sarobara at a distance of about 2Km. from the station was already there. A popular annual fair or mela was already in vogue for about last one thousand year. It is said that Maharishi Vyasadev, the writer of Mahabharat made this place as his sojourn in his whole Aryabrata (Bharat) tour. It is also said that one of the disciples of the great maharishi Vyasa dev Sri Sri Raghuji Gosain started this mela to commemorate the great event of his guru’s stay here in every year. From the mythological ground, it is believed that in Mahabharat, Duryodhan (eldest son of Dhruvarastra) hide himself in Vyasa sarobar to protect himself from Bhima (2nd Pandav). But, Duryodhan cannot bear the loud voice of Bhima and came out of the pond. A great fighting was held among Duryodhan and Bhima, later Bhima broke the thigh (Janu or Jangha) of Duryodhan near Vyasa sarobar.

Present status of the Municipality

This Urban Local Body consists of 26 wards covering an area of 31.5 Sq.Km. There are 20 Revenue villages. The population of this Municipality is 48,837 as per the Census 2011 out of which 25,279 are Male and 23556 are Female and 02 (Others).

1. Date of Constitution -- 12th June, 1961 as NAC, Year 1994 as municipality
2. Area -- 31.5 Sq. K.Ms
3. Population -- 48,837 (As per 2011 Census)
   Male:- 25279, Female:- 23556 02(Others)
4. No. of Revenue villages -- 20
5. No. of wards -- 26
6. The total No. of Holdings -- 6823
Physical existence of the Municipality

The Vyasanagar municipality is surrounded by the NH – 215 in its east and north side, Steel capital, Kalinganagar Industrial Centre in its west and mythological vyasasarobar in its south side. The climate of the municipality is characterized by hot summer and high humidity all the year round due to the effect of Kalinganagar Indistiral centre. The Summer commences from March and continue up to mid June. May being the hottest month, the South-West monsoon reaches the area by middle of June and continues up to November. Cold and winter season starts from December and continues up to February. It receives a good seasonal rainfall of about 1541.6 mm. The mean daily maximum temperature is recorded to be of $35.0^\circ C$ as against the mean daily minimum temperature of $25.0^\circ C$.

It is connected to State Capital Bhubaneswar by road with a distance of 105 Kms. and by train 100Kms from Jajpur Keonjhar Road Railway station.

Demographic Profile

The population of this urban body is 48,837 as per the Census 2011. The growth rate of this town is 29 %. The population details are given in the table below.

Decadal growth of population for last five Census Years is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>7264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>11629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>20917</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>25504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>37612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>48837</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organisational Composition

The most important legal change brought about in the Odisha Municipality Act,1950 were (a) to hold direct election to the post of Chairman of Municipality on a political party symbol basis against whom no-confidence motion can be brought within two year from the election and even after that period only once, a non-confidence motion can be brought during the tenure of five years, (b) number of seats (ward ) reserved for schedule caste and schedule Tribes would be in proportion to their population to the total population of the town, (c) one-third of the reserved seats(wards) has to be reserved for women and (d) there would be two Vice-chairmen of whom one would be reserved for women. The present Political Set-up of the Municipality consists one Chairman, one Vice-Chairman and rest twenty four numbers of Councillors. All the councillors are directly elected by the people and then the elected councillors elect the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson. Now, Vyasanagar Municipality consist of 26 wards out of which
5 nos. of ward have been reserved for women (General) 2 nos. of ward for Schedule caste woman, 2 nos for Scheduled Tribe women and 4 nos for Back ward class women were reserved. The Chairman (female) and Vice-chairman (male) have been elected amongst 26 Councillors. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, both have been elected by the Councillors. The Vyasanagar N.A.C. has been constituted in the 1961 and the first election of Vyasanagar Municipality was held on 1964 for 15 nos wards.

**Administrative Set Up**

The Administrative set-up of Vyasanagar Municipality is headed by one Executive Officer. Besides two other officers such as; Municipal Engineer and Assistant Engineer are working in the Municipality. Above all the other staffs are assisting the Council to implement the projects as communicated by Government from time to time.

**Roads and Drains**

The Municipality has 47.38 Kms. of Cement Concrete Road, 84.01 Kms. of Black Topped Road, 32.85 Kms. of Mettaled Road and 58.39 Kms. of Earthen Road and approx 24 Kms. of drain maintained by this municipality.

**Sanitation**

The Sanitation work is being managed by 50 nos. of Wheel Borrows, 6 nos. of Trolley Rickshaws, 3 nos. of Tractors, 1 no. of Cess Pool, 2 nos. of Auto Tippers, 12 nos. of Tri-Cycles and other necessary equipments for collection and transportation of garbages. Besides, dustbins have been provided in different places of this municipality covering all the wards for collection of wastes. The Sanitary Inspector is supervising the work of sanitation Staff. Besides that, during Rainy Season and festive occasions this Municipality manages the sanitation work by using extra labourers. There is only one trenching ground at Chandama which measures A 2.67 dec. This Municipality has proposed to establish the Solid Waste Management Project over a Government Land measuring an Area of A.10-00 provided by Collector and District Magistrate, Jajpur during October, 2015.

However, this Municipality is now undertaking Sanitation activities in 15 Nos. of wards through privatization in order to provide better and qualitative service like cleaning of Roads and Drains including Door to Door collection of Municipal Solid Waste / Garbage. Primary Collection and Transportation to identified Primary Collection Yard located in the ward and further transportation to identified Dumping Yard /Disposal Centres located around 5 Kms radius within the wards are also being done through Private Agency.
Water Supply

Area covered under piped water supply : All wards (26).
No. of water Stand Posts provided : 250
No. of Tube Wells provided : 128
No. of Bore well : 27

Street Lighting

Maintenance of street light is under the control of Municipality. All most all the wards have been provided with street lights. No. of street light points which are maintained by Municipality is given below:

1. High Mast Lights : 05
2. Mini High Mast Lights : 01
3. 150 Wt. S.V. Lights : 915
4. Ornamental Street Lights : 04
5. T5 Light Points : 06
6. Tube Light : 1422

Total : 2353

Schools and Colleges

At present there are 35 Nos. of Primary Schools (Government – 30 Nos. + Pvt. – 5 Nos.), 08 Nos. of Upper Primary School (Government - 4 Nos. + Pvt. - 4 Nos.), 12 nos. of High Schools (Government - 5 Nos. + Pvt. - 4 Nos.) and 2 nos. of Colleges are presently functioning within the Municipality area.

Cremation Ground

The old Cremation Ground at Mundamal has been used by this Municipality. Proposal has been given to the Government in H and UD Dett. to facilitate all sorts of facilities for burial of dead bodies.

Souchalaya

There are 2 Nos. of Souchalayas within this Municipality area for use of public and outsiders. These are near CHC, Jajpur Road, and another at Gopabandhu Chhak.
AAHAAR Yojana

Recently, the most popular scheme of our State Government “AAHAAR” has been implemented within this Municipality area. The AAHAAR Centre is continuing near Gopabandhu chhak, nearest to railway station catering the needs of 500 beneficiaries per day as per its capacity.

Housing Scheme for Urban Poor

To fulfill the housing need of the poor and downtrodden people of this urban area schemes like Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been implemented here. Out of 1016 nos of IHSDP, 727 has been completed till date. Small Dwelling Units with a living area of at least 270 Sq.ft are being provided for which the concerned beneficiaries bear 10% only of the Project Cost. Apart from that, Infrastructural Facilities like, Roads, Drains, Community Centre, Street Lighting and Water Supply etc. are also being provided in the Slum areas covered under these schemes.

Other Developmental Works

This Municipality has also undertaken the developmental works like Beautification of children park at Santara mouza, Kalyan Mandap at Bus stand and Construction of Sanskruti Bhawan etc. through different schemes and utilizing its own fund as per requirement. A stadium also made functional for sports activities.

Source of Income

Main sources of income of this old municipality are Holding Tax, Light Tax, Conservancy Tax, House Rent, License Fees, Trade license Fees and fees on market etc. besides receiving Government grants.

Following table shows the year wise income and expenditure of the Municipality from 2013-14 to 2015-16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>199,969,237.93</td>
<td>180,020,688.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>124,340,006.00</td>
<td>133,793,374.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme

This Municipality has been implementing different programmes and schemes for Urban Poverty Alleviation being sponsored by Government of India as well as Government of Odisha. At present, schemes like Odisha Urban Livelihood Mission (OULM) is under implementation since July, 2015. Prior to that Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was being implemented. However, the components of present Urban Poverty Alleviation Scheme i.e. OULM are:-
i) Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM and ID),

ii) Self Employment Programme (SEP),

iii) Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST and P),

iv) Support to Urban Street Venders (SUSV),

The scheme is being implemented covering 10437 BPL families as per Urban BPL Survey made in the year 2004. There are 85 Women SHGs functioning within this Municipality area and covered under OULM scheme.

Social Security Schemes

This Municipality has been implementing different Social Welfare Schemes of Government of India and Government of Odisha. The coverage of beneficiaries under different schemes are submitted below.

- Total No. of IGNOAP Beneficiaries - 1638
- Total No. of IGNWP Beneficiaries - 624
- Total No. of IGNDP Beneficiaries - 128
- Total No. of MBPY (OAP/WP) Beneficiaries - 1412
- Total No. of MBPY (DP) Beneficiaries - 142
- Total No. of MBPY (HIV-AIDS) Beneficiaries - 8

Besides the above the schemes like National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), Scholarship to the students with disability (BANISHREE), Scholarship to the students of those parents are PWDs and other programmes entrusted by District Authorities from time to time.

Food Supply and Consumer Welfare Programmes

The schemes like Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and NFSA-2013 are being implemented since its inception w.e.f. 2001 and 2015 respectively. The coverage of beneficiaries under the above two schemes are submitted below.

- Total No. of Antyodaya Beneficiaries - 612
- Total No. of NFSA Beneficiaries - 25800 (5395 Ration Cards)

Harischandra Sahayata Yojana

The above scheme is being implemented in this Municipality since 2014. Till date 294 beneficiaries have been assisted and a sum of Rs.5.88 lacs has been spent.
ICDS Activities

This Municipality exclusively is not an ICDS unit. But the activities are continuing here through Korei block. There are 47 Anganwadi Centres are running within this Municipality area under the supervision of CDPO, Jajpur.

Town Planning and Development

The preparation of a Plan aims at improvement of urban households and infrastructure for the town to have an all round physical development in conformity with the existing socio-economic condition.

Evolution of Town Planning in Jajpur

Subsequently, the growth of urban population increased at much faster rate which resulted overcrowd of residential area on available land and conversion of existing agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose for use as residential, commercial and other forms of urban uses. So it requires planning to reduce overcrowd and to improve transportation system in planned manner and also to promote co-relation in various land uses and suggest guidelines for balance growth of the communities with the resources available. So, the Government in Housing and Urban Development Dept. have been pleased to enforce the Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act, 1956 over additional area of Jajpur comprising of 10 left out part villages of Municipality and 17 other Revenue villages vide Notification No.18745/HUD, dtd.11.07.2008.

In view of the above, Government have taken steps to prepare the GIS/RS based Master Plan for entire Master Plan area using latest Remote Sensing and GIS Technology by out sourcing through highly skilled and experienced Consultant. Kalinga Nagar Development Authority has been constituted for planning of Vyasanagar Municipality area along with the area of Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex, the Headquarter of which is located at Jajpur Road.

Enforcement of Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act and Constitution of Special Planning Authority of Jajpur

Basing on the population, Jajpur is a Class-III town. As per Census 2011, the population of Jajpur Town is 37458. As Jajpur Municipality is one of the oldest Municipality of the state, in the event of urbanization for regular and planned development of Jajpur town, Government Of Odissa decided to prepare the master plan of Jajpur comprising of 53 Revenue Villages under provisions of the Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act, 1956 in the year, 1992. It was co-terminus with the Municipality area. In the recent settlement, the above 53 villages have been reorganized under 19 units. The Executive Officer, Jajpur Municipality was appointed as the Special Planning...

Subsequently, the Research Officer, Town Planning Unit, Jajpur was appointed as Special Planning Authority, Jajpur in the year, 2001.

Then, the Officer-In-Charge, Town Planning Unit, Cuttack has been declared as the Special Planning Authority, Jajpur as an additional charge to manage day to day Office work of Special Planning Authority, Jajpur.

Master Plan of Jajpur

The Master Plan provides the recommendation proposal pertaining to different functional areas and require infrastructure for development of the town in an organized manner to sub-serve the need of the town. The Draft Master Plan of Jajpur was published vide Notification No. 16842/HUD, dtd. 10.4.1992 of Housing and Urban Development Deptt., Odisha under Section-31(1) of OTP and I.T. Act,1956. The final Master Plan of Jajpur town was approved by the Director of Town Planning, Odisha vide their letter No. 2253/DTP, dtd. 31.3.2007 under section-32 of the O.T.P. and I.T. Act, 1956.

Planning for Development

Jajpur Master Plan incorporates a number of development proposals having long and short term implementation. Enforcement of Plan relates to regulatory aspects over construction activities. It is essential to enforce Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act, 1956 in co-ordination with Odisha Municipal Act and Rules to check un-systematic land uses, unplanned expansion of urban areas, creation of slums, slaughters houses and other un-hygienic conditions.

Various development proposals like bus stand, stadium drain roads have been provided in the Master Plan. Proposals have been provided for widening of major roads like canal embankment (both side) to 30’-0” wide, river embankment to 60’-0” wide, Women’s College Chhaka to beauty parlor chhaka as 30”-0” wide and from Kianali chhaka to Atharanala via-Red cross chhaka, Mahavir chhaka, Jodicua chhaka as 40”-0” wide. Proposal has also given for widening of the existing two road commencing from Mangalpur road to southern direction upto canal embankment road via Bandhu Mohanty Nagar as 40”-0” and via Padmeswarpur is 30’-0” wide.

The Master Plan also proposes a chunk of Municipal land to be utilized for children’s park as well as playground at Bandhu Mohanty Nagar. A 100’-0” wide proposal has been given for the drainage system starting from Women’s College Chhaka to meet the existing canal at the Western fringes of the Town in Unit-11, Santha Madhab Nagar.
Local Self-Government (Rural)

Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti came into existence with effect from 26th January, 1961 in every district as per enactment of Odisha Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959 (Odisha Act. 7 of 1959) as amended in 1960 and 1961. It has given a complete skeletal system to implement Panchayat Raj administration in three tiers, namely Zilla Parishad, at district level, Panchayat Samit at block level and Panchayat at village level.

Zilla Parishad and its Operation

This was an advisory body at the district level to advise the Government on all developmental matters in the district. It was also entrusted to approve the Programme and Budget of the Panchayat Samitis of the district. This institution served as the apex of the three tier system of democratic decentralization. The Zilla Parishad consists of both official and non-official members. All District level officers connected with the developmental works of the district are included as official members. The non-official members are the chairman of each Panchayat Samitis, municipality and NACs. Besides, the local MLAs and MP are also entitled to participate in the meetings of the Parishad. But they have no right to vote. There are ten nos of Panchayat Samitis under Jajpur Zilla Parishad.

Constitution of Zilla Parishad

There are 39 nos of zone of Zilla Parishad in Jajpur district. The members of all zones are directly elected by the people. The elected members of all zones elect the President and Vice-President of Zilla Parishad holding office for a period of five years. One Executive Officer is engaged/deputed by the Government to help the Zilla Parishad in execution of different developmental work and implementation of different plan and Budget. The Collector and District Magistrate of the District is the Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishad. There are seven standing committee constituted under the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act for supervision of different works

Each committee is headed by a Chairman.

The Committees are –

1. First Standing Committee - Planning, Finance, Poverty Alleviation and Coordination.

3. Third Standing Committee - Works, Irrigation, Electricity, Drinking Water, Rural Sanitation.


5. Fifth Standing Committee - PDS, Development of Weaker Sections, Forest, Fuel, Fodder Cultivation.


7. Seventh Standing Committee - Education, Sorts, Culture.

The Zilla Parishad of Jajpur District consists of 39 Zilla Parishad zones covering all ten Panchayat Samitis namely Badachana, Bari, Binjharpur, Danagadi, Dasarathpur, Dharmasala, Jajpur, Korei, Rasulpur and Sukinda. Out of the total 39 zones, 5 zones belongs to SC category, 2 nos belongs to ST category, 8 nos belongs to SEBC category, 4 belongs to OBC category and 20 belongs to UR category as was prevailed in last election held in the year 2012. There are 4 nos of zilla parishad zone in Bari panchayat samiti, 4 nos in Binjharpur panchayat samaiti, 5 nos in Barachana Panchayat Samiti, 4 nos in Dasarathpur Panchayat Samiti, 3 in Danagadi Panchayat Samiti, 5 nos in Dharmasala Panchayat Samiti, 4 nos in Jajpur Panchayat Samiti, 3 nos in Korei Panchayat Samiti, 4 nos in Rasulpur Panchayat Samiti and 3 nos in Sukinda Panchayat Samiti. The 1st Zilla Parishad of the District was constituted in the month of April 1997 in which Smt.Anilabala Das and Digambar Kar were elected as the President and Vice President respectively. The 2nd Zilla Parishad of the District was constituted in the month of April 2002 in which Sri Goutam Ray and Smt. Manasa Das were elected as President and Vice President. The 3rd Zilla Parishad of the District was constituted in the month of April 2007 in which Smt. Ranjita Rout and Sri Ashok Kumar Bal were elected as President and Vice President. The 4th Zilla Parishad of the District was constituted in the month of April 2012 in which Er. Sushanta Kumar Mishra and Smt. Sarojini Raj were elected as President and Vice President respectively.

**Panchayat Samities**

Panchayat Samities, the second tier in democratic decentralization, were established throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959. In the district of Jajpur the Samities were constituted on the 26th January, 1961. At present there are 10 nos. of Panchayat Samities in the district. Each Panchayat Samiti is divided into a no. of GPs and is co-terminous in area with the block Administration created by the Government in Community development department. Before the
amendment of the Odisha Panchayat Samities Act 1959 in 1991 and 1992 each Panchayat Samiti consists of both official and nonofficial members.

The salient features of the amended Act are as follows:

1) Any person qualified to be a member of a GP is eligible to contest to become a member of Panchayat Samiti.

2) Reservation of seats for SC and ST proportionate to their population has been made.

3) One third of the total seats has been reserved for Women members which includes SC and ST Women.

4) Sarapanchs of GPs within the Panchayat Samiti are included as Ex-Officio members.

5) The Chairman and VC (of whom one must be a woman) are to be elected by the elected members of the PS from among themselves.

6) The PS is fixed for 5 years and in case of dissolution/supercession provision has been made to hold election within 6 months.

7) The financial position of Panchayat Samitis is to be reviewed by a State Finance Commission to be constituted under Sec 100(A) of OPS Act-1964. Elections to Panchayat Samitis have been held since inception except in the intervening period during 1974, 1983, 1988 and 1991 during supercessions. In 2012, elections for all Gram Panchayats along with 10 Panchayat Samitis were held. The Planning, execution and supervision of all developmental programmes in the Community Development blocks are done by the respective Panchayat Samitis. The Panchayat Samitis mostly depend upon the Grant-in-Aids from Government shares in Cess Grants, Kendu Leaf Grants, State and Central Finance Commission Grants.

Political and Administrative Setup

Like all other Panchayat Samitis of the State, each of the 10 Panchayat Samitis of this district functions under the political setup headed by the Chairman of the concerned Panchayat Samiti. Below him/her is the Vice Chairman. Both the chairman and vice chairman are indirectly elected by the Panchayat Samiti Members who are directly elected by the voters of the concerned Gram Panchayats. However the Panchayat Samiti meetings are held being presided over by the Chairman. In the absence of the Chairman the vice chairman presides over the said meeting. Along with them the Sarapanches of all Gram Panchayats also participate in the meetings as the members of the Panchayat Samiti. Detailed discussions are held and decisions are resolved on different programmes/schemes of the Government.
for successful implementation within the block area. Concerned block Development Officer acts as the Secretary of the Panchayat Samiti meeting.

On the other hand, the block Development Officers being the head of the administrative setup of the block looks to implementation of different programmes/schemes of the Government with reference to the decisions resolved in Samiti meetings. The BDO is assisted by the Additional BDO, Assistant Engineer, Junior Engineers, Extension Officers, VLWs and other ministerial staff including class –IV staff working under the block. Side by side the BDO is also responsible for implementation of programmes / schemes under Health Department, Agriculture Department, and Education Department etc. Hence the field level functionaries of all Departments work under the supervision of the BDO except Revenue and Police Department. Women, SC and ST members are given due representation in the Samities.

**Barchana Panchayat Samiti (block)**

This block started functioning with effect from 01.04.1956 and entered into stage-II since 01.10.1964. At the very outset it was under Cuttack District. After district reorganisation it comes under Jajpur district w.e.f. 01.04.1993. It consists of 37 Gram Panchayats.

**Bari Panchayat Samiti (block)**

This block started functioning with effect from 14.02.1962. At the very outset it was under Cuttack District. On 01.04.1993 this block came under Jajpur District. It is situated between 20°40'22"N latitude and 86°21'19"E longitude and is at a distance of about 30 Km from the District Headquarters. The place, Bari, is the land of the freedom fighters, rich in ancient religion and culture.

Bari block comprises 29 GPs and 108 villages out of which 10 villages are uninhabited covering a geographical area of 176.38 Sq. Kms. The population of this block (as per 2011 census) is 152244, out of which 45809 are Schedule Caste, 362 are Schedule Tribe and 106073 are General. Number. BPL families of this block is 23981.

**Binjharpur Panchayat Samiti (block)**

This block started functioning with effect from 1959 and entered into stage-II since 01.10.1964. At the very outset it was under Cuttack District. After reorganisation of Cuttack District on 01.04.1993 this block came under Jajpur District.

This block comprises 26 Gram Panchayats, 391 wards and 111 villages out of which 06 villages are uninhabited. This block covering a geographical area of 203.49 Sq. Kms. The population of this block (as per 2011 census) is 1,68,503, out of which 55,664 are Schedule Caste, 171 are Schedule Tribe
and 1,12,668 are Other Category. Out of 1,68,503, 83,568 belongs male and 84,935 belongs to female. It covers an area of 14272 Ha. Cultivable area, 3237 Ha High land, 5667 Ha medium land, and 5368 Ha Low land.

**Danagadi Panchayat Samiti (block)**

This block started functioning with effect from 01.03.1960. Initially, it was under Cuttack District. After reorganisation of Cuttack District on 01.04.1993 this block came under Jajpur District.

This block comprises 22 Gram Panchayats and 103 villages out of which 6 villages are uninhabited. This block covers a geographical area of 46253 Ha. The population of this block (as per 2011 census) is 1,23,702 out of which 27,576 are Schedule Caste, 37,524 are Schedule Tribe and 58,602 are Other caste. It has 19,743 Ha. Cultivable area, 16,944 Ha. Forest area and 43 Ha wasteland.

**Dasarathpur Panchayat Samiti (block)**

This block started functioning with effect from 19.10.1951 and entered into stage – II since 01.10.1964. At the very outset it was under Cuttack District. After reorganisation of Cuttack District on 01.04.1993 this block came under Jajpur District.

This block comprises of 28 Gram Panchayats and 154 villages. This block covers a geographical area of 24146 Ha. The population of this block (as per 2011 census) is 1,95,414, out of which 69,267 are Schedule Caste, 495 are Schedule Tribe and 1,25,652 are Other caste.

**Dharmasala Panchayat Samiti (block)**

This block started functioning with effect from 19.10.1957 and entered into stage-II since 01.10.1964. Initially it was under Cuttack District. After reorganisation of Cuttack District on 01.04.1993 this block came under Jajpur District. This block is comprising of 39 GPs and 320 village out of which 60 villages are uninhibited, covering geographical area of 182 sqkms.

The population of this block (as per 2011 census) is 2,22,982, out of which 48,272 are Schedule Caste, 16,859 are Schedule Tribe and 1,57,851 are Other category. It has 22,036 Ha. Cultivable area out of which 15,015 Ha. irrigated and and 4,220 Ha. belongs to paddy land.

**Jajpur Panchayat Samiti (block)**

This block started functioning with effect from 1960. At the very outset it was under Cuttack District. After reorganisation of Cuttack District on 01.04.1993 this block came under Jajpur District.
This block comprises 24 Gram Panchayats and 190 villages, out of which 09 villages are unhabitated. This block covers a geographical area of 230 Sq. Kms. The population of this block (as per 2011 census) is 1,68,063, out of which 43, 829 are Schedule Caste, 1,822 are Schedule Tribe and 1,22,412 are Other caste. It has 165124 Ha. Cultivable area, 8422 Ha non-irrigated area, 6702 Ha irrigated area.

Korei Panchayat Samiti (block)

This block started functioning with effect from 1958 and entered into stage – II since 01.10.1964. Initially, it was under Cuttack District. After reorganisation of Cuttack District on 01.04.1993 this block came under Jajpur District.

This block comprises 22 Gram Panchayats and 231 villages out of which 16 villages are uninhabited. This block covers a geographical area of 129 Sq. Kms. The population of this block (as per 2011 census) is 1,56,111 out of which 36,449 are Schedule Caste, 9,507 are Schedule Tribe and 92551 are Other caste. It has 22070 Ha. Cultivable area, 20000 Ha. Paddy area and 278 Ha irrigated area.

Rasulpur Panchayat Samiti (block)

This block started functioning with effect from 30.09.1961. At the very outset it was under Cuttack District. After bifurcation of Cuttack District on 01.04.1993 this block came under Jajpur District.

This block comprises 28 Gram Panchayats and 172 villages out of which 12 villages are uninhabited. This block covers a geographical area of 219.95 Sq. Kms. The population of this block (as per 2011 census) is 1,72,859, out of which 33,045 are Schedule Caste, 3,209 are Schedule Tribe and 1,36,605 are Other caste. It has 10818 Ha. Cultivable area, 8550 Ha. Paddy area and 3836 Ha irrigated area.

Sukinda Panchayat Samiti (block)

This block started functioning with effect from 02.10.1955 and entered into stage – II since 01.10.1964. At the very outset it was under Cuttack District. After reorganisation of Cuttack District on 01.04.1993 this block came under Jajpur District.

This block comprises 25 Gram Panchayats and 107 revenue villages. This block covers a geographical area of 147675.04 Acre. The population of this block (as per 2011 census) is 1,43,790 out of which 16,065 are Schedule Caste, 53,571 are Schedule Tribe and 74,154 are Other caste.
Gram Panchayats

The Directive Principles of the State Policy in Article 40 of the Constitution provides that the state shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self Government. Jajpur District comprises 280 Gram Panchayats, 1783 villages and 4286 wards having 17,40,458 population.

As per rule each Gram Panchayat comprising one or more than one village with a population of 2,000 to 10,000 divided into a number of wards (minimum 11 and maximum 25). Though election to Gram Panchayats have been initiated early 50s of last century, it was not regular. The popular mandated bodies suffered from supersession by state government frequently. But from 1992 due to statutory provisions made in the Constitution i.e. (73rd Amendment of the Constitution) the election to rural local self government done regularly. The latest three-tier rural local body election (i.e. 2012 Gram Panchayat election) return 280 Sarpanch to the same number of Panchayats in Jajpur district.

Role and Responsibilities of Gram Panchayats

Panchayats as mentioned above are the first-tier of local body organised on popular mandate and they function on participation of people. These panchayats have a great responsibility to fulfil the expectation of citizens. Sarpanch who happens to be the Chief of Gram Panchayat requires to be accountable to the implementation of all developmental and welfare measures of government at the grass root level. As such Sarpanch presides over the meetings of his GP and represents in Panchayat Samiti meetings and execute development works. The GPs continues to function as the representative body for implementation of development works through mobilization of manpower in rural areas under the guidance and supervision of the Panchayat Samiti. Such functions of GP include Samiti Hat management, maintenance of village roads, provision of drinking water, distribution of Grant-in-Aid to schools, providing village street lights, management of ferry Ghats, cattle pounds and weekly markets and pisciculture in transferred tanks. A new dimension has been added to the functioning of GPs by entrusting supervision over feeding programmers. Public Distribution System (PDS), family planning, social forestry, retail centers and pasture development, to better utilize the idle rural labor force. GP being the vital link of development administrations to the people at grassroot level given power by the government to levy tax for income generation. The funds consist of income from taxes, vehicle registration fees, rent from markets, income from cattle pounds, tanks orchards, wasteland, forest, ferries and Ghats etc. which are transferred to it for management.
The table below indicates income of the panchayats from most of the above sources for the Financial year 2014-15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of property</th>
<th>No. of Sources</th>
<th>Amount Derived in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hat</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>39,45,867/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>2289</td>
<td>98,38,109/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nala</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>1,18,645/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghat</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>36,390/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagicha</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>12,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kine house</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>9,915/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hada Chamada</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>21,285/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Shop</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18,906/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat Shop</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>2,13,011/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,92,253/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3293</td>
<td>1,45,00,761/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As many of the GPs do not possess the sources of income even to pay their own staff or to undertake repairs of roads, drinking water wells, Government come to their help in providing generous grant-in-aid. This apart, as per the provisions of the Odisha Cess Act-1962 and Odisha Kendu Leaf (Control of Trade) Act-1961, the State Government distributes shares cess and Kendu Leaf Grants from year to year to the GPs. The expenditure incurred by the GPs include mainly spending on construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, education, village sanitation, pisciculture, repairs of wells and tanks and other gainful schemes and paying of staff and other contingent expenses.

The annual incomes of GPs of the district from their Own Source Revenues for the financial year 2014-15 is Rs.1,45,00,761/-.

A list of block wise Gram Panchayat of the district is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the block</th>
<th>No. of G.P.s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Barchana</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Binjharpur</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Danagadi</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Dasarathpur</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Korei</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Rasulpur</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As per rules 249 of OGP Rules,1968, there are five nos of standing committees functioning in 280 Gram Panchayats of this District.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Committees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Planning, Finance and Budget</td>
<td>Functional Committee (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Co-operation Industries and other allied schemes</td>
<td>Functional Committee (ii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Education, health and sanitation including Rural water supply</td>
<td>Functional Committee (iii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Welfare of weaker section of the society</td>
<td>Functional Committee (iv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Communication and works</td>
<td>Functional Committee (v)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the current year 2016-17, Government have awarded Bhubaneswarpur Gram Panchayat of Jajpur block as best Gram Panchayat of this District for performance in 2015-16. The Government have declared the following Gram Panchayats of this District as Adarsh Gram Panchayats.

01. Mangalpur G.P. under Dasarathpur block
02. Bhubaneswarpur G.P. under Jajpur block
03. Sundaria G.P. under Dharmasala block.

Modus Operandi of Gram Sabha

The Gram Sabha is the institutionalised foundation for de-centralised participatory democracy. It is the body consisting of all persons registered in the electoral roll of a gram panchayat.

The Grama Sabha, shall be held by rotation from time to time in each of the villages at a convenient place as the Sarpanch may determine, from time to time. The annual and half-yearly meetings of the Grama Sabha shall be held in the months of February and June respectively and the meetings of the Grama Sabha shall also be held on 26th January, 1st May, 15th August 2nd October of a calendar year. The Sarpanch or the Collector or any other person empowered by the Government may call for a special meeting of the Grama Sabha whenever it deems necessary. The Executive Officer after receiving approval of the Sarpanch, or after receiving requisition shall issue notice of the meetings, and the date time of the meeting including the special meeting under sub-Rule(3) shall be fixed by the Sarpanch. At least fifteen clear day’s notice of a meeting of Grama Sabha shall be given. Copy of the notice shall be served on every Ward Member. The Executive Officer shall circulate the notice in a Notice Book which shall be signed by each of the Ward Members and In case of absence of any Ward Member, the notice shall be served through the process of affixture in the presence of two witnesses. Accidental failure of service of notice on any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of any meeting. The notice shall set forth clearly and fully the business to be transacted at the meeting, but the Sarpanch may bring forward any motion or proposition not in the notice.

There are 280 Gram Panchayats functioning under Jajpur District. In all the G.P.s, Gram Sabha meeting are being held regularly in the month of
February and June respectively and the meetings of the Gram Sabha also held on 26th January, 1st May, 15th August, 2nd October of a calendar year.

When there is some dispute in the G.P., the Gram Sabha meeting under the direct supervision of BDO are being done. During the month of October, 2012 as per instruction of P.R. Deptt., Gram Sabha meeting under GSSK Scheme was held smoothly in all the Gram Panchayats of Jajpur District. During the month of February, 2015 there was some dispute in Gram Sabha meeting in Sahanidiha and Rekhideipur under Dharmasla block, Bangarkota and Nadiabhangha G.P. under Danagadi block and Sadakpur and Khaman G.P. under Korei block. After interferences of the concerned BDOs the meeting was held smoothly.

**Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday Abhiyan**

As per instruction of the Government in P.R.Deptt. Special Gram Sabha meeting for the celebration of National Panchayat Diwas have been conducted during 21st April to 24th April 2016 in all the G.P.s of Jajpur District. In this connection the District level Implementation and Monitoring Committee has been constituted vide this office order No. 677 dt. 11.04.16.

**Palli Sabha**

The meetings of the Palli Sabha shall be held at such public place within the Palli Sabha area as may be determined by its representatives in the Gram Panchayat or by the Gram Panchayat or by the person requisitioning the meeting, as the case may be, provided that, the president of the meeting shall, as far as possible ensure that at least one-tenth of the members present in the Palli Sabha meeting are women. The block Development Officer may require the Sarapanch to call for special meeting of the Palli Sabha whenever circumstances may so require. The meeting shall be held in a public place within the area of the Palli sabha to be decided by the Gram Panchayat and wide publication of the date, time and place of the same along with subject for discussion shall be given by beat of drum or through announcement by speech equipment within the Palli Sabha area.

In all 280 Gram Panchayat of Jajpur District, Palli Sabha meeting are being held regularly. All the projects implemented through the block Agency or Gram Panchayat is being finalized in the Palli Sabha meeting. All the adult villagers of the concerned village (Palli) participate in the meeting.

**Election to Local Bodies**

Article 40 of the constitution of India provides for the State to take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority so as to enable them function as units of self- Government.
Consequent upon the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act.1992, details of provision have been made in the Constitution for the 3-tier Panchayats in every State and also providing for the constitution of and election to these Panchayats under a constitutional authority. Details are available in Part IX of the Constitution. The State Election Commission constituted under Article 243-K of the Constitution of India is vested with the powers of superintendence, direction and control of preparation of electoral roll for, and conducts of all election to the 3-tier Panchayati Raj institutions. As per the instruction of Government in Panchayati Raj Department the reservation of seats for the 3-tier Panchayati Raj institutions are being finalized. 50% seats are reserved for women candidates. It must be remembered that, the smooth conduct of election from the beginning to the end mainly depends on the Election Officer and the electoral machinery under him.

**Achievement under Different Schemes Implemented in Jajpur District**

Different developmental and welfare schemes of government are implemented through the three-tier rural local self-government in the Jajpur district. Some of the important schemes are mentioned below:

**MGNREGS**

Under the noble scheme of MGNREGS provision made for employment to job-seekers of Jajpur district. Rs. 3875.35 lakh has been spent creating 1358364 man-days against the target 1022000 for the Financial Year – 2015-16.

**Indira Awas Yojana (Normal)**

Under the rural housing programme IAY scheme to provide house to the poor and homeless family of Jajpur district, Rs. 1398.40 lakh has been spent to provide IAY houses to 1109 nos of beneficiary against the target 3432 for the Financial Year – 2015-16.

**Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY)**

Similarly, under another rural housing programme BPGY scheme to provide house to the poor and homeless family of Jajpur district, Rs. 1845.10 lakh has been spent to provide BPGY houses to 1042 nos of beneficiary against the target 4331 for the Financial Year – 2015-16.

**National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**

Further, under NLRM scheme to provide livelihood facility to different beneficiaries of Jajpur district, Rs. 436.00 lakh has been spent to provide benefit to 2574 nos of beneficiary against the target 2600 for the Financial Year – 2015-16.
Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)

Further, under GGY scheme, Rs. 1324.29 lakh has been spent in 895 projects against the target 1976 for the Financial Year – 2015-16.

Cement Concrete Road (C.C. Road)

Under CC.Road scheme, Rs. 1209.05 lakh has been spent 482 projects against the target of 610 Km for the Financial Year – 2015-16.
CHAPTER- XIII
EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background of Education in the District

Education plays an important role to manage day to day life of an individual in every aspect and also an effective tool to know the democratic right and duty quality of an individual as well as society.

Jajpur district formed its own administration and was established in 1993 as a separate district which was a part/sub-division of culturally and educationally rich district Cuttack. The education is deeply influenced by the Mughals, Gangabansi, Somvanshi kesharies etc. Somavanshi keshari brought ten thousands Brahmins from Kanouja to Jajati nagar (the ancient name of Jajpur) for Dasaswamedha yajnya. So, the education and learning was the privilege of the people of higher status namely the Brahmans in the past. They were proficient in different branches of knowledge. As they were the educated class, they imparted education to other classes. As a matter of fact, the Brahmins imparted four branches of knowledge Chatustaya Vidya i.e Anviksiki (Logic), the Trayi (three vedas) varta and Dandaniti to the kings and upper class Kshatriyas. Other than this none in the society had the right to learning. Chatasali also played an important role for education of the then students where panikia, addition, substraction, multiplication and division etc. were taught by the then “Abadhanas”.

Education was universalized and was imparted to the masses only when Buddhist monks started imparting principles of Buddha and his teaching to all irrespective of caste or creed. The missionary activities were pioneered by the priests and they began teaching of Yoga, Nyaya Sastras, Agmas, Tantras, etc. Monastic establishments came up as the advance centers of education and learning.

Jajpur played an important role in spreading education and Buddhist philosophy. The largest monasteries of Ratnagri, Lalitgiri, Udayagiri, Radhanagar, Solampur included in Jajpur region were great centers of learning. The discipline and teach-taught relationship was good. Huen Tsang’s account reveals that he was greatly impressed by the behavior of Buddhist monks. Rahul Bhadra the high priest of Nalanda had spent days together at the Khadipada Budhist monastery near Jajpur for imparting education as known from the Avalokiteswar Padmapani inscription. Similarly Naropa, Bodhisri, Bitoba, Prajna and Indrabati are known to have come to Puspagiri which are usually identified with Udayagiri, Ratnagiri and Lalitgiri region of Jajpur. It is presumed that education was further accepted as the
privilege of the royal house hold and the common mass did not have the facility to learn and know until the British Occupation of Odisha.

**Introduction and Growth of Western Education**

The education provided during the British regime in Jajpur Sub Division, now as a district, was ill planned, haphazard with scattered efforts by private agencies all over the Sub-Division. The people were mostly illiterate and the percentage of literacy at the time of independence was not more than 03 to 04 percent in general all over Jajpur Sub-Division. The education scenario in the district was very disappointing in the 19th century. There were a handful of primary schools, four M.E. Schools and one High school. Towards the early 20th century, a teacher training school (UPT) was established at Dasarathpur and subsequently a good number of primary schools came up. At the advent of local self organization, the scenario changed a great deal and almost all revenue villages had the privilege of opening primary school. The Britishers introduced the western system of education during 1813 with the cooperation of limited number of local elites. This resulted in the establishment of a network of High schools, middle schools, elementary schools and teacher training institutions.

Jajpur High School, which has been renamed as Jajpur Zilla School is the oldest secondary School of the district. Established in the year 1883, it is the premier educational institution of the district. However, after independence a lot of improvement has been made in the Education field of Jajpur. As per census 2001 the literacy rate of Jajpur is 71.44% with the male literacy 81.89% and female literacy 60.75%. The rural literacy rate is 71.7% with male literacy 82.37% and female literacy 60.13%. The urban literacy is 82.37% with male literacy 89.09% and female literacy 74.92%. The average literacy rate of the district is almost 8% higher than the State literacy rate.

**Primary Education and Upper Primary Education**

Prior to British Rule some great savants and religious leaders had visited Jajpur for propagation of their cult and enriched the religious and cultural ethos of Odisha. The “Mathas” and Monasteries of those times were great centres of learning. The Sanskrit tols maintained by many of the Mathas imparted education to students in Sanskrit and religious Scriptures. Some benevolent Odia kings founded many “Sasans” and endowed the Brahmins and learned men with rent-free land and other facilities to enable them to pursue scholastic and religious activities undisturbed as a result of which many scholars and poets flourished during that period. There scholastic activities influenced and moulded the social, Cultural and religious life of Odiyas for generations. The then Jajpur/ Jajati Nagar/ Biraja Kshetra also witnessed the said scenario.
Though rich in cultural traditions, Jajpur had not made much headway in the field of education during Pre-British Rule. The usual type of educational institution all over the state including Jajpur was the “Gurukuls” or the home of the teachers with whom pupils stayed as members of the family. Some landlords, rich persons had patronized Sanskrit studies because the Vedas, Puranas, the books of wisdom were written in Sanskrit. Later “Chatasalis” were the centre of primary education where the teachers known as “Abadhans” with no systematic training taught the pupils in traditional way. Pupils learnt the alphabet, multiplication table (Panikia) and practiced addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Pupils learnt to write on palm leaves with the help of an iron stylus. Some “Mathas” maintained Sanskrit Tols. Education was limited to a few boys of higher castes. Writing of “Pothis” was the monopoly of the Brahmins and other higher castes. There was no importance of education in social, Political and economic life of the people. For administrative purpose a little knowledge in education was considered sufficient. People were learning alphabet mainly to read the Odia Bhagabat.

After the British acquired Odisha in 1803 there was scarcely a single Odia as a government employee. The language of the courts and public offices was Persian. In 1805 orders were passed that in all written communication with the natives of the province, the subject should be written in Odia as well as in Persian. Sir William Hunter has described the picture of education prevailing here during first half of 19th century like this-

“Until 1838 no schools worthy of the name existed. All were darkness and superstition. A Pandit taught a few lads Sanskrit in a corner of some rich Landlords mansion and the large villages had a sort of hedge-School, where half a dozen boys squatted with the master on the ground, forming the alphabet in the dust and repeating the multiplication in a parrot like sing-song. Anyone who could write a sentence or two on a palm leaf was passed for a man of letters. Against this background of education in the whole state of Odisha the British entered the field but couldn’t do much progress during the first half of 19th century”.

Presently there are 1292 Government Primary School in this district, out of which 380 nos. are opened under SSA scheme. Similarly there are 688 nos of Upper Primary School, out of which 127 nos New Upper Primary School are opened under SSA. Besides, there 152 block grant (Aided) Upper Primary School exists in the district.

Now a days, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a flagship programme of Government of India to achieve the Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the
Children of 6-14 years age group, plays an important role which is a Fundamental Right. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. SSA has been operating in this district since 2003 under the direct supervision/guidance of District Project Coordinator and Collector-cum-Chairman. The National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has created a comprehensive database on elementary education in India under one of its most prestigious projects, known as District information System for Education (DISE). The project covers both primary and upper primary schools/sections of the district. SSA provides free Nationalized Text Book (NT Books) to the students of class – I to VIII of each Government and aided school.

High School Education

During post independence period, after completion of chatasali/primary education/upper primary education, most of the students/parents have no resource to get their secondary education in the District, the then Jajpur subdivision. In the year 1883, Jajpur Zilla High School was established which shows a light for education aspirant students/parents. There are 221 nos of Government High School, out of which 03 (three) Sanskrit Tols. Further, there are 170 block grant (Aided) High School, out of which 04 (four) nos of Sanskrit tols exists in the District. For development of better educational atmosphere in the Secondary Schools, Rashtriya Madhymika Siksha Aviyan (RMSA) has been implemented in the District since 2009-10.

Private School

Besides, 203 nos of private managed schools having english medium teaching facility and Odia medium, Shishu Vidya Mandir/Ganesh Vidyamandir named schools are there to cater the needs and demands of parents, all over the District. Out of the total of 203 such schools, primary and upper primary schools are 63 and 72 respectively whereas 62 are secondary schools.

Madrassa

Keeping view of education of muslim community, there is one (01) no Government Madrassa in Binjharpur block. Besides, there are twenty one (21) block grant (private aided) Madrassa and five (5) nos of private unaided such institutes are also running in the District.

Administrative Structure of Education System

In elementary level out of 10 (ten) blocks, four blocks namely Bari, Jajpur Dasarathpur and Binjharpur are coming under administrative
jurisdiction of District Inspector of Schools, Jajpur – I (D.I.S.-I) at Jajpur. and six blocks namely Barachana, Dharmasala, Rasulpur, Korei, Danagadi and Sukinda are coming under administrative jurisdiction of District Inspector of Schools, Jajpur – II (D.I.S – II) at Jajpur Road. The D.Is are from OES cadre. Further in each block there are 3/4 nos. of School Inspector (S.I.) preferably level – III teachers assist the D.I.S. to supervise the schools on education and different administration matter of the schools. For secondary education Circle Inspector of Schools (C.I.S), of OES – I cadre is the administrative head in the District.

After initiation of Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan, all its programmes in each block is managed by a level – III teacher designated as block Resource Centre Coordinator (BRCC). He is assisted by a Cluster Resource Centre Coordinator (CRCC) for every 16/17 schools. All the BRCCs and CRCCs are responsible and answerable for development of teacher training and implementation of SSA project etc. before the District Project Coordinator (DPC).

Again, as per the orders of the School and Mass Education Deptt., Government of Odisha, the re-organisation of S and ME Deptt. at block level and District level has been made in the year 2013. Accordingly, one District Education Officer (Sr. O.E.S Officer) is the head of the District, two Additional Education Officers (O.E.S.) and one block Education Officer (OES) in each block are working in the District.

Physical Education

Inspite of paucity of physical education institutions, so many talents are found in the district. Physical education is being imparted to the students in schools by their physical education teacher. There is an association namely Jajpur District Kabadi Association at Khanditara under Rasulpur block which imparts training to the kabadi aspirant since 70 years. It creates kabadi talents of the district and state those who are representing at national and international level. Some national / international talents of kabadis are (1) Rasmita Sahoo, (2) Jhunurani Ratha, (3) Arati Behera. Besides, Jajpur District Cricket Association is also another institution which creates cricket talents like Swagatika Ratha and many others for the district and state. Further, Saraswati Chand, Duti Chand are also eminent sports personnel in athletics. Valena Valentian in Karate represent in national / international level in their respective sports.

Computer Education

Presently under Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan computer aided learning programme is implemented wherein the learning made joyful to the children by use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and computers.
Till date students of 109 Government Upper Primary Schools are getting the benefits of computer education under the said programme. 12 days training to teachers of the CAL schools @ 02 teachers per school on implementation of the CAL programme have been given by the Resource Persons appointed by NIIT Ltd.

Besides, there are 143 nos of computer learning Institute in the district for imparting computer knowhow to the unemployed youths.

**Education for Differently Abled**

For the education of differently abled elementary level student, SSA provides, block Resource Teacher (BRT), Integrated Education Volunteer (IEV), and also supplied all kinds of helping materials basing on their need and requirements. Escort allowances are given to the students having more than 70% disability for their study.

Besides, there are three nos of private managed Special Schools for differently abled children / youth (more than elementary level) which are engaged for importing educational/vocational training to them.

**Child Care Institution / Balashram / Orphanage**

For residential facility of orphan children, there are 05 (five) nos of Child Care Institutions are running in the district, out of which one (01) namely Utkal Balashram exists in Jajpur Municipality is Government managed, another one Baladev Jew Sevashram, At – Alakund under Binjharpur block is receiving Grant-In-Aid from Government and three (03) others are privately managed. The orphan children reside in those Institutions free of cost and get education from the nearby Government school as per their age.

**Driving Education**

There are five nos of driving training institutions in the district to impart training on driving of the vehicle after obtaining permission from RTO, out of which one institution is running by the Government

**Teachers Training School**

In the year 1959, one Elementary Teachers (E.T.) training school was established in Dolipur under Korei block having capacity of 50 nos students. Then it was upgraded in the year 1969 to Secondary Teachers training (C.T.) School. In the year 1989 the said institution again upgraded to District Institute of Education Training (D.I.E.T), Cuttack, at Dolipur, Jajpur. After creation of independent Jajpur District, it was renamed as D.I.E.T., Jajpur in the year 2011. From 2014 seat capacity have been extended to 100. There is a Ladies hostel running in the said campus with a capacity of 64 boarders
from 1993. Now this training institute is going to impart B.ED course to the graduates from 2016 having a capacity of 50 seats.

**Jawahar Nabodaya Vidyalaya**

A Jawahar Novodaya Vidyalaya (CBSE course), is functioning in the District since 2006 at Panikoilli by funding of Government of India. Initially, it was running in the premises of Jagabandhu Bidyapitha, Panikoili. Presently, it is running in its own building from October, 2011 at village Patharapada near Panikoili with a capacity of 560 nos of residential student.

**Kendriya Vidyalaya**

A Kendriya Vidyalaya (CBSE course), is functioning in the District since 2010 in the premises of Biraja High School by the funding of Government of India with a capacity of 400 day scholars. It will be shifted to its own building at Akarapada under Dasarathpur block. Another Kendriya Vidyalaya is sanctioned by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan to be opened at Jajpur Road.

**Education for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities and Women**

Government of Odisha instructed the District Administration to intervene in the education scenario among the tribals of Jajpur District basically in Kalinga Nagar area on priority, as the literacy percentage is lower as compared to other areas of the District.

Basing on the recommendation of Collector, Jajpur vide his Letter No. 458 Dt. 06.11.06 the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India agreed to the proposal of State Government and sanctioned one Ekalabya Model Residential School for Kalinga Nagar under Article- 275(I) of the constitution of India. The objective of setting up the Model Residential School is to provide quality education to the Tribal students from Class- VI to XII.

The school is running by the Odisha Model Tribal Education Society (OMTES) under the administrative control of ST and SC Development Department of Government of Odisha. Presently 420 nos. of ST/SC students are studying in the EMRS.

Apart from that, 5 nos. of SSD High School and 21 nos. of SSD Ashram Schools are running in this district for providing better education to the ST and SC Girls’ and Boys’ students where 5750 nos. of Boys’ and Girls’ have been admitted as boarder students. The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castes Development Department of State Government is the nodal Department to such schools. For accommodation of the ST/SC Girls, special ST and SC Girls’ hostels have been sanctioned by ST and SC Development Department. In this district 23 nos. of 100 seated ST Girls’ hostels are functioning and presently 2300 nos. of ST and SC girls’ are pursuing their education availing residential facilities in those hostels.
The borders of the SSD Department Schools are provided with free lodging and boarding facilities. One of the important facilities provided in these schools is the serving of cooked food to the boarders in the hostels apart from the Mid-day meal served to them in the schools under the Mid-day meal scheme of the Government of India. For their lodging and boarding, Rs. 750/- per month for boys students and Rs. 800/- for girls students are provided. Rs. 50/- extra has been paid to Girls’ students for purchase of toiletries.

Apart from that Government in Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department have given more emphasis for providing special benefits to the students of OBC and Minorities communities. Every year OBC and Minority students have been provided Scholarships. During the financial year 2014-15, 659 nos. of OBC and 7968 nos. of Minority students are covered under the Pre-matric scholarship scheme and 6287 nos. of OBC students are covered under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme.

There are two nos of Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) for elementary SC/ST school students which are residential in nature functioning in the District by the OPEPA, one at R.C. High School, Sujanpur under Jajpur block and another at Hatibri Nodal UP School, Hatibari under Sukinda block. Both the KGBVs enriched with adequate number of part time teacher and staff.

Gender and Inter-Caste Differences in Education and Measures to Address them

The programme was implemented in Jajpur District from the academic session 2014-15. Life Skills Education based on sexual and reproductive health education enables adolescents for self awareness and behaving a responsible adolescent resulting for their career development and responsible citizens for nation building. For implementation of the said programme, the girls’ inmates are educated for prevention of communicable diseases, personal hygiene and nutrition, Growing up and changes during adolescence, prevention of early marriage, teenage pregnancy, RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS, Safety, Security and sexual abuse, Myths and misconceptions around ARSH, Substance misuse and prevention, managing peer relationship and social responsibility and gender sensitivity.

Odisha Girls Initiative Programme (OGIP) in Jajpur District

Odisha Girls Initiative Programme (OGIP) is a scheme for SC/ST students studying in class IX and X in all over Odisha. The programme has been supported by the Department of International Development DFID-UK. The Objective of the schemes are to support the parents of SC and ST children for education their wards studying in class IX and X so that the
incidence of drop out, especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized, secondly to improve participation of SC/ST children in class IX and X of the pre matric stages, so that they perform better in their higher education.

The OGIP started the activities in the Jajpur district during the academic year 2013-14. The OGIP team identified the different high schools and providing scholarship to the students as well as identifying the dropout students and counsel for regular attendance. The scholarship is directly transferred to the student’s accounts thorough online cash transfer system.

**Trends in Growth of General and Technical Educational Institutions Including Engineering and Medical Colleges**

**Technical Institutions / ITI colleges**

To meet the need of industries, a good numbers of Industrial Training Institutes have been established by private Management. As this district is rich in steel and other industries, there are 30 nos of private ITI institutions are functioning in the district. A Government ITI has already been sanctioned to be founded at Baruhan which is under progress. Besides there are two private polytechnic Institutions and one Government Polytechnic also exist in the District.

**Government Polytechnic, Jajpur**

Communication Details- At-Ragadi, Via-Jajpur Road, Dist-Jajpur Pin-755019 E-mail: principalgpjajpur@rediffmail.com /principalgpjajpur@gmail.com, Web site: ww.gpjajpur.org, Contact mob: 9437155107
Background

At present the country is facing shortage of skilled manpower in the field of Engineering and Technology due to the phenomenal growth of contemporary technology and hi-tech applications during the recent years. In order to meet above, the policy initiative of the MHRD, Government of India for promotion of Technical education of Odisha state under the scheme, “Submission on Polytechnics” a new Government Polytechnic has been established at Jajpur District. AICTE, New Delhi and SCTE and VT, Odisha have approved three year Diploma courses w.e.f the academic session 2014-15 in the Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Branch. The Government Polytechnic, Jajpur has been started its Academic session at Ragadi, from May-2014 within a campus of around 10 Acres of land. The institute is under the administrative control of the Directorate of Technical Education Odisha, under the Employment and Technical Education and Training, (E and TE and T) Department, Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar. The institute is situated at Ragadi, 12 Km from Jajpur Road, on the side of the National Highway NO-215 from Panikoil to Rajamunda. A lot of industries (i.e. Tata Steel, Jindal, MESCO, Visa Steel, Rohit Steel etc) have already been set up their plants at different places nearer to this institute. The Institute offers courses on Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Civil Engineering against 72 seats of each commenced and started academic calendar from 2014 to the engineering aspirant having 10th qualifying students having 14 years and above bearing 35% from marks in aggregate.

Institution Library

The institution library is having a good collection of Text more than 2000 with latest editions of different publishers and reference books and Journals (National) for use by the students and faculties.

The Library has been opened from 8AM to 8PM.

The students can download their materials from digital Library, e-Library, E-Books with high speed internet Broad band connection.

MOUs with local industries

1. MoU with Government Polytechnic, Jajpur and M/s Twintech Engineering and Design Technology already signed.

2. Correspondence has made with Ms. Jindal Steel, TATA, Neelachal, TATA Steel and others and response waited.
3. The Corporate Head of Jindal Steel Industries at Duburi has visited the Institution and signing of MOU will be held during his next visit to Jajpur Road.

**Shorthand and Type Writing Institute**

Presently, there are two shorthand and type writing institutions in the district which imparts training to the new aspirant on shorthand and typewriting namely (i) Shree Maa Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, Kuakhia and (ii) Akhandalamani Typewriting and Shorthand Institute, Jajpur. After getting the training, the students get employment in various fields.

**Nursing Institutes**

To cater the needs of nurses and ANMS in Government and private hospitals / nursing homes, Some Nursing / ANM Training Institutions have been established by private management. These institutes include

1. Bhagabati ANM Training School, Jagannathpur
2. Mother Teressa Health Worker (F) Training Centre Chandikhol
3. Savitridevi School of Nursing, Panikoili
4. Shradha School of Nursing , Dharmasala

**Higher Secondary Education / University Education**

In context of University Education in Jajpur, it is to mention here that no University is functioning in this district. However courses offered in Graduate and above subjects come under University Education. And these courses are broadly divided into three categories such as General Education, Technical Education and Sanskrit Tolls. The General Education comprises of Graduation and above courses in Arts, Science and Commerce Streams. The Colleges offering these courses are affiliated to the Utkal University, Bhubaneswar. However there is no Technical University or any institution affiliated to any Technical University in this district. All Sanskrit Tolls are being affiliated to Shree Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri are offering courses as per their norms. In 1946 Narasingha Choudhury College established at Gokhana to impart University education to the students. It is the first and oldest college of Jajpur District. Presently, it is an Autonomous College having all modern class room facility. At present 69 nos of +2 colleges and 38 nos of +3 colleges in the District to impart higher education and University education.

**Nationalized Text Book (NT Books)**

This year Government has decided to provide free N.T Books to all students studying in Government and Government aided schools. Therefore,
in the academic year 2011-12 it has been planned to provide free N.T Books to all children from class I to class VIII of Government and Government aided schools of Jajpur District.

**Thrust Areas:-**

Providing free NT Books to all students at Pry. Level Government and Government aided schools

Providing free NT Books to all students at Upper Pry. Level Government and Government aided schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Activity</th>
<th>Physical</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Fin</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free NT Books to all students at Pry. Level Government and Government Aided primary schools</td>
<td>125818</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>138.400</td>
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<td>Free NT Books to all students of Government. and Government Aided Upper primary schools and Class VIII</td>
<td>73599</td>
<td>0.0023</td>
<td>165.60SS</td>
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**Achievement as on October 11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-V</td>
<td>171384</td>
<td>577538</td>
<td>544200</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI-VII</td>
<td>63499</td>
<td>538712</td>
<td>502090</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>33409</td>
<td>309020</td>
<td>312721</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>268292</td>
<td>1425270</td>
<td>1359011</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Oriental Schools System**

It may not be out of place to mention here that the people of Jajpur were not backward in this respect before the advent of the Britishers. Buddhist Viharas like the famous PuspagiriVihar flourished at Ratnagiri, Udaygiri, Lalitagiri and Langudi and other adjoining hills during the period from 2nd to 13th century AD. Puspagiri University was a prominent Buddhists place of learning. The ruins of this university lie atop some low hills about 90 K.M.s from the Mahanadi Delta in the district of Jajpur. The actual university spread across three hill tops contained several stupas, monasteries and sculptures in the architectural style of the Gupta period. The Kelua River, a tributary of the Brahmani that flows to the north of Langudi hills gave a picturesque background for the university. The entire university was spread across three campuses on the top of three adjoining hills.

**Adult Literacy Activities**

On 8th September, 2009 Government of India launched the Saakshar Bharat Abhiyan on the eve of International Literacy day. It’s aim was to promote and strengthen adult Education especially of women. Out of 30
district of Odisha 19 districts were identified by Government of India taking into consideration of districts having female literacy below 50% as per Census, 2001. The scheme of Saakshar Bharat entails four components-

1. Functional Literacy Programme
2. Equivalency Programme
3. Skill Development Programme
4. Continuing Education Programme

Functional Literacy in the context of the programme, implies achieving self reliance in Reading, writing, arithmetic (Numercy) and becoming aware of the causes of one’s deprivation and moving towards amelioration of their condition through organization and participation in the process of development, acquiring skill to improve the economic status and general wellbeing. For imparting basic and functional literacy appropriate primers are developed by the SRC. Overall responsibility of implementation of the programme is on the SLMA at State level and ZSS at the district level. Further, they may continue in schools and colleges if they desire. However, neo- literates interested for immediate earning will be trained up vocationally through ZSS for finding out appropriate income generating scope. Continuing education is meant for lifelong learning of the learner. In Odisha, volunteer based mass campaign approaches have been adopted. A volunteer acts as a mobiliser, trainer and teacher and is responsible for imparting literacy on an average to 8-10 learners.

After being separated from mother district Cuttack, the scheme started in 10 blocks and 2 municipalities of this district from 2002 in order to eradicate illiteracy among the adults i.e people above 14 years and senior citizens of the society.

The Programme moved forward under the Chairmanship of the Collector, Jajpur. One District Coordinator for the whole dist. and one block Level Coordinator was appointed for each block and municipalities. Successful attempts were made to make all senior citizens of this district literate. As a result 40 % of male and 32% of female out of total adult population (people above 14 years) of the district became able to read and write. After increase in literacy rate year by year, as per Government Letter no 145 dated 18.02.2009, the programme was closed and as per Directorate of Education, Government Of Odisha letter no. 1083 dated 16.09.2008, the District Education Officer was appointed as in-charge of this Programme.

**Literary and Cultural Societies**

To promote the rich art and culture of the district there are 10 nos. of private managed school for imparting education on song, musical
instrument, painting and drawing etc. Out of which Kalinga Bharati Sangita Kalaniketan, Kuakhia is the first Institution in Jajpur district which was founded in the year 1980. It is imparting only learnings on song, tabla and harmonium. Another foremost institution is Shree Jagannath Kalabikash Kendra, Laliteswarnagar, Jajpur town which imparts near about 12 nos cultural items including painting. In addition to this 35 nos of librарeries functioning in this district to promote literary activities among the pupils. Some other literary societies such as Ananya Sahitya Sansad, Gokarnika Sahitya Sansad etc are promoting cultural activities by publishing a no. Of periodicals and magazines, some of which are listed below.

**Literary Periodicals and Magazines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the News Paper/Magazine</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Periodical</th>
<th>Place of publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Janmabhumi</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Brahmatabarada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jajpur Express</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Jajpur Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Suchana Media</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Jajpur Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rock Pebbles</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Udaya Barta</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Jajpur Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sambhaba</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Korai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karigar</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Chandikhol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mukta Taranga</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Sahasapur, Bari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Media Prava</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Vyasanaagar</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Prameya</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Panikoli</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Nathapur, Jajpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chirantani</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Mahaka Bhara Baula</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Jajpur Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kalinga Nagar Bulletin</td>
<td>Bi-Lingual</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Jajpur Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jajpur Times</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Taza Khabar</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jajpur Khabar</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Suchana</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Jana Samachar</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cancar Sandesh</td>
<td>Odia, Hindi, English</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Bari</td>
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<td>Janamata Parikrama</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Jajpur Road</td>
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<td>The Dinacharya</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Jajpur</td>
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<td>Pancha Kshetra</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Chandikhol</td>
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<td>Odia</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Rachhipur, Jajpur Road</td>
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<td>The Baraha</td>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
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**Eminent Poets and Writers of the District**

Oriya literature took a concrete shape in the 15th century with Sarala Das’s Mohabharat and was further enriched by the writings of the saint poets of the 16th century. Since British occupation of Odisha, the city of Jajpur has remained the habitat of the Oriya writers and poets most of whom from within and outside the district have made the city of Jajpur as their second home to establish themselves in Odia literature. However a brief account of
the works of some noted Oriya poets and writers born in the district are given below.

**Abhimanyu Samanta Singhar (1760-1806)**

Born on 23rd February, 1760 at village Balia of Jaipur district. His father was Indrajit Samanta Singhara and mother was Tulsi Devi. From the very childhood his poetic talent has come to limelight. At the age of fourteen he had composed ‘Bagha Geeta’ ‘Chadhei Geeta’ and ‘Bole Hun’. His immortal creations include ‘Bidagdha Chintamani’, Prema Chintamani’, ‘Prema Kala’, Rasabati’, Sulakshyana’ and ‘Prematarangini’. He was a lyricist. He died in the year 1806 A.D.

**Sadhu Charan Ray (A.D 1860-1898)**

Sadhu Charan Ray was born in Jajur subdivision. His works include Bhaba Kusum, Bhabana, Dhruba Charita and Priti Kusuma. He was part time editor of different literary magazines. He joined Brahma Movement in Odisha.

**Uzir Beg (A.D. 1869-1937)**

Born in village Baruan near Haripur of Jaipur subdivision. Uzir Beg was the author of poetic dramas like Nandasoba Gitabhinaya, Jarasandha Badha, Babrubahan Yuddha and Sita Banbas.

**Kampala Mishra (A.D 1875-1927)**

Kampala Mishra of Jajur is the author of the drama “Sita Bibaha” which was made into the first Oriya festival film. He is also the writer of dramas like Basanta Latika and Harischandra and Poetical works like Amlika and Apurba Swapna.

**Krusna Prasad Basu (A.D 1884-1968)**

Krusna Prasad Basu was born in Kuansarpur, Jajpur and wrote a number of dramas which include Mitha Mahura, Sankuntala, Karagara, Krushna Chandra, Bhuyan Pidha, Hari Aneshana, Babrubahana and Harischandra. He also wrote a large number of Khanda Kavyas and songs. His Akhadaghare Baithak deals with various topics with subtle humour and satire which remind one of the prose styles of Fakir Mohan Senapati and Gopal Chandra Praharaja.

**Upendra Tripathy**

Upendra Tripathy was born in Dharmashala, Jajpur and is well known for his children’s literature, Ghanti Ghagudi, Gandhikoali, Dindim, Chanakya, Kasi Kakudi and Hala Changudi are some of his poetical composition meant for children.
Ghanashyam Mohanty

Born in Mallikapur village in Jajpur subdivision Ghanashyam Mohanty is a poet and novelist. His poetical works are Biyoga Bina, Suna Bhauni Mora, Dasarara Bheti, Uthare Uthare Oriya Paika, Dharma Jhia in two parts is his popular novel.

Banchhanidhi Das

Born in Bainsaria village is a good poet known for his patriotic poems. Pali Chhali, Jayabheri, Sanjibani, Kalpabasi, Kalir Swapna, Bhakti Arghaya and Gitamruta are some of his popular marks.

Durga Charan Kuanr

Durga Charan Kuanr born in Kuanr Sahi in Jajpur subdivision of the district is a poet, critic, essayist and writer of historical short stories. His works include “Bhinnaswara”, Indradhanu, and Mane Achhi, and critical works Kabi Baikunthanath Pattanaik and Fakir Mohan Senapati. He has also written a drama Priyadarshi Ashoka, the biography of Bharataratna Baba Sheb Ambedkar and a book on dance, Mayurbhanja Chhau Nrutya. He also edited a literacy Magazine “Panchajanya”

Achyuta Nanda Pati

Achyuta Nanda Pati was born in Narsinghpur village in Jajpur subdivision and is a story writer. His story collections are Asubha Putrara Kahani, Ugresana Ubacha, Snayu Sanyasi and Trisanku.

Gobinda Das

Govinda Das, a lawyer by profession is also a novelist. Ambasyara Chandra is his well known novel. He is also the author of a story collection, Bhagnasha and a travelogue entitled Deshe Deshe.

Bhagabatt Prasad Mohanty

Bhagabatt Prasad Mohanty was born at Binjharpur. He is a novelist. He is the author of books like Simanta Prahari, Charu Chilika Kule, Nihat Nayika etc. He is the editor of a magazine entitled Pali Swapna.

Khageswar Mohapatra

Khageswar Mohapatra was born at Balda in Jajpur subdivision is an eminent scholar, critic and linguist. He is credited with the authorship of books like Samalochanara Digadiganta, Charya Gitika, Odia Lipi O Bhasa, Dakhinanchaliya Odia etc. He has translated Ragadarbari into Oriya. His other works are Banda Parbatara Adhibasi and two volumes of essay collections.
Dasarath Samal

Dasarath Samal of village Mallikapur in the Jajpur subdivision of the district is a prominent novelist and literary critic. His popular novels are Badhubarana, Samantara, Manar Tale Tale, Bhaisakhi Ghurni, Se Nari Bandaniya, Nila Sindhura Upakanthe, Basanta Asichhi Pheri, Ratri Hela Sesa and Phutila Phaguna. He edited the co-operative journal kalyani and samabaya samachar for a long time.

Ramachandra Mohanty

Born in the village Kolhasing of Darpan Tahasil, in the year 1923, Ramachandra Mohanty was a poet, essayist of repute. He was also an alumnus of Jajpur Zilla School. He created Sadhabana, Atmachintan and Bhaktipuspa, etc. of six poem collections and Gita Sudhasara, Chintan O Chetana, etc. of six prose collections. Receiver of many state literary awards, Ramachandra passed away in the year 2012.

Biswajit Das

Biswajit Das, born in Jajpur subdivision is a dramatist. He is the author of dramas like Nalipana Rani Kalapana Tika, Nishipadma, Ama Pratinidhinkathare, Mrigaya and Suna Sujane.

Prasanna Kumar Mishra

Prasanna Kumar Mishra was born in Jajpur and is a poet, dramatist and novelist. His works include Ratnadwipara Majhi, Basantara Sketch, Adrushya Sangam, Asura, Badhipanira Danta, Prema Khela, Chhana Murti, Subarna Basudha, Nijaku Radha Manekari etc.

Sahadev Sahu

Born in Kabirpur village, an IAS Officer of Odisha Cadre is an essayist, short story writer and Philatelist. His works include A Digare Diga, Samasya, Aji O Kalira, Dakatikata Parichaya etc. He has written a number of essays on scientific subjects.

Jachindra Kumar Rout

Jachindra Kumar Rout, born in Gobandia of Jajpur district. He is a lecturer in English and is well known for his literacy publication, Dusta Aakhi, Kharabela, Krushnanku Chitthi, Dastabiz, Hatahaul, Shyamala-Saransha.

Besides there are a number of other writers, novelist, poets, critics and essayists of the district whose contribution to the growth of the Oriya literature and language is no small.

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Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early Times

The Sub-divisional hospital, Jajpur was established in 1947. Jajpur District came into being on 1st April, 1993. Prior to that it was a part of Cuttack District as a subdivision and there existed only a subdivisional hospital to meet the health demands of the people.

So far as the history of medical and public health institutions in the district is concerned, until the seventies of the last century there existed a health institution “Jajpur Dispensary” to afford charitable medical relief. During the British rule it catered to the health needs of the pilgrims en-route to Puri Dham during the famous “Car festival” of Lord Jagannath. During the great famine of 1865-66 it also served the suffering people to a great extent.

During early thirties of last century, the Jajpur Dispensary was a municipal institution. Besides that the district board maintained dispensaries at various interior places, namely Dharmasala, Sukinda, Haripur Hat, Korei, Mangalpur and Binjharpur. There was a private institution at Barchana maintained by the local Zamindar.

Prior to the establishment of the allopathic hospital, owing to educational backwardness and on religious ground people were reluctant to accept modern medical system. People had some blind belief regarding infectious diseases. People believed in witch-craft and sorcery. Before the introduction of modern system of healing, the ancient Ayurvedic system played a vital role. The Kavirajas and Vaidyas were the chief exponents of this system. Owing to the state patronage and development of the allopathic system, the importance of Kaviraji system gradually declined but still survives.

By and large, the modern allopathic system is widely accepted by the people irrespective of their financial status. Even though Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of treatment are now being encouraged by the Government, more stress is given on establishment of a number of hospitals and dispensaries within the easy reach of the people.

In recent past, two prominent voluntary social service organizations were involved in the health sector namely Seva Samiti, Haridaspur and Aurangabad Maternity Centre, Bari.
Seva Samiti, Haridaspur

The Seva Samiti was founded by Smt. Rambha Devi, a veteran social worker in 1946 at Haridaspur in Dharmasala block under Jajpur District. Smt. Rambha Devi who inculcated a strong desire to serve poor and needy people in backward areas got inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi and Rama Devi Choudhury. The organization started functioning in its own building in 1960. There is a governing body which manages the Samiti. The service of the Seva Samiti extends over an area covering 140 villages and two Primary Health Centres within a radius of 16 kilometers. Heath service is the most important scheme undertaken by the Seva Samiti. Under the scheme the programmes like out-patients service, domiciliary midwifery, Family Welfare Centre, Dhai Training Centre, maternity home, clinical laboratory, ambulance services, pediatric service, in-patient service, specialized service (T.B), operation theatre service, leprosy clinic, cancer detection centre, service to the handicapped, anti-rabies vaccine and anti-venom snake centre and X-ray facilities have been taken up in course of the years. On 01.01.1999, the Seva Samiti Hospital was transferred to the control of Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Odisha.

Kasturba Matrumangal Kendra, Arangabad, Bari

It was established on 06.01.1949 by Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust with Registration No.QR64/08/1964. The ashram, run by Smt. Rama Devi Choudhury since 1934, was named by Mahatma Gandhi as “Sevaghara”. The land was donated by Bamacharan Das and the foundation stone and Bhumi puja was done by Acharya Harihar Das. The founders were late Smt. Rama Devi and Gopabandhu Choudhury. It is situated in Arangabad village under Bari block. The Ashram was destroyed by police during quit India movement in 1942. On the ruins the villagers built house for a balwadi and maternity centre. Previously, about 30-40 deliveries were conducted every month by trained attendants. When the Janani Surakhyta Yojana scheme was introduced, gradually the delivery figures decreased. In the year 2007-08 there was 7-8 delivery per month. The last delivery was conducted on 04.02.2010. Now, there is no health care service provided by the institution.

Vital Statistics

Being part of an oldest district Cuttack, Jajpur subdivision enjoyed the benefits of registration system from an early British Period. The ex-state areas which merged with the older district Cuttack in 1948 came under registration system w.e.f. 01.01.1952.

Prior to 1965, vital statistics were collected through the Chowkidars in rural areas. In urban areas, the district Health Officer was responsible for
their collection. The chowkidars reported the birth and death events to the Thana Officers periodically for registration. On receipt of monthly figures from the Thana Officers and from the Health Officers, the District Health Officer sent the consolidated return to the State Director of Health Services.

The statistics obtained through this system were sufficiently accurate for the purpose of calculating the approximate growth of population as well as the relative healthiness and unhealthiness of different areas over years, although little reliance could be placed on the classification of diseases to which deaths were attributed. The collection of vital statistics considerably suffered owing to the transfer of the Chowkidars to the pay roll of the Gram Panchayats as they avoided attending the parade at the Police stations. After the abolition of Chowkidari system in 1965, various attempts were made for effective collection of the information through Gram Panchayats under the Odisha Gram Panchayats Act, 1964 and the Grama Rakhi Ordinance, 1967 which proved futile.

The registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Act No. 18 of 1959) and the Odisha Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970, which were extended to the whole of the state of Odisha, came into force with effect from the 1st July, 1970. The Health Officer or in his absence the Executive Officers in the Urban local bodies or the Medical Officers in the rural areas are appointed as the Registrars under these rules. The Chief District Medical Officer acts as the District Registrar while the Director of Public Health Services, Odisha acts as the Chief Registrar. The responsibility to make reports about the births and deaths within a stipulated time devolves on head of the house or household. Besides, Officers/persons in charge of various institutions like hospitals, nursing homes, hotels, running trains and buses, etc. are also responsible to notify about the births and deaths. Specified time limit has been prescribed for submission by the Registrars of monthly returns of births and deaths of their respective jurisdictions to the District Registrar and the Chief Registrar.

Common Disease and Vulnerability in the District

The district was not considered healthy till independence. Malaria, cholera, smallpox, dysentery, diarrhoea and other diseases like hookworm were among the principal diseases of the district. Malaria and cholera were both endemic in the district, and it only needed the appropriate combination of climatic conditions to cause the epidemic. But the impact of science particularly in recent years has revolutionised the situation. Incidences of malaria, cholera and smallpox, which once took a heavy toll of lives every year, have been put under control. Among the diseases common at present are fever, dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory and heart diseases.
Introduction

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Pulmonary TB is the most common form of T.B (more than 85 percent of all T.B cases), while Extra-Pulmonary TB can affect almost any organ in the body.

The National TB Programme (NTP) was started in 1962 for TB control in India. This programme was not able to give expected results in India. The NTP was reviewed in 1992. As a result of the review and pilot studies in 1993, the DOTS strategy was adopted in India under the Revised National TB control Programme (RNTCP). The programme was implemented in a phase manner and by 24th March 2006, the entire country was covered under the programme

Goal and Objectives of the RNTCP

The goal of RNTCP is to decrease the mortality and morbidity due to tuberculosis and cut down the chain of transmission of infection until TB ceases to be a public health problem. The objectives of the RNTCP are

1. to achieve and maintain a cure rate of at least 90 percent among newly detected infectious (New Sputum Smear-Positive) cases, and

2. to achieve and maintain detection of at least 90 percent of all such cases in the population.

RNTCP in Jajpur District

RNTCP was started in Jajpur District on 25th January 2004 with 3 TB Units i.e. Jajpur DTC TU, Dharmasala TU and Jajpur Road TU. This includes 10 blocks i.e. Jajpur, Binjharpur, Dasrathpur, Korei, Rasulpur, Sukinda, Danagadi, Dharmasala, Bari and Badchana and 2 Municipalities i.e. Jajpur and Jajpur Road. Now, it is decided to continue each block as one TU henceforth.

There are 18 Designated Microscopic Centres (DMCs) functioning in the district for sputum microscopy by trained LTs. The DMC’s are DTC Jajpur, Jajpur Road, Dharmasala, Dasarathpur, Korei, Badchana Mangalpur, Madhuban, Bari, Binjharpur, Brahmararada, Ratnagiri, Gopalpur, Kabatabandha, Sukinda, Markandpur, Danagadi, TSRDS (NGO), Sukinda.
RNTCP Programme Infrastructure

District TB Centre - 01
Tuberculosis Unit - 08
(Sukinda, JK Road, Dharmasala, Jajpur HQ, Dangadi, Barchana, Bari and Mangalpur)

Microscopic Centers - 19
(Sukinda, Dangadi, JK Road, Korei, Madhuban, Brahmabarada, Barchana, Gopalpur, Dharmasala, Kabatabandha, Bari, Ratnagiri, Mangalpur, Dasrathpur, Binjharpur, Markandpur, District HQ Hospital, Haripur and TSRDS- Coverage of 1 Lakh Population each).

Treatment Centre(CHC/PHC/UGPHC and PHC (N)) - 75
Sputum Collection Centre (All PHC (N) and DMC’s) - 75
DOTS Center (AWW/Volunteer/Health Worker) - 1781

Investigation, Drugs and Treatment

Patient investigations are made through Lab Technicians of 18 DMCs and through CBNAAT method in the District. T.B medicines are being provided to the TB patients free of cost through DOTS Providers at their home following Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS) method.

Following the DOTS method of treatment, more and more number of TB cases are being detected and cured under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).

Case Referral, Case Detection and Cure Rate

Case referral is very low in the district and varies from 60 – 110 against the national norm of 150 per lakh population. In the district NSP case detection rate is very low i.e. ranging within 40% - 45%, whereas the national norm is >70%. The trend of last 10 years shows that, 30-50% of NSP cases are coming quarterly since the launching of the RNTCP in the district. In case of cure rate, the district is always neck to neck or more than the national norm of > 90%.

HIV /AIDS Programme in Jajpur District

First, from December 2002 VCCTC (Voluntary Confidential Counseling and Testing Center) came into existence at DHH, Jajpur. In 2008, PPTCT (Prevention of Parents To Child Transmission) was also started in DHH, Jajpur. In 2008, other two VCCTCs were opened at C.H.C Sukinda and Area Hospital Jajpur road. In 2010, the above VCCTCs and PPTCTs were renamed as ICTC-I and ICTC-II. In September 2008 another DSRC (Designated STI/RTI Clinic) was opened at DHH, Jajpur.

Human resources at ICTC-I, DHH, Jajpur include one trained counselor and one trained laboratory technician. Human resources at ICTC-II, DHH,
Jajpur includes one trained counselor. Human resources at DSRC, DHH, Jajpur are one counselor and one trained M.O of the government sector. Laboratory technician tests all HIV, VDRL tests of ICTC-I, ICTC-II and DSRC, DHH, Jajpur. An LAC (Link ART Centre) was opened at DHH, Jajpur in the year 2011 that has been running with the help of M.O, I/C LAC and counselor ICTC-I, DHH, Jajpur. 47 people infected with HIV are taking ART from LAC, DHH, Jajpur. In 2014, three other ICTCs—ICTC, C.H.C, Danagadi, ICTC, C.H.C, Binjharpur and ICTC, CHC, Dharmasala were opened. Another ICTC at Barchana has been opened by OSACS (Odisha State AIDS Control Society) this year.

Functions of all these ICTCs are as follows,

1. Giving pre-test counseling on HIV AIDS to all people coming to ICTCs either voluntarily or referred by NGO, CBO or doctors.

2. Anybody giving consent for HIV test is being tested for HIV in the laboratories of the ICTCS.

3. After HIV test all persons are given post test counseling services that help them not to be infected with HIV in future.

4. If anybody is found HIV positive he/she is immediately referred to Nodal ART center of SCBMCH after proper counseling.

5. HIV positive people are also encouraged in the ICTCs to avail social security schemes of Government of Odisha like Madhubabu Pension Scheme, Mo kudia, Antodaya Anna Yojana, etc.

6. Follow up services are also provided to the PLHAs by ICTC Counsellors directly or indirectly.

From 2002 to 2015, total HIV detection in Jajpur district is 420 (239 males and 181 females). Of them 77 have died till date (males 54 and females 23). In DSRC DHH, Jajpur, people infected with STI/RTI come to DSRC and are counselled on STI/RTI and HIV/ AIDS also. From 2008 to 2015, 12 HIV positive cases have been detected that were referred from DSRC. NGO like NISW at Jajpur road and TSRDS at Kaliapani are also sensitising on HIV AIDS and are working till date. An ICTC on PPP mode is running at Tata Steel, Sukinda.

**National Health Mission (NHM)**

The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses its two sub-missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the newly launched National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The main components include health system strengthening in rural and urban areas Reproductive Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNC+A) and communicable and
non-communicable diseases. The NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care service that are accountable and responsive to people’s needs.

**NRHM Framework for Implementation Executive Summary**

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister on 12th April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups.

**Implementation Framework and Plan of Action for NHM**

The key features in order to achieve the goal mission include making the public health delivery system fully functional and accountable to the community, human resource management, community involvement, decentralization, rigorous monitoring and evaluation against standards, convergence of health and related programme from village level upwards, innovations and flexible financing and also interventions for improving the health indicators.

**Goals, Strategies and Outcomes of the Mission**

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched with a view to bringing about dramatic improvement in the health system and the health status of the people, especially those who live in the rural areas of the country. The Mission seeks to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care which is accountable, at the same time responsive to the needs of the people, reduction of child and maternal deaths as well as population stabilization, gender and demographic balance. In this process, the mission would achieve goals set under the National Health Policy and the Millennium Development Goals. To achieve these goals NRHM will

1. Facilitate increased access and utilization of quality health service by all.

2. Forge a partnership between the central, state and the local governments.

3. Set up a platform for involving the Panchayat Raj Institutions and community in the management of primary health programme and infrastructure.

4. Provide an opportunity for promoting equality and social justice.

5. Establish a mechanism to provide flexibility to the states and the community to promote local initiatives.
6. Develop a framework for promoting inter-sectoral convergence for primitive and preventive health care.

**The Objectives of the Mission**

1. Reduction in child and maternal mortality

2. Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on services addressing women’s and children’s health and universal immunization.

3. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.

4. Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.


6. Revitalise local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.

7. Promotion of healthy life styles.

Apart from the above, the following programmes are continuing under NHM.

**Skilled Attendant at Birth (SAB) Training**

SAB training is going on in three venues i.e. DHH, Jajpur, CHC JK Road and CHC Danagadi, where Staff Nurse, LHV and ANMs are imparted Skill Attendant at Birth training.

**Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) or Mamata Diwas**

VHND training has been completed in all blocks. Mamata Diwas is conducted regularly at all AWCs of all blocks. A new initiative regarding IYCF has been started in VHND sessions, mothers are counselled regarding early initiation of breast feeding and exclusive breast feeding for six months. During 2015-16, 21012 VHND sessions were planned out of which 20496 sessions were held.

**Mother Child Protection Card (MCPC) Training**

MCPC and new WHO child growth standards have been implemented at all block and urban level.

**New Born Care Corner (NBCC) and New Born Stabilization Unit (NBSU)**

NBCC is functional at 16 institutions and NBSU is functional at CHC Barchana.
Nutritional Rehabilitation Center (NRC)

Ten-bedded NRC is functioning at JKroad CHC where SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) children are admitted and provided medicines and feeding with free of cost. Mothers of SAM children are provided feeding, Rs.50.00 per day as wage loss during stay at NRC.

Sick New Born Care Unit (SNCU)

Ten-bedded SNCU at DHH, Jajpur will be made functional soon. Civil work has been completed, Instrument and equipments are to be supplied by the State. Ten staff nurses are to be recruited by the CDMO office.

Rastriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

Twenty RBSK vehicles are running at block level for screening and referral of school and AWW students. During 2015-16, 326615 students are screened out of which 221449 are referred to higher institution for treatment.

Health Management Information System (HMIS) and Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS)

Total 260 Sub centers, 56 PHC(Ns), 3 OHs, 13 CHCs, 1 DHH, and 2 urban units are covered under HMIS and MCTS, Health services provided to mother and children are being monitored through online reporting structure.

The HMIS and MCTS training for all personnel i.e HW(F), HW(M), MPHS(M/F), BPM, BDM, BAM, Addl. ANM and Pharmacists has been completed.

Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS)

RKS have been registered in 55 PHC(Ns), 3 OH, 11 CHCs and 01 DHH of the district.

Untied Fund

The Untied Fund has been released to all CHC, PHC(N) and 260 SCs.

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

Out of the total 1861 ASHAs, all have been provided with thematic training through NGOs in PPP mode.

District Blindness Control Society (DBCS)

District Blindness Control Society is functioning in the district to provide free cataract surgery to people and also free eye checkup with free power glasses to the school children of the district.
Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project is being continued in the district with the main objective of early detection of impending epidemic situation and its prompt action. Weekly surveillance reports are collected from the S/C level, PHC (Ns), CHCs, OHs and DHH through online portal. Analysis of the report is conducted at block and District level and prompt action is taken to prevent epidemic situation. Task force team has also been formed at District and block level to manage the situation.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being conducted in the district for detection and treatment of Leprosy patients

NVBDCP

NVBDCP programme comprises Dengue, Malaria, Japanese encephalitis, Chikungunya, Falaria and Kala-azar out of which Malaria and Falaria are endemic in Jajpur district. In hilly and tribal areas of Sukinda, Danagadi and Barchana blocks. Sporadic out breaks of dengue occurs in industrial and mining belts like Sukinda and Danagadi of Jajpur district.

Activities Under Taken Under Urban Health

MAS ToT is completed at Jajpur and Vyasanagar Municipality during December, 2015.

All Second phase field training of MAS members (06 batches) is completed at Jajpur Municipality.

MAS members (Secretary, Treasurer and ASHA) training has been completed during March 2016.

Second phase field training of MAS members (10 batches) is completed at Vyasanagar Municipality during January, 2016.

46 slum meetings have been completed against 47 at Vyasanagar and 30 Jajpur Municipality against 31.

Second Phase Slum sensitization meeting cum folk show is continuing in Vyasanagar.

ToT on UHND of Vyasanagar and Jajpur Municipality has been completed.

Microplan is completed for Vyasanagar Municipality and UHND Session is going on.

WKS sensitization is continuing in Vyasanagar and completed in Jajpur Town.
Tender/Quotation process is completed towards hoardings, branding and Swasthya Kantha and will be completed during May, 2016.

MDD Campaign and MDA Campaign have been done through MAS from available funds.

Recruitment of Addl. ANM shall be completed by May-2016.

**Health Facilities and Health Care System – Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and other Modes of Public and Private Health Care**

**Concept of disease, health and evolution of health care system**

From ancient era history says there is a trend for diseases care and health care systems. These processes are from ancient medicines to modern developed medicines.

Throughout history human societies have been trying to control disease. In primitive society the medicine man, the priest, the herbologist and the magician have always tried various ways and means to cure man’s disease and sickness. The spate of new ideas and concepts towards the 20th century revolved around “Health for all”. The formulated international organizations like WHO (World Health Organisation) and UNICEF (United Nation’s Children Emergency Fund) had tried a joint international conference at Alma Ata USSR in 1978 which called for acceptance of goal of health for all by 2000 AD and proclaimed primary health to be important. Modern medicine has come to define as not merely treatment of sickness but it encompasses preventive, promotive and improvement of quality of life to lead a socially and economically productive life. The basic aids for their implementations need health facility centers and health care systems through different modes i.e. Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathy, Unani, Yoga, Siddha.

**Ancient Medicine:** Medicine during ancient time was dominated by magic and religious beliefs. Health and sickness were interpreted in cosmological and anthropological prospects.

**Primitive Medicines:** As the knowledge of primate man was limited, illness and all means of sufferings have been attributed to witchcraft, demons, adverse astral influence or the will of the god. The concept of disease, the ancient man believed is known as supernatural theory of disease. The medicine the primitive man practiced was consisted of satisfying demons and evil spirits by sacrifices, prayers, rituals or witch crafts.

**Indian Medicine:** Ayurveda and Siddha are two indigenous system of Indian medicine whose two most famous texts belongs to the school of
Charaka and Susrata, originated from Atharva Veda traced back to about 5000 B.C.

**Unani Medicine** is ancient Greek medicine evolved within the Muslim world known by the name of UnaniTibba.

**Homoeopathy** gained popularity in India during 1810 to 1839 at the advent of British Rule.

**Chinese Medicine** is derived from empirical observation of disease and illness and based on two principles described as ‘yin’ and ‘yan’ which act in opposite direction, the balance between these two opposing attributes mean good health.

**Egyptian Medicine** based diseases occurs due to harmful substances absorption from intentions. They excelled in sanitation. Imhotep was the founder of Egyption medicine.

The leader of Greek medicine was Asclepius. The concept of man is affected due to imbalance between 4 humors i.e. Blood, Phlegm, black bile and yellow bile. Romans advanced in hygiene and sanitation. Galen (130-205 A.D.)

**Arabic Medicine** is Unani system of medicine. Galen and Hippocrates were pre- eminent authorities.

**Scientific Medicine** is based on rational researches:

The precede following 1500 A.D. was marked by political, industrial, religious and medical revolutions. The standard of living has improved and with advancing degree of civilization medicine was also evolved.

16th Century: Physicians and scholars began to scientifically study medicine. Their discoveries corrected many of the errors that had gone undetected for centuries.

17th and 18th Century: Medical practice began to greatly improve during the 17th and 18th century. Professional societies were formed and scientists shared their research by publishing it in journals.

19th Century: The scientific basis for current medical practice was developed during the 19th century.

20th Century: As the result of advances made in the field of science and technology the clinical medicine has grown very fast in this century.

Modern medicine was revolutionized in the 19th century and beyond. Medicine towards specialisation and rational scientific approach to diseases with the growth of specialised super specialised medicine grew. The demand
for hospital based medicine increased the hospital network all over the world.

The hospitals provide only care and cure but not ‘promotion and prevention’ care, satisfying the demands of the individual rather than the population in the community, leading to the emergence of health oriented system and approaches in the modern medicine.

The objective of the modern medicine is to provide comprehensive health care not only to the individuals but by and large to the community in a cost benefit ratio and in the long run to improve the socio-economic development in the country by improving the quality of life and standard of living. The development in health created a system that may be called reviewed and evaluating for better quality services.

**Socio-Demographic Profile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population (2011 Census)</th>
<th>1826275</th>
<th>Male 926058</th>
<th>Female 900217</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1731950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>94325</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>317025</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>102546</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex Ratio (2011 Census)</th>
<th>972:1000</th>
<th>Male 108200</th>
<th>Female 99110</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-6yr child population (2011 Census)</td>
<td>207310</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Sex Ratio (2011 Census)</td>
<td>921:1000</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Decadal Growth Rate (2011 Census)</td>
<td>12.43</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of population (2011 Census)</td>
<td>630 sq. km.</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate (2011 Census)</td>
<td>80.44</td>
<td>Male 87.36</td>
<td>Female 73.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health Indicator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude Birth Rate (CBR)</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Death Rate (CDR)</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Fertility Rate (TFR)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio at Birth</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANC Registers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>97.24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>104%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96.4%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Deliveries in %</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Immunization (12-23 Months)</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>91.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Planning sterilization</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health Infrastructures at Jajpur District**

Before 1993, the District Jajpur was under District Cuttack and functioned as a subdivision where facilities were provided as per sub-
divisional norms. After 1993, this District got an independent existence and the norms of health for a District cadre was implemented.

The health and family welfare department of Jajpur is making constant and concerted effort to formulate and to ensure of adequate health care services to the people in time. Previously, the curative treatment only got importance. But after the formation of Jajpur as an independent district, the health care catering systems are implemented as designed in the National Health Policy. So, starting from curative health care to preventive, promotive and rehabilitative systems various schemes are getting implemented in this District through various levels of Health care facilities centers.

The main objectives of developing different levels of health care facilities and rendering different systems of health care services (Allopathy, Homeopathy, Ayurvedic etc.) in different modes of implementations (either at facility center or community level or through ASHA) are to provide to the health needs of the people from womb to tomb, from tribal to non-tribal, rural to urban, industrial to non-industrial from accessible to inaccessible areas etc. making health care system very convenient, equitable, accessible, affordable and available at all the times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Institution</th>
<th>Nos</th>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Institution</th>
<th>Nos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>District Headquarters Hospital</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ayurvedic College and Hospital</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Sub-Division Hospital</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ayurvedic Dispensary</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Community Health Centers</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Homoeopathic Dispensary</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Primary Health Centers</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Postpartum Center</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Other Hospital (Rural)</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Blood Bank</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Sub-Center</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Blood storage Unit</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>First Referral Unit (FRU)-L3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Telemedicine center</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>24X7 Unit- L2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>L1 institution</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anganwadi Center</td>
<td>2545</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ANM Training school</td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health Facility Centre**

**Allopathic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>block</th>
<th>CHC</th>
<th>PHC(N)</th>
<th>Sub Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>Balia, Krushna Nagar, Ratnagiri, Sanidpitha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Binjharpur Binjharpur  
Badapada, Haladidiha, Jari, Kantipur, Pratipur, Ramach.Pur, Uttangara 
Alukenda, Arei, Aunri, Bachhal, Balichandrapur, Banapur, Bangara, Barpada, Binjharpur MC, Chikana, Fatepur, Ghantiali, Goudasahi, Halididiha, Jari, Jhinkiri, Kalyanpur, Kantipur, Kapila, Olaich.Pur, Partipur, Raghunathpur, Sayedpur, Singhpur, Talasahi, Uttarkul, Uttangara

Dangadi Dangadi  
Gobardhanpur Jakhpura, Rabana 
Bangorkote, Dangadi MC, Gobardhanpur, Jakhapura, Kihijhar, Kimirigodia, Mantira, Nachhiour, Nadiabhanga, Ostapal, Pankapal, Rachhipur, Rampilo, Ranagund, Ranipara, Salijanga, Uchabali

Dasarathpur Mangalpur, Dasarathpur  
Ahiyas, Badakuanla, Kamalpur, Kyangola, Radagaon 
Ahiyas, Andalo, badakuanla, Chandipur, Chasakhanda, Chhachina, Dahanihat, Dasarathpur, Dhanipur, Jhadaagon, Kyangola.kamidihi, katikata, Khandara, Kuarpur, Mahantypatana, Mandarkhand, Mangalpur, Mansda, Nalamallikpatana, Naraynapur, Narigam, Paikasahi, Palasahi, Palatpur, PP Sasan, Paripada, Patapur, Rahasoi, Rambag, Susua, Taranga, Velenga

Dharmasala Dharmasala  
Arabala, Aruha, Balisahi, Gadamadhupur, Gangadharpur, Jenapur, Kabatbanda, Kotapur, Rama Devi, Rama Ch. Pur 
Abhayapur, Anjira, Antia, Arabala, Areikana, Aruha, Badaraipada, Batigoda, Bichhakhandi, Daulatpur, Dharmasala, Gadamadhupur, Jaraka, Jenapur, Kabattbandha, Kadamapal, Kaima, Kantiagida, Kotapur, Mangalpur, Merijitapur, Mirzapur, Munarpur, Neulapur, Daulatpur, Dhanipur, Jhadaagon, Kyangola.kamidihi, katikata, Khandara, Kuarpur, Mahantypatana, Mandarkhand, Mangalpur, Mansda, Nalamallikpatana, Naraynapur, Narigam, Paikasahi, Palasahi, Palatpur, PP Sasan, Paripada, Patapur, Rahasoi, Rambag, Susua, Taranga, Velenga

Jajpur Markandapur  
Adampur, Baruan Chhak, Sujanpur 
Abdalpur, Badakhujhala, Beruda, Berhuan, Bichitrapur, Debil, Hasinpur, Jaiplur, Kakudikuda, Kamagarh, Kapasi, Kapileswar, Khairabad, Maheswarpur, Malpada, Nathasahi, Markandapur, Mirzapur, Panasa, Rekabi Bazar, Rudhia, Sahaspur, Similia, Sujanpur, Bandala, Barundei, Bodaberuhan, Dhaneswar, Goleipur, Gourpur, Janha, kantar, Kardabandi, Masudpur, Masudpur, Pachhikote, Panikoili, Sankhachila, Panikoili, Ranapal, Ranapur, Ranigoda, Sankhachila, Taharpur, Talagarh, Tarakot, Tulati, Korei, Makundapur, Pachhikote, Panikoili, Sankhachila, Taharpur, Talagarh, Tarakot, Tulati, Korei, Makundapur, Pachhikote, Panikoili, Sankhachila

Korei Jajpur Road, Korei  
Baitarani Road, Dulkhapatna, Korei, Makundapur, Pachhikote, Panikoili, Sankhachila, Taharpur, Talagarh, Tarakot, Tulati, Bandala, Barundei, Bodaberuhan, Dhaneswar, Goleipur, Gourpur, Janha, kantar, Kardabandi, Masudpur

Rasulpur Madhuban  
Brahmanbarada, Haripurhat, Kundapatana, Laxminagar, Singhpur 
Arthagaon, Badakainchi, Badarampei, Bahadalpur, Bamdeipur, Bandhadiha, Barabati, B. Barada, B.N. Pur, Ektala, Haripur, Jokadia, Karanjanga, Karanhiari, Kundapatana, Madhuban, Mangarajpur, Mirzapur, Narasinghpur, Nathubar, Prathamakhandi, Rasulpur, Samantarpur, Singhapur, Sukadeipur, Tarapur, Baragadia, Bartanda, Chingudipal, Damodarpur, Duburi, Gobarghati, Haripur, Hatibari Kaliapani, Kankadapal, Kharadi, Kuhika, Mangalpur, Nuadli, Pingal, Ransol, Sansailio, Sarangpur, Saruabil, Singadia, Sukinda
Ayurvedic

Name of the Location where Dispensary has been set-up    block    Jurisdiction of Inspectorate
Belpal    Binjharpur    Inspector of Cuttack
Udranga    -do-    -do-
Byree    Badachana    -do-
Siha    -do-    -do-
Balipadia    -do-    -do-
Achhutabasanta    -do-    -do-
Manitira    Dangadi    -do-
Bangarkota    G.B.    -do-    -do-
Golakunda    G.B.    Bari    -do-
Hatasahi    G.B.    Rasulpur    -do-
Hatibari    Sukinda    -do-
Kankadapal    G.B.    -do-    -do-
Bhunipur    Jajpur    -do-
Kuakhia (Rasulpur)    Dharamsala    -do-
Deoda    -do-    -do-
Mirjapur    -do-    -do-
Nandipur    Dasarathpur    -do-
Aradipur    -do-    -do-
Panchhikot    Korei    -do-
(Mukundapur)    Gommu    Bari    -do-
Basudevpur    Basudevpur    -do-
Bhotna    Rasulpur    -do-
Kalando    Dharamsala    -do-

Homoeopathy

Name of the Location where Dispensary has been set-up    block
Bhelanga    Dasarathpur
Chhatrapada    -do-
Kumbhiragadia    Dangadi
Rampillo    -do-
Paikarapur    Dharamsala
Areikana    -do-
Saudia    Badachana
Bato    -do-
Jagannathpur    -do-
Pansudha    -do-
Barabati    Rasulpur
Udayapur    Binjharpur
Ankula    Jajpur
Angalo    Bari
Opala    Koeri
Haripur    Sukinda
Ostapal    Dangali
Kalindrabad(Ramrajsahi)    Jajpur
Kamagada    Dharamsala
Bodua    Bari

Health Administration in the District

The Chief District Medical Officer who belongs to Joint Director Level-I of Health Department, is the head of the health administration in the district.
He is being assisted by the ADMO (Medicine), the ADMO (Family Welfare), the ADMO (Public Health), the DMO, the Senior Medical Officer, the District Tuberculosis Officer, and the District Leprosy Officer. CDMO is also the District Head of the National Health Mission (NHM). In Health Mission work he is assisted by District Project Manager, the DAM, the DDM, the Dy. RCH, the Assistant Manager, ASHA, the Assistant Engineer, the Junior Engineer, Epidemiologist, VBDC, the Leprosy Consultant, the HIV/AIDS counsellor and the hospital manager.

**District Headquarters Hospital, Jajpur**

This hospital is under the control of ADMO (Medical) providing health care provisions. The hospital has all total 205 beds covering different sections as medicine, surgery, orthopaedic, eye, O and G, etc. one labour room, one O.T., one Blood Bank Laboratory, Post Mortem Center. The Drug Distribution Center (DDC) functions 24X7 with one central store for supply of drugs and logistics to the whole of Jajpur District. The diet provision for hospitalised patients is served by annual tender basis for cooked foods. The hospital outsources for security system of staffs and for sanitation maintenances. The hospital waste management system persists as to norms of pollution control board and authorisation renewed from time to time for biomedical waste management.

The hospital functions for OPD -- 8 A.M.- 12 Noon and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. and for emergency 3 shifts -
- Morning – 08.00 A.M. – 01.00 P.M.
- Day- 01.00 P.M.- 09.00 P.M.
- Night – 09.00 P.M.- 08.00 A.M.

The investigation facilities are provided through one general lab, ultrasound provision and X-ray provision. One newly opened public Health lab provides care for public health issues.

Blood Bank is opened for 24 hours for management of critical in need.

P.M. center provides services for need of P.M. conduction.

Referral facilities to higher center are conducted by H.Q. Ambulance, 102 and 108 ambulance services 24X7.

One vehicle Swarga Ratha is provided for transportation of dead bodies.

The staff pattern of H.Q. Hospital are as follows :
- ADMO (Med.)- Jt. D.- II works as the administrative head.

Similarly paramedical staff include pharmacists 2, staff nurses-09, Matron-2, Attendants-4 and Ambulance driver-3.

Sub-District level Hospital of Jajpur District

The District is divided into 10 blocks having one CHC in each. Under CHC, PHCs (N) and Sub-Centers are working. In additional to these in two urban local bodies the CHCs and PHCs are managed and supervised by the Health Officers, appointed by H and UD Department.

CHC pattern of Health services

Each CHC is headed by one MO I/C as administrate head. These CHCs are manned by one O and G specialist and one paediatric specialist. The L3 level CHCs are having two extra posts such as one for anaesthesiologist and one from medicine specialist.

Apart from this, in every CHC pharmacist, staff nurses, attendant and sweepers are engaged as paramedical staff.

Each CHC has one office for administrative purpose and one BPMU for programme management.

102 and 108 Ambulance facilities are provided for each CHC round the clock.

Each PHC (N) is headed by PHC (N) Medical Officer, AYUSH MO, one Pharmacist, LHV, Sector supervisor, attendant and ANM.

SCs are managed by ANMs and HWMs. Under each sub-center for one village, one ASHA is selected to touch the community level.

One NRC functions at Jajpur Road, one CHC for the severe malnourished and critically ill children up to 5 years.

Health care provisions running at District Jajpur

Apart from clinical sections for curative treatments, there are health programmes implemented by the National Health Mission officials such as health workers up to community level.

The programmes are:

Under RCH (Reproductive and Child Health): Janani Surakhya Yojana, Janani Sisu Surakhya Karyakram

Free referrals through 102 and 108 ambulances,
Free investigations institutional delivery programme,

Family planning programme: Sterilisation operation IUCD, Oral pills, C.C. etc.

Immunization Programme: Free full immunization up to two years

RMNCH+A: Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Health and Adolescent

Accredited social Health activities (ASHA): For health awareness measures at community level.

Rogi Kalyan Samit (RKS): Funding provision at each facility center.

Referral System- 102, 108: Free ambulance service

Operationalization of FRU (24X7) facilities: Day and night service, provision at facilities center, Village Health and nutrition Day (VHND), Mamata Divas at community level for mother, child and adolescent

IEC/ BCC: Health awareness and health education system

School Health Programme: Both extensive and intensive phase

PPP- Investment of NGOs: Development through Public Private Partnership investments

Civil Constructions: Infrastructure development.

HIV/ AIDS: Counseling and testing

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is a Government of India sponsored for T.B.

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) is a Government of India sponsored programme for cataract surgery and eye sight correction for school children.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) is a Government of India sponsored programme for Leprosy.

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) is mosquito vector control measures.

Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme (IDSP): Surveillance activities process.

Rastriya Swastya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is a health insurance policy.

Biju Krusak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY) is a health insurance policy.
Other Hospitals apart from Government sectors

By Industries

In Sukinda Chromite Mines area there exist one SCM Hospital (TATA Steel), OMC Hospital and IMFA Dispensary serving their employees, labourers and the local people.

By Private

There exist some private nursing homes and clinics in the district.

The health facilities and health care system at District Jajipur is in the pace of modern health care system. But growing population makes this system in-sufficient though basic service provisions are there, but these are at par with super specialist hospitals and facilities.

As Jajpur District conglomerates rural, urban and industrial populations, it needs the development of super specialist hospitals, ICU facilities, trauma care centers for aged people, geriatric care centers and rehabilitation center for disability, etc.

The National Highway passing through this District covers major portion, for which always there is proneness for accidents. Rapidly developing Industrials also have a risk of accidents inside plant which implies focal trauma care center should exist as per need and requirements.

Vaccination Programme

Universal Immunization Programme

Immunization programme is one of the essential interventions for protection of children from life threatening diseases, which are avertable. The immunization programme in India was flagged off in 1978 as Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). It gained impetus in 1985 as the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) and was carried out in phased manner to cover all districts in the country by 1989-90 (MoHFW 2006-07: 58). In India, under the UIP, vaccines for six vaccine-preventable diseases (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, poliomyelitis, and measles) are available free of cost to all. Lots of effort and fund have been exhausted on the UIP but several survey results testified to a glaring gap between the goals aspired for and the targets touched.

Vaccine-preventable diseases have many socio-economic costs: sick children miss school and may cause parents to lose time from work. These diseases also result in doctor's visits, hospitalisations, poor health and even premature deaths. Vaccinations are one of the best ways to put an end to the serious effects of certain diseases. Vaccination not only protects children but also helps to protect future generations. Immunizing individual children
helps to protect the health of our community. In a community with higher immunization coverage, chances of unvaccinated children getting exposed to disease germs passed around by other unvaccinated children are less. Since vaccination of one child confers health benefits for others, in free market vaccinations will be under-supplied, as the true marginal costs will not be recouped by providers. Preventive interventions by the Government can offset both the pure infection externality and the pure prevention externality and ensure optimal level of service delivery. Expenditures on health care are imperative because they contribute to human welfare both directly and indirectly. Health expenditure can improve the health status of the population directly by reducing fertility, morbidity, and mortality. It improves social welfare indirectly via the effects of increase in labour productivity, decrease in population growth, superior human capital to raise. A healthy health sector will build a healthy economy and vice-versa. Health of population is a product of society and has an indispensable contribution to economic growth and political stability. UIP is often cited as ‘the most cost-effective route to child’s better health. ‘Universal immunization of children is crucial in reducing infant and child mortality’.

Scenario of Jajpur District in Immunization Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Figure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population for the year 2015-16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target population for the year 2015-16</td>
<td>34089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sub Center</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ANM in position</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILR Point (Functioning)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of coverage 2015-16 till July-2015</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard to reach area in the district</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of achievement in IPPI Programme</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session Plan vrs. Held</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Vaccine Delivery System</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Looking at the demand of population Government of India is going to introduce two new vaccines i.e. Pentavalent (Combination of DPT, Hepatitis B and HIV vaccines) and Inactivated Polio Vaccine. Pentavalent provides protection against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B and HIV.

Six vaccine-preventable diseases are covered under UIP, and vaccination is given free of cost to every child in India. Though vaccines are available for free, the goals of UIP are far from being achieved even in two decades after its inception. The present study attempts to investigate the
demographic and socio-economic determinants of immunization in India. It is possible to give a big push to the immunization uptake, only when one understands the demand-side factors well, to achieve the chartered goals of UIP.

Family Welfare Programme in the District

Growth of population growth and changes in age structure are inevitable during demographic transition. Over the last four decades there has been rapid fall in Crude Death Rate (CDR) from 25.1 in 1951 to 9.8 in 1991 and less steep decline in the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) from 40.8 in 1951 to 29.5 in 1991. As a result, the annual exponential population growth rate has been over 2 percent between 1960 and 1990. In the nineties the growth rate declined below 2 percent as decline in CBR was steeper than CDR and India entered the demographic opportunity window. The rate of decline in population growth is likely to be further accelerated during next decade. It is a matter of concern that though the decline in CBR and CDR has occurred in Jajpur District, there are substantial variations in CBR and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) among the Districts and even within the same District there is a substantial difference between blocks.

Population Projections and Implications to FW programme

The population of the Jajpur District is 1872275 in 2011 as recorded in the census. As per projections made in the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, the estimated population in the census years, 2011 and 2015 is 1915102. There are differences between district on their current population as well as their potential to contribute towards increase in state population during 2015-16. Four blocks constituted 30 percent of the total population growth due to minority community and tribal community. In all these four blocks, performance in the social and economic sector has been poor. The poor performance is the outcome of poverty, illiteracy and poor development – ills that co-exist and reinforce one another. It is imperative that all steps are taken to ensure that this district achieves its full potential in the shortest possible time through planned and coordinated efforts by all sectors.

The current high population growth rate is due to

(1) The large size in the reproductive age-group (estimated contribution 60%).

(2) Higher fertility due to unmet need for contraception (estimated contribution 20%).

(3) High wanted fertility due to prevailing high IMR (estimated contribution about 20%).
Paradigm shift envisaged in the Ninth Plan include shift from

Demographic targets to focus on enabling couples to achieve their reproductive goals and reducing infant mortality to reduce high desired fertility.

Method- specific contraceptive targets to meeting unmet needs for contraception to reduce unwanted pregnancies

Numerous vertical programmes for family planning and maternal and child health to integrated reproductive and child health care

Centrally defined targets to community need assessment and decentralized area specific micro planning and implementation of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme.

Quantitative coverage to emphasise on quality and content of care.

Predominantly women centered programme to meet the couples’ needs with emphasis on involvement of men in Planned Parenthood.

Supply driven service delivery to need and demand driven service with improved logistics for ensuring adequate and timely supplies to meet the need.

Service provisions based on provider’s perception for addressing choices and conveniences of couples

Ninth Plan envisages that efforts will be intensified to enhance the quality and coverage of family welfare services through

Increasing participation of general medical practitioners working in voluntary, private, joint sectors and the active co-operation of practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISMandH).

Involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions for ensuring inter-sectoral coordination and community participation in planning, monitoring and management.

Involvement of the industries, organized and unorganized sectors, agriculture workers and labour representatives.

Objective

Reduction in the population growth rate by meeting all the felt-needs for contraception; and reducing the infant and maternal morbidity and mortality so that there is a reduction in the desired level of fertility.

Plan Strategies

Assess the needs for reproductive and child health at Primary Health Centre (PHC) level and undertake area- specific micro planning; and provide
need-based, demand-driven high quality integrated reproductive and child health care.

**Contraception**

**Progress and Suggestions**

Time trends in Couple Protection Rate (CPR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR). In spite of the fact that CPR remained unaltered in the Ninth Plan period there has been a steady decline in CBR suggesting that over the years there has been an improvement in the acceptance of appropriate contraception at appropriate time. Currently, the FW Programme is focusing its attention on need assessment, balanced presentation of advantages and disadvantages about all the available methods of contraception counseling, provision of appropriate contraceptive at the right time and good follow-up services. Effective implementation of the FW programme and ensuring that all the unmet needs for contraception are met will result in substantial improvement in CPR and will enable rapid reduction in CBR. Over the last two decades, there has been a steep fall in number of vasectomies. At the moment, over 97 percent of all sterilizations are tubectomies. The Department of Family Welfare has initiated steps to re-popularise vasectomy by addressing concerns and conveniences of men and introducing newer techniques. Acceptance of vasectomy is very poor as compared to tubectomy.

**Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation**

The people in rural areas mainly depend on dug-well and tube-well for their drinking water need. These are constructed on both Government and individual basis; still some people in the tribal hilly areas depend on spring water. Now, there is provision of piped drinking water supply in some rural area by the RWSS Department In the urban set up there is chlorinated piped water supply by the PHEO Department.

During flood season the people at domestic level are supplied with halozone tablets to add to water before drinking. The dug-wells are chlorinated by the staff of Health Department. The tube-wells are chlorinated by the RWSS Department.

The people are sensitized at village level to follow environmental sanitation measures around their households. In urban areas, the municipalities take care of the sanitation activities under the health officer/executive officer.

**Urban Water Supply System**

P.H Sub-Division was created on 01.06.1977 at Jajpur to provide water supply facility to entire Jajpur, the then Revenue Sub-Division. RWSS was
created during 10/1992 to look after the water supply of rural areas of Jajpur Revenue sub-Division. Presently the P.H Sub-Division, Jajpur is being headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer (P.H). There are 2 Sections each at Jajpur Municipality and Vyasanagar Municipality to look after the water supply of both the Municipalities. The Sub-Division, Sections are functioning under P.H Division-II, Cuttack under the control of EIC P.H Urban Odisha Bhubaneswar. MOU between the PHEO and Municipality has been signed on 15.01.2015 to provide better water supply facility in the urban areas of Jajpur and Vyasanagar Municipality.

**Terminal Diseases and their Treatment**

Terminal diseases are the diseases of the geriatric age, such as Renal Failure, Hepatic Failure, Carcinoma, Hypertension, Osteoarthritis, Osteoporosis, Senile dementia, Parkinsonism and Cerebral ataxia.

Previously, these diseases were considered as curse by the evil works done by individual in his previous life. Family members take shelter of Gods by worshiping to cure the diseases, but the diseases are not cured, rather than but cause death.

Now-a-days, due to development of medical sciences various treatments are offered to the patients having the terminal diseases. Government has also opened geriatric clinic as OPD service in some of the District Headquarters Hospital in the State. Of course in Jajpur district there is no geriatric clinic. However, the patients are being treated at all health institutions in the district by the Medicine Specialist. Also there is Ayurvedic / Homoeopathic treatment for the terminal disease by the AYUSH Medical Officers.

***
Political Parties and Organizations

Jajpur plays a significant role in state politics and the district is very much active in political fields. Before 1993, the district was incorporated with Cuttack district and hence no remarkable political activities could be reported in the name of Jajpur. After 1993, being a separate district, it has proved its importance in politics in district level as well as in state level. A list of some major active political parties in this district is furnished below.

Political Importance of Jajpur

Jajpur has represented its political significance in all fields at state level. Many eminent political leaders have represented Jajpur in the State Assembly as well as in the Parliament of the country holding different important Ministries. From 2014 election Mr. Pranab Prakash Das, Hon’ble Minister of Energy and Information Technology (Independent Charge) is the young political leader elected from Jajpur Assembly Constituency (AC) of this district from BJD party. Previously, Shri Kalpataru Das has represented as Hon’ble Panchayatiraj Minister elected from Dharmasala AC in 2012. Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadei has carried out charge of one of the most important ministry of state i.e Finance Ministry. Jajpur has proved its participation in governance at state level via such strong political leaders. Also, some political leaders from Jajpur district represented the state at the Parliament of the country have proved the political strength of the district at national level. As the whole district is one Parliamentary Constituency, on every election one Member of Parliament from this district represents the state at the Parliament.

List of Political Parties participated in Assembly and Parliamentary Constituency Elections in Jajpur District Since 1995 to 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of Political Parties</th>
<th>Party Type</th>
<th>Party Names</th>
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<td>Odisha Jan Mortha</td>
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**Pressure Groups in Jajpur**

A pressure group can be described as an organised group that does not put up candidates for election but seeks to influence Government policy or legislation. Such ‘Interest Groups’ or ‘Lobby Groups’ or ‘Protest Groups’, though not many in numbers in Jajpur, still play significant roles in some areas. Major pressure groups in Jajpur those have influenced the administration are mainly “Mazdoor Sanghas” or “Labour Unions”, “Press Clubs” and “Bus and Truck Owners Associations”.
Among all these pressure groups, labour unions have mostly influenced the administration. Kalinganagar, the industrial hub of India is located in this district and thirteen major plants are operational in this area. Hence the labour unions in this area are playing very important role and exerting pressure on the company administration as well as on the district administration towards fulfillment of their demands such as hike in wages and appointment of local unemployed educated youths.

The press clubs of this district are also playing a crucial role as active pressure group in exerting pressure on administration, especially in case of law and order and criminal cases. They are helping poor and illiterate rural people getting proper legal help through their publications, making administration and political parties bound to look into the matter. Also, they are helping ignorant rural people in getting different social security schemes of the Government meant for welfare of the people such as ration cards, old age pensions, etc.

The Bus and Truck Owners Associations are not so active in this regard. Till now these associations have never been exerted any kind of pressure on district administration. However, they are playing participatory roles in association with their State Level Organization and exerting pressure on state government for fulfillment of their demands such as increase in travel fair rates and decrease in oil price etc. But some of the associations are very active, mainly in mining areas of this district.

**General and Assembly Elections**

Jajpur district has been newly created on 1st April, 1993, having its headquarters at Jajpur town after separation from mother district Cuttack. After formation of the new district the General Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly was conducted in 1995. At that time, this district was consisting of 07 Assembly Constituencies and 01 Parliamentary Constituency, the details of which are as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Sl. No. and Name of the Assembly Constituency</th>
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<td>23-Sukinda</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>24-Korei</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>25-Jajpur (SC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>26-Dharmasala</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>27-Badachana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>28-Bari-Derabish</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>29-Binjharpur (SC)</td>
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</table>

Out of above Assembly Constituencies, the election of 28-Bari-Derabish Assembly Constituency was conducted by the District Election Officer and Collector, Kendrapara and the election of rest 06 Assembly Constituencies were conducted by the District Election Officer and Collector, Jajpur till the simultaneous General Election, 2004. Similarly, the Lok-Sabha
Election was also conducted by the District Election Officer and Collector, for 28-Bari-Derabish Assembly Segment till the simultaneous General Election, 2004 and the result was being published by the District Election Officer and Collector, Jajpur.

The result of general election to Odisha Legislative Assembly and general election to Lok-Sabha w.e.f. 1995, 2000, 2004, 2009 and 2014 are briefed hereunder.

### Result of Odisha Legislative Assembly Election – 1995

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of ACs</th>
<th>Name of Winning Candidate(s)</th>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Party Symbol</th>
<th>Number of Votes Secured</th>
<th>Name of the nearest Contesting Candidate</th>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Party Symbol</th>
<th>Number of Votes Secured</th>
<th>Margin of Votes</th>
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<th>Name of Political Party</th>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bari (Derabisi)</td>
<td>Kula Manami Rout</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>53814</td>
<td>Jagannath Mallik</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>38776</td>
<td>15038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Binjharpur  (SC)</td>
<td>Anadi Das</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>45476</td>
<td>Jagannath Mallik</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>21972</td>
<td>23504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Result of Odisha Legislative Assembly Election – 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of ACs</th>
<th>Name of Winning Candidate(s)</th>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Party Symbol</th>
<th>Number of Votes Secured</th>
<th>Name of the nearest Contesting Candidate</th>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Party Symbol</th>
<th>Number of Votes Secured</th>
<th>Margin of Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>Prafulla Chandra Ghadei Sanchita Mohanty</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>72474</td>
<td>Sarat Rout</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>65595</td>
<td>6879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Korei</td>
<td>Ashok Ku. Das</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>67888</td>
<td>Jagannath Mallik</td>
<td>JDS</td>
<td>Lotus</td>
<td>48709</td>
<td>19179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jajpur (SC)</td>
<td>Parameswar Sethi Kalpataru</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>64480</td>
<td>Anchal Das</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>49310</td>
<td>15170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dharmsala</td>
<td>Kangai</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>71819</td>
<td>Jagannath Mallik</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>52559</td>
<td>19260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Result of Odisha Legislative Assembly Election – 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of ACs</th>
<th>Name of Winning Candidate(s)</th>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Party Symbol</th>
<th>Number of Votes Secured</th>
<th>Name of the nearest Contesting Candidate</th>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Party Symbol</th>
<th>Number of Votes Secured</th>
<th>Margin of Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Binjharpur (SC) Bari</td>
<td>Pramila Mallik</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>66507</td>
<td>Babita Mallik</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>34646</td>
<td>31861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Binjharpur (SC) Bari</td>
<td>Debasis Nayak</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>55842</td>
<td>Naba Kishore Samal</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>44075</td>
<td>11767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Badachana</td>
<td>Amar Prasad Salapathy</td>
<td>NCP</td>
<td>43473</td>
<td>Sitakanta Mohapatra</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>32824</td>
<td>10649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>Kalpataru Das</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>79867</td>
<td>Charan Panda Debabrata Kantha</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>44734</td>
<td>35133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Jagpur</td>
<td>Pranab Prakash Das</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>61712</td>
<td>Hemalata Khunta Sarat Rout</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>31467</td>
<td>30245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Korei</td>
<td>Pratibha Chandra Ghadei</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>61448</td>
<td>Sarat Rout</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>36336</td>
<td>25112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>Akshobha Das</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>58765</td>
<td>Ashok Das</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>56362</td>
<td>2403</td>
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</table>

Result of Odisha Legislative Assembly Election – 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of ACs</th>
<th>Name of Winning Candidate(s)</th>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Party Symbol</th>
<th>Number of Votes Secured</th>
<th>Name of the nearest Contesting Candidate</th>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Party Symbol</th>
<th>Number of Votes Secured</th>
<th>Margin of Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Binjharpur (SC) Bari</td>
<td>Pramila Mallik</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>74532</td>
<td>Babita Mallik</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>36342</td>
<td>38190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Binjharpur (SC) Bari</td>
<td>Debasis Nayak</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>59800</td>
<td>Biswaranjan Mallik</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>Coconut (broken in halves) Hand</td>
<td>52627</td>
<td>7173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Badachana</td>
<td>Amar Prasad Salapathy</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>53322</td>
<td>Janmejaya Lenka</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>36383</td>
<td>16939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>Pranab Kumar Balabantara ray</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>109241</td>
<td>Sarathi Mishra</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>23455</td>
<td>85786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Jagpur</td>
<td>Pranab Prakash Das</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>104458</td>
<td>Santosh Kumar Nanda Nanda Bisejat Nayak</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>19845</td>
<td>84613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Korei</td>
<td>Akshobha Das</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>73966</td>
<td>Sarat Rout</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>31099</td>
<td>42867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Sukinda</td>
<td>Akshobha Das</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>59122</td>
<td>Sarat Rout</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>53418</td>
<td>4704</td>
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Result of Odisha Lok-Sabha Election

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of the Constituency</th>
<th>Name of Winning Candidate(s)</th>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Party Symbol</th>
<th>Number of Votes Secured</th>
<th>Name of the nearest Contesting Candidate</th>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Party Symbol</th>
<th>Number of Votes Secured</th>
<th>Margin of Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>4-Jagpur (SC)</td>
<td>Anchal Das Rama Chandra Mallick</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>294110</td>
<td>Anadi Das</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>290237</td>
<td>3873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>4-Jagpur (SC)</td>
<td>Jagannath Mallick</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>283455</td>
<td>Rama Chandra Mallick</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>191591</td>
<td>91964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>4-Jagpur (SC)</td>
<td>Mohan Jena</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>351442</td>
<td>Rama Chandra Mallick</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>237458</td>
<td>113984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4-Jagpur (SC)</td>
<td>Mohan Jena</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>452177</td>
<td>Rama Chandra Mallick</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>400711</td>
<td>51466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>4-Jagpur (SC)</td>
<td>Mohan Jena</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>433550</td>
<td>Rama Chandra Mallick</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>356603</td>
<td>127747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4-Jagpur (SC)</td>
<td>Rita Tarai</td>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>320271</td>
<td>Ashok Das</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>221078</td>
<td>99193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is to mention here that the Assembly Constituencies were delimited vide Notification No.282/OR/2006 dated 15.12.2006 of the Delimitation Commission in 2008 having only one Parliamentary Constituency i.e. 08-Jajpur (SC) Parliamentary Constituency comprising of 07 number of Assembly Constituencies Segments as mentioned below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. and name of the Parliamentary Constituency</th>
<th>Name of the Assembly Constituency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jajpur</td>
<td>08-Jajpur (SC) Parliamentary Constituency</td>
<td>48-Binjharpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49-Bari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50-Badachana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51-Dharmasala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52-Jajpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53-Korei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54-Sukinda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At present, the territorial jurisdictions of the Assembly constituencies specified by the Election Commission of India is submitted beow:

**Assembly Constituency (block Wise)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of ACs</th>
<th>block Name</th>
<th>block Booths</th>
<th>Wise</th>
<th>Total Booths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48-Binjharpur</td>
<td>Dasarathapur block</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binjharpur block</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rasulpur block</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-Bari</td>
<td>Jajpur block</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bari block</td>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-Badachana</td>
<td>Badachana block</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dharmasala block</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-Dharmasala</td>
<td>Rasulpur block</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jajpur block</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-Jajpur</td>
<td>Jajpur Municipality</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dasarathapur block</td>
<td>120</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Korei block</td>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-Korei</td>
<td>V.N Municipality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>214</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rasulpur block</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54-Sukinda</td>
<td>Sukinda block</td>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Danagadi block</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total No of Booths = 1649

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of AC</th>
<th>Polling Stations</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48-Binjharpur</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>106155</td>
<td>91541</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>197697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-Bari</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>106809</td>
<td>90660</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>197471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-Badachana</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>88375</td>
<td>80633</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>169010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-Dharmasala</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>106654</td>
<td>93889</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>200546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-Jajpur</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>115730</td>
<td>100395</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>216131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-Korei</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>96328</td>
<td>84940</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>181293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54-Sukinda</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>93905</td>
<td>85854</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>179761</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total = 7

Total Electors = 1649

In view of summary revision of electoral roll / special revision of the same, the numbers of electors have gone up. There has been repeated
exercise to ensure pasting of photos of all voters in electoral roll and deletion of dead/shifted voters pursuant to direction of ECI from time to time. Moreover, repetition of names of one elector in two or more places of the Electoral Roll has also been enquired into and deletion has been effected keeping the name and other datas of the elector at one place only. Accordingly, the updated Electoral Roll as on 01.01.2016 has been published. The detailed information is as under.

**Final Electoral Roll, 2016 of Jajpur District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of AC</th>
<th>Total Polling Station</th>
<th>Total Electors</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48-Binjharpur</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>106155</td>
<td>91541</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>197697</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-Bari</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>106809</td>
<td>90660</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>197471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50- Badachana</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>88375</td>
<td>80633</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>169010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51- Dharmasala</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>106654</td>
<td>93889</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>200546</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52- Jajpur</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>115730</td>
<td>100395</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>216131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53- Korei</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>96328</td>
<td>84940</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>181293</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54- Sukinda</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>93905</td>
<td>85854</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>179761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1649</strong></td>
<td><strong>713956</strong></td>
<td><strong>627912</strong></td>
<td><strong>41</strong></td>
<td><strong>1341909</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and NGOs**

CSOs can arise in many forms – some informal and some as formal entities, such as Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisatins (CBOs) etc. This arises when a group of individuals come together for a common purpose, to fulfil a particular mandate driven by need. CSOs have a constituency, as they have clientele/ beneficiaries whom they serve and ideally represent that clientele. A member of civil society presents his own views. CSOs can be defined to include all non-market and non-state organisations outside of the family in which people organize themselves to pursue shared interests in the public domain. For example Village Associations, Environmental Groups, Womens’ Rights Groups, Farmers Associations, Faith based organisations, Labour Unions, Cooperatives, Professional Association, Independent Research Institutes and the not-for-profit media. CSOs are voluntary organisations with governance and directions coming from citizens without significant government controlled participation / representation. CSOs play vital role in enabling people to claim their rights, in promoting right based approaches and in shaping development policies and partnerhip and overseeing their implementation. NGOs are a subject of CSO involved in development cooperation.

The Jajpur district being mostly agrarian, hit by natural calamities, and having many industrial issues, there is enough space for social services. The humane and sentient people of Jajpur for the welfare of the society has participated in different social works constituting several Civil Societies /
NGOs. These institutions are taking up many steps for the well-being of the nature as well as human beings with animals too.

Registration of Voluntary Organisations and there activities

The Jajpur district has been carved out from its mother district Cuttack w.e.f 1st April 1993 as per Government Revenue and Excise Deptt. Notification No. 14818/R dated 27.03.1993. Before that all voluntary organization/NGOs were being registered with Cuttack District. But after formation of Jajpur as a new revenue district, the Additional District Magistrate-cum-Additional Registrar of Societies, Jajpur is the registering authority for all voluntary organizations functioning under this district as per the Societies Registration Act of 1860 (SR Act). Any public committee/organization intended for any voluntary/social service (without any type of commercial intention) within the jurisdiction of Jajpur District are eligible to be registered under this SR Act 1860. Till 20.08.2015 there are 1587 NGOs registered in this district. Those are performing different social services throughout the district. Their measure steps includes

Plantation,

Establishment of Reading Halls or Libraries,

Sanitation Programmes,

Legal Help in proper forum,

Necessary Help and Assistance during natural calamities,

Providing support to Handicapped persons and Senior Citizens,

Creating awareness to eradicate Social Problems such as Dowry System, Corruption, etc.,

Taking up proactive steps during Communalism or riots in order to maintain peace and harmony.

A list of some leading and active civil societies and their functions is furnished below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name and Address of the Civil Societies</th>
<th>Field of Activity</th>
<th>Area of Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NISW, At-New Jamupasi, Post-Sukinda, Dist-Jajpur</td>
<td>Swadhar Home</td>
<td>V.N. Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LaxminarayanSeva Pratisthan, At/Po- Mansapol, Dist-Jajpur</td>
<td>Old Age Home, Ahiyas, Dasarathpur Short Stay Home, Jajpur Town S.T. Hostel, RagadiKorei</td>
<td>Dasarathpur block, Jajpur Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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At-Benjarapur, Po-Mandadi, Bari, Jajpur  
Day Care Center Bari block

Baladev Jew Sebashrama  
At-Alakund, Nuagaon, Binjharpur Jajpur  
Child Care Institution Nuagaon, Binjharpur block

Maa Bhusani Yobak Sangha  
At/Po-Kapasi, Via-Devidwar Jajpur  
Multi Service Centre Kapasi, Jajpur block

Gangotree, At- Plot No. 1325/3037, KB Lane, Old Town, Bhubaneswar (State Level Voluntary Organisation)  
Implemented Vocational Training, Cultural Programme, Health initiative on safe motherhood and livelihood Binjharpur block

Sahakari Avas Pradyon (SAP), At-Goudasahi, Po-Mashra, Dist-Jajpur  
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Jajpur is situated on the right bank of the Baitarani river at longitude 20° 51’ N and latitude 86° 20’ E. The origin of the name of Jajpur is shrouded in mystery. Some scholars think that it is derived from the word ‘Yajnapura’, while other scholars opine that the name is originated from ‘Jajatipura’. King Yajati of Somavansa was known to have made a great ‘yajna’ called ‘Dasaswamedha’ at this place. For this, he brought 10,000 Brahmins from north India and settled them in various ‘Sasanas’ for which now we find a series of Brahmana Sasana villages in Jajpur area. Some historians are of the opinion that Yajati Kesari made his capital here and named the city as Jajapura. However recent research indicates that the place has a hoary antiquity. In ancient times, Jajpur, was called as ‘Biraja’ or ‘Parvati Khetra’. At times it was also known as Baitarani Tirtha. Biraja Khetra finds mention in Sanskrit in the Mahabharata. The Puranic literatures refer Biraja as Baitarani Tirtha, which was one of the famous tirthas of India. The place has also been described in the Kapilasamhita, Brahmanda Purana, Vayu Purana, Brahma Purana, Tantrachintamani, Astapithamahatmaya and Caitanya-caritamrita.

It is said that Siva became disconsolate when his wife Sati died. He moved madly with her corpse. In order to put an end to this trauma of Siva, Lord Visnu cut the corpse into three pieces with His Chakra. The naval portion fell at Baitarini tirtha, i.e., at Jajpur for which it became famous as ‘Navigaya’. A temple of Sati was built subsequently which became famous as Biraja. However, the Brahma Purana states that Brahma himself installed the Biraja deity at this holy centre. According to the Linga Purana, Biraja originated from the sacrificial altar where Brahma made a yajna at Jaipur. Brahmakunda of Jajpur is believed to be the site of yajna. Since then, Birajakhetra was famous all over India and it is believed that seven generations of ancestors get salvation when one visits the pitha of mother Biraja. There are other 68 subsidiary tirthas (holy places) at Jajpur to heighten the glory of Biraja.

As Jajpur was once the capital of the Kalinga, it is now an area of archeological wealth, including the famous Saktipitha of the Goddess Biraja, as well as the shrines of the Goddess Biraja (Durga), Jangya Baraha (incarnation of Lord Vishnu as the white boar), Sapta Matruka, and a host of other religious figures, all located along the bank of the river Baitarani. Ashokajhar, Chandikhol, Chhatia, Gokarnika, Kuransa, Mahavinayak, Patharajpur, Ratnagiri,
Udayagiri, Satyapira, Singhapur, Vyas Sarobar, and Baruneswar pitha are some of the important destinations that attract tourists to the district of Jajpur.

**Places of attraction**

Biraja Mandira at Jajpur Mahavinayak temple at Chandikhole, Buddhist places like; Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, Langudi hills, Deuli, Neulpur, Radhanagar and Kayama etc. Baruneswar Pitha near Jajpur town, chaatia Bata and many more are places of attraction in the district.

**Jajpur- Biraja Khetra**

This is the ancient name of the district headquarters, Jajpur town. Jajpur town also known as Biraja Kshetra, the sacred place of Goddess Biraja, the symbol of Sakti (Power). It is a small city surrounded by the river Baitarani in semicircle and a high level canal at the other end. Jajpur town is believed to be the capital of Jajati Keshari, the then king of Kalinga during 11th–12th Century AD.
Dasaswamedha Ghat

It is situated on the bank of river Baitaran. This famous holy spot was built during the rule of Jajati Kesari. Baruni snana is a significant occasion when many pilgrims visit the place for holy bath, which is celebrated during the month of February and March. It is believed that one is blessed if takes bath at Dasaswamedha Ghat in any holy day of the Hindu calendar. The accommodation facility can be availed at Jajpur Road and Jajpur town by hiring hotels and lodges.

Vyasa Sarobara (Jajpur Road)

It is a religious centre situated 27 kilometers from District headquarters of Jajpur and 2 kms from Jajpur Road. Vyasa sarovar mela now called Vyasa Mahotsava is most famous festival in Jajpur Road. Also, Kalinga Nagar Mahotsav is being held at Jakhapura on June 30 every year.

Ashokajhar

It is situated amidst lush green forest of Mahagiri Hill in Sukinda valley. It is a prominent scenic spot of Jajpur District and is named after its presiding deity Goddess Ashokeswari. It is an ideal place for group picnickers. Distance from Jajpur is 70 kilometers.

Baruneswar pitha

The temple is Situated in the village of Arei. Baruneswar temple stands beside a small stream named Kushabhadra branched off from the river Baitaran on the south eastern limit of the triangular Biraja Kshetra. The Siva Lingam is submerged under water. It is a famous spot for devotees and tourists during rain and winter season. Makar Mela/ Baruneswar Mela is one of the biggest fairs in Odisha and every year it begins on 14 January (Makara Sankranti i.e. 1st day of Magha). This is the right time for a visitor to visit this holy place. This place is 15 kilometers from Jajpur town. Moderate budget hotel are available at Jajpur town. One can stay overnight at Jajpur town if required.
Chandi Mandira, Chandikhole

Chandi Mandira, Chandikhole, which is 40 kilometers from Jajpur town is an attractive picnic spot with natural springs and scenery. The place has been named after Goddess Chandi worshipped by late monk Baba Bhairabananda Brahmachari who has established the deity of Maa Chandi in one of the adjoining hills of Barunei, a hill full of dense forest.

Mahavinayak temple

Mahavinayak temple is situated at a distance of 5 kilometers from Chandikhole to the west, 42 kilometers from Jajpur town and 27 kilometers from old capital city of Odisha, Cuttack, is a major center of pilgrimage and one of the oldest Ganesha temple in Odisha. There are five different Kshetras or religious centres celebrated in Odisha for these Pancha Devata (five Gods) namely; Vinayaka or Ganesh Kshetra at Mahavinayak hills in the district of Jajpur, Vishnu or Sankha (the attributes in the hands of Lord Vishnu) Kshetra at Puri, Shiva or Ekamra Kshetra at Bhubaneswar, Durga or Biraja Kshetra at Jajpur or Yajanapur and Sun or Arka Kshetra at Konark. Mahavinayak enshrines the five god heads in one Lingam. It is a place of worship for Ganapati. Since Ganapati or Vinayak is revered here, so its name is “Mahavinayak”. The speciality of Mahavinayak temple is that the Pancha Devatas –Shiva, Vishnu, Durga, Sun and Ganapati are worshipped as a single deity in a single sanctum sanctorum. In no other Hindu temples such tradition of worship is present.

It is a famous historic place in the heart of the mountain, Barunabanta. Its beauty attracts the visitors more towards the green nature and the streams. Maha Shivaratri is a great festival here. Tourists can enjoy its natural surroundings and the temple of Lord Vinayak. Nearest accommodation is available at Chandikhole or one can stay at Cuttack.
Chhatia Bata

It is famous for Lord Jagannath temple. It is associated with Kalki avatar of Lord Vishnu and is 48 kms from Jajpur town. It is believed as the second ‘Shreekhetra’ of Odisha according to the facts described in Malika. It is the most famous Hindu Temple in Odisha situated at “Chhatia”. The deities of this temple are Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra. The main attraction of this temple is the “old Banyan tree” which is known as “Bata” in Odia language. So the name of this temple is “Chhatia Bata” due to this old Banyan tree which is present inside the temple boundary and beside the main temple of Chhatia Bata. It is the saint Mahapurusa Hadi Das Samadhi Pitha.

There is a very interesting story about this temple. According to “Malika” (a religious book written by saint Achyutananda) “One a day all living animals and human beings will die and fish will play at the steps of Puri temple”. In the regional Language of Odia it is written that “Jiba Jagata Hoieba Lina – Baishi Pahache Kheliba Mina”. Almost all the people of Odisha believe that, this story will be true in the future because some other predictions of Achyutananda in the Maalika have become true such as the super cyclone of 1999 etc. It is believed that at the end of Earth or when there is the level of “Anyaaya” (Injustice) will high then, Lord Vishnu will take the Avatar (Incarnation) of “Kalki” with the 12 feet Sword named “Nanda ka” to kill the unsocial people and bring the “Satya-Yuga”, and the journey will be started from Chhatia Bata. Such stories have made the temple very famous not only in the district but also in the state.

The boundaries of the temple are big as compared to Lord Jagannath temple of Puri. The height of the Boundary wall of “Chhatia Bata Temple” is nearly 20 to 22 feet. There are many temples present inside the complex “Chhatia Bata temple”, such as Maa Kali, Yama (God of death), Ganesh, Jagannath, Balabhadra, Subhadra etc. Another interesting news about Chhatia Bata temple is the sitting arrangement of the Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra. In Puri Jagannath Temple one might have seen the sitting arrangement of the Lords in the order of Jagannath, Subhadra and then Balabhadra. But in Chhatia Temple the arrangement is Jagannath, Balabhadra and then Subhadra. There is an interesting story behind this arrangement. People always speak in the order- Jaganath, Balabhadra and Subhadra. In this temple the sitting manner is as the common people speak,
which means one should speak the same as one sees. As the Satya Yuga will start from this place this is the beginning of the Truth what we see. Every year thousands of people come here from different states. So, it is also becoming one of the famous tourists place in Odisha. One can also have the “Abadha Bhoga” as in Jagannath Temple Puri. Every year, the Rathayatra (car festival) as celebrated in this temple. The accommodation facility can be availed at Chandikhole and Cuttack by hiring hotels and lodges.

**Gokarnika**

Gokarnika is a Religious Centre in the district of Jajpur. A watch tower is under construction at Deuli hill to provide facilities to the tourists visiting the place. Famous Gokarneswar temple is located 1 km away from Jaraka and 27 kms from Jajpur town. The temple has mythological importance since the days of Mahabharat. Pandavas came to the bank of river Brahmani for paying homage to their forefathers. As the river Brahmani is considered one of the holy rivers of India, Pandavas choose this spot for their ancestral rituals. The accommodation facility can be availed at Jajpur Road, Chandikhole and Jajpur Town by hiring hotels and lodges.

**Chandaneswar Temple, Kuransa**

It is a famous Siva temple in Jajpur located at Kuransa village under Rasulpur block. It is 25 kms distance from Jajpur town and only 7 kilometers distance from Kuakhia Bazar by the N.H 5. Maha Sivaratri and Sitalasasthi are two famous observations in this temple.

**Patharajpur**

Patharajpur is a small Village/ hamlet in Badchana Tahasil of this District. It is located 37 KM towards west from District head quarters Jajpur and 60 KM from State capital Bhubaneswar. Patharajpur is surrounded by Dahrmasala Tahasil towards north, Mahanga Tahasil towards south, Tangi Choudwar Tahasil towards west, Rasulpur Tahasil towards north. This Place is in the border of the Jajapur District and Cuttack District.
Ratnagiri and Udayagiri

Buddhist heritage sites of Ratnagiri and Udayagiri: These two Buddhist monasteries (viharas) are between 60 km and 65 km northeast of Cuttack. They are said to be the ancient seats of Puspagiri, the Buddhist university of the 7th century A.D. A new Buddha Vihar at Hatikhal village was discovered in 2012. Ratnagiri Archaeological museum is one of the important site museums of Archaeological Survey of India built on the northern crest of the Ratnagiri village.

(Ratnagiri – Buddhist Site)

(Udayagiri – Buddhist Stupa)

Langudi Hill

It is one of the famous Buddhist heritage site situated at a distance of 43 kms from Jajpur town of Jajpur. The hill is located on the bank of river Kelua. The inscriptions on the stones are unique in nature and rarest both in north
eastern part of India and the world. Recently, a statue of emperor Ashok was excavated at Langudi hill.

Archaeologists have described the discovery as unique, as no inscription in the name of Emperor Ashoka or stupa has ever been discovered at any Buddhist site in the state. The stupa, encircled by a laterite wall and covered with burnt bricks, was unearthed during excavation. The hill, near Jaraka in Jajpur district has been identified as Puspagiri Mahavihar, one of the oldest Buddhist monasteries mentioned by Chinese traveller Huen Tsang who visited Odra (Odisha) in 639 AD. He had detailed 10 Ashoka stupas in Odra where Buddha had preached. This is the first such stupa to be un-earthed. The stupa could be dated back to the third century BC which would make it one of the earliest in eastern India. The excavations also led to the discovery of another important stone inscription in the name of Ashoka. The great Mauryan Emperor, after his conversion to Buddhism, had set up thousands of stone inscriptions and rock edicts throughout his kingdom. The Archaeologists claimed that the stupa discovered from the hill was undoubtedly the creation of Emperor Ashoka. It could also be presumed that the Sramans or Bhikhus of Langudi hill may have been responsible for the conversion of Chanda Ashoka to Dharma Ashoka or from Digvijaya to Dharmavijaya.

The accommodation facilities can be availed at Jajpur Road and Chandikhol by hiring hotels and lodges. Tourist can reach the spot by availing bus from Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata and other small cities of Odisha. Journey is more comfortable if tourists hire a four wheeler to visit the spot. It is suggested to get down at Jaraka and hire auto rickshaw or taxi to Langudi hill. The common languages spoken are Odia, Hindi and English. The nearest bank to the place is State Bank of India at Jaraka.

Satyapira

It is a religious Centre 40 kms from Jajpur town. This place is one of the famous tourist place. Satyapira Daragha built in 1719 on Alamgiri hill top is a venerated shrine both for Hindus and Muslims. Also, the Alamgiri hill is increasing the attraction point of this place. Each year, thousands of tourists are visiting to this place to feel the beauty of this place. There is a Lamxinarayan temple located at the foot hill of Satyapira and the temple
getting many devotees every month. On the top of the hill famous for the throne of Taqht-I-Suleman is present. Mostly the hill side, there are some place best for picnic. Also this place is creating a natural surrounding that one can feel by historical moments are present there and also the hill beauty is really an amazing attraction point of this place. Best time to visit in October to June. All types of road travel facilities are connected to this place. Nearest Railway station is Jajpur Road. Nearest Air port is at State capital of Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

Singhapur

It is a religious Centre situated at a distance of 29 kms from Jajpur Town. Some historians believes that Simha Bahu, father of prince Vijaya contemporary of Lord Buddha, who was exiled to Srilanka was ruling from this place as its capital.

Abhimanyu Samanta Singhara Smruti Pitha

It is a cultural and scenic site. It is the Smruti pitha of the great Odia poet Abhimanyu Samanta Singhar situated at a distance of 52 kms from Jajpur town.

Tarapur

Excavation has solved the identification of “Kesa Stupa” and the donation of ‘Bhikhu Stupa’ for the construction of the stupa at Tarapur. During excavation, many plain railing pillars and cross bars have been discovered. Five of them are inscribed, three in early Brahmi characters and three in Proto-Odia and Odia script. According to Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya, two merchants of Utkala on their way to Madhya desa, with five hundred trading carts met Buddha on the last day of the seventh week after his Enlightenment (Bodhi) at Bodhgaya. They first offered him rice-cake and honey. In return, Buddha gave them eight handfuls of his hairs who later deposited in a stupa (Kesa Stupa) in their native place Asitanjana. When ‘Kesa –Stupa’ had been identified with the present Buddhist site at Tarapur, it may be safely presumed that the stupa was constructed by Tapusa himself in the 6th/5th Century B.C and is the first/earliest stupa of its kind in the whole of the Buddhist world.
Deuli

Largest number of rock-cut caves are concentrated in this hills. On top of the Deuli hill lies the remains of huge stupa along with a large number of laterite blocks; bricks, brickbats and pottery have also been found. The ancient staircase leading to the stupa is still visible from the eastern side. During the recent excavation, one Asokan period stupa and remains of a monolithic pillar has been unearthed. The site, on the basis of archaeological findings, is of 3rd century B.C. of Asokan period. The exposed stupa might have been one of the commemorative stupas built by King Ashoka as mentioned by the Chinese traveller in Odra country.

Galagali Sankha

Galagali Sankha is well known as Satarnala Bridge. The bridge one of the oldest visiting place for the tourists in Jajpur district is about 34 feet wide and 304 feet long. Sri Chaitanya Dev had visited and rested in this place during 1556 A.D. The place is 7 km away from Chandikhol Chhak. The accommodation facility is available at Chandikhol Chhak.

Vajragiri

It is a Buddhist heritage site under Dharmasala tahasil and 40 kilometers distance from Jajpur town. Nearest bus stand is Jaraka bus stand situated by 15 kilometers away on the N.H 5. The current excavation also throws up broken Buddhist images, votive stupas and collection of pottery remains from the surface near Vajragiri. Vajragiri could have had close cultural contacts with Japan because the highest temple of Japan was the Vajragiri temple at Kuito, the ancient capital of that country. Interestingly, at the foot of the present Vajragiri a big ancient village Kotpur was situated. The Vajragiri excavation had yielded one piece of stone trident, designed religious lamp, 12 pieces of heavy iron rods and two pieces of conch in good condition.
Kaima

It is 30 kms from Jajpur Town. The name ‘Tisa is inscribed on a rock cut bench, situated towards the north of the Kaima. ‘Tisa’ was the brother of king Ashoka who became a Buddhist and desired to stay in Kalinga during his last life with his preceptor Dhamarakhita. With the discovery of the present inscription, it is presumed that ‘Tisa’ had close association with Kalinga.

Radhanagar

It was the old royal city. It is known from the Dhauli rock-edict of Ashoka that the royal headquarters of Kalinga during the time of Emperor Ashoka was Toshali Radhanagar was a well laid city having mud rampart like other ancient city of India such as Ujjain, Kosambhi, and Sisupalgarh. The present excavation at Radhanagar with the discovery of several inscriptions and other corroborative evidences, clearly indicate that Radhanagar was the capital city of Toshali. During the excavation, black-slipped inscribed pot shreds are discovered. The inscriptions read as “Toshali Nagar” are datable to 3rd century and 2nd Century B.C. Other inscriptions in “Pot shreds” are “Kalinga ranja go”, “Kanakamuni” and “Nagarao”.

Olasuni Temple

A religious and Scenic Site, is the last point of Aasiah Hills range at a distance of about 85 Kms from the State Capital, Bhubaneswar and 57 kms from Jajpur. There is a small temple of Goddess Olasuni at the eastern foot hill near river Gobari. Olasuni Cave attracts visitors and tourist throughout the year.
This Olasuni cave came to prominence during 1830 A.D when Yuvraj Balabhadra Dev, the Prince of Badakhemundi kingdom of Ganjam District of Odisha left home like Goutam Buddha in quest of eternal peace and settled here as an ascetic. Balabhadra Dev earned a reputation of doing miracles having supernatural powers; subsequently he became famous as ‘Santha - Arakhita Das’.

The famous mausoleum of 18th century saint poet Arakhita Das at Olasuni hill-top shall be thronged by thousands of pilgrims on the Magha, Krushna Ekadashi day to commemorate the Mahasamadhi Divas (cremation day) of the saint. People from various communities and from various parts of our country visit the sacred place on the ‘Mahasamadhi Divas’ popularly known as Famous Olasuni Gumphya Yatra. State government has listed the place in its Tourism Map and the Forest Department has opened an Eco-Tourism Centre there to disseminate and cater to the need of the tourists.

**Gangi Hill**

Situated in Palai Mouza in the district of Jajpur, it is one of the famous tourist attractions where one can enjoy the place for its natural flora and fauna.

**Neulapur-Tarapur-Deuli-Panturi Buddhist Heritage Site**

This Buddhist quadrangle is situated at a distance of 30 kilometers from Jajpur town. Tarapur excavation has solved the identification of “Kesa Stupa” and the donation of ‘Bhikhu Stupa’ for construction of the stupas at Tarapur.

***
GLOSSARY

A

Abadhan  Person who teaches in Chatasali
Abadi   Cultivated Land
Abhijoga  Complain/grievance
Abhiyan  Mission
Acre    Unit of measurement of land.
Adhikari: Authority
Agarbati  Incense sticks
Agira Purnima  The ritual performed in the month of Magha, while waving out the winter season.
Akashdipa  The light enlighten over the temples within an earthen pot during Panchak.
Alpana/Jhoti  One type of traditional art form followed in rural Odisha which is prepared from rice paste and generally drawn on ground wall.
Amin    A field level employee under revenue department for helping in measuring land.
Anabadi  Uncultivated land
Anchal  Locality
Anchalika  Regional
Anganwadi  Anganwadi centre provides basic health care in Indian villages under the Integrated Child Development Services programme to combat child hunger and malnutrition.
Anicut  It is a dam found in streams in India, which serves to control the flow of an irrigation system.
Anna    An anna was a currency equal to 1/16 of a rupee.
Anyaaaya  Injustice
Arhar   Red gram
Ashram  Hermitage
Avatar  Incarnation
Awas   House
Ayacut  The area served by an irrigation project such as a canal, dam or a tank
Azolla  It is an aquatic floating fern, found in temperate climate suitable for paddy cultivation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bagicha</td>
<td>Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baisakha</td>
<td>The beginning month of Odia calendar year. In this month the monsoon is in the peak stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baishnav</td>
<td>Worshiper of lord Vishnu or Jagannath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balashram</td>
<td>The rehabilitation and training center, catering for the special rescued children with the compassion, education and vocational training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balika Bidyalaya</td>
<td>Girls school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balti</td>
<td>Bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>Goldsmith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraha</td>
<td>One of the incarnation of lord Vishnu in Hindu mythology. The lord Baraha originally belongs to Jajpur whose temple is within the vicinity to Jajpur town and very close to Dasaswamedha Ghat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basanta Panchami</td>
<td>The day of observance for goddess Saraswati.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basti</td>
<td>Slum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bazar</td>
<td>Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bebandobast</td>
<td>Not settled land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beedi</td>
<td>It is a thin, Indian cigarette filled with tobacco flake and wrapped in a tendu leaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begunia</td>
<td>A small tree whose leaves are used to control stored grain pests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethi</td>
<td>Labour which is not paid for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadrav</td>
<td>The Odia month which find place at sl No 5 in the Odia calendar year. In this month the monsoon is in the peak stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhagabat</td>
<td>It is one of eighteen Maha Puranic texts of Hinduism. Composed in Sanskrit and available in almost all the regional Indian languages, it promotes Bhakti (emotional loving devotion) to Supreme God Vishnu (Narayana) in the incarnation of Krishna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhagchasi</td>
<td>A share cropper/ Bhagchasis are the tenure holders who have been recorded in the settlement records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhaja</td>
<td>A dish of different vegetables fried together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhajan</td>
<td>A spiritual prayer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhajan</td>
<td>Melodious recital of devotional songs with playing musical instruments such as cymbals conical drums and flute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bheels are primarily Adivasi (tribal) people of north India.

Bheeti
Gift

Bhoga
It is the material substance of food that is a religious offering in both Hinduism and Sikhism. It is normally consumed by worshippers.

Bhulekh
Hindi word for Land Records in India.

Bije
Established

Bima
Insurance

Biman
A type of chariot, in which god moves from one place to another in melas particularly during Holi festival.

Binjharpuri
A cattle breed only found in Binjharpur block area of Jajpur district

Bioli
It is an autumn paddy crop.

Biri
Blackgram

BiswaKarma
The name of the god who is in the charge of construction of different items of the god/goddess find place in the Vedas and the Puranas.

Bolavam
The spiritual performance normally observed during the month of Sravan to worship lord Shiv.

Bunakara
Weaver

C

Chaka
A patch of land

Chamunda
The other goddess with the main goddess Kali/ Durga.

Chandan
This is a special wood used as tilak of God/goddess in Hindu culture having a beautiful fragrance and cool in nature.

Charakha
A domestic spinning wheel used chiefly for cotton.

Chatasali
Local teaching centre to cater education at grassroot level.

Chilam
An equipment used to consume Ganja (Marijuana).

Chitau
The form of message usually moved from one to another in ancient culture.

Chowkidar
Watchman

Chulla
It is a small earthen oven

Cowrie
The flattened yellowish shell of the money cowrie, formerly used as money in parts of Africa and the Indo-Pacific area.
D
Dalua  It is a summer paddy crop.
Dandaniti  The art of punishment.
Darshan  The first spiritual visit of god/goddess.
Dasa Dola  This is celebrated up to ten days of the bright fortnight of Falguna
Dasami  It is the Sanskrit word for "ten", and is the tenth day in the lunar fortnight.
Dasaswamedha  The worship place of King Jajati on the bank of river Baitarani in Jajpur town. Which it is a religious place in Hindu Culture.
Deshi  Indigenous (Country breed)
Dewan  A designated powerful government official, minister or ruler.
Dhai  Midwife
Dhan  Wealth
Dhania  Coriander
Dharmasala  Inn
Dhoti  It is a traditional garment of India used by men.
Dola Yatra  This is celebrated from the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Falguna up to the full moon day. The representative deities Dolo Gobinda, Bhudevi and Sreedevi are taken in a procession to Dola bedi located outside the outer compound wall of the main temple and special rites are performed.
Drama  Acting
Droagery  Physical labour.

E
Ekpadia  The total rent of a village, with the proportionate charge to each raiyat

F
Fanam  The fanam was a currency issued by the Madras Presidency until 1815. It was circulated alongside the Indian rupee.

G
Gadi  Vehicle
Gamha Purnima  It is a Hindu festival and is also a secular festival which celebrates the love and duty between brothers and sisters. The festival is also popularly used to celebrate any brother-sister relationship
between men and women who are relatives or biologically unrelated.

**Ganda**
A unit of measurement in which 4 units of a thing make up a Ganda.

**Ganja**
A particle that is used during the different worship of lord Shiv.

**Gaon**
Village

**Garhjat**
States governed by Indian chiefs/king native states/Princely states

**Gauntia**
Village Headman.

**Ghara**
Home

**Ghat**
The term refers to a series of steps leading to a body of water, particularly a holy river.

**Ghuma**
It is big earthen pot used for crop/grain storage.

**Gochar**
Pasture

**Gomitra**
They are unemployed educated rural youths who are engaged primarily for artificial insemination (AI) in addition to first aid treatment of cattle.

**Grantha**
An Indian religious textbook dating from the 5th century AD, used for the Sanskrit transcriptions of sacred books

**Gua**
The material is used with the beetle leaf for consumption of human and eventually offered to god/goddess.

**Gumpha**
Cave

**Gurubar**
Thursday, the day in which goddess Laxmi is worshiped.

**Gurukul**
A residential school in India with pupils (shishya) living near the guru, often in the same house as described in the epics.

**H**

**Habisanna**
It is the rice consumed by the ‘panchuka’ observers during the month of Kartika in Odia culture.

**Hada Chamada**
Bone and Hide

**Hat**
Rural market

**Hectare**
A unit of measurement; 1 Hectare=2.47 acres.

**Homestead**
Any land, whether or not recorded as such, ordinarily used as house-site, ancillary or incidental to agriculture.

**J**

**Jagir**
Land or village given on service tenure.

**Jagirdar**
The feudal owner/lord of the Jagir
Jamdbandi Settlement of the amount of revenue assessed upon an Estate, a village, or district.

Janmastami It is an annual celebration of the birth of the Hindu deity Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishnu.

Jatra The programme specially observed particularly each for one event.

Jeevan Life

Jhain Mung It is a variety of green gram that can resist the bean fly.

Jhulan It is one of the most important festivals for the followers of Lord Krishna celebrated in the monsoon month of Shravan. After Holi and Janmasthami, it is the biggest and most popular religious occasion of the Vaishnavas.

Joga Union of the individual consciousness or soul with the universal consciousness or spirit.

Jyestha The Odia month which finds place at Sl No 2 in the Odia calendar year.

Jyoti Light

Jyotisha The person who studies the positions and relationships of the sun, moon, stars, and planets in order to judge their influence on human actions.

K

Kada A unit of measurement in which 50 units of a thing make up a kada.

Kahan It is equal to 16 Pana.

Kalyan Welfare

Kalyan mandap A mandap in Indian architecture is a pillared outdoor hall or pavilion for public rituals.

Kanungoes Supervisor or Patwaris.

Kanya Sankranti It is the day when the Sun moves from Simha rashi (Leo Zodiac sign) to Kanya rashi.

Kaolinite It is a clay mineral, part of the group of industrial minerals

Karanjia (Millettia pinnata) is a species of tree in the pea family whose leaves are used to control stored grain pests.

Kartikeya The elder son of Lord Shiv.

Karyakrama Activity

Kaviraj An India ayurvedic doctor in rural areas of India.
Kendu
A tree which leaf is used for making Beedi

Khadi
A cloth primarily woven from cotton and may also include silk, or wool, which are all spun into yarn on a spinning wheel called a charkha

Kharif
Kharif is a monsoon crop cultivated and harvested between April and October depending on the area.

Khatian
The accountancy of landed property. When a separate number identifies the description of property in a mouza of one or more individuals is called Khatian. It may be called the description of ownership.

Khichidi
It is a preparation made from rice and lentils (dal). It is considered one of the best solid food that babies can eat.

Khuda
The small and fried particles of rice.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra
Agriculture Research Center.

Krushna Ekadasi
Eleventh day of dark fortnight.

Kudia
Cottage

Kumbhamela
It is a mass Hindu pilgrimage of faith in which Hindus gather to bathe in a sacred river.

Kutira
Cottage

L
Lakhabinda
A special religious programme performed for Goddess Biraja during Navaratri puja.

Laudi
Stick/support

Laxmi
The Hindu goddess who gives wealth and prosperity.

Loka sabha
House of Peoples/Lower House of Parliament.

Lungies
It is a garment used by males.

M
Magha
The Odia month which finds place at Sl. No. 10 in the Odia calendar year. This is a month of rituals.

Mahabharat
It is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India. Other one is the Ramayana.

Mahapurusa
Great Man

Maharishi
A great Hindu sage or spiritual leader.

Mahatmya
The most important pieces of information about something,

Mahostav
Fair
Mana
One type of basket made up of cane, generally used to hold rice husk and for measurement of food grains like wheat or rice etc.

Mandap
The place of worship.

Mandir
Temple

Mantmorillonic
It is a very soft phyllosilicate group of minerals that typically form as microscopic crystals, known as clay.

Marwaries
One business community.

Mathas
Monastery

Mathia
Earthen pot

Matshyajibi
Fisherman

Maufidar
He is a person who holds proprietary rights on the land but is exempt from paying revenue thereof to Government

Mazdoor Sabha
Labour Union

Melan
It is normally organised in Hindu culture for the combination of Radha Krishna during Holi festival.

Minikit
Small seed packet

Mohur
Seal

Mouza
Village

Mung
(Vigna radiata), alternatively known as the moong bean/ green gram, is a plant species in the legume family.

Mutation
Transfer or change in the ownership title.

N

Na-anka
A great famine that befell Odisha in 1866. It is so named for it occurred in the ninth regnal year of the then Raja of Puri.

Naba Dola
This is celebrated for nine days in the bright fortnight of Falguna

Nakhetra
The stars

Nanka Durvikhya
The scarcity of food experienced during 9th century in Odisha in which a good number of people died due to scarcity of food.

Navi Gaya Keshtra
The holy place of worship located inside the temple of goddess Biraja in Jajpur.

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 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.

Nizarat

One office that deals with transaction of cash / maintenance of accounts in a Government office.

O

Olia

Container to keep/storage seed.

Osha

The fasting done by human beings while worshiping god and goddess.

P

Padia

Field

Pahada

Hill

Paizama

A loose-fitting jacket and trousers for sleeping in.

Pala

A form of classical singing associated with the worship of Satyanarayan / Krishna by a group consisting of five to seven performers with the accompaniment of Mridanga / drum, cymbals etc.

Pan

It is a preparation of combining betel leaf with areca nut and sometimes also with tobacco. It is chewed for its stimulant and psychoactive effects. The same is used in different religious rituals in Hindu Culture.

Pana

A special drink (mixture of Wood apple, jaggery, Curd, black peeper, mango).

Pana

A unit of measurement in which 80 units of a thing make up a Pana.

Panchak

The five days of celebration (panchuka Brata) during the month of Kartika in Odia culture.

Panchami

It is the fifth day (tithi) of the fortnight (paksha) in Hindu calendar.

Panchu Dola

This is Celebrated for five days in the bright fortnight of Falguna

Pani Panchayat

It is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 consisting of all the farmers within the command area of a minor or sub-minor canal, or of a Lift Irrigation Point.

Panikia

Multiplication table
Panji

The book that reflects all astrological events calculated by the astrologers for a particular year in Odia culture.

Paribar

Family

Parishad

Council

Pathagara

Library

Patta

Record of Rights

Pediplane

Any planate erosion surface formed in the piedmont area of a desert.

Phalguna

It is the eleventh month of the year, and corresponds with February/March in the Gregorian calendar.

Pinda

An offer of food to the ancestors.

Pitha(Peetha)

Sanctum sanctorum (place of worship)

Plot

Small segment of land covered with green vegetation.

Pothi

Old manuscripts or scriptures.

Pradhan Mantri

Prime Minister

Praganadar

Many villages together made a ‘Pargana’ and head of the Pragana is called ‘Praganadar’.

Pucca

Made of concrete

Puja

The day of observation of a specific occasion, normally of god/goddess.

Purana

The sacred book composed primarily in Sanskrit, and regional languages and devoted after major Hindu deities such as Vishnu, Shiva and Devi.

Purnima

The day of Purnima is the day (Tithi) in each month in which the full moon occurs, and marks the division in each month between the two lunar fortnights (Paksha). The Shukla ("bright") Paksha is the fortnight before, and the Krishna ("dark") Paksha is the fortnight after.

Puspanjali

An special offer of flowers to god/goddess in Hindu culture.

Pyra

Blackgram seeds sown before harvesting of paddy.

R

Radha and Krishna

Radha Krishna are collectively known within Hinduism as the combination of both the feminine as well as the masculine aspects of God in Dwapar Yuga.

Rainbow Rooster

It is a multi-coloured disease resistant and dual purpose chicken with fast growth rate suitable for backyard farming and organic chicken production.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raiyat</td>
<td>A tenant holding land for cultivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raiyats</td>
<td>Farmer/ cultivator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakhi</td>
<td>The tie which is bind by sister to her brother as a form of love, affection and concrete relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakhita</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasad</td>
<td>It is a surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasleela</td>
<td>Rasleela is a divine sport (Kreeda), which Sri Krishna played with his Gopis on the banks of river Yamuna in Vrindavan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rastriya</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogi</td>
<td>Patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rojgar</td>
<td>Earning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saakshar</td>
<td>Literate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabik</td>
<td>Former.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabitri Brata</td>
<td>The festival observed by the Odia women for betterment of their husbands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadak</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahayak</td>
<td>Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahi</td>
<td>Parts of village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samadhi Pitha</td>
<td>Burial place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samiti</td>
<td>Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samridhi</td>
<td>Prosperity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankirtan</td>
<td>It is the singing of God's name with feeling (Bhava), love (Prem) and faith (Sraddha).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santha</td>
<td>Saint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapota</td>
<td>It is a tropical fruit with a rough brownish skin and very sweet brownish pulp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarad</td>
<td>It is a winter paddy crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarapanch</td>
<td>A sarpanch is an elected head of a village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraswati</td>
<td>The Hindu goddess of knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarbarakar</td>
<td>A village headman, appointed for collecting land revenue for a village or group of villages in a Government estate. In many cases the Sarbarakars were proprietary tenure holders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saree</td>
<td>It is a traditional garment worn by women of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarobar</td>
<td>Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasanas</td>
<td>The place where a group of Brahmins live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saya</td>
<td>Petticoat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secha</td>
<td>To provide irrigation facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shilpanchal</td>
<td>Industrial area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shramik Sangha</td>
<td>Labour Union</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sicca Rupee  
The silver currency of the Mogul emperors, or the Indian rupee of 192 grains.

Sikshya  
Education

Sinden value  
It is unpriced values. Decisions without market prices given by John A. Sinden.

Smruti Pitha  
Memorial

Snana  
Bathing at spiritual river / places.

Souchalaya  
Lavatory

Sramans  
Buddhist monks

Sravana  
It is the fourth month of the Odia calendar. This is also the 2nd month of Varsha (rainy) season.

Subhankari Method  
An indigenous tradition of elementary mathematical method

Suraksha  
Safety

Swasthya  
Health

Sweta  
White

Syphoon  
A tube used to convey liquid upwards, like water from a reservoir and then down to a lower level of its own accord. Once the liquid (water) has been forced into the tube, typically by suction or immersion, flow continues unaided.

T  
Indian Currency

Tanka  
A person considered to have control over all black magic.

Tantrik  
Offering holy water to the manes

Tarpana  
A statement of revenue demands and collections of the current year.

Thali  
A metal plate on which Indian food is served

Thalia  
A metal plate on which Indian food is served smaller than thali.

Tirtha  
Pilgrimage

Tol  
A school for teaching Sanskrit language

Trinath  
The other name of lord Shiv, Brahma and Bishnu.

Triveni Sangam  
In Hindu tradition Triveni Sangam is the "confluence" of three sacred rivers, the Ganga, the Jamuna and the Saraswati.

Tussar  
It is a silk produced from larvae of several species of silk worms.
Unani

Perso-Arabic traditional medicine as practiced in Mughal India.

Unayana

Development

Upanayan

Sacred thread ceremony

Usufructuary

One having the use of enjoyment or use of something.

Utkal

The ancient name of present Odisha.
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