ODISHA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

MAYURBHANJ

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PREFACE

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

Historically, the “Imperial Gazetteers” were prepared by Colonial administrators for the six Districts of the then Orissa, namely, Angul, Balasore, Cuttack, Koraput, Puri, and Sambalpur. After Independence, the Scheme for compilation of District Gazetteers devolved from the Central Sector to the State Sector in 1957. Within the State, the responsibility for developing the Gazetteers was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Gopabandhu Academy of Administration (GAA) in 1999. In this process, the “District Gazetteers” of all thirteen Districts were published as follows: Koraput/1966 (Supplement/1984), Mayurbhanj/1967, Bolangir/1968, Sambalpur/1971, Dhenkanal/1972, Sundargarh/1975, Puri/1977, Kalahandi/1980, Boudh-Khondmal/1983, Keonjhar/1986, Balasore/1994, Ganjam/1995 and Cuttack/1992. The Gazetteers of Balasore/1994, Ganjam/1995 and Cuttack/1992, however, could not capture the implications of the reorganisation of these Districts. Though 10 out of 13 Districts had been reorganised into 27 and the total number of Districts in the State had gone up to 30, the reality remained to be captured in the District's 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 few 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 in the last
couple of decades. 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 restructured 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 taking on board the locally available experts and District Heads of the Line Departments. 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 of 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 Gazetteders 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 the 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 Gazetteer of Mayurbhanj District was last published in 1969. This district with predominance of tribal population remained united during the reorganisation of districts in 1992-93. It has assimilated socio-economic changes that have taken place in the last 45 years. The present Gazetteer essentially reflects the latest realities of the district in addition to recounting its glorious past and rich cultural heritage. The district administration under the stewardship of Sri Rajesh Prabhakar Patil, IAS, Collector, Mayurbhanj furnished updated draft of this gazetteer. I thank him, his team members i.e. officers of various line departments and local experts, who put together their tireless effort to achieve this noble goal.

Professor Kishore K. Basa of Utakal University gladly accepted the challenge of fine-tuning the draft as Consulting Editor in a short time of less then five months despite his other pressuing professional pre-occupations. But for his enthusiasm, dedicated and competent service, this gazetteer of Mayurbhanj district in the present form would not have been possible. I convey my sincere thanks to him for his dedicated contribution.
Special thanks are due to Shri R. Balakrishnan, IAS, Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha, for going through the draft and for his encouraging words.

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

Finally, despite optimum efforts to plug the obvious limitations and lacunae in the Gazetteer, factual deficiencies, misspellings and grammatical errors would 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 edition with the passage of time.

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

Dr. Taradatt, IAS
Chief Editor, Gazetteers &
Director General, GAA
NOTE FROM CONSULTING EDITOR

The last Gazette on Mayurbhanj district was published in 1967 and in all fitness of things a new one should see the light of the day. In this regard I am grateful to Dr. Taradatt, Chief Editor, District Gazetteers and Director General, Gopabandhu Academy of Administration for entrusting me with the responsibility of editing the Mayurbhanj District Gazetteer. Hailing from Mayurbhanj I learnt a lot about my district in the process of editing the volume. In this regard the district administration led by Shri Rajesh Prabhakar Patil, Collector & District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj provided both soft and hard copies of the draft. My sincere thanks are due to Shri Patil. I had two meetings in the chamber of Sri Surath Mallick, Additional District Magistrate with the team of scholars and officers who had prepared the draft. I got information from them as and when required. I convey my sincere thanks to all the members of the team for the draft. In particular Sri Surath Mallick, ADM was very helpful in this regard who arranged to send the compliances sought. My sincere thanks are due to him.

In order to improve the draft, I worked myself and sought the help and comment from some of my colleagues academically sound and dear to me. In particular, I received necessary help and co-operation from Prof. Dipak Sarangi, my teacher at M.P.C. College, Baripada, Dr. Mitali Chinara, Deptt of A & A Economics, Shri Anpa Marndi, Deptt of Odia, Dr. P. K. Patra, Dr. K. C. Satapathy, Shri Daitari Sahoo and Sri Subrat Naik – all from the Department of Anthropology, Utkal University. All of them are close to me academically and I convey my sincere thanks to all of them. Professor Sadasiba Pradhan sent me a note on the rock art of Pakhnapahad at Rairangpur along with photographs. My thanks are due to him. Prof. A. B. Ota, R.D.C. Central Division and Director, STSCRTI, Bhubaneswar provided me with necessary material for the Chapter on Tribal development. I am grateful to him.

In their preface to the Mayurbhanj District Gazetteer published in 1967 Mr. Nilamani Senapati, the Chief Editor and Dr. Nabin Kumar Sahu, State Editor had acknowledged that L.E.B. Cobden Ramsay’s short account of Mayurbhanj published in the Gazetteer of Feudatory States Orissa and Mohammad Laeequddin’s census report on Mayurbhanj were of immense value and use to both of them. In a similar vein I could say that while editing the Gazetteer primarily four sources have been use – the old gazetter (1967), the draft submitted by the District administration, the District Human Development Report and the District Statistical Handbook – both published in 2011. The Human Development Report has been extensively used not only for taking tables, but also its content while dealing with chapters on Agriculture, Industry, etc. In particular the section on human vulnerability has been taken and used in the last chapter of the present gazetter is gratefully.
acknowledged. I also acknowledge the use of other books and journals without which the present assignment could not have been completed.

The office of the Director General was following the progress of work and was also responsible for organizing the meetings for the publication of the said volumes. I convey my sincere thanks to the officers and staff of Gopabandhu Administration.

Lastly editing a Gazette is a herculean task. The team preparing the draft as well as myself have tried our best within the time frame. Yet if there would be any lapse it is inadvertent and not deliberate. It would be a rewarding experience if the readers find it useful.

My best regards to all.

Kishor K Basa (Professor)
Consulting Editor
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ABBREVIATIONS

A. D. - Anno Domini
A.I.R. - All India Radio
AAY - Antyodaya Anna Yojana
ABC - Animal Birth Control
ACA - Additional Central Assistance
ADMO-PH - Additional District Medical Officer-Public Health
AIE - Alternative and Innovative Education
AJSU - All Jharkhand Students Union
ANM - Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARWSP - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
ASCAD – Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases
ASHA - Accredited Social Health Activist
ASI – Archeological Survey of India
AYUSH - Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy
B. C. - Before Christ
B.P.L. - Below Poverty Line
BEO - Block Education Offices
BGJY - Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana
BGREI - Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India
BIF- Banded Iron Ore Formation
BKKY - Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana
BKSS- Block Kala Sanskruti Sangha
BLAC - Block Leprosy Awareness Campaign
BPO - Business Process Outsourcing
BRC - Block Resources Centre
BSNL - Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BSY - Biju Setu Yojana
BSY- Balika Samridhhi Yojana
BTS- Business Telephone System
C.D.V.O.- Chief District Vetrinary officer
C.N.V - Compulsory Notification of Vacancies
CARD - Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development
CARS- Command Area Reservoirs
CCTN - Crime Control Tracking Network
CCTNS - Crime & Criminals Tracking Network and Systems
CDMO - Chief District Medical
CHC - Community Health Centre
CSSM - Child Survival and Safe Motherhood
CWA - Constituency-wise Allotment
CWSN - Children with Special Needs
IMCP - Intensified Malaria Control Project
IMNCI - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
IMO - Instant Money Order
INM - Integrated Nutrient Management
IPDS - Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPM - Integrated Pest Management
IRS - Indoor residual Spray
ITDA - Integrated Tribal Development Agency
JMM - Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
JSSK - Janani Sisu Surakhya Karyakram
K.V.K - Krishi Vigyana Kendra
KGBV - Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
LAMPCS - Large Sized Adivasi Multipurpose Cooperative Societies
LDB - Land Development Bank
LLIN - Long lasting insecticidal bed net
M.B.Y - Matsyajibi Basagruha Yojana
M.U.Y - Matshyajibi Unnayan Yojana
MAS - Mahila Arogya Samiti
MBPY - Madhubabu Pension Yojana
MDM - Mid Day Meal
MDT - Multi Drug Therapy
MGNREGA - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHU - Mobile Health Units
MIP - Minor Irrigation Projects
MLCU - Modified Leprosy Control Unit
MLEC - Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign
MLV - Malaria Linked Volunteer
MVU - Mobile Veterinary Unit
N.A.C - Notified Area Council
N.H - National Highway
NABARD - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NACO - National AIDS Control Organisation
NDDP - Net District Domestic Product
NeGP - National e-Governance Plan
NER - Net Enrolment Ratio
NESCO - North Eastern Electricity Supply Company
NFBS - National Family Benefit Scheme
NFSM - National Food Security Mission
NGO - Non Government Organization
NHM - National Health Mission
NLCP - National Leprosy Control Programme
NLEP - National Leprosy Eradication Programme
NMCP - National Malaria Control Programme
NME - National Mission for Education
NMEP - National Malaria Eradication Programme
NPCBB - National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
NPCDCS - National Programme for Prevention & Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease & Stroke
NPEGE-The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
NPHCE - National Programme for Health Care of Elderly
NPPCD - National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness
NREGS - National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRHM - National Rural Health Mission
NRLM - National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NSEP - National Smallpox Eradication Programme
NTCP - National Tobacco Control Programme
NTP - National Tuberculosis Programme
NULM - National Urban Livelihood Mission
NVBDCP - National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
OHSDP - Orissa Health System Development Project
OLIC- Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation
OLM - Odisha Livelihoods Mission
OMFED - Orissa State Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd.
ORT - Oral Rehydration Therapy
OSAP- Orissa Special Armed Police
OSCB - Odisha State Cooperative Bank Ltd.
OSCMF - Odisha State Co-operative Marketing Federation
OSCSC Ltd - Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd
OSRTC - Orissa State Road Transport Corporation.
OSTF - Odisha State Treatment Fund
OSWAN-Odisha State Wide Area Network
OULM - Odisha Urban Livelihood Mission
P.D.S - Public Distribution System
P.L.O. - Poor Left Out
PCPNDT - Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
PDE - Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurs
PFCS - Primary Fishermen Co-Operative Societies
PHC - Primary Health Centre
PMGSY - Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJBY - Prime Minister Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMJDY – Prime Minister Jana Dhana Yojana
PNDT - Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
PTR - Pupil-Teacher Ratio
R.D.P - Rice for Differently able Persons

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UWEP - Urban Wage Employment Programme
UWSP - Urban Women Self-Help Programme
VHND - Village Health & Nutrition Day
VHSNC - Village Health; Sanitation & Nutrition Committee
WCS - Weavers’ Co-operative Societies
WHO - World Health Organization
WPR - Work Participation Rate
WSHG - Women Self Help Group
YEP - Yaws Eradication Programme
ZKSS- Zilla Kala Sanskruti Sangha
ZP - Zilla Parishad
ZSS - Zilla Swasthya Samitis
CHAPTER - I

GENERAL

Introducing the District

Lying to the north of Odisha and having its border with the states of Jharkhand and West Bengal, Mayurbhanj is the largest district in the state. It has an area of 10,418 sq km. and accounts for 6.69 % of the state’s territory. It is the last princely state to be merged with the Indian Union in 1949. Before its merger Mayurbhanj had the distinction of being administered by a ruling family in unbroken continuity for over a thousand years. It has rich biodiversity as is known from the Similipal Biosphere Reserve and National Tiger Park. There are hill ranges at the centre with slopes gradually to east. It is endowed with rich mineral resources. With a tribal population of 1479576 (2011 census) which is 58.70% of the total population of the district, the area is also characterized by diversity of tribal cultures. While the Santals are the most developed, there are also foragers like Mankidia. The area is known for its internationally acclaimed Chhau dance as well Jhumar music and dance. The area has been inhabited since Middle Pleistocene as evidence of Lower Palaeolithic culture is found at a number of sites. Some scholars still push back the prevalence of Lower Palaeolithic culture in Mayurbhanj to lower Pleistocene. It has rich archaeological heritage. Ruled by enlightened rulers like Sriram Chandra Bhanja, Mayurbhanj had the first museum in Odisha at Baripada in 1904. It has a unique tradition of women pulling the car of Devi Subhadra every year in the Rathajatra at Baripada.

Origin of the Name of the District

The district is called Mayurbhanj after the name of the ex-State which on its merger with Odisha in January, 1949 constituted the entire district.

The name Mayurbhanj indicates that the State was named after the two medieval ruling families “Mayuras” and “Bhanjas”. The Mayuras as known from their records were ruling over Bonai Mandala contemporaneous with the Bhanjas of Khijjinga Mandala. There were close social and cultural relations between these two ruling families. An inscription at Khiching (Old Khijjinga Kotta) reveals that one Dharani Baraha, a prince of Mayura family together with his wife Kirtti installed an image of Avalokiteswara at Khijjnga Kotta during the rule of Raya Bhanja, a Bhanja king. The headquarters Khijjinga Kotta was destroyed by Sultan Firoz Shah Toghluq in 1361 A.D. and the capital was transferred from Khijjinga Kotta to Haripur in about 1400 A.D. By that time the Bhanjas appear to have been culturally influenced by
the Mayuras. They had substituted their own royal emblem, the Bull by the Peacock which was the royal insignia of the Mayuras. After shifting of the capital to Haripur it was probably not found proper to name the kingdom after the deserted capital. So the name of the kingdom was changed to Mayurbhanj in commemoration of the traditional relation of the two ruling families.

**Location, General Boundaries, Total Area and Population**

The district lies between 21°17’ and 22°34’ north latitude and between 85°40’ and 87°10’ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand and Midnapore district of West Bengal, on the south by the districts of Balasore and Keonjhar, on the east by the Midnapore and Balasore districts and on the west by the districts of Keonjhar and Singhbhum. The district covers an area of 10,418 sqr.kms, with a population of 25,19,738 according to the 2011 Census. The district accounts for 6.69% of the state’s territory and about 6% of state’s population. The density of population of the district is 242 per square km as against 270 per square km of the state. As per 2011 census, the population of Scheduled Caste is 1,84,682 (7.30%), that of Scheduled Tribe is 14,79,576 (58.7%). The literacy percentage of the district covers 63.2 against 72.9 of the state. In order of size, the district is the largest among the thirty districts of Odisha and Baripada is the District head quarter. It has 3950 villages (including 202 uninhabited villages) covering 26 blocks, 26 tahasils and 4 sub-divisions.

**History of the District as an Administrative Unit**

The district of Mayurbhanj was formed in 1949 out of the ex-State of Mayurbhanj. The rulers of the Bhanja dynasty continued to rule over this State in unbroken succession since about the 9th Century A.D. The name of the State under the early Bhanja rulers was Khijjinga Mandala named after the capital Khijjinga kotta. The copper plate inscription issued by those rulers indicates that Khijjinga Mandala was an extensive territory comprising the present Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts as well as parts of Singhbhum district in Jharkhand and Midnapore district in West Bengal. During the Mughal period, the territory of Bhanja rulers extended as far as the sea. By that time the capital had shifted from Khijjinga Kotta to Haripur.

According to R.D. Banerji, the status of the Raja of Mayurbhanj in 1592 was the same as that of the Gajapati Raja of Khurda and he ruled over a wider area beginning with Singhbhum and ending with Talmunda, Jamirapal and Jamakunda at the north of river Subarnarekha. During the fratricidal war among the sons of Shah Jahan, Krushna Chandra Bhanja, the Raja of Mayurbhanj assumed much power and plundered the tract from Bhadrak to Midnapore. But subsequently in 1660 A.D. Khan-i-Dauran the general of
Aurangzeb, suppressed Krushna Chandra Bhanja and put him to death. By that time the state of Keonjhar had already been constituted as a separate territory and Khan-i-Dauran subdued those two states separately. In 1752, the Raja of Mayurbhanj supported the cause of Mirza Baquir who revolted against Alivardi Khan, the latter having had undertaken the subjugation of Mayurbhanj; but till 1751 Mayurbhanj continued to enjoy a semi independent status as Alivardi Khan was too busy with the Maratha invaders during those nine years. In 1751, Mayurbhanj came under the Marathas and it was during the Maratha rule over Mayurbhanj that the state was deprived of many taluks in the east. Regarding the dismemberment of Mayurbhanj territory Mr. T. Motte remarks as follows:

“The first considerable avulsion from the Mohur Bunge Zamindary was the fouzdary of Pipley, the next of Balasore; since which so many talooks have been taken from it, that the Rajah has now no land to the eastward of the road I came”

It is known from Rennell’s map of 1779 that the road Mr. Motte referred to passed from Rajghat on the Subarnarekha towards Ranisarei and Basta through Kanhupur (Kanpur). It may thus be said on the authority of Mr. Motte that the territory to the east of this road had been taken away by the Marathas from the Mayurbhanj Raja. In 1728, the Zamindary of Nilgiri was separated from Mayurbhanj and was made a separate state. Towards the end of the 18th Century the headquarters of Mayurbhanj shifted from Haripur to Baripada when Maharani Sumitra Devi was ruling over the state. In 1800, Sumitra Devi acquired the permanently settled Pargana of Nayabasan.

Mayurbhanj came under British occupation in 1803 and it is known from Mr. Earnst’s letter of the 25th November 1803 that by that time “Morebunge proper comprises a space of about 30 ‘Coss’ from east to west and of about 25 miles from north to south with a public revenue amounted altogether to Sicca Rupees 16,000”. During the period from 1830 to 1834 the Kols of Bamanghaty rose in rebellion against the State and Jadunath Bhanja, the then Raja of Mayurbhanj handed over four large Kol Pirfs of Bamanghaty to the British Government. These Pirfs were named as Thai, Bharbharia, Anla and Lalgarh and they are now parts of Kolhan in the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. Two others Pirfs named Khuchung and Haldipokhari which formed parts of Bamanghaty were also lost to the state about that time. No other territorial loss occurred till the merger of Mayurbhanj with Odisha on the 1st January 1949.

With the transfer of power from the hands of the British on the 15th August 1947, their paramountcy in respect of the formal Indian States lapsed and the State of Mayurbhanj became an independent unit. Soon after that, a State Legislative Assembly was formed by a proclamation of the Maharaja
on the 9th December 1947 who formally transferred most of his powers to this body. When on the 14th December 1947, Sardar Patel, the then Home Minister, met the rulers of the eleven ‘A’ class States of Odisha with his proposal for merger, the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj said that he had already granted responsible Government in his State and that a Ministry was functioning there. Hence he could not make any commitment without consulting his Ministers. In view of this he was left out of the discussions. But the popular Ministers of Mayurbhanj could not properly manage the State and they almost exhausted the savings in the Treasury. The administration was becoming chaotic and there was great resentment among the people. The Maharaja, who came to know about the affairs, realized his mistake and intimated the Government of India that if something was not done immediately the State would go bankrupt. Accordingly on the 17th October 1948 the Maharaja signed an Instrument of Merger and the administration of State was taken over by the Government of India with effect from the 9th November 1948 and a Chief Commissioner was appointed to administer the State. It was, however, subsequently decided that since Mayurbhanj linguistically and culturally had close links with Odisha it should merge with that Province. On the 1st January 1949, Mayurbhanj merged with Odisha. Olamara which was an enclave of Balasore district was made a part of that district for administrative convenience.

Subdivisions, Tahsils, Blocks and Thanas

For the convenience of general and revenue administration, the district of Mayurbhanj has been divided into four subdivisions, namely Baripada, Bamanghaty, Panchpir and Kaptipada. The geographical administrative area of each block is coterminous with that of the tahasil area. There are 26 blocks with the same number of tahasils functioning in the district covering 30 police Stations and 2 energy police stations.

Topography

Natural Divisions, Elevation, Configuration

The district of Mayurbhanj may be divided into three distinct natural divisions. The hill ranges serve as the dividing line running due north and south from the central group. There are two ranges of hills of lesser elevation dividing the plains of the district into two halves - (1) the eastern, and (2) the western. The western part is further subdivided into two portions by another hill range running in a westerly direction from the northern portion of the north-south line.

The eastern division slopes gently from the foot of the hills towards the sea and served by a number of hill streams, forms an ideal site for irrigation. It has two subdivisions, namely, Kaptipada and Baripada.
The western portion is mainly a plain rising and falling in gently slopes studded with many rocky mounds and hills. The soil of northern portion particularly is very fertile and lends itself to extensive cultivation. It has Bamanghaty subdivision in the north, and Panchpir subdivision in the south.

A brief description of soil classification in the district may be of interest at this stage. The inferior kind of wet land locally known in the district as Jal-Soyem (Third class wet land) is found along the newly reclaimed hill side jungle lands or on uplands which have been ridged round or cut with a view to holding the water at the proper level which is so essential to wet cultivation. Lands of this kind also lie along the outskirts of more fertile (Badi or Khamar) land met with in abundance in flat villages scattered all over the plains. Such portions as are satisfactorily watered by natural or artificial means of irrigation are called Jal-awal, or first class wet land, while the remaining portions which have less irrigation go under the name of jal-dyoem or second class wet land. The soil of the third class Jal land may be described as generally rocky and gravelly, while that of the flat valleys as sandy loam of varying quality. Beside this alluvial (Pal or gadi) lands can be traced along the banks of the principal rivers. Narrow strips of long stretched low lands known as Beda or Sul lands, which are treated as first class Jal lands, are also commonly seen in every part of the country between two ridges which in their turn are utilized either for growing Rabi and Aus crops or, after conversion, for wet cultivation. The cultivation of such Beda or Sul lands together with their ridges similarly treated to wet cultivation is done by what is usually known as terracing. Embankments of no mean size often becomes necessary to bring such kind of low lands under proper cultivation.

The area of uplands (Asu, Gora and Dahi) in this district is almost equal to that of the wet lands. In the majority of cases the soil of such lands is generally rocky and gravelly.

The elevation of important places in different centers of the district is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Elevation (Meters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bidubhandar Ghati</td>
<td>487.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jashipur</td>
<td>405.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raruan</td>
<td>371.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karanjia</td>
<td>370.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khiching</td>
<td>362.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rairangpur</td>
<td>262.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangiriposi</td>
<td>122.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udala</td>
<td>52.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baripada</td>
<td>48.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betnoti</td>
<td>43.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haripur Garh</td>
<td>21.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muruda</td>
<td>19.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amarda</td>
<td>18.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hill System

The central portion of the district is covered by a group of hills known as the Similipal hills. The Meghasani hill (literally the ‘Seat of clouds’) which rises to a height of 1165.55 mt is situated in the southern extremity of this group. Sir William Hunter describes them in 1872 as “the hitherto almost unexplored mountains of Morbhanj heaped upon each other in noble masses of rock from 3,300 feet to nearly 4,000 feet high, sending countless tributaries to the Baitarani on the south, and pouring down the Budhabalanga with the feeders of the Subarnarekha on the north. The peaks are densely wooded to the summit, and except at the regular passes, are inaccessible to the beasts of burden. The intermediate villages yield rich crops in return for negligent cultivation. The mountainous region of Mayurbhanj are, however, becoming more and more accessible as their forest wealth being progressively subjected to exploitation”.

The other important hills are the Dhudruchampa (1008.80 mt.), Gorumahisani (903.42 mt ) Badampahar (832.10 mt.), Chahala (774.49 mt) and Balidiha (623.01 mt.).

The whole of central group of hill ranges and the plains sloping to the east and west of those hills are covered by Sal belt and dense forests.

River System

The district is mainly watered by the Budhabalanga, the Kharkai, the Salandi and numerous other tributaries rising from the Similipal hills which fall into the Baitarani and Subarnarekha. The main rivers of the district are as follows:

Budhabalanga

The river is also called Balanga. The poet Radhanath Ray calls it Balangi. It is not known definitely why this river is called Budhabalanga meaning ‘old Balanga’. This river rises from the Similipal hills in double falls at Barehipani (21° 24’ north and 86° 36’ east) and runs in northerly direction up to the village Karanjipal in Bangriposi police-station. It then runs to the north- east and passes almost parallel to the broad gauge Rupsa-Bangiriposi Railway line up to the village Jhankapahadi. Then it changes its course to the south and meets the Katra nala which falls from the north-west. The other important tributaries are the Palpala and the Chipat both of which are hill streams rising from the Similipal hills. The river then passes through the town of Baripada, The ruins of Haripur, the old capital of Mayurbhanj are found on its right bank close to which there are palaeolithic and neolithic sites laying in the valley of the river. The banks of this river are steep. After crossing the Mayurbhanj district border, it passes through Balasore district.
The town of Balasore is located on its right bank. It ultimately falls into the Bay of Bengal.

**Gangahara**

It rises from the Similipal hills and falls in south easterly direction forming for some distance the boundary between Baripada and Kaptipada sub-divisions. Nalua is its important tributary which also rises from the Similipal hills and joins this river near the village Kasibani. The Gangahara passes beyond the border of Mayurbhanj district and joins the Budhabalanga near Phullari ghat in Balasore district.

**Sone**

This river rises from the Similipal hills in the southern part of the district. It passes through Sarat and flows to the south upto the vicinity of the Jayamali hill after which it turns towards the east and flows in north easterly direction. The Kala nala flowing from the Similipal hills joins this river near the village Patpur to the north of the village Kaptipada. Its other tributaries are the Deo and Sanja, both of which rise from the Similipal hills and join each other near the village Hatisahi after which their united stream falls into the Sone near Kainsari.

**Jamira**

This is also called Jambhira. It rises from a spring called Sonaposi in Baripada sub-division and drains the north-eastern part of the district. Its important tributaries are Boura nala, Mahanti nala and Gulpha nala. The Mahanti and the Gulpha meet each other before joining with Jamira. This river passes beyond the border of the district of Mayurbhanj and after passing through Balasore district falls into the Bay of Bengal.

**Kharkai**

It takes its origin from the Similipal hills and falls in north westerly direction. The town of Rairangpur is located on the right bank of this river. It passes through the border of Rairangpur and the Bahalda police-stations upto some distance after which it enters the Bahalda police-station. It also falls on the borders of Bahalda and Tiring police-stations and after the end of Bahalda police-station at Dhoba Dhubani, it forms the boundary between the Singbhum and Mayurbhanj district for some distance. It finally falls into the Subarnarekha river.

**Salandi**

It rises from the southern slope of the Meghasani peak and flows to the South for some distance, after which it takes as easterly direction till its confluence with the Boula nal. From there it changes its course to the south-
east and leaving the border of Mayurbhanj enters into the district of Balasore where it flows in the tortuous course. The town of Bhadrak is located on the left bank of the river. It meets the Dhamra river near its mouth.

Deo

It takes its origin from the Similipal hills and flows towards the west in Panchpir subdivision. Its important tributary is Budhi nala. It flows beyond the borders of Mayurbhanj and joins the river Baitarani in Keonjhar District.

Khairabhandan

Two rivers, named Khaira and Bhandan rising from the Similipal hills flow to the west in Panchpir subdivision and meet together near Jashipur. Their combined stream is named as Khairabhandan which flows to the west and passes through Raruan. Near Khiching it meets the river Kanta Khair and finally falls into the river Baitarani which flows on the border of the district.

All the rivers of the district are charged with large quantities of water during the monsoons and at times give rise to floods. The rivers are not navigable in any season. Except a few villages lying to the right of the Subarnarekha near Amarda there is no other tract belonging to the district ordinarily liable to floods, as it is situated on a high level and as the rivers mentioned above are all hill streams which rapidly discharge their water elsewhere. Floods however, though rare, occur at long intervals.

Lakes and Tanks

There is no lake in the district. There are hundreds of tanks which are mainly used for drinking and bathing purposes excepting the big one at Amarda popularly known as Amarda Badapokhari, the water of which is used for irrigational purposes. The Balidiha and Haladia Bundhs used to irrigate about 13,000 acres of land. Besides, the Subarnarekha irrigation project is a major irrigation Project of the district started by Govt. of Odisha during May, 1987 & planned to provide irrigation to 94655 Ha. in 10 Blocks of Mayurbhanj District and 14972 Ha in 4 Blocks of Balasore Dist.

Geology and Mineral Resources

Geology

The earliest known geological survey in Mayurbhanj dates back to 1903, when P.N.Bose brought to light the extensive iron-ore deposits of high quality on the Gorumahisani and Sulaipat hills in Bamanghaty sub-division. These deposits were considered to be almost inexhaustible and were pronounced to be of excellent quality, perhaps second to none in the whole of Asia by the famous American and English experts like M/s Perin, Weld and Colonel Staddart, who visited these deposits during 1905-06. This discovery was a momentous one as the steel plant of the Tata Iron & Steel
Co. at Jamshedpur was entirely based on the exploitation of these deposits. By 1915, important discoveries of Steatite near Lulung and placer gold from the sands of Subarnarekha, Kharkhai and Barhai rivers had been made. The placer gold deposits were being worked by M/s J.B. Bettie of Calcutta, Mr. V.G. Piggot of Ghatsila and the Mayurbhanj Prospecting Concession Syndicate.

During 1936, a regular Department of Mining & Geology was started in Mayurbhanj. By 1940-41, the Mayurbhanj Mines Order and Mayurbhanj Workmen’s Compensation Order had come into force and this regularized and controlled the procedure for granting Certificates of Approval, prospecting licences, mining leases, mining operations, inspection of mines, safeguard against accidents, etc. Several deposits of Vanadiferous and Titaniferous Magnetite, Kyanite, China Clay, Asbestos, Red Oxide, Quartzite and other minerals were brought to light and several mining leases granted. By 1945-46, occurrence of Galena, an ore of lead was discovered between Pithabata and Bangiriposi, in a belt extending over 30 kms. Prospecting operations had been taken up in this belt as well as in the Uperbhag area, the latter for exploring the possibility of striking workable loads of copper ore. During this period, the railway track between Tatanagar and Gorumahisani was extended upto Badampahad.

During this period, considerable progress was recorded in the establishment of mineral-based industries. The industries that were started included the vanadium factories near Rairangpur, glass works near Bahalda and potteries near Kuldiha. The others got into financial and managerial difficulties and had to close down.

The geology of the district is constituted by the Simlipal complex at its central part belonging to Palaeo-Proterozoic age, unconformably lying over the Singhbhum Granite and Banded Iron Ore Formation (BIF) of Gorumahisani Group of Archaean age. Simlipal complex constitutes three alternate bands of volcano sedimentary units disposed in a ring like circular pattern formed under submarine condition. The sedimentaries of Simlipal mostly comprise orthoquartzites, arkose and minor band of ferruginous shales and phyllites. The quartzites are devoid of volcanic materials within them and exhibit well preserved cross beddings and palaeo-current structures indicating shallow sub-marine origin. The dip of the quartzite is towards the center of the Simlipal basin. The three consecutive bands of volcanics denotes three periods of quiscence. At the centre of the Simlipal lies the Amjori sill which covers an area of about 130 sq kms. Baripada bed of Miocene age occurs to east of Simlipal built up by marine deposit in the form of continental shelf. The laterites of Eocene age are found overlying the others. Some parts are covered by insitu and alluvial soil of holocene age.
### STRATIGRAPHY

The geological succession in the district is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Formation/Group</th>
<th>Lithology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holocene</td>
<td>Burhabalang Formation</td>
<td>Sand, silt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Pleistocene</td>
<td>Kaimundi Formation</td>
<td>Greyish green Clay impregnated with caliche nodules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to Early Holocene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleistocene</td>
<td>Bolgarh Formation</td>
<td>Hard crust laterite with coarse sand and pebble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cenozoic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miocene</td>
<td>Baripada Formation</td>
<td>Laterite, Gravel Beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sandstone with interbands of fossiliferous limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaeo Proterozoic</td>
<td>Singhbhum Group</td>
<td>Younger Ultrabasic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mica schist, phylite, hornblende, Schist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simlipal Group</td>
<td>Differentiated basic-ultrabasic sills with nickel-silicates Spillilitc lava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quartzite with conglomerate, shale and phyllite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Romapahari Granite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bhuasuni Granite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proterozoic</td>
<td>Intrusive</td>
<td>Porphyry dyke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gabbro-Anorthosite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Granophyre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ultra basic rocks with/ without chromite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaean to</td>
<td>Intrusive</td>
<td>Newer dolerite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proterozoic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meta Volcanics, meta basics, epidiorite, hornblende schist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>QQuartzite, chert, calc silicate rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gorumahisani Group</td>
<td>Mica schist, phylite, ferruginous shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>QQuartzite/ Banded Magnetite Quartzite/ Banded Haematite Quartzite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andalusite schist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grit, arkose and conglomerate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actinolite quartzite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singhbhum Granite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pelitic schist, quartzite, para and ortho-amphibolite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diorite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration
Mineral Occurrences

Iron Ore

In Mayurbhanj district iron ore deposits are located in Gorumahisani, Badampahar, Sulaipat, Asnabani, Bhitarmand, Ghusura, Kasiabera, Maharajpur, Nangalsila, Purunapani and Ekdalpahar area over a stretch of 40 km. The types of iron ores include viz; hard massive ore, laminated and biscuity ore, shaly ore, lateritic iron ore, maghemite and gruneritic iron ore. The ores of Gorumahisani show the following range in composition: Fe: 60-66%, phosphorous: < 0.08%, sulphur < 0.03% and silica: 3.5%. The ore of Sulaipat shows Fe content as 66-68%. A total reserve of 98.43 million tonnes of iron ore has been assessed in the district.

Titaniferous and Vanadiferous Magnetite

These deposits occur in association with gabbro-anorthosite suite of rocks and are distributed in three belts viz. (i) Bisoir-Rairangpur- Kumardubi (ii) Bisoir-Jashipur (iii) Baripada-Udala. The titaniferous and vanadiferous magnetite ore are composed essentially of magnetite and illmenite with minor amount of haematite, limonite, rutile, coulsonite (FeV)$_3$O$_4$ and sulphides. The mineral coulsonite accounts for vanadium in the ore. The Bisoir-Rairangpur-Kumardubi belt extends over a length of 15 km. The important locations in this belt are Kumardubi, Betjharan, Nua Pahari, Haticchar, Basantpur, Amdabera, Kaduani, Kasipenth, Kunjakocha, Batichar, Bhargapahar, Gargari and Tuaburu. The ore bodies strike in E-W and its thickness varies from 3m to 36m. The main ore body around Haticchar occurs as a ridge and extends over a length of 265m with varying width of 15-20m. The reserve of Titaniferous and Vanadiferous Magnetite in this block has been estimated as 4.6 million tonnes with grade of ore (V$_2$Os%) varying between 0.5% to 1.8%. Similarly the Bisoir-Jashipur belt includes locations namely Keshan, Mayurbeka, Dhulabera, Sialnoi, Asanabari, Bariadihi and Kumudbari with a reserve of such ore as 1.03 million tonnes with a grade of ore (V$_2$O5%) varying between 0.21% to 1.5%. In Baripada-Udala belt the important occurrences are located at Bahalda, Banajori, Andipur and Chitrabania with a reserve of such ore as 0.05 million tonnes with a grade of ore (V$_2$O5%) varying between 0.70% to 2.41%. A total reserve of 5.68 million tonnes of Titaniferous and Vanadiferous Magnetite deposit has been estimated in the above three blocks. In addition to the above deposits eight additional occurrences of Titaniferous and Vanadiferous Magnetite deposits have been reported over a strike length of 17km aligned in NNE-SSW direction in the district. These deposits are located around Bariadihi (60m x 40m x 15m), Langaldhua (20m x 10m), Kanchikana (150m x 30m x 2m), Kumudbari (500m x 50m x lm), Ektali (60m x 10m x 10m), Basantpur (10m x10m x lm), Bhalupani (200m x 30m) and Sansialinai (250m x50m x 30m) (The bracketed data indicate dimension of the deposit).
China Clay

The district has the richest china clay deposit of Odisha located around Jashipur, Chanchabani, Dumuria, Sarisbari, Jamkeswar, Ramchandrapur, Rugudi, Kurma and Gududiha etc. A total reserve of 268.2897 million tonnes of china clay has been assessed in the district with Al2O3% and SiO2% varying between 34.35%-39.48% and 45.84%-49.40% respectively. The china clay is used in ceramic, pottery, cement, textile, paper, rubber and paint industries.

Copper Ore

Copper mineralization has been located around Kesarpur, Madansahi and Dudhiasol area of the district. Out of these areas Kesarpur deposit is most promising with a strike extension of mineralized zone is more than 3km with nearly 1km width. A total reserve (both probable and possible) of 3.43 million tonnes of copper ore (2.16 million tonnes of cu with average grade of 1.5% cu at 0.8% cut-off & 1.27 million tonnes of cu with average grade of 0.55% cu ) has been estimated in these areas.

Galena (Lead ore)

Occurrences of Galena as specks in quartz vein, quartz sericite schist and phyllitic rock has been reported around Bhatuabera, Mundabani, Srichandrapur, Pithabata, Beradiha, Pradha, Patingia, Champagarh, Shanjabani, and Nadabani areas of the district.

Nickel Ore

In Simlipal area Nickel is concentrated within chemically weathered ultramafic rocks of the Amjori sill occupying an area of about 130 sq km in the central part of the Simlipal complex. It is also found in the laterite and soil cover. The nickel ore occurrences around Gurguria, Nawana and Bhilapoga are noteworthy. Two large patches of prospective ore zones around Gurguria and Nawana blocks cover an aerial spread of more than 12sq km, whereas the Bhilapoga sector covers an area of 7 sq km. The mineralised zone varies in thickness from 7m to 12m and the content of Ni in ores varies between 0.55% and 1.10%. Possible reserve of 9.7 million tonnes of Ni ore with average grade of 0.9% at 0.8% Ni cut-off and 16.70 million tonnes with average grade of 0.79% Ni at 0.5% cut-off have been estimated in the area.

Gold

Gold mineralisation has been reported around Jashipur, Suriagora, Gohaldongri, Ruansi, Munisahi, Bijatola and Kalimati areas where there are evidences of old mining as well as local panning activities. The auriferous lode are reported around Jenadungri, Idelkucha, Dublabera, Ambadiha,
Besarpahadi and Bhalukani etc. A few old pits and shafts have been reported in the area. Surface explorations carried out in these areas indicate significant geochemical anomalies in terms of Au, Cu, and As over a strike length of 600m to 1.5km. Surface sampling over limited areas showed 0.1 to 2.5 g/t of Au over 1m to 2 m width in bed rock. Panning brought out visible gold around Kudersai and Sigora at the headwaters of the Borai river. The alluvial gold is also reported in the river sand of Subarnarekha near Baripada. Similar occurrences are also reported in the near vicinity of Ruansi and Gohaldungri along the Godia stream. Nuggets weighing between 23.25 to 31.1 gm are obtained from a gravel bed in the neighbourhood of Gohaldungri.

**Gemstone (Emerald)**

Natural Emerald, green Beryl and opaque Beryl are reported to occur around Jaraguda, Pokharidiha, Bahadurpur, Ichinda, Khairakocha, Jamukunda, Nakulkocha, Kapadiha, Dunguridiha, Maheshpur, Kashidiha, Sagragora and Pokpoka. These localities are broadly grouped in to two bands namely (i) Jaraguda-Jamkunda band (8km long and 100m to 180m wide) (ii) Nakulkochapahar-Pokpoka band (9km long and 50m to 80m wide). Natural Emerald is precious and Green Beryl is semiprecious, whereas opaque beryl has no gemological values.

**Asbestos**

Asbestos deposits are found near Jashipur, Amdiha, Asurghati, Kudarsahi, Jhulan-Ruansi, Mankargoria, Balidihi and Chirderbari area. The asbestos deposits of this district are of tremolite variety and are reported to be high in calcium and iron.

**Kyanite**

Kyanite occurrences are found in association with mica schist near Bangiriposi, Purnapani, Simlipal, Karpal and Panjia. The Panijia deposit is believed to be workable. The alumina content of the kyanite varies from 40.5 to 55%. At places Dumortierite occurs in association with Kyanite, but the quality is rather poor.

**Soapstone**

Soapstone, steatite and talc are three terms used in trade of the one and the same mineral. Extensive deposits of soapstone occur on the hillock south of Dindarani Parbat. Small deposits are reported from Lulng, Dublabera, Mayrisahi, Kedumundi, Diring, Simlipahar, Nulungi, Betiguda, Burudihi, Fulkan and Kesna etc. The soapstone is used for making stone wares, statues and potteries.
Dimension Stone

Dimension stone refers to granite, granite-gneiss, migmatites, syenite, gabbro, anorthosite, charnockite, leptynite, pyroxene granulite, dolerite, pyroxinite and dunite etc. Odisha is well established in production of dimension stone, as out of 150 varieties of granite known from India, more than 20 varieties of granite are available in this state. In Mayurbhanj district various coloured and black granites are found around Harsadahi, Jashipur, Andharijhar, Hatibari and Galusahi area. The total recoverable resource of Dimension stone in this district is 5,25,000 cubic meter (up to 10m depth) and 26,25,000 cubic meter (up to ground level) covering an area of about 0.465 sq.km.

Quartzite

Extensive deposits of friable and almost pure quartzite occur near Souri, Balimunduli, Panjia, Kathirsiri and Balidihabandh. The quartzites available have been found to be suitable for manufacture of tinted glass for use in metallurgical industries. A large reserve of glass sand is available from the highly friable quartzite occurring around Panijia and east of Souri.

Manganese

Manganese ore are mainly pyrolusite and psilomelane occur as stray pockets in Ostek and Budharaja. Total inferred manganese reserve in the district is of the order of 0.043 million tonnes. The Mn % varies from 30.75% to 41.45%.

Other Minerals

Lime kankar occurs in moderate quantities along the banks of nalas and gullies of Ankulpur, Manda, Kusumbandh, Balidiha and Kuchi villages. This is locally used in pseudo cement industry.

Yellow Ochre is found near Govindchandrapur. Andalusite is found near Patbera, Netraparbat, Kaliami and Kodalbani.

Mica occurs near Sirsa at the vicinity of Bangriposi and Tangodia. The Tangodia area appeared to be promising. The pegmatite veins are exposed for considerable distance along the Sankrai river. Muscovite books and plates occurring in these pegmatite veins are found to be more than 8 sq. inches in size and blue coloured pyrophyllite are reported at Ankulpur and Ghagra near Jashipur.
The nature of vegetation and flora, as accounted for the district are taken from the report of the Botanical Survey of India which was conducted during February 1958 for Mayurbhanj District. The findings, interalia, show that the Similipal forest of Mayurbhanj district, comprising a single compact block, represents a virgin semi-evergreen forest which expresses the climatic climax type of vegetation. The central core of the forest covers the ridges and valleys of ranges of hills and mountains and is yet undisturbed by any biotic factors. The forest growth is thick and impenetrable and is dominated by gigantic growth of a large number of tree species, the chief being *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*).

The region explored being rather vast and the altitudes covered being varied (30 m – 1,000m.) the semi-evergreen forest referred to above represents different factors of the vegetation from dry deciduous type with many terophytic species a peculiar feature of which is stunted growth of *Sal* in areas adjoining Similipalgarh and mixed deciduous forests or semi-evergreen type over most of the areas to the east. At times it boarders upon the evergreen type found in pockets in the deep moist valley on the way to Bhanjabasa and Meghasani and again at the Barheipani falls and along the bank of Palpala river near Kachudahan.

Depending upon the respective region the dominant species sometimes forms almost compact pure strands such as in Karanjia-Gudgudi-sector of the Similipal forest. But over greater parts of this area sal is associated with several other tree species such as *Anogeissus Igtifolia*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Michelia champaca*, *Dillenia pentagyina* *Diospyros embryopteris*, *Adina Cordifolia*, *Schleichera trijuga*, *Bauhinia sp*. Etc. This type of association is conspicuous in the Barheipani-Chahala Talbandha areas. Shrubs like *Randia Dumetorum*, *Boehmeria platyphyila* and herbs like *polygonum barbatum*, *Anisochilus carnosus* are common. The creeper *Dalbergia volubilis* is also met with.

Though Sal forests are found in the Similipalgarh area, the vegetation here is rather xeromorphic with stunted Sal trees growing on bare lateritic rocky surfaces of hills and the ground vegetation comprising thick closely set cover of *Phoenix acaulis* growing with Sal saplings and grasses. Some of the trees found in the area are *Torus indica*, *Linaciera intermedia*, *Ficus cunia*, *Bauhinia retusa*, etc., with *Dioscorea sativa* twining on them at some places. *Glochidion lanceolarium*, *Adhatoda vasica* *Flemingia paniculata* *Hypericum gaitii* are some of the shrubs while *Crotalaria mysorenis*, *Blumea glomerata*, *Indigofera pulchella*, etc., are some of the herbs or under shrubs.
growing with grasses, viz., *Saccharum spontaneum*, *Panicum montanum*, *Dichanthium caricosum*, *Phragmites karka*, *Apluda aristata*, etc. in this area.

At the lower altitudes, Sal is found among other trees such as *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Terminalia arjuna* *Madhuca latifolia Schleicher* *trijuga*, *Butea monosperma*. *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Mango* and *Melia composita* are also common. *Combretum decandrum*, a climber, covers the top of many trees and shrubs up to 80m altitude.

**Interesting Species**

Various epiphytic orchids such as *Dendrobium*, *Vanda*, *Bulbophyllum*, *Cybidium*, etc., are common in the forest of Bhanjabasa and Jenabil whereas *Luisia* is perhaps the only surviving orchid in the dry deciduous forests of Similipal-Nilgirda-Dudrachampa area. *Gnetum* Scandens occurs extensively as a liana on the way to Janabil and *Sakix Tetras-perma* and *Nomonoia riparia* along the course of rivers. A few mosses and a small number of epiphytic ferns are also found. The insectivorous peant *Drosera burmanni* is found from Gudgudia to Jenabil. The tree fern *Cyathea Sp.* (barely one foot stem) occurs by the side of the Nigirda stream.

Several other fern species, namely *Abacopteris nultineata*, and *Cyclosorus interruptus* form extensive patches at Chahala area whereas *Blechenum orientale* is common along the streams. *Podostemon wallichii* grows extensively on rock boulders and pebbles in the bed of swift flowing Koroi river near Gudugudia. A few plants of *Cycas circinalis* are met with between Podadiha and Dongadiha only. Bamboos are found only in the vicinity of villages. At other places they are very uncommon.

*Loranthus longiflorus* and *Viscum attenuatum* are the semiparasites in this area. *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus insularis* (P. Khasya) *Grevillea robusta*, *Eucalyptus sp.* at Deduchampa, *Santalum album* at Kachuda are introduced. Whereas the Khasya pine is growing luxuriously and regenerating from seeds, *Cryptomeria japonica* is yet struggling for survival.

Though *Rauwolfia serpentine* is found scattered in these forests, the Forest Department are maintaining a large nursery of *Rauwolfia serpentina* at Lulung on commercial scale. Further propogation is from seed.

**Forests**

C.C. Hatt who was Conservator of Forests in 1896-97 gave a description of the forests of Mayurbhanj as follows:

“The plain and accessible parts have nearly all been denuded of mature Sal except in one place in the plains of
south-west where there is a little which is three parts ruined by ‘Ghun’ Cultivation.’

About Similipal hills he mentioned that except the accessible parts which were at that time very limited, the rest of the hill forests were preserved. Cobden-Ramsay, Political Agent, Orissa, Feudatory States wrote in 1908, “the forests contain many fine trees. There is a vast quantity of Sal timbers available but at the same time it is apprehended that there will be a shortage of this variety of mercantile size over a considerable period. The forests also contain an enormous number of stag headed, hollow and badly grown trees and dry rot is common. The younger trees which should form the crop of 10 to 15 years hence are of no value and only encumber the ground”.

According to the working plans outlined by C. C. Hatt forests were divided into the reserved forests, the protected forests and the private (Lakaharaj) forests. During 1960s, the area of reserved forests in the hills as well as that scattered all over the plains in this district was 1269.30 sq miles. They were about 647.29 sq miles of protected forests and 40.29 square miles of private (Lakharaj) forests.

In 2010-11 the Classification of Forest Area by Legal Status in Mayurbhanj District was as follows: Out of the total geographical area of 10418 sq kms, the total forest area was 4392.13 sq kms. Thus the total forest area constituted 42.16% of the total geographical area. The area of Reserve Forests was 3330.14 sq kms, that of Demarcated Protected Forests 245.06 sq kms, that of Un-classified Forests 2.20 sq kms and Other Forests 814.73 sq kms. However, on introduction of Forest Rights Act-2006, 20443 titles have been distributed to the forest dwellers covering about 13741.3 acres of forest land (report as on 30.9.2015; source SC & ST Department, Govt of Odisha).

The floristic composition in the district has been collected and classified. The following are the types:

**North Tropical Moist Deciduous Sal Forests**

This type occurs all over Similipal hills in the height zone below 2,800 excepting in deep and moist valleys and the southern and eastern faces where other types of forests are found. The area under this type covers approximately 600 square miles. The predominant species in this type is Sal (*Shorea robusta*) which forms 50 to 90 percent of the crop. Other trees commonly associated with Sal are, *Terminalia tomentosa* (Asan Sahaj), *Pterocarpus marsupium* (Piasal, Biji), *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhaw, Dhaura), *Adina cordifolia* (Koim-Korum) and *Schelichera trijuga* (Kusum). Other species of trees which are not very common but are found associated with
Sal are Cedrela toona (Toon), Michelia Champaca (Champa), Mangifera indica (Am, Amba), Bombax malabaricum (Simul), Careya arborea (Kumbhi), Dillenia pentagyna (Rai), Gmelina arborea (Gambhar), Garaga pinnata, Lannea grandia (Mai), Eugenia jambolana (Jamun), Ougeinia dalbargoides (Punjan, Bundhan), Xylica xylocarpa (Karagora), Kydia calycina (Ban-kapas), Lagerstroemia parviflora (Sidha senha), Bridelia retusa (Kasi) and Mitragyna parvifolia (Kali-Kadami, Mitkinia). Among the smaller trees and shrubs are found Trema orienta-lis (Kakara, Rukuni), Phyllanthus embilica (Aonla), Zizyphus spp. (Barkuli), Cassia fistula (Sunari), Helicteres sora (Munmundi), Indigofera pulchela (Gibri, Giral, Kilberi), Sterculia villosa (Udla), Croton oblongifolius, Colebrookia oppositifolia, Dendrocalamus stric tus (Salia Bamboo), Buchanania latifolia (Chara), Miliusa veluntina, Flemingia chappar (Rani Dantun), Strobilanthes spp. and Wendlandia exserta (Zilam), Imperata arundinacea (Joon Grass) is the most common grass. Cymbopogon martini (Rusa grass), Eulaliopsis binata (Sabai grass), Anthi tira gigantea are also found. Thysanolaenea (Fuljhadu, Flower Broom) occurs in small quantities near water courses. Among rhizomatous plants Curcuma aromatic (Palo, Palua) is found more commonly near nalas. In very moist places some ferns and orchids are also seen. The common climbers are Bauhinia vahlii (Sali climber), Millettia auriculata (Gora), Smilax macrophylla (Jachuri, Ram Dantan), Combretum decandrum (Atundi) on moist red soil and laterite and Dioscora bulbifera (Pitala). Asparagus spp. is found though not common.

Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests

This type is confined only to the deep and damp valleys of the numerous perennial streams and nalas of the south and east Similipal hills and to a limited extent in the rest of it. The area it covers may be about 48.28 sq km. It is a type which is frequently seen and a few of the species characteristic of the type are found spreading into the adjoining moist sal forests already described. A few of the species of the top canopy and most of the under storey and ground flora are evergreen and occur intimately mixed with each other. On the beds of the streams one finds Smilax tetrasperma (Godo, Sigric, Machal), Trewia nudiflora (Pani-Gambhar), Macaranga pinnata (Menda), Amoora rohituka (Pitka-Kusum), Simplocus apectata, Glochidion spp., Bischofia Javanica (Hinjal) Eugenia Jambolana (Jamu), Pongamia glabra (Karanja), Diospyros embryopoteris (Makar-Kendu). Saraca indica (Asoka) and at places Terminalia arjuna (Arjuna). A little higher up, subject to considerable dampness and perhaps annual inundation, one finds Bobmax malabaricum (Simul), Alstonia scholaris (Chhatiana), Ficus spp. Polyalthia spp. Anthocephalus cadamba (Kadamba), Lagerstroemia parviflora (sidha), Dillenia pentagayna (Rai), Litsalanitida and the evergreen wild Citrus spp., still higher up, in the previous damp and moist conditions, one finds Michelia champaca, Artocarpus laco ochaa (Jeota),
Cedrela toono, Mangifera indica, Ailanthus excels (Mahanim), Mesua ferrea (Nageswar), Pteroeospermum suaveloens (Paroli), Xyilia syllocarpa and Bridelia retusa, This type is full of numerous ground flora are usually found in semi-evergreen forests.

**Mixed Deciduous Hill Forests**

This type is found on the more exposed and steep south and east Similpal hills and a few more of its steep slopes elsewhere. It is interesting to note that although this region gets the maximum rain, being first to intercept the monsoon winds, it supports a very dry mixed type of forest with many of its species, tending to be xerophytic. It is an example of the effect of poor moisture retention power of the soil on a dry exposed aspect. The approximate area will be 160.93 sq km, scattered, stunted Sal form 25 per cent or more of the open crop. Next to it, one finds Anogeissus latifolia, Odina wodier (Mal) Petrocaprpus marsupium and Adina cordifolia, Nyctanthes arbour-tristis (Gangaseuli), Helecteris isora, Cleistanthus collinus (Karada, Palas) Boswellia serrata (Selai), Sterculiaurens (Gridhini), Cochlospermum gossypium (Galagal), Gardenia spp, (Kuruda spp). Similarly Dalbergia latifolia (sisam), Erythrina suberosa (Pal-durra), Chaladhua, are also found growing in very dry ridges within this type.

**High Level Sal**

This type occurs on the hill top and plateaus above 853.44 mt in the Similipal hills. The approximate area of this type would be under 160.93 sq km. It is characterised by an almost pure crop of sal of very poor quality and height growth having a gnarled appearance with epicromic branches. These are subject to annual fire and frost. The tree associates are Dillenia pentagyna, Eugenia operculata, Pteroearpus marsupium (rare). Among the shrubs and grasses found are, Indigofera pulchella, wendlandia tinctoria (Tilau), Imperata arundinacea, and Anthisteria gigantea. Patches of phoenix sylvestris (Khajrui) grow in poor shallow soil over laterite pan.

**Dry Deciduous Sal Forests**

This type includes Satkosia, Noti, Badampahar and Gorumahisani forests. The rainfall is considerably lower than in Simlipal hills. Poorer quality sal forms 40 to 60 per cent of the crop. The usual associates are Anogeissus latiflata Terminal, tomentosa. Diospyros melanoxyon (Kendu) Bassia latifolia, Cleistanthus collinus, Adina cordifolia, Pteroearpus marsupium, Lannea grandis, Phyllanthus emblica, Gardenia latifolia (Damkurudu), Gardenia gummifera (Bhurudu) and Zizyphus spp. with Bauhinia vahlii as the common climber.
Plains Sal Forests

The characteristic of this type is that Sal occurs in it is remarkably pure crop. It occurs mostly in very flat plains and in some places slightly undulating areas. It occurs scattered all over the district, round the central high lands, in patches, varying from a fraction of an acre to quite big blocks. The underlying rock is laterite and the soil is sandy loam or red loam and rarely clay. With mal treatment e.g., indiscriminate fellings, working under very short rotation, burning for charcoal, heavy grazing, shrub cutting, daily leaf and twig collection, tassar cultivation, jhooming and annual fires, the natural features of these parts have been completely effaced. Stray thickets of *Streblus asper* (Sora, sahdas), *Strychnos nuxvomica* (Kochila), *Strychnos potatorum* (Nirmali), *Pongamia glabra* and *Zizyhus spp.* near Amarda and Betnoti are reminiscent of the evergreen flora that existed in the past. The heavily grazed areas with repeated annual fires are characterised by an undergrowth of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Kurchi, Kurai) and bushy *Diospyros melanoxylon*. Commonly associated with Sal are *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Bassia latifolia* (Mahul), *Buchanania latifolia*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Pterocarpus marsupium* and *Cassia fistula*. Combretum decandrum is to be seen in moist places only. *Cassia spinarum*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica* and *Croton spp.* are some of the commonest shrubs. The extreme maltreatment of many of these plains forests have reduced those to mere bushes spreading over the ground.

Grass-land and Savannahs

This type occurs on tops of hills above 914.4 mt dry hill slopes and higher valleys in the Similipal hills. Its origin seems to be natural though maintained at places artificially. The main natural causes are cyclones in the past, frost and fire. In suitable river banks graziers set fire to the dry grass every year and help in maintaining the grass land. *Eugenia operculata*, *Phoenix sylvestris*, *Simplocos racemosa* and *Dillenia aurea* (Kan), are a few of the species found occurring in the grasses. In quite considerable portions of these areas dense bushy Sal seedlings are found arrested in growth by the annual frosts. The common grasses found are *Imperata Arundinacea*, *Authis tiria gigantea* and *Saccharum spontaneum* (Kaushi). *Fragmites karka* are found only near water courses.

Broad Effects of Government Policy on the Flora of the District

Originally Mayurbhanj was found by the East India Company a ‘Jungle Mahal’ which meant that the area was predominantly a forest area. But it is also a fact that no revenue was being derived from the forests. The tenants were free to use jungle produce in any way they could. When, however, the State was under Court of Wards administration during the minority of
Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo (1882-91) attention was paid to the important sources of forest revenue through its proper preservation. There was, however, no Forest Act in force nor was any separate Department established. The Revenue Officers were realising a nominal fuel cess at some flat rates. Some revenue was being realised from lac and tassar. Each rearer of tassar cocoons was paying a fee of Rs.10 and a fee of Re.1 was levied on each Kusum tree on which lac was cultivated. Besides the licence fee on cocoon rearers the dealers were being charged a fee of Re.0-5-0 each along with a duty at the rate of Re.0-4-0 per Kahan of tassar. In the year 1895 the Forest Department was separated from Revenue Department. Before the establishment of the separate Forest Department, the forests were under the control and management of the Revenue Department and the matter of privileges and concessions granted to the ryots was settled on an annual payment of 4 annas per ryot as Kath-Kar (Fuel cess) which entitled them to remove unreserved timber for building and agricultural purposes, tree and grass for thatching and free grazing. The working plans outlined by C.C. Hatt, were given effect to in the year 1896-97. According to this, forests were divided into reserved forests under the management of Forest officers and protected forests under the management of the Revenue authorities. The latter were maintained chiefly for the purpose of meeting the wants of the ryots and residents of Mayurbhanj. The reserved forests were divided into six ranges with a Ranger or Sub-Ranger in charge of each.

During the next 40 years, reforms in the Forest Administration were introduced. The Indian Forest Act was introduced and a set of rules in pursuance of the Act were framed under the title “Mayurbhanj Forest Manual” to suit local conditions. The protected forests which were once under the management of the Revenue Department came under the management of the Forest Department. For better administration, Forest Beat Offices, Range Offices, Inspection Bungalows and Rest Houses were built at various places. For facility of transport, extensive forest roads and bridges were constructed. Monopolies were given for collection and export of some minor forest produce like, tassar, hides, charcoal, sabai-grass, nuxvomica and myrabolan. Experiments were undertaken to establish plantation of teak, sisum, mahogany, ceara rubber, eucalyptus, Indian rubber, loon, sandal, Pinus longifolia, tea, Atropa bekadamom, Digitalis purpurea, Dyseyamers niger, etc. Quarries of potstones were leased out. Ivory used to be sold and Kendu leaves were also exported. An Ascu Plan was installed for treatment of timbers with a view to increase strength and durability and preserving timbers against destructive agents.

The reserved forests are free from any rights. Only annual permits are issued for grazing in recognized grazing grounds, mainly in Karanjia Division (Banku and Jenabil Blocks), classified under the forest type VI (Grass lands
and Savannahs). In the plains forests although no definite rights have been defined, it is generally accepted by usage that practically all timber and firewood are opened for sale at concession rates to the local residents of Mayurbhanj. For that purpose the annual coupes in the plains forests are kept open for exploitation and extraction of the tenants’ requirement for a complete calendar year after which the surplus, if any, is sold by auction. The tenants fell and extract the timber and firewood on payment of concession royalty. Grazing is free in the plains reserves for the tenants’ cattle.

In protected forests the tenants get free of royalty unreserved species up to 4’ girth. Subject to the control of the Divisional Forest Officer they may also get reserved species of 4’ girth and over on payment of concession royalty. Grazing is free for the cattle of local residents.

According to Rule 62 of the “Mayurbhanj Forest Manual”, “---------bona fide residents of Mayurbhanj may collect and gather without payment of royalty within the limits of the protected forests, and subject to such restrictions as the Forest Officer may impose, within the Reserved Forests, all edible roots, flowers, fruits, leaves and other forest produce free of charges for their own use only”.

Rule 68 of the “Mayurbhanj Forest Manual” provided that in lieu of the various concessions granted to the bona fide residents of Mayurbhanj they have to help in detection of cases and apprehension of offenders. They have to help the officials in preventing and extinguishing forest fires. Under Rule 89 Para, VI, the villagers who live adjacent to the forests and get better facilities and concessions in the forests, have to help the Forest officials in survey and demarcation and they have also to keep the permanent or temporary lines in the forest clear of bushes. Failure to comply with the provisions may lead to temporary withdrawal of concessions.

In 1946 a working plan for Similipal and its surrounding hills was prepared. It was in force till 1952-53. Soon after merger a fresh working plan for all the reserved forests of Mayurbhanj had been compiled. The draft plan for the period, 1953-54 to 1972-73, had been completed and its prescription for hill forests had been applied to those forests since 1953-54. Most of what were in the hill forests consisted of hollow, diseased, drying of dead trees unnecessarily occupying the space and increasing congestion. The object of the plan was to give these forests rest as far as possible, to relieve those or the unwanted members which should have been removed during the previous workings and to try some cultural operation to help nature in the improvement of those forests.
The aim of the management was an all out attempt to preserve and improve these forests as far as possible with the co-operation on the general public and by strongly dealing with those who offend against forest laws.

During the Durbar administration the forests of Mayurbhanj were under four territorial divisions, viz., Sadar, Northern, Western and Southern divisions. After merger with Orissa, the number of territorial divisions has been reduced to three, viz., Baripada, Karanjia and Udala.

**Shooting Blocks and Sanctuaries**

During the pre-merger period only the Ruling Chief, occasionally his guests and a few other privileged persons were undertaking shooting expeditions into the forests. The restriction on shooting had protected a lot of game and plenty of deer and other game were available in the plains forests. Soon after merger the plains forests had been denuded practically of all game. To regulate shooting, all the reserved forests had been divided into a number of shooting blocks to be used by permit holders for limited shooting. The Divisional Forest Officers used to issue annual, monthly or even ten days’ shooting permits in their respective jurisdictions prescribing the limitation for shooting. A special free permit was also issued by the District Magistrate or Divisional Forest Officer to destroy some particular dangerous animal. Now the same is stopped and Department has taken adequate measure to prevent poaching.

**Vanamohatsava**

There is general apathy for tree planting as the average villager finds profuse plan growth and small forests nearby. He can hardly visualise the overall importance of planting and growing forests for the future. Besides preservation of the existing forests, the planting and rearing of more trees is one of the main tasks of administration now. A number of steps have been taken for afforestation. Lakhs of plants are distributed for creation of new forest area and its preservation.

**Fauna**

The incidence of wild animals and birds is remarkable in the district. Among the animals, elephants need special mention. They are found in herds all over the Similipal hills and generally make the moisture parts, with plenty of fodder, their permanent habitat. The most heavily infested area is the patch covered by Ankurbasa, Tinadiha and Barakamuda.

**Elephants**

The Similipal hills are the home of elephants. They live mainly in the valleys and frequently come out into the plains surrounding the hills. Sometimes they go up to the hill top. Catching of elephants has been
favourite sport of princes for many centuries. While elephants have been caught in Mayurbhanj every few years, there is record of only a few of the operations. The operation of catching elephants is called “Kheda” which literary means driving. The elephants are driven into a circular fortified enclosure called “stockade”. Kheda operations were such a regular part of the activities of Mayurbhanj. Old stockades can be found in different parts of Similipal and neighborhood. Till 1932 ruins of large stockades existed at parganas Arpata Chilma and Similipal and small stockades existed at Puruna Baripada, Orachandabilia, and Bari in parganas Majhalbhag, Arpata Chilma, Banahari and Rasunia. These are older than a century. Maharaja Krushna Chandra caught elephants in Ahari jungle in Banahari pargana and Maharaja Sriram Chandra caught a large number at Dengamamba, Jaypur, Pithabata, Chekamara and Mangar jungles. Maharaja Purna Chandra caught elephants at Dukura. In 1932 elephants were caught at Champagarh by Maharaja Pratap Chandra. Kheda operation used to be in the nature of festivities to which V.I.P.s were invited. After the elephants were located the forest used to be surrounded by watchers and at the end there used to be a fortified enclosure with an entrance. The elephants were attracted into the enclosure by their favorite food—paddy and banana plants. Immediately after the herd entered a strong door with nails sticking out was dropped to close it. There used to be a double line of fortification with either a moat surrounding the stockade or a second line of fence with the intervening space filled in the logs of wood placed horizontally. The last Kheda was held in 1938. But catching of elephants as a sport continued to tempt princes. In 1943 a single elephant was caught in a trap. Strong ropes were laid and a man sat on top of a tree. As the elephants touched the trap a light went up, the man pulled the ropes and the elephant was caught. Since then there has been no catching of elephants.

Tigers

Tigers (*Panthera tigris*) are a nuisance in many parts of Similipal hills and its bordering forests, and take a heavy toll of cattle and occasionally human lives. Leopards (*Felis pardus*) are common both in the hill and the plains forests. The sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) are usually found more in the plains forest and are quite a terror to the poor dependents on the forests especially near Udala. At one time, bears infested the forest road between Baripada and Betnoti. It is in these forests that Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja was mistaken for a bear and fired at by his “Sambandhi”. Among other Carnivora, the striped hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), wild dog (*Cuon alpines*), Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), common grey mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsi*), small Indian civet (*Viverricula indica*), common toddy cat (*Paradoxurus hermaphrodites*), common jungle cat (*Felis*
chaus), Smooth Indian otter (*Lutra perspicillata*) and Indian ratei of honey badger, etc are usually found.

Spotted deer (*Axis axis*), sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), muntjac or barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Gayal (*Bos gaurus*), nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Indian wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), and Indian chevrotain or Mouse deer (*Tragulus meminna*) are quite common. Because of the heavy traffic of timber trucks, they are not usually found on or near the motorable roads, of which there is quite a net work in the Similipal hills, but they are often found in the interior.

Among the Rodentia the Rufoustailed hare (*Lepus nigricollis ruficaudatus*), Indian porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), flying squirrel, various types of rat, mice and squirrels (*Striped Squirrels and giant Indian Squirrel*) are quite common. This district is comparatively less troubled by monkeys. Common langurs or Hanumans (*Presbytis entellus*) are often found even in the deeper forests, but in the outer plains they are not a menace as in many parts of central and southern Odisha. The Rhesus monkey or common Bandar (*Macaca mulatta*) is rarely found in the eastern plains.

The peacock, parrot, hill myna, drongo, pigeons, doves, orioles, bulbul, skylark, dayal, robin, tree pie, chloropsis, koel and various other smaller birds contribute a lot towards entertaining the forest officers and other visitors. To the sportsman the red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*), red spur fowl (*Galloperdix spadicea*), partridges (*Franc linus sps*), green pigeon (*Treron phoenicoptera*) and table birds are easily found. Killing the pea-fowl was prohibited by custom. Now it is the national bird of India.

Open billed storks (*Anastomus oscitans*), cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), little egret (*Egretta grazetta*), grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Indian pond heron or paddy bird (*Ardeola grayii*) are quite common in the paddy fields. Night herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) are usually found coming out in the evening along with the nocturnal birds and flying mammals (Flying fox or ordinary bat and Indian vampire), in search of their food. The marsh birds, bronze winged jacana (*Metopidius indicus*), pheasant tailed jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*), cotton teals (*Nettapus coromandelianus*), coot (*Fulica atra*) and little grebe (*Podiceps ruficollis*), etc, are not very common except in a few big tanks surrounded with marshy vegetation. Moor-hens and water-hens are rare. Darters or snake bird (*Anhinga rufa*) and little cormorant (*Phalacrocorax niger*) are found here and there in the tanks.

In winter, whistling teal (*Dendrocygna javanica*), common teal (*Anas crecca*), snipes and storks are the common migratory birds. Nuckta or comb-ducks and pochards are sometimes found in small flocks in small big tanks. But the temporary settlements of migratory birds are not so extensive and
numerous as in South Odisha. Ruby Sheldrake or Brahminy duck (*Tadorna ferruginea*) is very rarely found in river-beds.

Among reptiles, poisonous snakes like cobra, vipers and kraits are found. Indian Pythons (*Phython molurus*) are found in the hill. Other common snakes like Dhaman or common rat snake (*Ptyas mucosus*), common wolf snake locally known as ‘kawdiya chiti’ (*Lycodon aulicus*), common green whip snakes (*Dryophis nasutus*), etc., are usually found.

**Similipal Biosphere Reserve**

Similipal Biosphere Reserve has been notified by Government of India on the 22nd June, 1994. It comprises of the entire Similipal sanctuary (core and buffer together), the adjoining Nato and Satkoshia Reserve Forests forming additional buffer and a belt of approximately 10 KM width all around the entire buffer designated as the 'transition zone'. The total area of this BR is 5569 Sq. KMs. The Similipal hill ranges, a densely forested area constitute the core and a part of the buffer zones of the BR, and there are also 65 villages within these two zones including four in the core zone.

For a common man in Mayurbhanj, it is a symbol of reverence and awe. The Similipal is unique for its flora and fauna. Its varieties of trees, plants, animals, birds, landscape and waterfalls are spectacular. The Similipal Biosphere Reserve plays important functional and regulatory role in preserving ecosystem and maintaining ecological balance in the region. Government earns revenue from timber, trade and tourism. People inside the Similipal Biosphere Reserve and villages on its fringes depend on it for their livelihood. They collect food, fodder, timber and Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs) from these forests. There is threat to the biosphere from soil erosion and anthropogenic activities like grazing, lopping, surface burning and illegal felling of trees.

Similipal is in the eastern end of the eastern ghats and classified in the Chhotanagpur biotic province of the Mahanadian bio-geographical region. The transition zone of the Reserve has 1200 villages whose total population is about 4.5 lakhs. The tribals constitute about 73% of this population. The forests and the biodiversity resources to a great extent sustain the livelihood of these people. The forest and wildlife in the sanctuary, and the human population and cattle living in close proximity impact on each other. The Management Action Plan for the Biosphere Reserve seeks to put emphasis on suitable programmes of eco-development in the transition zone and also to a limited extent in buffer zone, to promote various alternative livelihood options, and thereby to reduce people's pressure on the forests.

**Significant Features**

Relatively higher annual precipitation of over 200 cm spread over about 135 days.
a) Altitude ranging from 40mts to 1168mts (Khairiburu and Meghasini hills).

b) Numerous water courses and two permanent water falls namely Barehipani (400 mts) and Joranda (150 mts).

c) Occurrence of frost valleys in central and south Similipal. A degree of resemblance of floral and faunal composition with those of the Western Ghats and north-east India, while being a representative ecosystem within the Mahanadian bio-geographic region.

d) Marked variation of temperature range between the central and southern regions.

**Biodiversity Richness**

Similipal is the abode of 94 species of orchids and about 3000 species of other plants. These include 2 species of orchids which are endemic, 8 plants which are endangered, 8 species whose status is vulnerable and 34 other rare species of plant. Similipal is also the abode of the black and melanistic tiger which is rare. The identified species of fauna include 12 species of amphibians, 29 species of reptiles, 264 species of birds and 42 species of mammals, all of which collectively highlight the Biodiversity richness of Similipal.

As per the latest census, here are details of some common wild animals in the sanctuary of Similipal Biosphere Reserve: Tiger, 99, (Male 29, Female 43, Cubs 27), Leopard, 126, (Male 44, Female 62, Cubs 20), Elephant, 449, (Male 85, Female 282, Young 82), Bison, 850-950, Wildboar, 10,000, Sambar, 7000-9000, Cheetal, 2500-3500, Barking Deer, 4000-5000, Mouse Deer, 1500-1800. All these collectively highlight the richness of the biodiversity here.

Similipal has varied avifauna of peninsular and Himalayan region. Pefowl, red jungle fowl, red spur fowl, painted spur fowl, black partridge, grey partridge and quails of all types are seen everywhere. The famo mimic bird, Hill Mayna abounds here. The Similipal forest cover and terrain is an ideal habitat for tigers and panthers. This area has good ambush cover and is the ideal abode for big cats. Hyenas of all terrestrial types are found here. Wood dogs are seen in small groups. The reptile species found are python, ring cobra, cobra, rat snake, common krait, Russel’s viper and the like. Mugger is found in Khairi and Budhabalang rivers. A special type of fish called “trout” (locally called Khajara) is found only in the Deo, Khairi and Bhandan rivers. It is a tasty fish, but cannot be kept long after being caught as it gets decomposed soon.
There are considerable differences in the number of species across sites. The middle elevation sites had a lower number of species than the lower and higher elevation sites. Further, the disturbed sites had more species than the undisturbed and moderately disturbed ones. Disturbances occurred either in the form of recurring soil erosion (natural) or anthropogenic activities, such as, grazing, lopping, surface burning and illegal cutting of trees. *Shorea robusta* is the dominant species at all sites, followed by *Dillenia pentagyna*, *Terminalia alata*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Schleichera oleosa* and *Syzygium cumini* in that order. The tree density across sites ranged from 650 to 970 stems per ha and the basal area from 48.71 to 104.92 m² per ha. The density and basal area of undisturbed sites was higher than that of the disturbed sites. However, the difference in density and basal area of shrubs and sapling layer among the disturbed and undisturbed sites of the reserve was not distinct. The diversity of herb species was much higher at various undisturbed sites.

**Endemism**

Endemism in Similipal is not fully explored, yet it is expected to be very high particularly in sectors like tree ferns, orchids, medicinal plants and insect fauna. The checklist of flora and fauna has been updated at intervals with new additions. *Paradoxurusjorandensis*, an endemic civet was located by the Zoological Survey of India in Similipal during 1980s and subsequently recorded from all zones of Similipal. *Phillautussimilipalensis*, a frog located near Chahala in 1975 has been identified from other locations from Similipal. *Eriameghasaniensis* and *Tynahookeriena* are two endemic orchids of Similipal. The former is found near Megahsini in south Similipal and the latter is seen near Pakaladihanalla of Jenabil. Another rare orchid, *Bulbophyllumpanigrahianum*, is also seen in Similipal. *Oryza officinalis*, a specied of paddy known from Kerala was first collected in Odisha from Similipal near Khejuri hills in the late 1980s. The species are rare and sporadic, not used for any purpose locally. Another species of paddy, *O.granulata* previously recorded from Jeypore in south Odisha has also been recorded in Similipal. The aquatic grass *Coixaquatica* and several spp. of orchids are some of the other additions.

The elephant population of Similipal is the major surviving concentration of the Central-Indian population. The cat fauna, including the many colour aberrations noticed in tigers and the occurrence of black panthers, are of academic and conservation interest. The cats comprise of Fishing cat, Jungle cat, Leopard cat, and the Leopard. The four-hofned antelope or chowsingha is found in certain patches of Similipal. The stream Mahasheer that is characteristic to hilly streams of peninsular India continues to inhabit streams of Similipal, though it is rare. Among the birds,
recent additions include Red breasted falconet, Grey-headed fishing eagle, Slender billed scimitar babbler, White eared bulbul, East-Himalayan long-tailed minivet and Common sand piper. Similarly, the Ruddy mongoose (Herpestes smithi) has been an addition after several sightings.

**Similipal Ecosystem**

An assemblage of ecosystems ranging into the Forests, Grasslands and Wetlands, the composite 'Similipal ecosystem' with indicator species like the tiger, elephant, giant squirrel, mugger crocodile and turtles inhabiting in it enrich the 'scientific values' of the area for ecological studies.

**Tribal Inhabitants**

Khadias, a particularly vulnerable tribal group inside the sanctuary, subsist on collection of non-timber forest products. Honey, Gum, Arrowroot and Wild Mushrooms are collected by them daily. Besides, people from outside also collect the bark of Paja tree (Litseamonopetala), flowers and seeds of Mahua, and seeds of sal. These are only a few of the many NTFP items gathered in Similipal. Although Gonds were living in few pockets in dense forest of Similipal, Kharias are supposed to be the original inhabitant of Similipal hills. The Kharia who represented dravidian family speak Oriya and unaware of any other dialect. Other common tribes are Bhumija, Bathudi, Kolha, Gonda, Santhal and Mankadia. The festivals and the dances of these tribes also form a part of their socio-cultural value. In contrast to Khadias, Kolha, Munda, Mahali, Mankadia, Santal have their own dialects such as Kolarian, Mundari, Santali etc. The tribal population comprise of 73.44 %, the scheduled cast population 5.21 % and other castes 21.35 %.

**Threat to Bio-diversity**

Activities of the tribals also pose threats to biodiversity-conservation in Similipal. The specific threats are loss of diversity due to collection of small timber and fire-wood, ‘wild fire’, and shikar (illegal hunting of wildlife). While procuring a livelihood from the forests, people remove forest biomass by grazing, lopping, surface burning and litter removal. Illicit felling of trees impairs the regeneration potential of sites and plants often do not have time to recover adequately. The custom of “Akhand Shikar” (continuous hunting) results in large-scale killing of wild animals. Diminishing forest area, indiscriminate deforestation and habitat degradation have caused animals to stray into villages, inside and adjacent to forests for food. The mananimal conflict has reached a flash point in the district in recent years. Animals make intrusions and go on rampage in forest fringe villages. Animals destroy crops, property and the solution to this problem lies in providing gainful and attractive employment to these people so that they remain engaged round
the year. Eco-development schemes have been launched for this purpose. In the Similipal reserve forest, scientific silvicultural management for sustained yield commenced from 1953-54. The Management Action Plan for the Biosphere Reserve emphasizes suitable programmes of eco-development in the ‘Transition Zone’ and also to a limited extent, in the ‘Buffer Zone’ to promote various alternative livelihood options, thereby reducing human pressure on forests. Similipal authorities have decided to oust 223 families from the core area of the tiger reserve to conserve the animal's habitat. The ousted families from six villages will be rehabilitated in places of their choice in accordance with the National Tiger Conservation Authority guidelines.

**Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve**

The Similipal-Kuldiha-Hadgarh Elephant Reserve popularly known as Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve in the State of Orissa was notified vide Notification No. 15806 dt.29.09.2001 and revised vide No. 18639 dt.28.11.2001 of Forest and Environment Department, Government of Orissa comprising an area of 7043.04 km². The area includes 3 protected areas i.e. Similipal Tiger Reserve (2750.00 km²), Hadgarh Wildlife sanctuary (191.06 km²) and Kuldiha wildlife sanctuary (272.75 km²). Other Reserve Forests, Protected Forests, Private land and Revenue land including agricultural land lying adjacent to the protected areas measuring 3571.26 km are included in the Reserve to form a compact area of the landscape.

**Climate**

The district comes under the North Central Plateau agro-climatic zone. The climate of this district is characterized by an oppressive hot summer, high humidity nearly all the year round, and well distributed rainfall during the monsoon seasons. The year may be divided into four seasons. The summer is from March to May. The period from June to September is the South-West monsoon season. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season, and the winter is from December to February. December is the coolest month with an average temperature of 14 to 16 degree C. The minimum temperature occasionally falls to 4 degree C at a few places. During peak winter, the high reaches of Similipal get frost. The climate of the district is generally humid throughout the year with the maximum humidity rising to 87%.

**Rainfall**

The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,600.2 mm. The rainfall is fairly uniform over the district and the variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. During the year 2013, there was a great devastation
in the district particularly at Baripada, Betnoti & Badasahi due to occurrence of Phailin. More than fifty percent of Baripada township area was submerged and water logged for a period of more than twenty four hours. Similarly during the year 2014, flood also occurred in river.

**Temperature**

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Baripada. The hot season commences by about the beginning of March when temperature begins to rise rapidly. May is the hottest month when the mean daily maximum temperature is of the order of 41°C (106°F). On individual days the maximum temperature may reach 47°C (117°F) and the heat is oppressive. With the onset of the monsoon early in June, day temperature drops appreciably and throughout the South-west monsoon season the weather is more pleasant. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by the first week of October, both day and night temperature begins to drop steadily. December is usually the coldest month of the year when the mean daily maximum temperature is of the order of 12°C (53.6°F). In the cold season short spells of colder weather occur sometimes in association with the passage of western disturbances across north India and the minimum temperature may drop down to about 6°C (43°F).

Relative humidity is high generally throughout the year. But in the summer month, it is comparatively less, being about 50 to 65 per cent in the mornings and about 35 to 55 per cent in the afternoon.

So far as Karanjia rain record is concerned, it has not been affected by the existence of the 4,000 feet Similipal hills as the rainfall on the east at Baripada and west at Karanjia are almost exactly equal. It is possible that Karanjia gets additional rain from cyclones moving up the Baitarani valley. In Panchpir subdivision there are pockets of deficient rainfall, such pockets being Dhantwari Pargana, Badyanath and Sukruli areas. They are chronically deficit areas because they are in the rain shadow of the Similipal hills which catch storms coming from the east and get the main deposit of rain on the eastern side.

During the south-west monsoon season skies are often heavily overcast. In the summer and the post-monsoon months, there is moderate cloudiness, the afternoons being cloudier than the mornings. In the other months skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Winds are generally light or moderate with some increase in force in the pre-monsoon months of April and May. Winds blow mostly from direction between south-west and south-east in summer and the south-west monsoon season. In the post-monsoon and winter seasons winds are mainly southerly
or north-westerly in the morning and southerly or south-easterly in the afternoons.

**Special Weather Phenomena**

Storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal in May and the post monsoon season often reach the district and its neighbourhood and cause widespread heavy rain with high winds. Depressions which originate at the head of the Bay of Bengal in the monsoon season pass over the district during their westward movement and cause heavy rains. Thunderstorms are common, mostly in the afternoons, in the hot season and in association with them heavy rain, occasional hail and severe squalls occur. Rain during the monsoon season is also often associated with thunder. Occasional fog occurs during the winter.

The climate of the Similipal hills is temperate in summer and bracing in winter. But it is full of fever. Most inspection bungalows are protected from mosquitoes by wire netting.
CHAPTER-II

HISTORY

Pre and Proto History

The first evidence of man in this district is attested by the tools of the Lower Palaeolithic Culture. Though no human or animal fossils have so far been found in association with these tools which could have helped in dating this culture, on the basis of comparison of the Lower Palaeolithic industries and their associated geological formations with those of other well-worked areas in and outside India, it is believed that the Lower Palaeolithic man lived in this part during the Middle Pleistocene time. The sites of this culture are concentrated along the banks of the river Burhabalanga and her tributaries the Sone and the Gangahar khad. Man during this time lived near the perennial supply of water which not only provided him with enough of drink all the year round but also was a place of attraction for many wild animals. The Lower Palaeolithic man could kill these animals, specially the smaller ones, very easily just sitting in his cave. Moreover the area being open with thin forest cover could not shelter big harmful animals. This gave the man of this time a double advantage to live in this area. The thin forest could have supplied him with plenty of edible roots and fruits as well.

The implements used by the Lower Palaeolithic man in the course of his food collection were quite simple at the beginning. At this time an ordinary split pebble was enough to serve his purpose. Pebbles flaked in very simple fashion, showing only one or two flake scars on one surface characterise the world's earliest type of man-made tool. The Lower Pleistocene Kafuan and Oldowan industries of Africa contain the classic examples of them. There are a few pebble choppers of this type discovered from the excavations at Kuliana. Though, they are not so old as the Lower Pleistocene, their technique indicates a similar humble beginning of the Stone Age industries in Mayurbhanj as in Africa. These pebble choppers are also believed to correspond typologically to those found in the Soanian industries of North-western India. However, except the technique and the typology there is no other evidence to call them as the earliest type of tools of this industry especially from the stratigraphic point of view. Apart from these crude pebble tools there are other types of tools like handaxe, cleaver, scraper, knife, rostrocarinate and point in this industry. Flakes and cores occur in suitable proportions. These tools range from the crudest to the most developed forms as regards their techniques of manufacture, shapes and sizes are
concerned. There are no means to separate them in groups by the help of stratigraphy in order to bring out the line of their technical evolution. All the types occur together in one implementiferous layer either in the secondary laterite pits or in the river cliff-sections. From the typo-technological analysis it is found that the two-types with their peculiar manufacturing technique which characterises the Abbevilian, Acheulian and Clactonian industries of Europe are present in the Mayurbhanj industry. This means that in this district within a comparatively short span of time the techniques evolved very rapidly right from the crudest to the finest tool-making. Though a little of the proto-Levalloisian technique is seen in this industry no genuine prepared core or flake is met with. Like the Clactonian and Levalloisian industries in the Lower Palaeolithic culture of Europe there is no distinct flake-industry in the Mayurbhanj Lower Palaeolithic culture. Both the flake and core implements occur together. On the whole the industry is predominated by the tools showing a mediocre standard of workmanship. The advanced types of tools are very few in comparison with the more primitive ones. Judging from the number of tools showing the mediocre skill, it seems as if the progress in the technical development was restricted during a considerable period of time.

The progress in Palaeolithic research in the district is demonstrated by an excavation conducted at Kuliana jointly N.K. Bose and D. Sen of University of Calcutta which was published as *Excavations in Mayurbhanj* in 1948. This excavation was the first of its kind conducted at a palaeolithic site in India, where a palaeolithic assemblage was studied in the context of geostratigraphic background. The authors concluded that the industry of Kuliana was mainly a core industry with an important addition of pebbles and a small admixture of flakes with high flaking angle and unprepared or unifaceted striking platforms. Handaxes and choppers predominated and, in the former class, ovate and oblong types were more numerous than almond forms showing better flaking technique. Rostroid handaxes, which were obviously cruder, were well represented, while crude knives with roughly straight and parallel sides, and with an anterior and not designed for use, formed an important part of the whole. Flake tools were, on the whole, few. Tools resembling Clactonian forms were represented, but none were prepared in the Levalloisian way. A very small number of flakes however showed a Levalloisian manner of working, but the tools turned out were crude, or perhaps were merely waste flakes knocked off during manufacture of other tools. Quartzite was the prime raw material used for manufacturing these stone tools.

They remarked further that the Kuliana industry naturally showed a certain amount of agreement with industries from other parts of India, as well as of Africa’.
On the basis of his survey around Kuliana and its adjacent areas, S Chakrabarti during 1990s pointed out that the area had a series of Tertiary marine fossiliferous limestones designated as the Baripada beds, underlying the Quaternary formations. The occurrence of boulder beds of the former channel, completely hidden under alluvium and laterite incorporating Lower Palaeolithic artefacts assumes archaeological significance. The Baripada Beds have been placed in the lower Pleistocene. Since the extension of the Kuliana sequence of Palaeolithic implements has been well established into the nearby Burhabalanga boulder conglomerate bed, the lower limit of the Lower Palaeolithic of the area, Chakrabati felt, could be the lower Pleistocene.

The needs of the Lower Palaeolithic man were very simple. Hence his tools were very simple too. A handaxe is a multi-purpose tool which he used almost for anything and everything. Cleavers, scrapers and points, though indicate their specialised use from the name, were not so very popular which is attested by the overwhelming percentage of the handaxes in this industry. During the later period Middle Palaeolithic man progressed much in the line of specialisation, as non-specialised tools like the handaxes and pebble choppers were not manufactured in such a large number.

Man during this period solely depended on nature for food. He never raised any permanent home. His food mainly consisted of edible roots, fruits, bulbs, berries, worms and insects. Probably at this time he was not very skilled in hunting which is evident from his tool types. Hence the major portion of his meat diet might have come from the leftovers of various carnivorous animals.

From the discoveries it shows that the Middle Palaeolithic culture emerges after the Lower Palaeolithic culture. The significant evidences of Middle Palaeolithic artefacts have been reported from different sites around the drainages of Khadkhai and Khair-Bhandan and their tributaries in Mayurbhanj. On the Khadkhai Middle Palaeolithic artefacts are found from the sites of Bonaikala (Boakala), Barmanda, Rairangpur, Bahalda, Badra, Bijatala Bisoì, Kandulia (Mohapatra1962:93), Shyamsundarpur, Murgaghutu, Bhatatchatra, Radhanagar, and Gunduria (OHRJ, XLV:87-99), and at Kadoani 3km from Bisoì towards Jashipur (Chakrabati and Chattopdhyay1988:203-208). Stratigraphically the Middle Palaeolithic tools occur associated with a layer of fine gravel lying over a layer composed of clay or red silt. The regular tool types consist of scraper, point, borer, burin and scraper-borer. Besides these flakes, cores, nodules, blades and blade like elements occur in suitable proportions.

On the river Khair-Bhandan, at some places around Khiching the Middle Palaeolithic tools comprise a non standardised tool-kit consisting of scrapers
and flakes which occurred loosely cemented in the channel deposit and from
the junction of the reddish brown silty clay and pebbly gravel (Chakrabarti1990:16).

The Middle Palaeolithic culture in this district flourished on the western
side of the Similipal range where suitable raw materials were available for its
stone tools. These tools are comparatively smaller in dimensions than those
of the Lower Palaeolithic and the majority of them are made on flake. Scraper, borer, burin and point are the types of tool found in this industry. A
very small number of well-made handaxes and big hand-points also occur.
One of the most outstanding features of this industry is the occurrence side-
scrapers. The fine grain raw materials used in this industry facilitated the
production of these small tools which had to be retouched very carefully and
delicately. A few prepared platform flakes occur in this industry. But their very
small percentage indicates that the technique was never very popular.
Majority of the flakes and flake-tools shows an unprepared wide angle
platform struck from the core generally by the soft cylinder-hammer
technique. Tortoise or prepared cores are conspicuous by their absence.
Many of the tools like the points were definitely hafted on wooden shafts to
be used as spears and arrow-heads. This shafting might have necessitated
the knowledge of wood working. The borers were used for perforating hide
and skin for making dresses out of them, whereas the burin were meant for
engraving on wood and bone. Among the scrapers the hollow or the concave
variety was used as spoke-shave, whereas the round and side scrapers
were perhaps used for dressing skins and hides according to the advantages
of their use. This period had seen many improvements due to its advanced
technical skill. By the help of the new types of tools Middle Palaeolithic man
could prepare clothing to protect his body from the vagaries of weather. By
the invention of missiles (points used as arrow-heads) he became a better
hunter than his predecessor. He might have devoted some of his time to
artistic creations on bone, wood and ivory by the help of the burins. Probably
a needle of bone with a perforation at one end was one of the most startling
inventions of this time. However, apart from the developed standard of stone
working the knowledge of the use of other materials like skin, hide, wood,
bone, ivory and resin gave him a fair control over his surroundings. Now he
could command a better protection against the weather and harmful animals,
as well as have more supply of food than his Lower Palaeolithic
predecessors. But still he had no permanent home or utensils. These people
like those of the Lower Palaeolithic also lived by the side of the rivers. The
Kharkai and Khair-Bhandan and their tributaries provided them with enough
of water and good game all the year round.

After Middle Palaeolithic culture the Upper Palaeolithic culture
flourished in this region. The Upper Palaeolithic artefact assemblages are
occurred from the sites namely, Bijay Ramachandrpur-Raghunathpur about 2 km south of the Baripada, Banskathia 4-5 km north of Baripada towards Kuliana, Bankathi about 3 km from Bangiriposhi towards Kuliana, Dudhkundi-Deupata 5 km from Bisoi towards Jashipur, Mujhigaon about 7 km from Bisoi towards Jashipur and Ramatirtha about 1 km to the west of Jashipur market outside complex of the Crocodile Research Project. The numerous artefacts collected from these sites mostly include cores, retouched cores, flakes, retouched flakes, blades, retouched blades, backed blades, scrapers of various types such as round scraper, side scraper, end scraper, notched scraper, thumbnail scraper on core, points, borers, awl, and burin (Chakrabarti and Chottapadhyay 1988:203). These tool types in the industry were predominantly made on flake blades. The cryptocrystalline siliceous rock like cherts of different shades, cherty quartzite, jasper materials were chiefly used to fabricate the varieties of artefacts in the Upper Palaeolithic industry of the region. There sources are also found either in the river beds in the form of pebbled or nodules or on the hilly terrains in dyke and veins. The fine grained raw materials used in this industry facilitated the production of these flake blade tools which might have been retouched very carefully and delicately. All these above mentioned sites also revealed the occurrence of Lower Palaeolithic and microlithic artefact assemblages. The occurrence of microlithic in this industry may suggest the microlithisation process to the origin of a blade flake tool culture subsequently which is known as the Microliths of the Mesolithic culture.

Mesolithic is the transitional phase between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic cultures characterised by diversity of microliths in the region. It is presumed that the Lower Palaeolithic ended with the Middle Pleistocene period and the Middle Palaeolithic culture continued up to the first half of the terminal Pleistocene / Upper Pleistocene and the Upper Palaeolithic continuing throughout the Upper Pleistocene. The Mesolithic culture is generally Holocene in age.

Microliths, as the name suggests, are very small stone tools made out of the finest types of raw materials available in this area. Almost all of them are hafted on wood or bone handles with the help of resin and similar other gums. Blade is the most conspicuous type of tool in this industry. There are either of simple or backed (blunted back) varieties. When two or three of them are hafted longitudinally on a bone or wood handle they make a very effective knife. Scholars have suggested that some of these microliths can be associated with the earliest agricultural communities. But in Mayurbhanj there is no evidence to support it. However, among other tools mention may be made of a large number of scrapers and end-scrapers of various types. Their function is the same as those of the Middle Palaeolithic Age. There are points in this industry as well as the burins and borers. But there are new
types of tools also, for instance, lunate or crescent which never occurs in the earlier industries, makes its appearance for the first time in this industry. The curved part of it is always blunted by minute retouches to facilitate a firm hafting and the straight side remains sharp to act as a knife blade when three or four of them are hafted on a bone or wood. The bone or wooden handles on which these lunates were hafted have not so far been found in Mayurbhanj. Perhaps these fragile materials could not withstand the subtropical climate for such a long time.

There are no geometrical forms in this industry like the trapeze and the triangle and the overall physical condition of these tools appears much rolled and weathered. Due to these two characteristics the Mayurbhanj microliths have been assigned to a considerable antiquity.

Life during this time was not much different from the preceding cultures. But the technical development of this industry attained a higher standard than the preceding ones, which is seen from the manufacture of such tiny tools and the art of hafting them in composite fashion. The probability of their being used for agricultural purposes cannot be completely ruled out because during the Neolithic time which was almost a contemporary culture, we have evidences of agriculture. Microliths were also manufactured along with the polished stone celts during the Neolithic period in other parts of the world and the two cultures being almost contemporaneous might have exchanged ideas and innovations. However, in Mayurbhanj we are handicapped by the lack of intensive research in this problem though there is no dearth of surface data.

The most peculiar characteristic of the Mayurbhanj microliths is the small size of the blades. Many of them are broken and scrapped from the middle. This is probably due to the new materials available in this area. It is seen that the nodules of chert or opal which were the best type of raw materials available always have some fault in the form of bands of quartzite. Hence while detaching the thin longitudinal flakes from these nodules it is quite natural that they break as soon as the fault part is reached.

Neolithic culture associated with the polished stone celts had a very flourishing time in this district. The long list of sites of this culture distinguishes this district as one of the main centres of the Neolithic culture in eastern India. It appears that the alluvial part of the district was the favourite haunt of these people. Probably Baidipur was one of the biggest Neolithic settlements in this part of India. Here for the first time in Odisha we have evidences of the prehistoric pottery.

It was Paramananda Acharya who discovered some polished stone celts from his native village Baidipur within the Mayurbhanj state during early 1920s. Later on, R.D. Banerji accompanied by P. Acharya of the Department
of Archaeology of princely state of Mayurbhanj, surveyed the three celt yielding sites in Mayurbhanj. Besides Baidipur, they collected various types of celts from the two other sites, one at Khiching and the other on the Mananda - Jashipur Road. They have also reported the occurrence of a shouldered adze and a very coarse kind of pottery besides celts of various types from the site of Baidipur. On these discoveries, Banerji has given a comprehensive account in his book, History of Orissa, Vol.1:34-35, published in 1930. In this he has opined that Baidipur contains both Neolithic as well as palaeolithic implements. In March, 1939 Eugene C. Worman (Jr.) from Harvard University and P. Acharya made a preliminary survey and discovered some more palaeolithic and Neolithic sites around Baripada and on the Baripada-Bamanghaty Road in Mayurbhanj. They also discovered a Neolithic site at Amsikra to the south-west or Baripada.

During 1960-61, B. K. Thapar excavated Kuchai with a view to investigating the assemblage of eastern Indian Neolithic culture. The site is located 8 km. north of the district town Baripada along the National Highway to Keonjhar and 5 to 6 km. east of the river Burhabalang in Mayurbhanj. This excavation revealed a 40-45 cm. thick occupational deposit yielding Neolithic artefacts in association with a coarse grit-tempered red ware, sometimes also slipped and showing incised and fingertip decoration. The lithic artefacts from the excavation included rounded butt-end axes, faceted hoes, chisels, mace heads, pounders, and grinding stones. Microliths of an essentially non-geometric industry were obtained from the lower deposit which was composed of gravel mixed with greyish earth and loose laterite. The tool types included blades, points, lunates, scrapers etc. No pottery was found associated with these microliths.

From the mid-1960s on wards, attempts were made to emphasise type-technology and metric analysis of prehistoric artefacts found from the district of Mayurbhanj. In this regard, K.C. Tripathy studied the metric characteristics of Neolithic implements collected by him from Kuchai, Amsikra and Baidipur in the district of Mayurbhanj during the year 1965-66. His study was based on 44 Neolithic celts out of which 10 were from Kuchai, 14 from Amsikra and 20 from Baidipur. Further, he also made a type-technological study on the 62 Neolithic Celts collected by him from Amsikra in December 1965. In this work he took note of several salient features, such as : (i) length of the implement, (ii) breadth of the implement and (iii) relationship between length and breadth on one hand, and (i) nature of grinding and polishing, (ii) nature of cross-section and (iii) nature of cutting edge and butt-end of the implements on the other.

After two and a half decades of Kuchai excavation conducted by B.K. Thapar in 1961 D. Sahoo, in the year 1986 surveyed the Kuchai area
followed by a small scale excavation at Chhelinendi, located on the N.H.5 at about 1.5 kilometres to the south of the village Kuchai. The surface survey in the area resulted in the discovery of 10 prehistoric sites on the Chipat basin, a tributary of the Burhabalang. Out of these explored sites, a good number of Neolithic artefacts were collected from six sites. An area measuring 5x5 square metres was subjected to a survey by grid method of 1m square each for systematic recording of antiquities exposed in an implementiferous patch of land at Chhelinendi. Both lithic and ceramic artefacts were reported from this grid area. Three celts (axe types) and 18 Neolithic flakes and chips of different shape and size were also reported. A trial trench measuring 2 x 1 sq. m was excavated up to a depth of 0.30m from the surface. Although no finished artefact was found from the excavation, 25 Neolithic chips of dolerite and diorite, tiny charcoal pieces, burnt clay nodules and 46 potsherds were unearthed from the trench associated with a deposit of brown silt which was lying over loose laterites. The excavated ceramic remains include 40 body sherds and 6 rim sherds of dull red ware.

B.K Mohanta (2002) has undertaken an intensive surface exploration to study the Neolithic and post-Neolithic cultures of North Orissa. He reported the Neolithic culture of the area from 39 localities in the districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. On the basis of coordinating morphological features where the sites were located he classified all these reported sites into three broad categories such as (i) foot-hill sites, (ii) piedmont sites and (iii) river bank sites. The Neolithic artefact assemblages from the area were classified into four major components on the basis of their general morphological and typo-technological characteristics, as (i) celt component, (ii) pebble component (iii) flake component and (iv) microlithic component. The celt component included the type tools such as axe, chisel, fabricators and unidentified broken celts. On the basis of stages of manufacture techniques applied for the preparation of these broken celts, other major finished and semi-finished type tools (axe, adze, chisel and fabricator) are further classified into four different categories as (i) flaked and chipped category (ii) partly chipped ground and polished category (iii) completely chipped and partly ground and (iv) fully ground and polished category. The pebble component included the artefact assemblages made on both core and river pebbles. Artefact types in the pebble component included perform celts, choppers, unifacially flaked pebble, pick or digger, hand hoe, notch, hammer stone, blanks for celt. The flake component of the Neolithic industry of the area comprised the artefact types as side scrapers, end scrapers, spear-head, arrow-head, borer, flakes and groove marked flakes and blanks for celt. The entire artefact types in all these three components are made primarily on dolerite and diorite followed by basalt rock types. In addition to this the microlithic components from Neolithic sites included both simple and shaped artefacts made on
cryptocrystalline rocks predominately of cherts of different colours. These were prepared either by fluting or pressure flaking techniques. Retouching was also applied on some selected specimens. Typo-technologically the microliths in the simple category comprised blades and flakes whereas the shaped artefact category included scrapers, borer, knife, burin-cum scraper and burin. So far the chronology of the Neolithic culture was concerned, there was no such evidences from the survey to facilitate dating. The association of the microlithic component in the Neolithic cultural assemblages in the area was also a debatable aspect as these are all from surface. However Mohanta has made an attempt to focusing techno-typological development and characteristic features of the artifact components in the Neolithic cultural patterns of Northern Odisha.

Apart from this, like all the Neolithic industries, grinding and polishing of the stone tools and domestication of animals might have been practised at this place during this period. These people lived in houses and settled as agricultural communities. Man was no more a forager after the invention of agriculture. Instead of being a parasite on nature he began to co-operate with her to increase the productivity of edible plants and to protect and foster the multiplication of animals that yielded food as meat, blood or milk. From the career of a food gatherer man changed himself to that of food-producer.

The shouldered celt culture is associated with the Neolithic, possibly in later part. Shouldered celts are distributed in eastern India (Chhotnagpur plateau and adjacent areas), North east India and mainland South east Asia. Some scholars believe that they are examples of culture contact between mainland Southeast Asia and eastern India through northeast India. Some scholars think that the use of metal was known to the people of this culture. In Mayurbhanj a few of these celts have been found at Baidipur and Amskira. Haimendorf believed that shouldered celt came to India with the people speaking Austro-asiatic language. This language is now spoken by the tribal people of the district, namely, the Santals, the Mundas, the Kols and the Savaras.

Although the evidence of Chalcolithic culture (copper-stone age) has not been found from any excavated site in Mayurbhanj, copper celts have been found from various places in the district. The rich mineral, deposit of the district provided these primitive copper-smelters the required amount of raw material within easy access. These celts have been found from Bhagrapir, Khiching, ' Kshetra, Baghada and some unknown places in the Panchapir and Bamanghaty subdivisions. Excepting the Bhagrapir ones the rest of these celts are still unpublished and kept in the Baripada Museum as exhibits. At Bhagrapir from one foot below the surface on the bank of the Gulpha River a hoard of nine or ten celts were found. Many of them are of
double-edged battle-axe type and vary from an eighth to a twentieth of an inch in thickness. The largest among them is eighteen and half inches long and fifteen and three-fourth inch as wide and the smallest is ten and half inches long and seven inches wide. The two celts from Khiching belong to the shouldered celt variety whereas the one found from Kshetra (near Khiching) is a bar-celt. The Baghada specimen is a massive double battle-axe about eighteen inches in length, one edge of which is slightly broken. Out of the other three' shouldered celts kept in the Baripada Museum two are alleged to have come from the Bamanghaty and one from the Panchpir subdivision. There are scholars who believe that the copper bar and the shouldered celts are replica of stone celt forms of the Neolithic industry. Yet there is another group of scholars who think the stone shouldered celts to be the copies of the bronze ones. The earliest type of celts, the shouldered are found from Anyang and dated to the Yin dynasty (c. 1300-1028 B.C.). Though there is a lot of controversy among these two sets of scholars regarding this chronology there is no doubt that both the metal and stone forms are of considerable antiquity. No effort has yet been made to study these celts of Mayurbhanj from the metallurgic point of view in order to ascertain the exact techniques of their manufacture. However, from the outward features and crude finish of these tools it may be said that these were manufactured at a time when the knowledge of metal working was much less developed than the early historic period.

List of Pre and Protohistoric Sites in Mayurbhanj District

Lower Palaeolithic Sites are located at -
Amskira, Banspa, Barasol, Baripada, Bangiriposi, Bijatala, Biso, Bramangaon, Buramara, Bhuasuni, Domuhani, Ghantasila, Kuliama, Kuchai, Kamarpal, Koilisuta, Kamta, Kalabaria, Kendudiha, Mahulia, Malicha, Mundabone, Mendhakhai, Nuaber, Pratappur, Patinja, Pariakoli and Sandim.

Mesolithic Sites are located at -
Banskathia, Bara Mananda, Bhatatra, Bijaya Ramchandrapur to Raghunathpur, Damodarpur, Biso, Bonaikala, Dublabeda, Dudhakundi to Deupata, Gambharia, Kadoyani, Kantabani, Khiching, Kuduma, Mahuldiha, Mand, Murgaghutu, Radhiabindha, Rairangpur, Ramatirtha, Routkhamar, Sana Mananda, Sansimida Shyasundarpur and Tentla

Ground Polished Stone Celt Sites are -
Amskira, Basipitha, Ambadalisisan and Baidipur.
Middle Palaeolithic Sites are at -
Badra, Bahalda, Baraoil, Bhatchatra, Bijatala, Bonaikala, Barmanda, Bisoil, Gunduria, Kandalia/Kandulia, Kadoyani, Murgaghutu, Radhanagar, Rairangpur and Shyamsundarpur.

Upper Palaeolithic Sites are at -
Banskathia, Bankathi, Dukhundi-Deupata, Mujhigaon, Ramachandrpur-Raghunathpur and Ramatirtha

Mesolithic Sites are at -
Andharjhari, Dandbos, Badra Banaikala, Bankathi, Bonaikala and Bansan

Ground Polished Stone Celt Sites are at -
Dahikutisasan, Chitra, Dukura, Haripur, Indipur and Jadipal

Ordinary Polished Stone Celt Sites are at -
Angargaria, Aunladuva, Baidyapur, Banabasa-3, Barha Manda-1, BarhaManda-2, Bhatchatra, Burhigaon, Dhalabani, Ghutusahi, Hatipathar, Jaipur, Jharadihi, Kadamdiha, Kalini, Kasiabeda, Khama, Khantagarh, Kulgi-1, Kaptipada, Kuchai, Khiching, Manda, Muruda, Madhupur, Nagbhan, Naraharipur, Pratappur, Radiabindha, Ranipa, Routkhamar and Tilabari,

Shouldered Celt Sites are at -
Amskira, Baidipur and Bamanghaty

Neolithic Pottery Site is at -
Baidipur

Copper Celt Sites are at -
Bhagrapir, Bamanghaty, Khiching, Kshetra and Panchpir.

Rock Art Sites in Mayurbhanj District
In the granite hill of Pakhanapathar or Pakhanapat near the village Kaionpur in Jamda Panchayat in Bahalda tehsil of Mayurbhanj district monochromatic ochre paintings are noticed in five rock shelters viz; Pakhanapathar I, II, III, IV & V. The detailed description of these shelters and the subject matter of paintings are given below.

i. Pakhanapathar-I (21° 16' 57" N. & 86° 05' 19" E., Elev. 1145 ft.)
The rock shelter Pakhanapathar-I is located at a distance of 2.5 kilometres north of the village Kaionpur and 13.00 Kilometers west of the nearest town Rairangpur. Located in the summit of the hillock the rock shelter is oriented east-west and facing towards north east, north and
northwest. The rock shelter measures 6.50 meters in length, 4.50 meters in depth and 6.00 meters in height. The picture panel measuring 2.10 meters in length and 2.30 meters in width and facing towards north-east has a series of paintings (25 numbers) at an unusual height of more than 7.26 meters. The subject matters are curvilinear (06), intersecting ovals (02), phytomorph (01), intricate pattern (04), pairs of horizontal strokes (12) and a series of dots. The entire composition looks like a crown or an enigmatic writing. Cultural objects like microliths are found in and around the rock shelter. The picture suffers from human Vandalism as a consequence of super scribing of names right over the panel.

Paintings at Pakhanapathar-I

ii. Pakhanapathar-II. (22° 16’ 48” N. & 86° 05’ 12” E., Elev. 937 ft.)

The shelter of Pakhanapathar-II is situated at a distance of about 500 meters south of Pakhanapathar-I in the same hillock. It is located in the middle of the hillock and measures 8.20 meters x 3.30 meters x 2.70 meters in length, depth and height respectively. Oriented east-west, the rock shelter faces towards south and south west.

Paintings at Pakhanapathar-II
Traces of paintings are noticed at 12 places over an area of 2.00 meters in length and 1.37 meters in breadth on the marginal ceiling and back wall of the rock shelter. The subject matters are lizard (01), intricate pattern (01) and obliterated forms (10). The rock shelter is divided into two half because of a large which is very clear in monochrome of red measures 28 cm in length and 11 cm in breadth. The shelter yielded microliths of different shapes as collected from the floor. Because of the rain water the pictures have largely been washed away and obliterated.

To the west of the rock shelter is a modern shrine of god Narasimha, a highly venerated deity of the locality. Along with Narasimha there are a couple of stones worshiped as Vanadurga and village deities. The priest is a Bhumija.

During the annual puja in the month of Bhadraba (September) animals are sacrificed in honour of the female deities in the shrine where as milk and banana are offered to god Narasimha. What is important here is that though the shelter is used as a place of worship by the local people by enshrining deities hardly any importance is attached to the rock pictures in the shelter. On enquiry they did not show any interest or concern for the pictures as they are no way related to their beliefs and practices.

iii. Pakhanapathar -III. (22° 16’ 48″ N. & 86° 05’ 13″ E., Elev. 938 ft.)

The rock shelter is situated at a distance of about 25.00 meters west of Pakhanapathar-II in the same hillock. Perching on the middle of the hill the shelter measures 3.00 meters in length, 2.50 meters in depth and 4.00 meters in height. Oriented east west the shelter is facing towards south.

The shelter has two specimens of manipulable paintings within a space of 2.20 meters x 0.75 meters on the vertical cliff of the boulder. The paintings are in monochrome of red. Traces of red over a larger area suggest of washing away of pictures by rain water. Microliths are found in an around the shelter.

Paintings at Pakhanapathar-III
iv. Pakhanapathar -IV. (22° 16’ 57” N. & 86° 05’ 23” E., Elev. 938 ft.)

The rock shelter is situated at a distance of 100.00 meters south west of Pakhnapathar I in the same hillock. Located on the summit of the hill the shelter measures 4.50 meters X 2.80 meters X 2.50 meters in length, depth and height respectively. Oriented north-west and south-east the shelter is facing towards south-west and south.

The subject matter located within a rock panel of 1.15 meters x 1.20 meters are four manipulables and two concentric circles in monochrome of red. Here also the rain water is directly affecting the rock pictures. Microliths of blade flake and cores are found in or around the shelter.

v. Pakhanapathar -V. (20° 16’ 57” N. & 86° 05’ 19” E., Elev. 1142 ft.)

Pakhnapathar -V is situated at a distance of 50.00 meters north east of Pakhnapatlar-I. Located on the summit of the hillock the rock shelter measures 5.00 meters x 2.00 meters x 2.50 meters in length, depth and height respectively. Oriented south west and north east the shelter is facing towards northwest.

There are 19 specimens of paintings in monochrome of dark red within a rock panel of 2.05 meters in length and 1.27 meters in breadth. The subject matters are foot marks (01), curvilinear (04), pairs of horizontal strokes (08), concentric circles (02), intricate pattern (04) and series of dots. Artefacts like microliths are found below the shelter. Growth of lichen and rain water endangers the antique painting.

Archaeology of Mayurbhanj

The archaeological remains of Mayurbhanj for the first time had been deciphered by Lieutenant Tikell on his visit to Khiching (1838-39). His memorial, published in the Journal of Asiatic Society, Bengal (Vol.IV pp-706-09), revealed the antiquarian remains of Khiching and about two other temples. According to him, “In the dense forests of bushes and trees there lie scattered portions of elaborate sculptures, idols and figures of men in armour on horseback, nauchnees (dancing girls), jugglers and servants, etc. These two temples are part of a circle of sixty similar ones which with sixty corresponding tanks are placed two miles apart in a circle of forty miles in diameter.”

In the Archaeological Survey Report of Cunningham, J.D. Beglar in 1874 and 1876 mentioned Khiching as Kicang and reported about the pillared hall, Vaisnavite and Saivite temples, Buddhist stupas, life size sculptures and numerous large size bricks. In 1906 Nagendra Nath Basu an eminent Indologist had been appointed by Maharaja Sri Ramchandra Bhanj Deo as the head of the Archaeological Department of Mayurbhanj state to
conduct archaeological survey. His scholarly archaeological exploration and investigation conducted in between 1907-09, had been published in the Archaeological Survey of Mayurbhanj state in 1911. In this Volume, Basu discussed the religious history of Mayurbhanj through the ages and also the archaeological importance of 45 sites. Basu considered Khiching as of premier archaeological interest for large number of monuments and their antiquarian value. He identified Khiching with Khijingakotta.

While Nagendra Nath conducted a general survey and exploration of Mayurbhanj, Kamakhya Prasad Basu, the then Sub-divisional officer of Karanjia, devoted himself to an indepth study of the treasures he discovered at Khiching. The mound called Itamundia was excavated by him in 1908. The images of Avalokiteswara, Marichi, Manjushree, Tara, Vajra-Tara, Kurukulla, and Aparakana Manjushree, etc. were also discovered by him. Large number of images of Jaina Tirthaskaras, viz, Risbhanatha, Santinatha, and Parsvanatha discovered from the premises of Khandia-deula indicate flourishing state of Jainism in Mayurbhanj. Kamkhya Prasad also excavated Sankhua Rajar Garh and ‘Dedhasura Bhaibahu’ on the right banks of the river Khairi-Bhandan in 1908. Two beautiful images of Uma-Maheshwara were unearthed there. In the same year he excavated Viratagarha that led to the discovery of a ruined brick-wall, a Kusana coin, an earthen jar and a small piece of gold besides a stone seal of the second century A.D. This excavated structures represented the vestiges of a Buddhist monastery. In 1908 he excavated Vasulisal where a beautiful image of ‘Ardhanariswara’ was discovered.

Among other discoveries and collections of Basu were the images of Mahavira (from Khiching, Kuamara and Badasahi) Naga (from Kuamara) Ambika, Marichi and Ganesh (from Kuamara), Nrushintha (from Badasahi), Garuda (from Agria) Ajaikapada (from Kainsari), Avalokiteswara (from Ranibandha near Badasahi) Bhairava and Hara-Gauri (from Khiching), Khandadeuli plate of Ranaabhanja, Ukhunda plate of Prithi Bhanj and many other items of great artistic and historical value.

At the request of Maharaja Puranachandra Bhanj Deo, Sir John Marshall, the Director General of Archaeology, the Government of India, sent R.P. Chanda to Mayurbhanj in 1922 for exploration of historical sites. He wrote a detailed report entitled “Bhanj Dynasty of Mayurbhanj and their Ancient Capital”. In 1922-23, R. P. Chanda published a report in the Archaeological survey of India after visiting Khiching and other parts of Mayurbhanj and remarked “Khiching far surpasses all these sites in antiquity and importance”. His report mentioned about the remains of two fortified palaces – known as Viratgarh and Kicakgarh – and remains of sculptures and temples in the Thakurani’s compound. Paramananda Acharya was
assisting R. P. Chanda in his research on Mayurbhanj. On request of the Maharaja, Chanda excavated the Thakuranisal at Khiching. He unearthed the foundations of a few temples including that of Jateswara Siva, several pieces of beautiful sculptures which included one of Hara, several Naga images and other relics. Chanda excavated Khiching for another season (1924-25) and proved by dismantling the small brick temple of Khichingeswari that the image installed on an earthen platform in a temple whose cella measures 35 square feet at the base. He called it the great temple of Khiching and took it as the abode of the life size images of Siva. After renovation of the great temple with care and skill, this image of Chamunda was installed on its sanctum, as the image of Khichingeswari had been taken to Baripada to be enshrined in a small temple in the palace of the Maharaja. The museum which was erected in the locality contains large number of images which were found in course of the excavation conducted at different sites. The life size images of Siva indicate that Khiching was a centre of Saivism during the medieval period. Life size images of Buddha in earth-touching pose and Avalokiteswara indicate Buddhism flourished here earlier than Saivism. Jaina images are also not lacking here. Among the sculptures representing the Brahmanical Hinduism one finds large number of Vaishavs, Sakta, Ganapatya and Saura (solar) deities. Thus the present village of Khiching represents various types of sculptures belonging to different types of religious denominations which flourished in the past. The images in and around exhibit a very high quality of plastic art which represent the Odishan art tradition at its best.

In 1924-25 the construction of a new temple for Goddess Khijjingeswari was proposed and accordingly J.A. Page, Assistant Superintendent of Archaeological Survey of India submitted the design. It was finally constructed under the supervision of Paramananda Acharya and Sailendra Prasad Bose in 1941 on ‘pancharatha’ rekha style. The new deity of Chamunda was installed with pomp and ceremony on 14 March 1942.

Next to Khiching a remarkable site of art and architecture is found at Haripur, a deserted town on the bank of the river Burhabalanga. Haripur was the headquarter of Mayurbhanj before Baripada was made the seat of government. It appears that after Khijjingakotta was destroyed by Feroz Sah Tugluq in 1360-61. The Bhanja capital was transferred to Hariharpura which was founded by Maharaja Harihar Bhanj in 1322 Saka era, corresponding to Ad 1400. In 1906 Nagendra Nath Vasu visited Haripur and found extensive remains of a ruined fort and of two beautiful temples of brick. These are the temples of Radhamohana and Rasikaraya both representing the cult of Neo-Vaishnavism which became popular after Sri Chaitanya. On the south-east corner of this area stands the beautiful brick temple of Rasikaraya which was constructed in Gaudiya style having no match in artistic excellence.
elsewhere in Odisha and exhibiting high style of architecture with domes, pillars and arches. The temple consisted of two parts, the main temple and the natamandira. N. N. Vasu found the Natamandira in total dilapidation except for one or two brick pillars representing the lost grandeur. The brick temple had still retained some of its decorative embellishments and representations of stories from Hindu mythology not withstanding its damaged condition.

Vasu also discovered Radhamohan temple standing to the north-west of the palace. It is a plain rectangular structure made of bricks and plastered with lime. Its architecture was designed in such a way as to separate the sanctuary from the outer hall by a perpendicular wall. Its workmanship is inferior to that of Rasikaraya temple. The paintings on the wall of Natamandira, represented Hindu deities, but they were defaced. However, inside the niches the pictures of Vaman, Matsya, and Jagannath, etc. were still there. The builder of the temple was Raja Vira Vikramaditya Bhanja.

Vasu also noticed the vestiges of the Queen’s abode to the north of the courtyard of Rasikaraya temple. The structure consisted of the seraglio and the bath-rooms. There was no evidence of the living apartments, though the debris was huge heap of ruins. The darbar hall once stood to the east of the debris and north of the Rasikaraya temple. Vasu could unearth a portion of the floor and decorated wall covered with plaster works. He excavated only a small area and failed to form an idea about the real size and nature of the royal residence.

Another temple seen by Vasu was of Jagananath at a distance of 270’ to the south-west of Rasikaray temple standing outside the fort area. Apart from these monuments, an image of Mahishamardini of great artistic value was recovered from the ruins of Haripur. He also discovered Kotasini which he presumed to be the presiding deity of the fort.

During the beginnings of this century, scientific clearance work was carried out at Haripurgarh by the A.S.I., Bhubaneswar Circle. It revealed three interconnected underground brick-built chamber. Another water pavilion was also found from the excavation.
Rashikaraya Temple, Haripurgarh, During Conservation (Photograph ASI)

Rashikaraya Temple, Haripurgarh, After Conservation (Photograph ASI)

Jagannath Temple, Haripurgarh (Photograph ASI)
Radhamohana Temple, Haripurgarh, After excavation & before Conservation (Photograph ASI)

Radhamohana Temple, Haripurgarh, After Conservation (Photograph ASI)

Underground chamber, Haripurgarh, After excavation & before Conservation (Photograph ASI)
Underground chamber, Haripurgarh, After Conservation (Photograph ASI)

Water pavilion, Haripurgarh, During Excavation (Photograph ASI)
The district of Mayurbhanj preserves many other temples built in different styles of Odishan architecture, such as, Rekha, Bhadra and Gauriya. Among the Rekha temples the most important are the temples of Kakharua Baidyanath at Mantri and that of Jagannath at Baripada. The temple at Mantri is believed to have been built by Kakharuadeva, one of the sons of Prataparudra Deva, the Gajapati king of Odisha after whom the village of Pratappur in Mayurbhanj has been named. The temple consists of Vimana, Jagamohana and Natamandira and the last structure was built by Raja Jadunnath Bhanja of Mayurbhanj. On both sides of Natamandira are found two small shrines erected by Raja Srinath Bhanja. The temple of
Jagannath at Baripada was built by Raja Baidyanath Bhanja after the style of Kakharua Baidyanath. It is made of laterite stone with ornamental carvings and is provided with a big boundary wall. The temple wall contains an inscription which states: "In the year 1497 of the Saka era, this temple was built by Baidya-nath Bhanja". This temple like that of Kakharua Baidyanath of Mantri is also provided with the Vimana, Jagamohana and Natamandira, and it is in a better preserved condition than the latter. Among Bhadra style of temples mention may be made of the temple of Pasa-Chandi at Badasahi, 17 miles from Baripada. The temple is in a state of ruin but originally it was 21' 6" high. The date of this temple is difficult to be fixed but it may be ascribed to the late medieval period. The district has various, specimens of Gauriya architecture although temples of this style appeared in later period. The terracotta temples of Radhamohana and Rasikaraya at Haripur mentioned above were built in Gauriya style. In Baripada, one can see a number of temples of this type, the most notable ones being the temple of Ambika and that of Varuneswara Siva. The Ambika temple is believed to be as old as the town of Baripada, but the Varuneswara temple is a recent construction.

The district of Mayurbhanj is very rich in plastic art and images of all descriptions belonging to different religions are seen in this district. Reference has already been made to the images preserved in the Khiching Museum. In the town of Baripada, there is a small museum where various types of images collected from different parts of the district have been preserved. Notable images of this museum are Avalokiteswara, brought from the neighbourhood of Khiching, and several images of Tirthankaras recovered near Baripada. The Jagannath temple compound is provided with small cells around in which the images of different religions find place. Among them may be seen beautiful images of Avalokiteswara, Parsvanath and Umapameswara. At the inner gate of this temple are found images of Jaina Tirthankaras, Rishabhanath, Prasvanath and Mahavira beautifully carved out in black chlorite stone. Besides these Tirthankaras, an image of Buddhist Jambhal has also been attached to the inner gate. N. N. Vasu, in his famous work "Archaeological Survey of Mayurbhanj" has given detailed descriptions of various images found in different parts of the district. From that it becomes clear that the district of Mayurbhanj was not only a stronghold of Saivism and Vaishnavism but Jainism and Buddhism also flourished peacefully side by side.

Coins

Several varieties of coins representing both political and commercial activities of the district have been found and preserved in different Museums. Among the finds, the Kushan coins are large in number and a few Roman
and Gupta coins have also been discovered. Unfortunately the Roman coins are lost at present but Mr. Beglar reported that he could see a few Roman coins discovered at Bamanghaty of Mayurbhanj. His report is quoted as follows:

"Some years ago a great find of gold coins containing, among other several of the Roman emperors, Constantine, Gordian etc. in most, beautiful preservation, was found near Bamanghaty. Mrs. Hayes, the Deputy Commissioner's wife at Singhbhum, possesses several very fine ones indeed, made into a bracelet, but in such manner as to leave the coins absolutely uninjured. We tried in vain to procure some, but failed. Except the choice ones (choice as to excellence of preservation) picked out and secured by the Deputy Commissioner the rest got dispersed, and it is now hopeless to try and find out where they are, if they indeed exist at all and have not been melted. The finding of these coins at Bamanghaty shows that it lay on some great line of road from the seaport, Tamluk to the interior, for it is more probable that they came in via Tamluk than over land from the Roman empire".

The Kushan coins of Kanishka and Huvishka along with large number of imitation coins known as Puri Kushan have been found mostly from Khiching and its neighbourhood. A hoard of such coins was discovered in 1923 at Bhanakia near Khiching, and during the time of excavation of Viratgarh at Khiching a number of Kushan coins and Puri Kushan coins were also found in 1924,25. In May, 1939 105 Kushan coins were discovered in a brass pot in Nuagaon about 5 km west of Jashipur and about 5 km east of Bhanakia. The latest discovery was made in 1948 when more than one thousand imitation Kushan coins along with a single coin of Kanishka were found at Bhanakia.

The discovery of the Kushan coins in Mayurbhanj as well as in other districts of Odisha has given rise to much speculation amongst scholars. Dr. A. S. Altekar believes that an Indo-Scythian tribe called Murandas were ruling over these parts during the second and third centuries A. D. The Gupta gold coins were not found in such large number. Only three gold coins of Chandragupta II were discovered in August, 1939 at Bhanapur, on the bank of the river Sone. These three coins are of Archer type and very probably they were brought to this territory by merchants.

Inscriptions

Copper Plate Inscriptions


The plate was issued in the year 188 (A. D. 924) and registered the grant made by Ranabhanja in favour of a son of Mahasamanta Mandi. The
grant consisted of four villages located in Uttarakhanda which comprised the Vishayas of Korandiya and Devakunda. Korandiya is identified with modern Karanjia and Devakunda still continues under the same name.

2. Khandadeuli Plate of Ranabhanja (J. B. O. R. S. Vol. IV, pp 172-77)

This was issued by Ranabhanja by the time his grandson Narendrabhanja was born. Prithvibhanja, a reputed son of Ranabhanja was the father of Narendrabhanja. The plate records the gift of the village Bonula located in Siddhahimba Vishaya of Uttarakhanda to Brahmin Ranchi, the son of Ananta and grandson of Trivikrama belonging to Sandilya gotra and Sandilya pravara. Bonula and Siddhahimba cannot be identified at present.

3. Bamanghaty Plate of Rajabhanja (J. A. S. B. XL 1871, pp. 168-69)

It records the giant of the village Brahmana-Vasti in the Vishaya of the same name to Subrahman, the son of Samanta Mandi who is probably the same as Mahasamanta Mandi of the Bamanghaty Plate of Ranabhanja. Brahmana-Vasti may be identified with the modern Brahmanavasa about 9 km from Rairangpur.


Issued on the occasion of Dashara, the plate records donation of the village Ganda in Piganda Vishaya in favour of Bhattaputra Ananta, son of Govinda, belonging to Vatsa gotra and Pravaras of five Rishis.


This was issued by Mahamandaladhipati Maharajadhiraja Parameswara Satrubhanja Deva, son of Ranabhanja, grandson of Kottabhanja. Anakha Devi is mentioned as the Chief queen and Narendrabhanja as the Yuvaraja. The plate registers the grant of the village Syallamayi in Urtti Vishaya in favour of Bhattaputra Chakrapani, grandson of Bhattaputra Narayana belonging to Kausika gotra and Pravaras of 3 Rishis. The grant was made for the purpose of worship of god Sankara.


It records the donation of the village Brihatsarai in Urtti Vishaya in favour of Bhattaputra Sitaladeva Sarman of Vatsa gotra, Bahvricha charana and Asvalayana Sakha.


It records the donation of the village Sarapadraka in Keraker Vishaya to Bhatta Devadevadama who emigrated from Odravishaya.
8. **Adipur Grant (A) of Ranabhanja (Ep. Ind. Vol. XXV, pp. 147-57).**
   It records gift of the village Svalpasarai in Urtti Vishaya in favour of Bhattaputra Trivikrama in the year 193, i.e., A. D. 929.

9. **Adipur Grant (B) of Ranabhanja (Ep. Ind. Vol. XXV, pp. 157-61).**
   Records gift of the village Padeva probably to Bhatta Devadevadama

    It records the gift of the villages Ollanga, Panchapali and Trisampada in favour of Sri Gomata. This grant refers to Chihipa, the Chief queen and Kottabhanja, the heir apparent.

    This registers the grant of the village Mokuga in Phansara Vishaya in favour of Kalasarma, son of Palaka. The purpose was to meet the cost of worship of god Sankara Bhattaraka.

12. **Baripada. Museum Plate of Devanandadeva (Ep. Ind. XXVI, pp. 74-82).**
    It presents a genealogical account of the Nandodbhava rulers of Airavatta Mandala. The genealogy starts with Jayananda whose son was Parananda and grandson Sivananda. The son of Sivananda was Devananda-I, whose son Vilasatunga alias Devananda II issued the grant. This plate is not connected with the history of Mayurbhanj,

**Stone Inscriptions**

   A four sided stone slab, inscribed on three sides contains an inscription of Satrubhanja on one side, while on other two sides are found the inscriptions of Dhruva and of Kumara Dharmaraja. The inscription of Satrubhanja records the grant of some lands in Madarda Vishaya for the worship of Lilesa Bhadra Durga. Madarda is supposed to be the same as Amarda.

2. **Khiching Museum Votive Inscription**
   This is inscribed on the pedestal of an image of Avalokiteswara stating that the image of god Idokesa is caused to have been carved out by Dharani Varaha and Kirtti (wife of Dharani Varaha) during the rule of Sri Raya Bhanja, who is the same as king Rajabhanja of Bamanghaty plate.
3. Asanpat Stone Inscription

“The Maharaja Satrubhanja who belonged to Naga dynasty and was a glorious king, who fought with great successes hundreds of battles against his enemies, who was as bright as the sun, who was an offspring of Maharaja Manabhanja and Mahadevi Damayanti the lord of Vindhyatavi, who subdued the many samanta kings by earning glory through the valour of his own arms; who donated a lac of cows to Pataliputra, Gaya, Kurmilla, Dadavardana, Pundravardana Vardamana, Gorhati, Khandaranga, Tamralipti, Udbhaya-Toshali; who also donated lakhs and thousands of gold to deserving persons hailed from different parts of the country, and to Sankhakara Matha of Ahichhatra, Manibhadra Matha of Lokesvara and other Mathas; who built abodes and viharas in favour of Brahmacarins, Charakas, Parivrajas, Bhikshus, Nirgranths and Varnantas; who studied the Bharata, Purana, Itihasa, Vyakaranaya, Upakishya, Nyaya, Mimansa, Chhanda, Sruti, Vedopakaraya, Kata and Vijnana; had constructed a devayatana (Temple).” [Baripada Museum Bilingual Stone Inscription; O.H.R.J. Vol.I]

It was discovered near the village Raikoma in the Baripada subdivision. It consists of 17 lines out of which 9 are in Devanagari characters and in Hindi language, while the remaining 8 lines are in Odia characters and Odia language. It is dated in Vikram Samvat 1645, Saka 1509, Amli year 994 and the 14th Anka of Gajapati Ramachandra Deva, 20th day of the mortal of Rishabha, 15th Tithi of the bright fortnight and Thursday. This is equivalent to 1587 A. D. The record relates to digging of a well by Raja Basanta Jew Manik Chand during the time of Firoz Khan Lohani and Qutab Saha.

We do not know anything about Raja Basanta Jew Manik Chand. Qutab Saha of the inscription may be Qutul Khan Lohani who was defacto ruler of Odisha in 1587 A. D. Firoz Khan Lohani was in charge of Mayurbhanj area by the time the record was inscribed.

Ancient History

The ancient history of Mayurbhanj is wrapped in obscurity. The territory formed without doubt a part of Utkala which according to the Puranic tradition was a very ancient land. It is said that I la-Sudyumna, one of the ten sons of Manu was a Kimpurusha and his three sons were named Utkala, Vinitasva and Gaya. These sons subsequently ruled over three different territories which were named after them. Thus, the territory of Utkala was named after Utkala, the son of Sudyumna, and it comprised according to Pargiter, the southern portion of modern Chotnagpur. But Utakala was not confined to the Chotnagpur region only and it stretched across the modern Mayurbhanj district up to part of the district of Balasore. In the sixth century B. C. Mayurbhanj formed a part of Utkala and it is known from the
Vinayapitaka that a tribe called Bhanna who were probably the ancestors of the Bhanja tribes was inhabiting this region. The same Vinayapitaka, as well as, the Jatakas mention that Tapassu and Bhallika, two merchant-brothers of Utkala Janapada, while going on trade to the Middle country saw Buddha in the Urubela forest and gave him the first food after his enlightenment. These two brothers are said to be the first converts of Buddhism. Utkala along with Mayurbhanj tracts formed part of Kalinga under Asoka as well as under Kharavela, but practically nothing is known about the history of this territory during the pre-Christian period. The large hoard of Kushan coins along with the imitation coins found in this area indicate that this region formed a part of the territory of the Murundas who ruled over Eastern Odisha during the second and third centuries A. D. The Mayurbhanj tract does not come in the route of invasion of Samudragupta who led his campaign in South India through Kosala and Kalinga. The history of the tract during the time when the Imperial Guptas ruled over Magadha is not known to us. During the post-Gupta period the Mana royal family rose to prominence and extended their sway over this territory. The Soro and the Patiakella Copper plate inscriptions dated respectively in the Gupta years 260 (580 A. D.) and 283 (603 A.D.) record the rule of a powerful king named Maharaja Sambhuvasas over Toshala, which was divided into Dakshina and Uttara Tosalas. The Mayurbhanj tract formed a part of Uttara Toshala and was under the Mana rule for some time. The king Sambhuvasas is known from the Patiakella Charter to have belonged to Mana dynasty and the power of this family suddenly declined after his death. The Manas continued to be the rulers in Central and Southern Bihar as late as the 12th Century A. D. An inscription dated in Saka year 1059 (1137 A. D.) at Govindpur in Gaya district mentions the Mana kings —Virnamana and his successor Rudramana. The name of Manbhum in Bihar carries with it till today the memory of Mana rule of this region. The Mana rule probably gave place to the rule of the Bhanjas in Mayurbhanj tract in the medieval period.

Bhanja Kings

The Bhanjas of Odisha are a very old royal dynasty. According to Prof. R. D. Banerji they are much older than the Gangas and Somavamsis of Orissa. The recently discovered Asanpat Stone Inscription reveals that one Satrubhanja, son of Manabhanja was ruling over Mayurbhanj-Keonjhar region as early as Cir. 4th century A.D. Satrubhanja was a powerful ruler. He claims to have donated one lakh cows in Gauhati in Kamarupa and Pataliputra in Magadha. Nothing, however, is known about the successor of Satrubhanja. The fresco painting at Sitabhinji in Keonjhar district contains a small inscription which may be read as ‘Ranaka Disabhanja’. This painting is assigned by scholars to Cir. 5th century A. D. The word ‘Ranaka' indicates that Disabhanja was a feudatory ruler although it is difficult to say as to who
was his over lord. There is thus evidence to show that the Bhanja kings were ruling over Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar regions as early as 4th and 5th centuries A. D. But the relation of these early Bhanjas with those who appeared in the medieval period cannot be established with the present state of our knowledge. During the medieval period the Bhanjas are found to have ruled over two different territories—one known as the Khinjali Mandala comprising Baudh-Ghumsur region with its capital at Dhritipura, and the other called Khijjinga Mandala comprising the present district of Mayurbhanj, as well as parts of Keonjhar with its capital at Khijjinga Kotta (Modern Khiching). Scholars have tried to relate these two ruling families, but the genealogy derived from the copper plate records of these two families have not yet been satisfactorily reconciled. “The earliest Bhanja king of Khijjinga Mandala is known to be Adibhanja whose date it is difficult to determine. According to tradition recorded in the Gazetteer of the Feudatory States of Orissa by Cobden Ramsay, Mayurbhanj State was founded sometime in 1300 A. D. by one Jaisingh who was a relative of the Raja of Jaipur in Rajputana. It is said that Jaisingh came to visit Puri where he married a daughter of the then Gajapati Raja of Orissa and received Hariharpur as dowry. His eldest son Adisingh held the Gadi of Mayurbhanj State. Cobden Ramsay does not state the sources of his story which is obviously a garbled version of the annals of Mayurbhanj Raj family preserved by the Durbar of the ex-State. According to it, Jai Singh came to Puri with his two sons Adisingh and Jatisingh of whom Adisingh, the elder son married the daughter of the Raja of Puri. While returning home Jaisingh defeated Mayuradhwaja, the Raja of Mayurbhanj who was then holding the Gadi at Bamanghaty, and got possession of Mayurbhanj. The tradition has no historical basis, as the present town of Jaipur in Rajputana was founded only in the 18th century A. D. by Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh II during the reign of Sultan Mahammed Shah who ruled from 1719 to 1748 A. D. This story is also interesting as Jaisingh could not have brought a large army all the way from Rajputana to Puri to defeat Mayuradhwaja who would not be living at Bamanghaty without military resources. It appears that when Raja Mansingh consolidated Moghul rule in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, his fame actuated the rulers of different States to connect their families with the Rajput clans of Rajasthan. The rulers of Mayurbhanj thus claimed to have descended from the Kachhva clan of Rajputs of modern Rajasthan. Commenting on this R.D.Baneji states. "There was no Mansingh in Rajputana thirteen centuries ago and it is extremely doubtful whether the Kachhapaghata or the Kachhva Rajputs existed as a separate clan in 610 A.D.". The claim of the Bhanja kings of Mayurbhanj to have descended from the Kachhva Rajputs is untenable.
The copper plate charters of the Bhanja kings have put forward another tradition regarding origin of the Bhanjas, which also appears to be interesting. According to this tradition Adibhanja, the founder of the Bhanja dynasty in Mayurbhanj was born of the egg of a Pea-hen and was brought up by sage Vasistha in his hermitage of Kotyasrama. The records of the Bhanja kings of Khinjali Mandala do not refer either to the egg of Pea-hen, the hermitage of Kotyasrama or the sage Vasistha, but they declare the Bhanja rulers to have been born in the family that came out of the egg (Andaja Vamsa Prabhava). This points to a common origin of the two branches of the Bhanja family, although the branch of Khijjinga Kotta declare themselves to have belonged to the gotra of Vasistha and that of Khinjali Mandala to the gotra of Kasyapa.

According to Beglar, the Bhanja family is an off-shoot of the famous Maurya dynasty to which Chandragupta and Asoka belonged. Beglar comes to this conclusion because of the phonetic resemblance of the word `Maurya' and `Mayura' (Pea-cock) the egg of the latter being the source of origin of the Bhanjas. The Tibetan work, Pag Sam Jon Zang by Pal Jore preserves the tradition that the founder of the Solar dynasty from which the Maurya family emanated, was born of an egg which was hatched in the Sun's rays. The common tradition regarding the origin of the Mauryas and the Bhanjas from an egg supports the view of Beglar that the latter may have been an off-shoot of the former.

The Varahas who ruled over Bonai Mandala contemporaneous with the Bhanjas of Khijjinga Kotta declared themselves to have belonged to the Mayura dynasty. The royal seal of the Varahas contained the figure of pea-cock facing to the left. They further declared that they migrated to Bonai region from Chitrakuta which has been identified with modern Chitoregad in Rajasthan. It is known from the early epigraphic records that a branch of the Maurya family had established themselves at Chitore and very likely the Mayuras of Bonai who migrated from Chitore belonged to that family.

Scholars like Pandit Binayak Misra and Paramananda Acharya are of opinion that the Mayuras of Bonai Mandala and Bhanjas of Khijjinga Kotta were probably branches of the same family. Haraprasad Sastri has contributed to the same opinion and according to this scholar the Bhanja dynasty was known by its triple names Varaha, Mayura and Bhanja. It has been pointed out in Chapter I that the words `Mayura' and `Bhanja' have been joined together sometime about 1400 A. D. in order to give the name of the territory over which the Bhanjas were, then ruling.

According to tradition another line of Mayura king having Pea-cock as its emblem was ruling over Tamralipti. This tradition is corroborated by the Jaina Bhagabati Sutta which states "in this Jambu Dwipa, Bharatavarsha
there was a town called Tamalitti and in this Tamalitti there was a king named Tamali of Moriya (Mayura) family. W. W. Hunter throws some new light over this tradition and writes as follows:

"But a fourth great city flourished under Hindu dynasties and Tamluk now an island river village of Bengal, formed the maritime capital of Orissa. One local legend relates how its kings conquered the later province in pre-historic times and gave their name to a great district within it; while a later tradition ascribes the foundation of Tamluk to the monarchs of Morbhanj the largest and most powerful of the Orissa Tributary States. Certain it is that a most intimate connection subsisted between the two. The first king of Tamluk bore the title of "The Peacock Banner" (Mayuradhwaja and Sikhidhwaja) and begot a long line of thirty-two princes of the warrior caste. This dynasty bore the heraldic device of the peacock exactly as the Morbhanj family does at the present day and it was succeeded by another line of four peacock king:, who invaded Tamluk from the Morbhanj State thus giving rise to the later legend. The great district of Midnapore now stretches between Tamluk and the Morbhanj State; but the heraldic bird of the latter, the peacock, still surmounts the temple at Tamluk and Morbhanj Rajas long retained property in the intermediate tract."

It thus appears that branches of the illustrious Maurya family were ruling over eastern India from Bonai to Tamralipti during medieval period and the Bhanja ruling family of Mayurbhanj very likely belonged to that family.

The sober history of the Bhanja kings of Khijjinga Mandala starts from the time of king Kottabhanja who was very likely the founder of the township of Khijjinga Kotta (modern Khiching). The Bamanghaty plate describes Ranabhanja the grand son of Kottabhanja as a constant resident of the town of Khijjinga Kotta. The successor of Kottabhanja was Digbhanja who was also known as Durjayabhanja. He had two sons Narendrabhanja and Ranabhartja who ruled over Khijjinga Mandala one after the other. Narendrabhanja seems to have a premature death and as he was issueless his brother Ranabhanja succeeded him to the Gadi of Khijjinga. His Bamanghaty Copper plate Charter is dated the year 188 which is taken to be the date of the Bhauma era. The initial year of the Bhauma era being 736 A. D. the year 188 corresponds to 924 A. D. Ranabhanja also recorded his donations in the copper plates already issued by his elder brother Narendrabhanja. The two Adipur Grants of Narendra Bhanja thus contain the records of donations made by Ranabhanja. In one of the Adipur Grants Ranabhanja mentions his donation to have been made in the year 193 i. e. 929 A. D. Thus Ranabhanja was ruling over Khijjinga Mandala during the period from 924 to 929 A. D. which leads one to assume that Kottabhanja the grandfather of Ranabhanja founded the rule of the family in the last
quarter of the 9th century A. D. The use of the Bhauma era suggests that the early Bhanja kings of Khijjinga Kotta were feudatories of the Bhauma kings who ruled over the coastal region of Odisha from the Ganges in the north to the Mahendra mountains in the south. Ranabhanja was the contemporary of the Bhauma queen Dandi Mahadevi whose Ganjam and Kaumaranga plates have been dated in the years 180 (916 A. D.) and 187 (923 A. D.), respectively.

Ranabhanja is known to have at least two sons, who ruled one-after-the other. The eldest son Rajabhanja is known from his Bamanghaty plate. An image of Avalokiteswara preserved in the museum at Khiching contains an inscription in the pedestal, which refers to the ruler Rayabhanja who is identified with Rajabhanja of the Bamanghaty copper plate. It appears that Rajabhanja although a devout Saiva was patronising Buddhism in his kingdom. He allowed Sri Dharani Varaha and his wife Kirthi to install the image of Avalokiteswara in a shrine at Khijjinga Kotta. The Khiching copper plate grant reveals that Ranabhanja had a son named Mahan Madhavabhanja who is generally taken to be the same as Rajabhanja. This ruler was succeeded by his brother Prithvibhanja alias Satrubhanja. It is known from the Kesari plate that Anakha Devi was the Chief queen of Satrubhanja and her son Narendrabhanja was the crown prince at the time of issue of the plate. After the death of Satrubhanja, Durjayabhanja son of Rajabhanja ascended to the Gadi. He is known to us from his Adipur copper plate where he claims himself 'as a frontal mark of the Bhanja family and assumes the title of Maharajadhiraja. His chief queen was Chihipa Devi and his heir apparent Kottabhanja. Among his high officials mention may be made of Atahi the Minister of war and peace, Kundahathi the Custodian of Royal seal, Dhubaha the Town Banker, and Narinda the Chief feudatory. Durjayabhanja appears to be a powerful ruler of his time. Nothing, however, is known about the kings of Khijjinga Kotta after Durjayabhanja. The Adipur Grant of Durjayabhanja is the last available copper plate record of this house. There were two claimants to the Gadi after Durjayabhanja; they were Narendrabhanja II, son of Satrubhanja and Kottabhanja II, son of Durjayabhanja. It is not possible to know more about these aspirant princes owing to want of records.

After the decline of the Bhaumas the Bhanjas of Khijjinga Mandala became feudatories of the Somavamsi kings who ruled over Utkala and Kosala. The Somavamsis were supplanted by the Gangas in Utkala at the beginning of the 12th century A. D. after which the Bhanjas became subordinate to the Imperial Ganga powers. But no details regarding the history of the Bhanja dynasty of Khijjinga Mandala during the rule of the Somavamsis and the Gangas are available to us.
During the rule of Chodaganga Deva who occupied Utkala in 1110 A.D., severe fighting took place between the Gangas and the Kalachuris of Rantnapur probably for possession of Sambalpur-Bolangir region. The war was fought in an extensive area from Khimidi in the south to Dandabhukti, (modern Mindnapore district) in the north and in course of it Purushottama the general of the Kalachuri king Ratnadeva ravaged Khijjinga Kotta. Although Chodaganga was ultimately defeated he succeeded in driving out the Kalachuris from Khijjinga Mandala. Chodaganga's campaign in Mayurbhanj against the Kalachuris has been utilised by poet Radhanath Ray in a story of incest which has no foundation.

During the rule of the Ganga king Bhanudeva III (1352-78 A. D.) Firoz Shah Toghuq, Sultan of Delhi, invaded Orissa early in 1361 and marched through Manbhum and Singhbhum towards Varanasi Kataka the capital of Orissa. It was in course of this expedition that Khiching, the headquarters of the Bhanja kings, was reduced by the Muslims and the temples and shrines of the place were defiled and destroyed. This disaster seems to have led the Bhanjas to desert the ancestral capital, although the actual transfer of headquarters could not be effected till 1400 A. D. An old record bearing the genealogical account of Mayurbhanj, discovered in the house of Syama Karana of Naya basna reveals that Maharaja Hariharbhanja founded a township in Saka year 1322 corresponding to 1400 A. D. which was named after him as Hariharpur and was made the capital of his kingdom. The Ganga power in Orissa declined after the invasion of Firoz Shah and Bhanudeva IV the last Ganga king was ousted by his general Kapileswara Deva who ascended the throne in 1435 A. D. and founded the rule of the Suryavamsis. Mayurbhanj thereafter came under the suzerainty of the Suryavamshi monarchs. During the rule of Prataparudra Deva, the grandson of Kapileswara Deva, Sri Chaitanya came to Orissa in 1510 A. D. The kadacha of Govindadas reveals that Sri Chaitanya on his way to Puri visited Hariharpur where he influenced the people by his devotional love.

Orissa along with Mayurbhanj was occupied by the Afghans of Bengal in 1568 A. D. The Moghul Emperor Akbar made preparations to conquer Bengal and Orissa and after the death of Sultan Sulaiman Kararani of Bengal in 1573 regular war took place between the Moghul and the Afghan powers. Daud Khan the young and impetuous Sultan was defeated in 1574 and fled away to Hariharpur where he took shelter for some time in February 1575. Baidyanath Bhanja, the then ruler of Mayurbhanj retreated from Hariharpur and stayed with his family at Rayagada, a place about three miles from Hariharpur. It was at Rayagada that Rasikananda the preacher of Gaudiya Vaishnavism met Baidyanath Bhanja and converted him to the faith of the Gaudiya cult.
Daud was defeated at Tukaroi on the Suvarnarekha on 3rd March 1575 by the Moghul generals Munim Khan and Todarmal. He was killed in the battle of Rajmahal in 1576 after which the Moghuls occupied Bengal and Odisha. But the Afghan Chiefs were reluctant to submit and continued the struggle for sometime more. Odisha was finally conquered by Mansingh in 1592 when the foundation of the Moghul rule was decisively laid.

Mughal Rule

The few authentic facts that are known about the history of Mayurbhanj in the Moghul period (1592-1751 A.D.) indicate that the ruler of Mayurbhanj had under them 12 zamindaries containing 42 killas. From Raja Man Singh's account of 1592, published by Stirling in 1822 it appears that there were 18 forts, viz., Bhanjabhum, Mantri, Hariharpur, Dewalia, Purunia, Karkachua, Bamanghaty, Sarhonda and 10 other insignificant forts within the estate of the Zamindar of Mayurbhanj. All these places excluding Bhanjabhum, are now found in Mayurbhanj. The pargana of Bhanjabhum however, lies to the north of the Midnapore town, which, according to tradition, Midnapore Rajas got as subordinate tenures from Mayurbhanj. Mention has also been made in Raja Man Singh's account of 10 dependent chiefs, who were under Mayurbhanj during the early period of the Moghul rule. These chiefs held the zamindaries of Nilgiri (till recently one of the Orissa States), Singhbhum, Barabhum now in Manbhum district, Patharhai Narsinghpur (part of which is in north Balasore bordering the district to the south of Subarnarekha river), Deba Tyrchand (Dipa Kiarchanda in Midnapore), Jamarpal (in Midnapore), Jamacunda (in north Balasore, near the mouth of the Subarnarekha, not far from Pipli), Chargarh and Talmunda now in the Bhadrak sub-division in Balasore. The Ranchi District Gazetteer mentions that Tamar was under Mayurbhanj, while the Midnapore District Gazetteer mentions that Birkul on the sea shore was also under Mayurbhanj.

From what has been stated above, it will be found that the sway of Mayurbhanj extended from Tamar, Barabhum and Midnapore town in the north to the river Baitarani in the south and from the sea in the east to the western extremity of Sighbhum in the west.

The Bhanja rulers did not hesitate to aggrandise themselves at the expense of the Moghul emperor, whenever there was an opportunity to do so. According to Muraquat-i-Hassan, during the interregnum, that followed the serious illness of Emperor Shah Jahan in 1657, Krushna Bhanja of Hariharpur, the leading Zamindar spread his power over the country from Midnapore to Bhadrak.

His 'offences' are thus summed up in Muraquat, "He kept one thousand horses and ten or twelve thousand foot soldiers, and was obeyed and helped by all the zamindars of the country. He had 'plundered the tract from
Bhadrak to Midnapore, carried off the ryots to his own territory, increased their cultivation and ruined the imperial dominion." (Jadunath Sarkar 1919:207)

Emperor Aurangzeb appointed Khan-i-Dauran as the Governor of Orissa in 1660. When the new Governor reached Jaleswar, Krushna Bhanja came to meet him. During the interview, being exasperated by the insults of the Subahdar, Krushna Bhanja attacked him but was slain with his party. A different version of this incident is given in contemporary records of the Dutch factories in India, where Krushna Bhanja is referred to as the 'Great Raja' "Den grooten Radja Kristna Bens."

From Jaleswar, Khan-i-Dauran set out for Hariparpur. Krushna Bhanja's son (Trivikram Bhanja) with his uncle Jaya Bhanja submitted to him on his way to Remuna and received the Tika (marks on the forehead) of the Rajaship and zamindari.

Maharaja Krushna Bhanja was succeeded by Maharaja Trivikram Bhanja who ruled from 1660 to 1688. Early British records mention his name as Trillbichrum Bunge, 'whose territory lay close to Balasore.' His son and successor Maharaja Sarveswar Bhanja, ruled the State from 1688 to 1711. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Viravikramaditya Bhanja, who ruled from 1711 to 1728 and received a Moghul Firman in the year 1724-25 in renewal of a previous Firman. This Firman shows the nature of the political relation of the Ruler of Mayurbhanj with the Moghul Emperor. This document, the original of which was filed in a British Indian Court, begins by mentioning a special Firman that was granted previously in favour of Maharaja Baidyanath Bhanja and then proceeds to state as follows. "It is ordered that the Chair of State of the said country continue to be held as heretofore without the interference of anybody, that no other man in his territory has any authority whatever, that disregarding the order of any other ruler the said Maharaja do exercise the same authority in his own country with the title he holds, generation after generation, as he does now save and except that when his services are required for any purpose, he will have to attend before us and carry out the orders." Maharaja Viravikramaditya Bhanja was succeeded by his son Maharaja Raghunath Bhanja, who ruled from 1728 to 1750.

In 1740-41, Alivardi Khan usurped the Subadari of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and proceeded to invade Orissa. At Rajghat, on the Subarnarekha river, he found the Raja of Mayurbhanj ready with his Chuars and Khandayats to oppose him, though in vain. Alivardi proceeded on and crushed Murshid Quli Khan in whose place he left his nephew, Saulat Jung, as Deputy Governor of Orissa. Saulat was soon after ousted by Baqir Khan, son-in-law of Murshid Quli Khan. On hearing of the disaster, Alivardi Khan
returned to Orissa and proceeded to chastise the Raja of Mayurbhanj who had supported Baqir Khan. Alivardi succeeded in subjugating the tract of Mayurbhanj giving no quarter and mercilessly carrying fire and sword through its limits. The Raja of Mayurbhanj took refuge in the Similipal hills near his capital Hariharpur. Before Alivardi could proceed further in his campaign against Mayurbhanj he was called back to Bengal to meet the Maratha army despatched by Raja Raghuji Bhonsla of Nagpur.

Maharaja Raghunath Bhanja was a renowned poet. His Rasa Lahari is a work of high literary merit. He was succeeded by his uncle Maharaja Chakradhar Bhanja who ruled the State from 1750 to 1761. In 1751, Alivardi Khan finally ceded Orissa (without Chakla Midnapore) to the Bhonsala of Nagpur.

**Maratha Raids**

During the days of Maratha supremacy in Orissa the rulers of Mayurbhanj tried to maintain their independence. They were often at war with the Marathas who attempted to levy a tribute by force of arms. In 1785, the Marathas occupied the capital Hariharpur and left only when the Raja Damodar Bhanja fled to the hills with his wife and daughters and sent a sum of Rs. 24,000 which he collected from his subjects. In 1761, the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately afterwards, Maharaja Damodar Bhanja, the successor of Chakradhar Bhanja, opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities. Vansittart writing to him on the 15th March, 1761 acknowledges receipt of his letter and professes friendship for him' Rennell's Survey map, which is a great achievement of the early British administration in Bengal, was prepared with the active cooperation of the ruler of Mayurbhanj. Governor Vansittart writing to the Maharaja on the 24th December, 1767 in that connection, says: "It will strengthen the friendship existing between the addressee and the writer and the latter will be ready to do everything in his power for the addressee".

As the Marathas were threatening Bengal from the side of Orissa the East India Company were anxious to secure the friendly support of Mayurbhanj which was in the nature of a buffer State between the Maratha territory and Bengal. Thus, writing in 1768 to the Governor, Vansittart observed as follows" … … … his country (Mayurbhanj) is so advantageously situated that, with a very little assistance from us, he would at any time be able to prevent the Marathas from entering into Bengal from the southward". In reply, Verelst asked Vansittart to gather information from the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj and keep a strict eye on the activities of the Marathas. On the 28th February, 1769, Vansittart writing to the Governor enquired, ' 'would you choose that I should enter into a negotiation with Mor-bhunge Raja and engage our protection for his support? I have reason to believe that he
would be glad of such an opportunity to shake off the Maratha yoke, and the position of this country would in case of Maratha troubles render it extremely convenient to us”.

During half a century preceding the British conquest of Orissa, the British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and respected its political integrity sometime even under trying circumstances, as the following incident described in the District Gazetteer of Singhbhum would bear out.

In 1770, the Zamindar of Kuchang raided British territory and cut off a party of the Company's sepoys and a punitive expedition was to proceed to Kuchang to take possession of the country. The idea of annexing Kuchang was, however, given up, as being an encroachment on the rights of the independent Raja of Mayurbhanj, who appointed the zamindars both of Kuchang and Bamanghaty. He was induced, to depose the former and to give Kuchang to the zamindar of Bamanghaty; while the company decided to have nothing further to do with Kuchang.

The friendly relations between the East India Company and Mayurbhanj were utilised by Marquis of Wellesely during the Orissa campaign in 1803. Trivikram Bhanja who was then the de facto ruler of Mayurbhanj maintained the independence of the State, while his adoptive mother, Rani Sumitra Devi, who was another claimant to the Gadi was living in British territory. The British authorities tried to bring about an agreement between the two parties and in the end the Rani was recognised to be the ruler of Mayurbhanj on the understanding that Trivikram would succeed her. The Rani did her best to help the British troops in their Orissa campaign and the Collector of Midnapore in 1804 testified to the ‘great zeal and alacrity’ with which she aided the Company's arms. She was, moreover, honoured with a Khilat by the British Government in recognition of her meritorious services on this occasion.

**British Rule**

The war with Nagpur came to an end in 1803 by the Treaty of Deogaon. Article 10 of the Treaty refers to certain treaties that had already been concluded between the British Government and certain feudatories of the Raja of Nagpur which the Raja agreed to confirm. Mayurbhanj was not among the States mentioned in this clause of the Treaty, because of its long and continuous connection with the East India Company and its position as an ally of the Company in the war with the Raja of Nagpur left no room for the Raja to claim any suzerainty over Mayurbhanj.

The tribute of this State was fixed in 1812 at Rs. 1,001 and the then Chief of the State agreed to forego his claim to levy a tax on pilgrims who
had to pass through the State on their journey to and from Jagannath. No treaty was concluded with this State in 1803 and 1804 as was done with the other States of Orissa and it was, therefore, not included in the list of States mentioned in Section 36 of Regulation XII of 1805.

On the death of Rani Sumitra Devi Bhanja in 1811, the succession devolved on Trivikram Bhanja, an adopted son from the Keonjhar Raj family. At this time Mayurbhanj was steadily maintaining its friendly relations with the British authorities and co-operating with them in establishing order in the country.' A reference to the political status of Mayurbhanj at this time is found in a letter from Charles Dawes Magistrate of Midnapore, to the Secretary to Government, dated 7th December 1816, proposing the conferment of a Khilat on Maharaja Trivikram Bhanja in appreciation of his services in capturing a proclaimed bandit Chief. Mr. Dawes observed thus:

"I wish it to be perfectly understood by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council that the Mohurbunge Zamindar is in a great measure an independent Raja".

After the death of Trivikram, the following appreciative remark was made by H. Ricketts, the Political Officer to Captain Wilkinson, the Governor-General's Agent in the South-West Frontier, in a letter dated the 28th April, 1834.

"Trivikram Bhunge whose sincere attachment to the British Government and uniform good conduct won the respect of the highest authorities in the Province and were more than once honourably noticed by the Government".

Trivikram was succeeded by his son Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja in May 1829, and the treaty with the East India Company was concluded, in the following month. Sanads granted by Jadunath Bhanja and his predecessors, filed in original in some Civil suits, go to show that all of them had the title of 'Maharaja'. It further appears from an observation made by T. H. Ernst, one of the Commissioners for the affairs of Cuttack in the course of a communication, dated the 25th November 1803 that Maharaja Damodar Bhanja used to confer the title of Raja on his dependent zamindars. Mr. Ernst citing a case wrote as follows:--"One of the dependent zamindars I find Bhirraum (Abhiram), Sing, the Sovereign of Singhbhum". There is evidence that the practice continued for a long time.

Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja continued the policy of friendly co-operation with the British authorities, and was in 1831 awarded a Khilat by the Government for a service rendered by him.

The expulsion of the Sarbarakar of Bamanghaty is the most important event that happened in the early period of the rule of Maharaja Jadunath
Bhanja. It follows a long history of disputes and disturbances caused by Madhab Das Mohapatra, the Sarbarakar of Bamanghaty, between the years 1832 and 1835. A narrative of the events of this period is found in the records of the Government of Bengal which contain voluminous correspondence on the subject. In 1835 the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj attacked the Mohapatra and defeated and dispossessed him of his estate.

The Sarbarakar of Bamanghaty had in this matter sought the interference of the British Government and Captain Wilkinson had, requested the Government on his behalf to permit the employment of Government troops against the Ruler of Mayurbhanj as a support to the cause of the Sarbarakar of Bamanghaty. The Honourable Vice-President of the Council, however, did not consider it expedient to do so. His view was thus expressed in a letter from the Secretary to the Government, dated the 21st July, 1834. "Interference is also unnecessary as regards the. Interest of Government as long as the quarrels of the Raja and the Mohapatra, and their adherents, the Coles, are confined to their own possessions."

But Captain Wilkinson was not to be quieted. He continued to press his view that in the interest of peace and safety in the adjoining British districts, the Kols should be brought under the direct control of Government. He wrote, "It is probably now too late to consider how far it was expedient to allow the Mohurbunge Raja to expel the Mahapattar and his relations from Bamanghaty, on the principle that every independent Chief has a right to do that which seems fit to him in the internal management of his own country. This policy is no doubt good when the interests alone of the independent Chief are likely to be affected but not, I respectfully submit, when it injuriously operates on our own interests or the interests of the petty States whom we are in a manner bound to protect."

The sequel of all this was the formation of the Kolhan Government Estate, which is thus narrated by A. J. Moffatt Mills in 'Minute on the Tributary Mehals':

"A force was employed under Captain Wilkinson to restore peace and order. This was soon effected, when it was wisely resolved to subject the revolting Coles no longer to the uncertain control of the Rajah".

"The country was occupied, a strong post was established at Chabassa and the Coles were brought under the direct control of Government, [78 B. of R.-10] an officer being specially appointed to administer civil and criminal justice amongst them. The Mohurbunge Rajah was permitted to retain his seizure of Bhamanghattee subject to his assigning a sufficient maintenance for the support of the Mohapatur and his family, who were located in Singbhoom. The Mohapatur is dead and his family has petitioned me to permit them to return to Bhamanghattee and to resume management
of their forfeited tenure. I have called on the Rajah to know whether he has any objection to the measure, but he has not responded to the call and it would be highly impolite to replace them in the tenure against his wishes. The Rajah appears to keep the inhabitants of the remaining Cole Peers under subjection, but strong measures are used, as indeed they are required to control this with wild race.

"The Rajah himself is not an oppressive or cruel ruler he is obedient and loyal, but jealous of any interference with his people. He is intelligent, fond of having intercourse with Europeans and is in the habit of managing his affairs himself."

By the formation of Kolhan Government Estate, Mayurbhanj State not only-lost four pirs, namely, Thai, Barbharia, Anla and Lalgarh, but Khuchung also, which subsequently formed a part of the Saraikela State, although the Kunwar held it under feudal allegiance to Mayurbhanj.

In 1840, Jadunath Bhanja again received a Khilat from the Government in token of the recognition of his honorary services rendered to the Government.

When the Indian Mutiny broke out, Mayurbhanj was found loyally espousing the British cause, and Mr. Aitchison records. "The Raja of Mayurbhanj rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857." The loyalty and sincerity of Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja was put to the severest test by the fact that his son-in-law the Raja of Porahat in Singhbhum, was falsely accused of joining the rebellion. The official records bear testimony to the services rendered by him at that critical juncture. He kept his own large territory free from disturbances which it was apprehended on several occasions would break out. Further more, as reported to the Government by the Political Officer concerned, "the Raja has been throughout consistent in his professions of adherence to the Government and that he was sincere has been proved by the very excellent letters addressed to his rebellious son-in-law, the Raja of Porahat, which were found at Porahat by Lieutenant Birch, the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum".

"Should it please the Government to confer on the Raja of Mohurbunge the title of Maharaja Dheeraj Bahadur and a Khilat, I think it would be suitable acknowledgement of his loyal conduct and confirm him as a faithful adherent to the Government, prove satisfactory to his people and operate beneficially over all the neighbouring tracts."

In 1859 Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja was instrumental in securing the submission of his son-in-law, the Raja of Porahat, as captain Dalton in his letter, dated 23rd February 1859, to the Secretary to Government, testifies. "I found him very willing to do all that was required of him and never saw
reason to doubt his loyalty - He expressed his willingness to remain with me till disturbances in Singhbhum were effectually suppressed, and he furnished at my requisition a body of armed men. I placed the Mohurbunge Raja in a position where his fugitive son-in-law could easily join him when pressed, and this had the desired effect."

In 1860, the Government of India 'conferred upon Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja the title of Maharaja Babadur with a valuable Khilat, recognition of his service during the Indian Mutiny.

Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja Bahadur died at Cuttack in 1863 when his eldest son Maharaja Srinath Bhanja succeeded him and ruled the State up to 1867. During his short regime, the State people suffered much from the great Na-Anka which visited Orissa in 1866. Towards the end of March, 1866, the people of Bamanghaty pargana broke out into rebellion which was suppressed with heavy hands.

During the disturbed conditions of Bamanghaty and Uperbhag in March and April, 1866, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Officiating Superintendent of Orissa Tributary Mahals spent more than 10 days in Bamanghaty and Uperbhag and was accompanied by Krushna Chandra Bhanja nephew and heir apparent of Maharaja Srinath Bhanja. Krushna Chandra Bhanja who was at that time 18 years old had previously been to Bamanghaty and had failed to deal with the situation. It appears from Revenshaw's letters to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum and to Government of Bengal that he divided the people of Bamanghaty and Uperbhag into two general classes, one class being Des loq which includes Santals, Bhumijas, Kols or Hos, the other class called Hatua which includes Hindu Gowalas, Chasas, Mahantis, etc. The latter class has also been collectively called "Sudros". Ravenshaw reports deep-seated jealousy among the Des loq on account of the Hatua acquiring land and settling in villages which the Des loq claimed to be exclusively theirs. The origin of the trouble in March, 1866 is attributed to oppression of Survey and Settlement staff which had been going on for many years, although Ravenshaw does not state that this oppression would be working equally if not more heavily on the Hatuas who were more well-to-do than the Des loq. But the leaders of Des loq as well as of Hatuas had joined hands to submit representation against the oppression unleashed by Survey and Settlement staff. So the oppression was not only against the Des loq, but equally on the Hatuas. As the oppression, had been going or for many years, Ravenshaw fails to pin point the real cause of the flare-up in March, 1866. Nowhere in Ravenshaw's report has the word 'scarcity' or 'famine' occurred. At that time Balasore, the adjoining district of British India was in the grip of Na-Anka, the severest famine of Orissa. At the same time there was scarcity in Singhbhum which is clear from the report of the
Commissioner of Chot nagpur Division who mentions relief works on account of scarcity of 1866-67 having progressed satisfactorily. If there was famine in Bala-sore and scarcity in Singhbhum it is obvious that Mayurbhanj was in the grip of famine and the people worst affected would be the Des loq who live from hand to mouth, while Hatuas who always provide food for the next year would have some stock of food. Whatever the cause of the rising may be, the Des loq who were starving would want food which they could get only from the Hatuas of their village. Ravenshaw - says that very few houses of Des loq were raided and only the houses of Hatuas were plundered and Hatuas were driven out of the villages. Without analysing the real cause of the trouble, Ravenshaw blamed the Maharaja for want of control and good Government and deprived him of Bamanghaty which he made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum at the beginning for temporary administration, but actually it lasted for 12 years. He also deprived Maharaja Srinath Bhanja of Uperbhag which he handed over to Krushna Chandra Bhanja, the youth of 18. It is clear from Ravenshaw's own account that he was. strongly backing Krushna Chandra, but even though helped by advice, Krushna Chandra's early years as Maharaja after the death of Srinath Bhanja in' November 1867 were commented upon by the Government of Bengal in the following words, "The Lieutenant Governor notices again with regret that the Mohurbhunge Chief has not yet shown that sense of his responsibilities which it was at first hoped he would evince." This ' was from the Resolution of Government dated 11th June, 1870. Thereafter Maharaja Krushna Chandia appears to have got good reports.

Before reaching Bamanghaty, Ravenshaw must have passed through Cuttack and Balasore districts where people were already dying of starvation. Ravenshaw would see nothing of it as the food for his camp would be coming from the well-to-do who had been hoarding food. But after a few days in Uperbhag the local food supply stopped and disease broke out. He says "Supplies for my small camp were with the utmost difficulty procured. Cholera broke out and the people and witnesses I had collected one day disappeared the next. I remained at Koosommbund from the 29th April to 6th May, when sickness become so general. I was absolutely driven out of the place and moved to Bunkatti." It is most curious that Ravenshaw while having his eye on details of Revenue Administration saw nothing of starvation which the country was suffering from. He himself reported as follows:

"I succeeded in procuring restoration of most of their cattle, which had in many instances been annexed by their neighbours, but the grain had for the most part been consumed, or the poorahs (straw bundles in which paddy is generally kept), had been broken up, and the grain distributed in small quantities so as to be incapable of recognition".

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"Ravenshaw appears to be unwilling to see starvation. Obviously large number of people needed grain. Therefore the looted grain was distributed in small quantities".

Maharaja Srinath Bhanja had no son and on his death which took place on the 10th November, 1867, he was succeeded by his younger brother's son Krushna Chandra Bhanja who was only 20 years of age at the time of his succession. He got the assistance and advice of Ravenshaw, who had taken him in hand from the age of 18. During his rule, the State achieved progress in various directions. He got the title of Maharaja in 1877 in recognition of his good administration of the State and for his public liberality, the most prominent instance of which was his donation of Rs.27,000 towards raising the Cuttack High School to the status of a College, named after T. E. Ravenshaw. In 1878 the Subdivision of Bamanghaty was restored to his direct control. The modern methods of administration of the State began with Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja Deo. During his administration the roads from Baripada to Balasore and from Baripada to Bahalda were improved. The Calcutta High Court declared in 1881 that Mayurbhanj did not belong to British India.

Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja died of smallpox on the 29th May 1882 when he was only 34 years old. At that time, his eldest son Sriram Chandra Bhanja was barely 11 years of age and hence the State came under the administration of Court of Wards with Mr. P. Wylly as its Manager. Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo assumed direct control of the State in 1890. In 1896 he married Lakshmi Kumari, the daughter of the Maharaja of Chotanagpur. She bore him one daughter and two sons and died of smallpox in 1902. In 1904 Sriram Chandra married in Calcutta, Sucharu Devi, daughter of Keshab Chandra Sen, the founder of Nababidhan Samaj. She bore him a daughter and a son who became a pilot in the Royal Air Force and died in an air crash during the Second World War. As the second marriage of Maharaja Sriram Chandra was not acceptable to the people of Mayurbhanj, Maharani Sucharu Devi never visited Mayurbhanj.

Sriram Chandra Bhanja was a Ruler of practical wisdom. He brought with him Sri Mohini Mohan Dhar, M.A., B.L., who was his private tutor in the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack, and appointed him successively as Adviser, State Judge, Dewan and Vice-President of the State Council. Sri Mohini Mohan Dhar became the de facto Counsellor of the Maharaja in all matters. During his regime the State witnessed many-fold development. He was a truly enlightened ruler and established a Council for the State to meet the requirements of democratic Government. The State Council had powers to hear appeals even against the orders of the Maharaja, with the Maharaja exercising his casting vote as President of the Council. Criminal, Civil and
Revenue laws and regulations, including Land Revenue Settlement, Forest, Excise and Land Acquisition laws and rules, were enacted by the Maharaja in Council. The tenancy system was reorganised by Survey and Land revenue Settlement and the tenants were allowed for the first time, occupancy rights over their holdings. All abwabs were abolished and special protection was given to the rights of Adibasis. In order to administer the new laws and regulations the departmental machinery was elaborated and reorganised. The State was divided into subdivisions, and Courts were set up to administer the laws as in British India. A regular system of Thanas and out-posts was introduced as well as Chowkidari system for the interior parts of the State with assessment of Chowkidari tax by the village Panchayats. Forest and Excise Departments were started to develop the forest wealth of the State and to control the manufacture, sale of distilled liquor and narcotics and bring in revenue. A regular graded service system having benefit of pension was also started by the Maharaja. Steps were taken to increase the fertility of the land by means of irrigation projects which cost more than six lakhs of rupees and also by leasing out suitable jungle lands under small or big Amolnamas. Model agricultural farms were established to introduce improved arming and irrigation in the State.

Maharaja Sriram Chandra was aware of the iron-ore deposits of Gurumahisani. He appointed the eminent geologist Sri Pramath Nath Bose to survey it. This led to the Tata lease in which the Dewan, Sri Mohini Mohan Dhar played a leading role. It is well known how the Gurumahisani lease was the foundation of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. A systematic geological survey of selected areas was later carried out to develop the mineral wealth of the State and to facilitate irrigation and water-supply projects.

Aided Primary Schools were opened throughout the State with Middle Schools at Subdivisional headquarters under a Superintendent of Education. State dispensaries were started at important centres under a Chief Medical Officer. A net work of roads was constructed for facility of trade as well as of administration. A Public Works Department was set up for planning and development of irrigation, roads and administration buildings.

Baripada the headquarters of the State was greatly improved and beautified. It was provided with all modern amenities such as a High English School with an attached hostel and extensive play-grounds, a fully equipped Hospital for the treatment of both out-door and indoor patients, an excellent Public Library, a beautiful Public Park and a Leper Asylum outside the town to segregate the leper population of the State and for their proper treatment and rehabilitation. The Bengal Nagpur Railway was induced to co-operate in building the Mayurbhanj Light Railway to connect Baripada with the main B. N. R. line at Rupsa Station. This helped further to develop the trade and
commerce of the State and added to the welfare of the subjects. Telegraphic communication was also established with Calcutta, Cuttack and all important places in British India.

During the rule of Maharaja Sriram Chandra the revenue of the state greatly increased and it was nearly thrice of what it was during the rule of his predecessor. The forest revenue alone rose from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 per annum. Although there was nothing in the treaty to restrict the judicial powers of the Maharaja, when Maharaja Sriram Chandra assumed charge of his State, the State could only exercise the powers of a third class Magistrate and all criminal cases "falling beyond those restricted powers were tried by the District Magistrate of Balasore or the District Judge of Cuttack. Exercise of higher powers was gradually allowed but death sentences was objected to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the ground that there was no precedent. When Shri Mohini Mohan Dhar was appointed as State Judge, he with full support of the Maharaja proceeded to try a murder case and awarded capital punishment, so as to set a precedent at great personal risk. The execution of the capital sentence was suspended under the telegraphic orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, but the seniormost District and Sessions Judge deputed to try the case, merely endorsed the judgement of the State Judge. The State was thereafter given full powers to try all criminal and civil cases falling with its jurisdiction, with the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the State Council as the final authority. In recognition of his excellent administration of the State, Maharaja Sriram Chandra was later vested with the hereditary title of Maharaja by his Majesty the King Empeor in the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

Maharaja Sriram Chandra was a shrewd judge of men. He appointed as his State pleader, Pandit Gopabandhu Das who subsequently became one of the greatest leaders of Orissa in the 20th century. As Member of the State Council, Pandit Gopabandhu Das acted as the guardian of the underdog.

The Maharaja appointed as Head master of his School very senior and experienced educationists. Students who passed through them became eminent in their respective lines. Three entered the Indian Civil Service, one got into the Indian Educational Services. One became a Bar-at-law, one became an eminent Archaeologist, one became the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and another, the Inspector-General of Police of Orissa.

Students of Mayurbhanj High English School (now called Krushna Chandra High School) not only took one, or more of the top places in Orissa, but came to the top in the Calcutta University which then covered what is now West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Bangladesh, Assam and Burma. Maharaja Sriram Chandra also had the Barhaipani waterfalls investigated with a view
to having a hydroelectric project. An Officer of the Engineering Department camped at the sources of the Burhabalanga for two seasons and measured the flow of water in the leanest months of the year. A British firm was invited to advise. Unfortunately the Maharaja died before anything came of it.

In January, 1912 Maharaja Sriram Chandra had invited some Officers of the Bengal Nagpur Railway to extend his light railway to the forest areas for exploitation of his timber resources. On 31st January a shoot was arranged near Krushna Chandrapur Railway Station. The Maharaja and his personal servant Radhu were on one Machan. The guests of the Maharaja including a relation of his were spread out on other Machans. It was dusk and the shoot was nearly over. The Maharaja who had a black great coat on and Radhu got down from the Machan. Two shots rang out from the adjoining Machan occupied by his relation and both the Maharaja and Radhu were hit. Radhu succumbed soon after. The Maharaja was progressing well. He went to Calcutta on State business, the business being to induce the authorities to make his Meghasani hill the summer capital of the newly announced Province of Bihar and Orissa. At Calcutta he was X-rayed and splinters of bullet were found in his body. An operation was performed and the splinters removed.

But sepsis developed and Maharaja Sriram Chandra died on 22nd February 1912. Some contemporary accounts of the shooting accident are given below:

'The Bengalee' Friday, February 23, 1912, an English daily of Calcutta edited by Sir Surendra Nath Banerji reported as follows:

"It will be remembered that the Maharaja was shooting with a few friends including Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Miller, one of the Directors of B. N. Ry and Mr. S.C. Sen in a jungle at Baripada on the 31st January last, and several bears were put up, One bear was killed and one was wounded. The Maharaja descended from his 'machan" and began a search for the wounded bear. Meanwhile the firing was kept up from the other "machans" and Mr. S. C. Sen who was next to the Maharaja's "machan", mistaking the Maharaja's figure for that of a bear, fired at him. The bullet did not hit him but struck through a tree and the splintered shots entered both his hands and his legs and chest, while his attendant was hit on the knee. At first the wounds did not appear to be serious but he was removed to Calcutta for better treatment. His attendant succumbed shortly after the accident. A X-ray examination in Calcutta revealed that the splinters of the bullet were lying embedded in both hands, legs and chest of the Maharaja. Surgical assistance was obtained and on the 11th February, Doctors Brown, Sarvadhikary and Sircar extracted the splinters by an operation under chloroform. For a few days, the Maharaja's condition was very hopeful, and
nobody suspected that the end was so near, but a few days after signs of Septicaemia (blood-poisoning) began to develop, which ultimately terminated a noble and useful career."

The obituary notice in the Oriya Weekly 'Utkal Dipika' of 24th February 1912 of Cuttack edited by Sri Gauri Sankar-Ray states as follows:

"We inform our readers with deep sorrow that the Maharaja Bahadur of Mayurbhanj died last Thursday at 5-30 A. M. at Calcutta. A few days back he had been to shikar accompanied by his own 'Sambandhi' and others. The party killed some bears and by that time the bullets of his Sambandhi hit the Maharaja Bahadur and his servant by mistake. Both of them were immediately brought to Baripada for treatment. The servant died after a few days. The Maharaja Bahadur went to Calcutta for treatment. But in spite of all treatment he died … …

His death was a blow not merely to Mayurbhanj but to the whole of Orissa. He had endeared himself to the people of Odisha from the date he gave his Presidential address as first President of the Utkala Sammilani which was held at Cuttack in 1903. His popularity with the powers ruling India at the time will be apparent from the message sent by the head of the British Empire King Emperor, George V on 24th February 1912 two days after his death. It says "The Queen and I are grieved to hear of the death by an accident of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj. Please convey to the Maharani our sincere condolences with her in her sorrow. We remember of course the important part taken by the Maharaja in connection with the pageant on the maidan and our pleasure in seeing him on that occasion."

Maharaja Sriram Chandra was succeeded by his son Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, but owing to the minority of the new Ruler, the State came under the administration of the Court of Wards. It was during this administration that a rising of the Santals and other tribes took place in May 1917.

The immediate cause of the rising was the attempt to recruit tribals for a Labour Corps in France for the World War I (1914-18). The tribals assaulted some officials who were in-charge of the recruitment. They looted the bazar and damaged the railway line. The rising was, however, temporarily crushed by the despatch of the armed police reserves from Orissa and 100 infantry men from Calcutta. But the tribals continued to hold mass meetings and protested against the oppressive administration. In June a fresh rising occurred in Bamanghaty subdivision where the bazar of Rairangpur was looted and burnt and a State constable was murdered. Order was restored by the help of the military and police and a number of Santals were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.
Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja was formally installed on the Gadi on the 13th November 1920. Like his father he was an enlightened and generous ruler and although he ruled hardly for 8 years his period witnessed many-fold development of the State. He introduced an elaborate arrangement for supply of water and electricity in the town of Baripada and started the election system in the Baripada Municipality. He established the Judicial Committee which was the highest court of appeal in the State and also the Archaeological Department for preservation of ancient monuments. He was responsible for the extension of the Rupsa-Baripada railway line up to Talbundh and the Tatanagar-Gorumahisani line up to Badampahar.

Maharaja Purna Chandra raised a permanent fund by his own donation of Rs. 2,00,000, the interest of which at the rate of 5 per cent per annum amounted to Rs. 10,000 and this interest was meant for digging tanks and wells and construction of bunds throughout the State.

Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja expressed his greatness through his generous donations for the promotion of education and learning. His donations were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rajkumar College, Raipur</td>
<td>Rs. 2,00,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack</td>
<td>Rs. 1,00,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cuttack Hospital</td>
<td>Rs. 20,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cuttack Medical School</td>
<td>Rs. 50,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Utkal Sahitya Parishad Building, Cuttack</td>
<td>Rs. 13,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bihar Orissa Engineering College</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Midnapur College Building</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Jhadgram New Hospital, Midnapur</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Midnapur Flood Relief Fund</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Ajmer Mayo College</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Countess of Reading’s Women’s Fund</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Bihar Orissa Research Society</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To enrich Oriya Language he provided financial aid to Sri Gopal Chandra Praharaj for the preparation of an extensive multi-volume Oriya Lexicon named “Purna Chandra Bhasakosha”. Finally, this multi-volume “Bhasakosha” was published during the reigns of Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo.

He died on the 21st April 1928 at an early age of 29 years at Bombay where he had been to attend a Conference of the Princes in connection with the Butler Committee. He being childless was succeeded by his younger brother Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo. In 1930-31 Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja was admitted to the Chamber of Princes as a full member by His
Excellency the Viceroy under Act 2 (ii) of the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes.

This Ruler organised the Departments for industrial and economic survey and for cottage industries. The Agricultural and the Co-operative Departments were started by him. He organised the industrial Institute and took steps for the industrial development of the State. The State Printing Press was much improved during his time and publication of the Mayurbhanj State Gazette and a literary Oriya Magazine named “Bhanj Pradeepa” were undertaken by the Press.

The freedom movement under the leadership of Gandhiji inspired the millions of countrymen and the people of the feudatory states also took, great interest in it. To mobilise the states’ people The “All India states’ Peoples’ conference” was established with Jawaharlal Nehru as its President. Soon the Orissa State’s peoples’ conference was set up with Sarangadhar Das as its Secretary. Under its Leadership the Prajamandals were formed and started a movement against the Rulers who were the supporters of the British Imperialism. They demanded to establish a responsible govt. in the state.

In Mayurbhanj Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo established five Praja Sabhas in 1939, one each for four Sub-divisions and another for the town of Baripada. The aim of Praja Sabha was to bring people close to the administration. These representative bodies were intended to focus local opinion in all matters, concerning the well being of the people in general and also to serve as the media of conveying such opinion to the state authorities. The main objective of the Praja Sabhas was to take measures for the upliftment of the condition of the people.

The Praja Mandal movement of the neighbouring state Nilgiri inspired the people of Mayurbhanj to organize similar movement in the state. The nucleus of Praja Mandal started at Ambajore in Betnoti under the leadership of Sarat Chandra Das who was expelled from the palace service. He became the president and Gaura Pradhan became the Secretary of the organization. Gradually branches of Praja Mandal as were set up in other subdivision. Even women also took part in this movement. Most of the leaders of the Praja Mandal were made the members of the Balasore District congress. The congress party was inspiring them by providing moral support.

To counteract the movement the Royal supporters formed a similar organization called Praja Mangala under the leadership Harish Chandra Das. They also took up similar village welfare programme which was funded by the state. It opposed the Praja Mandals’ demand for responsible Govt. and “Gramya Swaraj”. But gradually the Praja Mandala became powerful
and its demand for the responsible govt. became vigorous day by day. In this background Maharaja formed the Mayurbhanj Kendriya Parishad or the Central Legislative on his 44th birthday which fell on 23rd April 1945. It consisted of 27 members including the president out of which not more than 15 were nominated by the king representing interests in industry, trade and commerce and aboriginal population and any other special interests which may in the opinion of the Maharaja deserves representation. The rest 12 members were elected to the Praja Sabhas. It was inaugurated by the Maharaja on 10th January 1946. Going a step further to give more political freedom to the people, the Maharaja appointed a committee to make recommendations regarding the formation of village panchayats.

The formation of Mayurbhanj Kendriya Parishad and the power rested in it, failed to satisfy the leaders of the Praja Mandals. They remained firm in their demand to establish responsible government. To high light this demand they organized mass meetings throughout the state. As the Mayurbhanj Kendriya Parishad failed to satisfy the people the king dissolved it on 5th July 1947.

The benevolent ruler to give justice to the peoples’ demands for the establishment of the responsible government set up the constituent Assembly. Its purpose was to draft a constitution for the establishment of the responsible Govt. in the state as an independent unit in the pattern of Indian Union. Maharaja enjoyed the power like that of a constitutional monarch.

In this background the responsible Government was established in the state. In accordance with the terms of his highness, proclamation dated 9th December 1947, Sarat Chandra Das (Premier) B. Mohapatra and Maheswar Naik were chosen by his Highness the Maharaja to constitute the council of ministers. Premier Sarat Ch. Das was incharge of Home, finance, Audit, Planning and Reconstructions Minister B. Mohapatra was in charge of Revenue, Law, Health and local self govt. Minister M. Naik handled the departments like Development, Education, Public works, supply, Transport, Commerce and Labour.

Thus Mayurbhanj became the only state to establish a responsible govt. by the people. To commemorate it 15th Dec. 1947 was observed as the self governing day throughout the state. Besides, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad sent greetings to the Premier of the State Sarat Chandra Das.

The Merger of Mayurbhanj with Odisha

Unfortunately the govt. failed to run smoothly due to lack of experience of the ministers and high handedness of the clerical and differences of opinion among the ministers as well as growing corruption. All these failed to
satisfy the hope of the people. The misrule of the state was highlighted in the provincial headquarter. All these developments created hostility between the Maharaja and the popular ministry. At last Maharaja with Sarat Chandra Das went to Delhi on 16th October 1948 and signed the Instrument of merger. Now Mayurbhanj state became an integral part of the Govt. of India. The formal taking over the state by the Govt. of India took place on 9th November 1948 and Sri Dattatraya Varman Rege, B.A., Bar-at-law, I.C.S. was designated as Chief Commissioner of the state. He ruled the state for a short period and merged the state with the province of Odisha on 1st January 1949 and it constituted a district of Odisha.

Recent Trends in History of Mayurbhanj (1950-2015)

India became free on 15th August 1947, and this historic event led to the merger of Princely States with the Union of India. The disintegration of the country was prevented by the timely action of Sardar Patel. The merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa took place on 1.1.1949. The merger was delayed due to the transferrence of power of a popular ministry headed by Sri Sarat Chandra Das. The administration completely failed and situation became chaotic forcing the Maharaja to sign the instrument of merger.

The merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa was registered by the charismatic tribal leader Sri Sonaram Soren.

The Tribal leaders Sonaram Soren and others started very strong movement against this decision in the Baman Ghati and Panchpir subdivisions of Mayurbhanj now better known as Rairangpur and Karanjia sub-divisions. They expressed their belief that if Mayurbhanj is joined with Bihar the tribals will get a better deal in future which was totally not accepted by V.P.Menon. He declared that Mayurbhanj will merge with Orissa on 2nd January 1949. The recently born Adivasi Mahasabha started gathering volunteers. About 15000 men and women became members and made strong rallies all over the district. They declared Rairangpur as their headquarter and thousands of tribals armed with bow and arrows, axes and spears made rallies everywhere, even in the police ground at Baripada shouting that they will merge with Bihar and not with Orissa. People started getting paniked. They blocked many roads and school students were used to send information as they are least doubted by police. Life of Dikus (people who are other than Tribals) seemed to have been left at the mercy of the Adivasis.

The movement was widespread but shortlived. Soren advocated Mayurbhanj’s merger with Bihar with a view of its ultimate merger with the acclaimed Jharkhand state. The situation became normal within one month. Sonaram Soren formed his own political party and joined the government of
Orissa as a cabinet minister. At this stage it is necessary to discuss in brief the Jharkhand movement.

Jharkhand Movement

The literal meaning of the word ‘Jharkhand’ is a tract of forest. Its geographical area includes the Chhotanagpur and Santal Praganas of undivided Bihar and other adjacent districts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Jharkhand is not merely a geographic concept. It was a land of depressed people, a mass of destitute. The region had experienced a number of social movements in the past that were cultural, religious and reformist in nature. These movements were carried out by native inhabitants, who were invariably tribal with a broad aims of attaining cultural homogeneity and tribal identity.

A new regional party, ‘United Jharkhand Party’ was formed in Bihar in 1948. This was formed by Justin Richard, a tribal leader who latter invited Jaipal Singh to join it. After hesitation, Adivasi Mahasabha joined the United Jharkhand Party and thus results in the formation of Jharkhand Party in 1950.

The main aim of the Jharkhand movement was the creation of a separate “Adivasi state”. Before independence, it was the main issue. But after independence, decks were clear to orient the movement from ethnicity to regionalism. The region acquired greater importance after independence due to the political movement for separate statehood under the Indian Union. Even a memorandum was submitted to the State Reorganization Committee (SRC) in 1953. But the demand was put aside by the commission and the movement also slackened.

The intensity of the movement was felt most in erstwhile Bihar. The primary causes of the movement were land and forest alienation during both colonial and post-independence era, deprivation of employment even though the region became industrialized, assertion of tribal identity and uneven development. In Odisha although four districts - Mayurbhaj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Sambalpur - were covered under the proposed Jharkhand state, the movement was mostly concentrated in Mayurbhanj.

Failing to make Jharkhand as a separate state during 1950s and 60s, there was a lot of contradiction within the Jharkhand Party. In 1963 a section of it joined the Congress and with that the movement got slackened. Further disintegration the party resulted in losing the people’s verdict for a separate statehood. A lot of parties emerged after like Birsa Sea Dal, Jharkhand Peoples Party, Jharkhand Kranti Dal, Jharkhand Vichar Manchs and so on. The endless list of splinter parties made the movement suffer. After a lean period of ten years, in 1973 a new leader came into the arena. A new party Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) under the leadership of Sibu Soren came
into prominence. Similarly, to include youth in the movement, an All Jharkhand Students Union (AJSU) was formed, whose main aim was to include youth. This resulted in gearing up of the movement in a militant way.

The importance of Jharkhand movement is known from the fact that Jharkhand party won one assembly seat in the first general election. Both JMM and AJSU were important entities in Mayurbhanj during later period. The formation of a separate state of Jharkhand state was carved out of Bihar without incorporating the adjoining areas. Thus Mayurbhanj continued still in Odisha. However, time and again Jharkhnad Mukti Morcha claims to include the adjoining areas including Mayurbhanj in the name of Greater Jharkhand. Such calls were made in 2008 and even recently. But the people of Mayurbhanj in general do not like to cede from Odisha. Hence the Bhanja Sena called for a Bandh in Mayurbhanj in August, 2008 against the call of JMM for Greater Jharkhand which was very successful.

A big unit from the JMM led by Shri Sudam Marndi – who was the President of JMM in Odisha – has merged with Biju Janata Dal before the general election of 2014. Shri Marndi has won the 2014 election as a BJD candidate. Even then the unit of JMM is still a force to reckon with in Mayurbhanj.

Kudumi Movement

Kudumi is an ethnic community of the Chhotagpur plateau comprising parts of Odisha, West Bengal and Jharkhand. The surname Mahato in West Bengal or Mohanta in Odisha is well known in this regard. They belong to Other Backward Caste category in Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Kudumis are classified as primitive tribe/ Tribal Hindu/ aboriginal tribe in the last caste census in 1931.

In Mayurbhanj, the Kudumis are an important community from a demographic point of view and hence the movement has important bearing for Mayurbhanj.

A section of kudumis claimed that they are kshatriya by origin and profession embracing or adopting some rituals of Hinduism. The Kshatriya movement was led by Niranjan Mohanta. Even there was an All India Kurmi Kshatriya Mahasabha. The claim to Kshatriya varna status through reinvention of some mythic tales provided some credibility to the ideological foundation of the movement during the post-colonial period in India. For example TUSU is the princess of kudumi king and she did commit suicide due to the attacks of foreign aggressors on kudumis. The Kshatriya movement of the Kudumis was also aimed at gaining a social status that could find place within the caste structure of Hindu society.
Now a considerable section of the Kudumis finds two problems with the Kshatriya movement. Firstly, it was elitist led by a microscopic minority. Secondly, Kshatriya movement failed to ensure any improvement in the socio-political status of the community. On the other hand, because of this Sanskritisation process of Kudumis being known as Kudumi Kshatriyas, they lost their tribal identity.

The Kudumis are vigorously demanding scheduled tribe (ST) status for themselves. These communities claim that they belong to the “indigenous tribes” of the Chotanagpur region, but their demand for ST status was not acceded to as that the community had embraced Hinduism and lost its tribal characteristics since long.

The Kudumis claim that all communities listed as Tribes in the 1931 census were given Scheduled Tribe status except Kudumi by declination by some of the Kudumi leaders due to their ‘myopic vision’ by claiming that they were of kshatriya origin. Therefore the present movement is, according to them, ‘an onerous task of establishing a new identity in order to get rid of the acute social deprivation and economic backwardness’.

**Left-Wing Extremism**

Adapting their political activities to revolutionary Marxist or anarchist ideas the Left-wing extremists endeavour to replace the existing political and social order with a socialist or communist system. To this end, they participate in social protests, and they attempt to instrumentalise them for their purposes. Their forms of action range from open agitation to clandestine, partly serious acts of violence, with isolated autonomous groups also accepting individuals to be injured. In India Left Extremist movement or Maoist movements are said to be in a Red Corridor which spreads from Nepal to the northern fringe of Tamilnadu. Mayurbhanj has also be an arena of such movement especially in the areas bordering West Bengal and Jharkhand. Economic deprivation, land alienation and uneven development are some of the reasons for which the left-extremists have been agitating. Therefore, a number of Police Stations in the district are affected by such extremism. In a recent review it has been reported that there is perceptible improvement in the situation.

**Changing Political Scenerio**

During the first decade Congress and PSP were competing with each other in Mayurbhanj. However, in 1961 election Congress became more powerful. However, during the general election 2009 and 2014 Congress has lost its predominance. It is BJD which has merged as the most dominant political party in Mayurbhanj. BJP and Congress are in the second
and third position while JMM is holding the fourth position as revealed from voting-pattern/ vote cast during the last General Election held in 2014 in the state.
CHAPTER-III

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY

Demographic Profile

Mayurbhanj is the 1st district in terms of size and 3rd in terms of population. According to the 2011 Census, the total population of the district 25,19,738 which accounts for 6.00 % of the state population. The total male population in the district is 1256213 and female 1263525.

During the previous century, the district population increased 4.12-fold, from 6, 10,383 in 1901; 22, 23,456 (2001 Census) to 25, 19, 738 in 2011 Census. The decennial rate of increase was slightly higher than that in the state, which witnessed 4.07 times increase from 1,03,02,917 to 4,19,74,218 over the corresponding period. Following table compares some demographic attributes of the district with those of Odisha between1901 – 2011.

### Demographic Profile of Mayurbhanj and Odisha, 1901-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Decadal Growth Rate (%)</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mayurbhanj</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Mayurbhanj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>6,10,383</td>
<td>1,03,02,917</td>
<td>1,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>7,29,218</td>
<td>1,13,78,875</td>
<td>19.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>7,54,314</td>
<td>1,11,58,586</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>8,89,603</td>
<td>1,24,91,056</td>
<td>17.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>9,84,741</td>
<td>1,37,67,988</td>
<td>10.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>10,28,825</td>
<td>1,46,45,946</td>
<td>4.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>12,04,043</td>
<td>1,75,48,846</td>
<td>17.03</td>
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<td>1971</td>
<td>14,34,200</td>
<td>2,19,44,615</td>
<td>19.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>15,81,873</td>
<td>2,63,70,271</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
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<td>3,16,59,736</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>22,23,456</td>
<td>3,68,04,660</td>
<td>17.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25,19,738</td>
<td>4,19,74,218</td>
<td>13.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sex Ratio in Mayurbhanj and Odisha, 1901-2011
It is observed from Table 3.1 and Chart 3.1 that the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in the district declined consistently throughout the last century from 1,013 in 1901 to 980 in 2001. However, the sex ratio of Mayurbhanj district as per the 2011 Census is 1006 which is higher than the State figure (979). The state also witnessed a similar trend over this period. The sex ratio in the district was less than that in the state till 1971, but this trend reversed during the last four decades, i.e., between 1971 and 2011.

**Age- sex wise distribution of population in Mayurbhanj (2011 Census)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4</td>
<td>120314</td>
<td>117154</td>
<td>973.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 9</td>
<td>145213</td>
<td>138160</td>
<td>951.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 14</td>
<td>144421</td>
<td>141937</td>
<td>982.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>116965</td>
<td>112861</td>
<td>964.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>102128</td>
<td>110082</td>
<td>1077.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>98063</td>
<td>102431</td>
<td>1044.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>83652</td>
<td>88174</td>
<td>1054.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>84987</td>
<td>89970</td>
<td>1058.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>80167</td>
<td>80318</td>
<td>1001.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>72850</td>
<td>70017</td>
<td>961.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td>57411</td>
<td>55401</td>
<td>964.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 59</td>
<td>43972</td>
<td>44376</td>
<td>1009.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 64</td>
<td>41832</td>
<td>43080</td>
<td>1029.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 69</td>
<td>26394</td>
<td>27501</td>
<td>1041.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 - 74</td>
<td>18352</td>
<td>20813</td>
<td>1134.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 - 79</td>
<td>8028</td>
<td>9254</td>
<td>1152.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 - 84</td>
<td>4989</td>
<td>5414</td>
<td>1085.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 - 89</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>1773</td>
<td>998.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 - 94</td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>1091</td>
<td>1081.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 - 99</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>944.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>1058.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1253328</td>
<td>1260612</td>
<td>1005.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, 5798 persons (male -2885 and female-2913) who did not state their age according to 2011 census are excluded for estimation in the above table.

Being contiguous with Jharkhand and West Bengal, the district often witnessed an influx of migrants from these two states. However, its population grew at a slower rate than the state population from 1951 onwards, except between 1991 and 2001 when its population growth rate of 17.98% was higher than the state population growth rate of 16.25%. However, in 2011 the population growth rate of Mayurbhaj district (13.33%) is lower than the State of Odisha (14.00%).
Age Sex Population Pyramid of Mayurbhanj, 2011 Census

The age sex wise distribution of Mayubhanj population (Table 3.2 and Chart 3.2) reveals that the sex ratio in the age group 0-4 yrs is 973.74, lowest in the age group 5-9 years (951.43) and highest in the age group 70-74 years (1153.72). However, the pyramid of the Mayurbhanj district shows a trend of growing population with a bulging base and tapering end with maximum concentration in the young age groups.

Mayurbhanj is the 24th urbanised district in state having only 7.66 percent of its population living in urban areas as against 16.69 percent of state’s population living in urban areas. Table 1.3 gives the distribution of population by blocks and total urban population. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC) population constitute respectively 58.72% and 7.33%, making Mayurbhanj a tribal dominated district. The tribal population is high in all blocks, and highest (79.03%) in Khunta block, followed by 75.75% in Bijetola block. Blocks with less than 50 % tribal population, namely, Jashipur (35.30%), Suliapada (40.51%), Betanati (41.13%) and
Morada (44.03%) are relatively more developed. Tribals are proportionately more in rural areas (61.84%) as compared to urban areas (21.03%). The SC population is more or less evenly distributed in all blocks. In terms of population per Sq. Km Mayurbhanj is 16th densely populated district in the state. Mayurbhanj has 9th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state. There are 199 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 1 village is having a population of more than 5000. Bahalda is the most populated village having 5425 populations in the district. Jashipur police station is having highest number of villages (264) in the district and Baripada Town police station is having the lowest number of villages (12) in the district (2011 Census).

### Distribution of population between Urban and Rural Areas (2011 Census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Bodies</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
<th>SC Population (%)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
<th>ST Population (%)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Total</td>
<td>192896</td>
<td>98637</td>
<td>94259</td>
<td>955.62</td>
<td>21445</td>
<td>11.12</td>
<td>10703</td>
<td>10742</td>
<td>1003.64</td>
<td>40574</td>
<td>21.03</td>
<td>20091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baripada (M)</td>
<td>116849</td>
<td>60489</td>
<td>56360</td>
<td>931.74</td>
<td>12797</td>
<td>10.95</td>
<td>6438</td>
<td>6359</td>
<td>987.73</td>
<td>20603</td>
<td>17.63</td>
<td>10383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karanjia (NAC)</td>
<td>22865</td>
<td>11334</td>
<td>11531</td>
<td>1017.38</td>
<td>3468</td>
<td>15.17</td>
<td>1682</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>1061.83</td>
<td>6661</td>
<td>29.13</td>
<td>3262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rairangpur (NAC)</td>
<td>34929</td>
<td>17532</td>
<td>17397</td>
<td>992.30</td>
<td>3281</td>
<td>9.39</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>1004.28</td>
<td>7948</td>
<td>22.75</td>
<td>3731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udala (NAC)</td>
<td>13152</td>
<td>6701</td>
<td>6451</td>
<td>962.69</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>7.49</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>1064.99</td>
<td>3302</td>
<td>25.11</td>
<td>1676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Total</td>
<td>2326842</td>
<td>1157576</td>
<td>1169266</td>
<td>1010.10</td>
<td>163237</td>
<td>7.02</td>
<td>81424</td>
<td>81813</td>
<td>1004.78</td>
<td>1439002</td>
<td>61.84</td>
<td>710396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayurbhanj</td>
<td>2519738</td>
<td>1256213</td>
<td>1263525</td>
<td>1005.82</td>
<td>184882</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td>92127</td>
<td>92555</td>
<td>1004.65</td>
<td>1479576</td>
<td>58.72</td>
<td>730487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above table reveals that the sex ratio of urban population is low i.e. 955.62 as compared to the rural population i.e. 1010 as well as the district sex ratio i.e. 1005.8. Amongst urban areas, the concentration of tribal population is maximum (29.13%) in Karanjia NAC and minimum (17.63) in Baripada Municipality. The SC population is more in urban areas (11.12%) as compared to rural areas (7.02%).

### Subdivision-wise Distribution of Population (2001-2011) of Mayurbhanj, Odisha

Mayurbhanj district has four subdivisions such as Sadar (Baripada) subdivision consisting of ten blocks such as Betanoti, Suliapada, Moroda, Kuliana, Shamakhunta, Badasahi, Rasgovindpur, Bangiriposi, Saraskana, Baripada; Bamanghaty Subdivision consisting of Bisois, Bijatala, Rairangpur, Bahalda, Jamda, Kusumi, Tiliring; Panchpir Subdivision Jashipur, Karanjia, Raruan, Thakurmunda, Sukruli and Kaptipada Subdivision Khunta, Gopabandhu Nagar, Udala, Kaptipada. In relation to 2001 census the overall increase in percentage of population is 14% except Panchpir subdivision which is having 13.6%. Similarly the Sadar Subdivision has low
sex ratio of 984 as compared other threes. The sub-division wise distribution of population is given below:

### The sub-division wise distribution of population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sadar (Baripada)</td>
<td>1025371</td>
<td>1171593</td>
<td>590557</td>
<td>581034</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision Bamanghaty</td>
<td>464782</td>
<td>529934</td>
<td>260552</td>
<td>269557</td>
<td>1035</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision Panchpir</td>
<td>393526</td>
<td>447216</td>
<td>220642</td>
<td>226574</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision Kaptipada</td>
<td>339777</td>
<td>387516</td>
<td>193185</td>
<td>194331</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that there is a gradual decline of tribal population in the district as well as in the State of Odisha from 1961 to 2011.

### Total Population of Odisha, Mayurbhanj with Scheduled Tribe Population from 1961 to 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Total Population in Odisha</th>
<th>Tribal Population in Odisha</th>
<th>Percentage of Tribal Population in Odisha</th>
<th>Total Population in Mayurbhanj</th>
<th>Tribal Population in Mayurbhanj</th>
<th>Percentage of Tribal Population in Mayurbhanj</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>17,548,846</td>
<td>4223,757</td>
<td>24.07</td>
<td>1,204,043</td>
<td>729764</td>
<td>60.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>21,944,615</td>
<td>5071937</td>
<td>23.11</td>
<td>1,434,200</td>
<td>839853</td>
<td>58.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>26,370,271</td>
<td>5915067</td>
<td>22.43</td>
<td>1,581,873</td>
<td>912320</td>
<td>57.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>31,659,736</td>
<td>7032214</td>
<td>22.21</td>
<td>1,884,580</td>
<td>1090626</td>
<td>57.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>36,804,660</td>
<td>8145081</td>
<td>22.13</td>
<td>2,223,456</td>
<td>1258459</td>
<td>56.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>41,974,218</td>
<td>9590756</td>
<td>22.84</td>
<td>2,519,738</td>
<td>1479576</td>
<td>58.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed that Mayurbhanj district is marked by the predominance of Tribal population i.e. 60.61 % in 1961 as compared to 24.07 % of the State. The above table shows that there is a gradual decline of tribal population in the district as well as in the State of Odisha from 1961 to 2011.

### Languages

The Census Report ‘of 1931 of Mayurbhanj follows the classification suggested by Sir Edward A. Gait in his “Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1901”. According to that the languages spoken in the ex-State were divided into the following five distinct groups:

1. Indo-Aryan Family
2. Munda Family
(3) Dravidian Family

(4) Language, foreign to India, and

(5) Gipsy language

The languages belonging to the Indo-Aryan families were Oriya, Bengali, Hindustani, Gujarati, Kachhi, Marwari, Marathi, Punjabi and Nepali. Under the Munda family were recorded Santali, Ho, Bhumiji, Mahali, Mundari, Kera, Karmali, and Karua, The Dravidian family had under it Oraon, Kharia, Kisan, Gondi, Tamil, Telugu and Cannarese in all numbering seven languages. Pashtu belonging to the Iranian branch, French and Portuguese of Romanic, English of the Tutoic group; Russian of the Slavonic group and Arabic of the Semitic family were a few of the languages, foreign to India or belonging to the Indo-European family which had their speakers varying from unit to near about 60. Donra spoken by the Hill-side Doms was the only Gipsy language then found here.

In 1951 Census Report 23 languages were enumerated as mother-tongues in the district, but in 1961 the number of mother-tongues enumerated was 24. 2 languages i.e., Chinese and Simhalese enumerated in 1951 Census, were not recorded in 1961, while 3 languages i.e. Karmali, Kharia and Marathi enumerated in 1961 Census were not there in 1951. Short notes on important languages are given below.

Oriya

According to 1961 Census, 627,034 persons in the district speak Oriya as their mother tongue out of them, 318,278 ale males and 308,756 females. The number of persons having Oriya as mother- tongue in 1951 was 541,219 and in 1931 was 365,027. The 1931 Census Report recorded-"The percentage of tribal Hindus who have completely abandoned their old tribal language, or who are far on the way of doing so, in favour of Oriya as their mother tongue, comes to 21'4". But the percentages of such persons are not known from subsequent Census Reports. According to 1931 Census Report the Amatas, Bhuyans, Bathuris, Bhunj Purans, Rajuars, Ojhas, Dhuruas, Gonds, Gunjus, Jharas and Kauras, all adopted Oriya as mother-tongue. The same Census Report also stated that tribes like Bhumij including Tameria, Kharia, Kora, Kisan, Mahali, were gradually abandoning their old languages and adopting Oriya as their mother-tongue. Substantial progress has been made during the period 1931 to 1961 by these tribes in adopting Oriya as a subsidiary language besides their own mother-tongue.

Bengali

19,400 speakers of Bengali were enumerated in 1951 and in 1961 their number was 20,171. But in 1931 the number of Bengali speakers was
shown as 36,837. Some 27,689 Kurmis along with 1,149 Thataris and 2,000 Katras Bhuyans were recorded as speakers of Bengali in 1931. Their corresponding number in 1951 and 1961 Census is not known,

**Hindi and Urdu**

7,967 speakers of Urdu and 6759 speakers of Hindi were enumerated in 1961 Census. In 1951 their numbers were 4,619 and 2,145 respectively. In 1961 Census 6,451 speakers of Hindi, 3,583 speakers of Urdu and 26,155 speakers of Karmali were grouped together as speakers of Hindustani in the ex-State.

**Santali**

The total number of speakers of this language according to 1961 Census is 269,067. In numerical strength they stand second to those who speak Oriya as mother-tongue. In 1931 Census the number of persons having Santali as mother-tongue was 258,911 whereas in 1951 their number reduced to 246,528.

The Santali language has been divided into Northern Santali and Southern Santali with some variations between the two. The Santali as spoken in Mayurbhanj district belongs to the Southern group. Santali is a peculiarly expressive language so far as natural objects and things connected with the life of hunters or agriculturists are concerned and has a delicate sense of humour. But regarding expression of things abstract, of ideas of modern life and culture it has to depend on other languages as indeed most other languages do. Grierson’s accounts of the dialects of Santali and Mundari show that they closely resemble each other and differ only in minor particulars to the extent the Santals have borrowed their vocabulary from their Aryan neighbours.

**Ho**

According to 1961 Census 117,550 persons in the district have Ho as their mother-tongue. Their number in 1951 was 117,483 and in 1931 was 110,500. They, like Santals, have a strong attachment for their language.

**Bhumiji**

The total number of persons speaking Bhumiji in 1961 was 78,146. In 1951 their strength was 74,230 and in 1931 68,770. The Census of 1961 shows that out of 78,146 persons having Bhumiji as their mother-tongue, 62,408 speak Oriya as a subsidiary language.

**Mundari**

In 1931 Census, the Mundari-speaking persons were shown as 683. According to 1951 Census, their number was 20,918 and in 1961 it
increased to 58,383. Even though there is considerable affinity between Mundari and Santali, there is little chance of mistake in enumeration. The increase from Census to Census shows large-scale immigration from Singhbhum.

**Oraon**

The number of Oraon-speakers in 1961 was 1,720. Their number was 1,445 in 1931 and 49 in 1951. It seems that in 1951 Census the Oraon-speaking people were enumerated in some allied groups.

**Bilingualism**

According to 1961 Census out of total number of 627,034 Oriya-speaking persons, 28,089 can speak one or more languages in addition to their mother-tongue. 62,417 Bhumiji-speaking persons, 62,461 Ho-speaking persons, 202,750 Santali-speaking persons and 10,267 Bengali-speaking persons speak one or more languages besides their own mother-tongue.

A very low percentage of women of different linguistic groups can understand the subsidiary languages besides their mother-tongue.

A detailed statement showing number of subsidiary languages spoken by persons in the district have been given in Appendix II.

**Scripts used**

All Oriya-speaking people in the district use the Oriya script and some tribal people speaking Bhumiji, Ho, Oraon and Santali were increasingly adopting Oriya language and Oriya script. Early European missionaries attempted to introduce Roman script for Santali language but in Mayurbhanj it did not make much headway. It was Pandit Raghunath Murmu of Mayurbhanj district who developed the Olchiki script for Santali language.

**Castes and Tribes**

According to 1931 Census of Mayurbhanj there were in all 131 different castes and tribes in the ex-State. Short accounts of a few castes are presented below:

**CASTES AND SCHEDULED CASTES**

**Ahir Gaura**

The two terms ‘Ahir’ and ‘Gaura’ are synonymous meaning the milkman. But according to the Census Report of Mayurbhanj, 1931 the Ahir-Gauras are not really of milkman caste. They seem in reality more allied to Kela or some other gipsy caste, and may possibly be connected with the Aherias of Uttar Pradesh, as pointed out by Sir Edward Gait. According to Russel, the Ahirs of Madhya Pradesh are largely recruited from the Gonds
and other tribes. They do not tend cattle nor cultivate land. They are acrobats, jugglers and exhibitors of puppet shows. Some of them have taken to herding cattle and to cultivation.

**Amara**

They are mainly found in the eastern part of Baripada subdivision and the eastern part of Kaptipada subdivision. They are not found in Bamanghaty and Panchpir subdivisions. Nothing is yet known about their origin. They are cultivators, but frequently serve as domestic servants.

**Bagal**

They are a cow-herd caste inhabiting Mayurbhanj and Sareikela. In their manners and customs they are like the ’Bhunijas and it is assumed that they had aboriginal descent. They also accept food from the Bhumijas.

**Baghuti**

According to the Census of Mayurbhanj of 1931, Bagdis of Bengal arid Baghutis of Orissa are almost homonymous. In social status they rank somewhat higher than Bauris. Their title is Modi, and their distinctive occupation is to prepare pack saddles.

**Bais (Baisya)**

It is primarily a trading caste, whose subsidiary occupation is cultivation,

**Bais Baniya (Baisya Bania)**

It is also mainly a trading caste. People of this caste are found in the Baripada subdivision.

**Baishnab (Bairagi, Baistam)**

This caste is so named as all members of it are converts to Vaishnavism. This is a peculiar example of religion assuming a caste form in Orissa.

**Barhai**

They are the carpenter caste. Their number in the district is few and they are mostly found in Baripada subdivision.

**Barna Shankar**

The term is usually applied to off-springs of the unions of different castes like Kshatriya, Karan and Khandait with whom it was a practice to keep as concubines women belonging to lower castes.
Baur

According to Sir Edward Gait, the Bauriss are probably recruited from different aboriginal sources, while the Khadals are probably an off-shoot of the Bauris. Both of them are small Dravidian castes and are allied to the Oraons.

Bhandari

This is the barber caste in all districts of Orissa including Mayurbhanj. The Bhandari will not do shaving for the low caste people and for those who are outcaste. There is, again, a graduated scale of caste superiority or inferiority in the eyes of the Bhandari, according to which he extends his services wholly or partially. Thus there are some for whom he would do all that is required of a barber, others whom he would shave but whose finger nails he would not pare. There are others again, whose finger nails he would pare, but not toe nails. When a person is out-caste for some social offence, the services of the Dhoba and the Bhandari are denied to him, and they would again be available to him only if and when he is readmitted to caste.

Brahman

They constitute the well-known priestly caste and are distributed throughout the district. The Brahmans of this district are mostly of Utkaliya class which is divided into two broad sections viz., the Dakshinatya and the Jajapuratraya, the different groups of Brahmans found in the district are seven in number like: Jharua-(Jungli)-otherwise known as Aranyakas, Halua (from Hal, a plough) who claim to be Balaram Gotri, Sarua-those who grow areca, arum, and coconut besides doing ordinary cultivation, Veda Brahmans--who live upon alms, Pandas-who serve as priests and cooks, Bauchua and Jaya- Andhra Brahmans of somewhat lower rank and Atharva Vedi.

Chasa

The Chasas are a great cultivating caste of Orissa. Loose organisation of the caste system was responsible for outsiders to be admitted to the caste. Wealthy Chasas who gave up ploughing with their own hands assume the respectable title of Mahanti, which as Russel observes is a “broader term than Karan or Oriya Kayastha”. The word Chasa has the generic meaning of a cultivator. There ’are mainly three distinct subdivisions of Chasas, namely, Kotta, Khandait and Oda . The Oda subdivision of Chasas in Mayurbhanj is generally known as Oriya.

Dandachhatra Majhi (Danda Majhi)

They are believed to be a sub-caste of Bagdi. This is, however, not certain. They trace their origin to a Majhi who held the earthen pot (danda)
containing resins and umbrella (Chhatra) used for Siva’s Charak Puja. Their original occupation is believed to be fishing. They are now cultivators and daily labourers. Amata, Baghuti, Ujia and probably Baiti are the several endogamous groups of the Dandachhatra majhi.

**Dhoba**

They are washermen and are also called Rajaks. They are distributed almost evenly throughout the district, but in Baripada subdivision they have a larger concentration.

**Dom**

They are mainly bamboo workers and drummers. Some of them are cultivators. They are more numerous in Bamanghaty and Baripada subdivisions.

**Gaura**

The Gauras are a cowherd caste in Orissa. Among them the Mathurapuri or Mathurabasi sub-caste ranks highest. Next come Khandual and Gopapuri. Though the traditional occupation of Gauras is cow keeping and dealing in milk and allied products, in Mayurbhanj they appear to have completely forgotten that occupation keeping themselves busy in cultivation and other means of livelihood. The Magadha sub-caste has nothing to do with cow-keeping. They resemble aboriginals in habits and customs and take to handia selling business. The Magadha Gauras are probably a recent accretion from some aboriginal tribes. According to Col. Dalton, Mathurabasi Goalas are high, sharp, delicate and light-brown in complexion. Those of the Magadha sub-caste, on the other hand, are unrefined and coarse. They are dark complexioned and have large hands and feet. They do not have any feature distinguishing them from the Singhbhum Kols which makes Col. Dalton to believe that there has been much mixture of blood. Risley, Gait and Russel have accepted this view.

**Ghasi**

They are usually sweepers, drummers, bamboo workers and Syces.

**Gola**

They are outstanding cultivating castes who chiefly grow onion, garlic and vegetables. They are distributed in Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions.

**Guria**

They take their name from Gur or unrefined sugar. People of different castes have taken, to the occupation, but the Gurias by themselves form a
distinct group and a distinct caste. Kundu is a subdivision of Guria and that subdivision is also known as Haldia which perhaps is derived from Haldi or turmeric.

**Hadi**

They are usually scavengers, sweepers, basket-makers and bamboo-workers. A large concentration of this case is found in Baripada Subdivision.

**Kamar**

The Kamar caste is of heterogenous nature. Their occupation is iron-smelting and blacksmith. Chapua, Bindhani and Nahar Kamars are perhaps classed as Kol Kamars who are said to be accretions from the rank of the Kols. Chapuas derive their name from the practice of their women treading the bellows with foot while at work. The name Bindhani is perhaps derived from 'Bindha' meaning to bore. They call their chisel as beghuni, or that which pierces. Nahar is a corruption of Lohar or Lauhakar. The Astalohis 'workers on eight metals' work on different metals. Bathuri Kamars are accretions from the rank of the Bathuris and the Hatua Kamars are the indigenous Kamars of Orissa while Bangala Kamars are immigrants from Bengal.

**Karans**

The origin of the word is said to be from the word 'Karani’ which means clerk or writer. Wilson derives the term from the Sanskrit word ','Kazan' which means doer. Other names for the caste are Karanam and Mahanti. The caste fulfills the same function in Orissa as the Kayastha elsewhere. The people of this caste have high social position at present and are generally engaged in Government and private service.

**Keut**

They are believed to have taken their origin from the primitive tribes. They catch fish, parch grains and cultivate lands.

**Khandait**

They form the military caste of Orissa. The Rajas of Orissa used to retain large armies of Khandaitis. This caste is mostly confined to Orissa. There is difference of opinion as to the origin of the word. The general view is that it is derived from ‘Khand’ a sword. But one of the caste santaks or insignias endorsed in documents is a ‘Kanda’ (arrow) and the other is a ‘Katari’ (dagger). The other explanation is that Orissa was formerly divided into Khanda or groups of villages each in charge of a Khandapati which might have been corrupted to Khandait.
Kshatrya

They belong to ruling class and it is difficult to give a true and authoritative account of this caste. They are generally regarded as Rajputs.

Kumbhar

The name of the caste is derived from Kumbha, a water-pot. It is an old caste having a number of sub-castes many of which indicate the different localities from which they migrated. The Hatua section is of non-aboriginal origin while Jharua Kumbhars are those who belong to the forests. The Maghias are immigrants from Bihar.

Kurmi

The Kurmis who were formerly being regarded as a tribe are now taken as one of the castes in the district. They are notable agriculturists and are chiefly found in Baripada, Panchpir and Bamanghaty sub-divisions. They are also found in the neighboring Keonjhar district, in Manbhum and Midnapore districts of West Bengal and in Singhbhum and Ranchi districts of Bihar. The Kurmis are conscious of their own social status. They do not allow inter-caste marriage. They perform their marriage with the help of Brahman priests, but the practice of taking a woman as wife without performing the regular rites is also seen among them. The system of dowry is not prevalent, but the husband is required to pay a nominal bride-price. The Kurmis do not tolerate a person of their society begging for his living. Such a person is generally regarded as an out-caste.

Mochi

The Mochis cobble shoes and are admittedly descended from the Chamars. The Chamars were formerly tanners but they seem to have given up that occupation. According to Nesfield, "the industry of tanning is preparatory to and lower than that of cobblerly and hence the caste of Chamar ranks decidedly below that of Mochi". In Mayurbhanj, the Chamars have given up tanning and the Mochis are below them. The latter are now both tanners and cobblers.

Pana

The Panas are mainly divided into two classes, namely, Jena Pana and Pana Tanti. The former is an unclean caste, while the latter have become clean Sudra. Little is known about their origin, but in list of caste precedence for Orissa prepared by Sir Edward Gait (1901) the Pana is classed with Mahuria, Dom and Hadi who are marked as beef eaters and scavengers. He states that in Orissa "the Pana ranks higher; he is there largely employed as a weaver and calls himself Patra Pana or Buna Pana". These Patra Panas
or more correctly Patar Panas are now known as Pana Tantis who are a recent accretion to the Tanti caste.

Raju

The Raju is a local caste of Midnapore, and also of Balasore, generally found along the valley of the river Subarnarekha. There are two sub-castes, Bayan and Daina who derive their name from the practice of their women wearing their saree from the left or the right side. The latter allow widow remarriage, hence, it ranks lower. The two groups are inter-marrying. In former times the Rajus were allowed to inter-marry with the Sadgops of Bengal and Chasas of Orissa and this is said to account for their family names of which Ghose, Pal and Dutta are the same- as those of the Sadgops while Jera, Sasmal, Padhan and Mahanti are found among the Chasas. The Rajus rank with the Naba-sakha group and are served by good Brahmans. Some of them have assumed the sacred thread claiming a Kshatriya origin. The Rajus in Mayurbhanj occupy an influential and important position as cultivators and money-lenders. There is, however, no connection between this caste, and the one bearing the same surname in the south. The Rajus claim their origin from Raja Chodaganga of Orissa.

Rarhi

This is the caste of grain parchers and rice pounders. Some say that the caste came originally from Bengal, while others are inclined to believe that it is a functional offshoot from the Kaivarta caste. They do not exist in Bamanghaty and Panchpir subdivisions where Bhuyans and Mahtos parch and sell grains. Niari is another name of Rarhi.

Sadgop

They claim to be Vaisyas and are commonly regarded as purified sub-caste of Goala. They have succeeded in obtaining a higher position than in the past by adopting agriculture as their occupation and by acquiring proficiency in it. According to Sir Edward Gait, the Sadgops enjoy higher status in that they were formerly the dominant caste in Gopabhum, or the country between the Ajoy and the Damodar rivers. West Bengal is their principal home.

Saunti

This is comparatively a new caste. Its members consist of persons expected from respectable Oriya castes who were allowed by the Chief of Keonjhar to settle in Mananta, a village in that ex-State. At present their headquarters is at Musakhori in Keonjhar. They eat fowls and drink liquor and also take various tabooed foods. They called themselves Saunta meaning 'gatherer ' which has later been corrupted to Saunti.
Sundhi

The word is derived from ‘Saundhika’ a wine seller. They were distillers and liquor sellers. Many of them have taken to trade and cultivation being unable to stand competition with their more prosperous brethren from Gaya.

Tanti

The name of the caste is derived from ‘Tanta’ or handloom. According to Risley, the Tantis are probably a functional group developed under pressure of the material demand for fine cloth. According to O' Malley, Tanti is sometimes used as a generic term for different functional castes or is applied to endogamous groups loosely affiliated to the Tanti caste. The sub-castes are Aswini, Baisakhi, Sukuli, Jogi, Sarau, Sivanul, Charkandia, Matibansa, Dhoba, Pana, Kuturia, Gaura, Chamar Hansi.

Teli

Oil-pressing and selling are the traditional occupation of this caste. They style themselves Ekadasa or Dwadasa Telis’. Their educated section style themselves as ‘Kuberas’. The original low position of the Telis is attributed to their employment of bullocks for pressing oil. The name comes from the Sanskrit word ‘Tailika ‘ or ‘Taila’ (oil). The ‘Telis’ have long since succeeded in gaining a higher recognition except in Panchpir where conservatism does not admit them to higher status.

Thatari

They are a class of braziers and brass workers. Their number is rather few in the district.

Ujia

The traditional occupation of this cast is fishing. The caste name is derived from Ujan (to go against the current). Some of them manufacture and sell lime.

Community-wise Concentration of Scheduled Caste population of Mayurbhanj, 2011 Census

Distribution of Scheduled Caste in the Mayurbhanj district from Census India, 2011 report reveals that the concentration of population is low i.e 7.33 percent in 2011 and their distribution is more in urban areas (11.12%) than in the rural areas (7.02%). The Scheduled Castes which are typical to Mayurbhanj district are Amant, Bedia, Karua, Pantanti and Tamudia. However, the percecntage of major Scheduled Castes in relation to total Scheduled Caste population of the district according to 2011 Census are Pano (14.91%), Dhoba (14.49), Patial (11.76), Amat (10.98), Dom (9.19%),
Keuta (8.55%), Pantanti (6.50%), Hadi (5.48%), Ghashi (4.03%), Tamudia (3.51%), Karua (1.91%), Mochi (1.6%), and Ujia (1.02%).

**GENERAL STRUCTURE OF TRIBES**

**Scheduled Tribes**

According to 1961 Census 45 Scheduled Tribes were inhabiting the district. According to 1931 Census the Santals, the Kolhas and the Bhumijas formed together a little over 50 per cent, but in 1951 and 1961 Census they formed 49 percent and 38 percent, respectively of the total population.

There are a number of tribal communities in the district with their distinct customs and social practices. The cultural environment is a fusion of the unique demography and traditions of these communities which live with their own cultural domains, speak diverse languages and dialects and practice different economic avocations and rituals. Tribal communities preserve their identity; but they live together in harmony and share common property resources. The rural life in Mayurbhanj has been hardly marred by communal disturbances. Tribals of the state are divided into 62 subgroups, of which 18 live in Mayurbhanj. Of the total population in the district, tribals constituted 57.87% in 1991, 56.60% in 2001 and 58.70 % in 2011.

According to 2001 Census the population percentage of some of the major tribes in relation to the total tribal population of the district are as follows; Santal (45.32%), Kolha (17.55%), Bhumijas (12.29%), Bathudi (8.59%) and “Bhuyan” (4.60%). The other important tribes with about 2% of the district tribal population are Gonds, Sauntis and Mundas. Kharia and Ho constitute 1.31% and 1.04% respectively. These communities are spread out in all blocks of the district. The remaining 9 tribes constitute less than 1% of the district’s total tribal population. Similarly, according to 2011 Census the population percentage of some of the major tribes in relation to the total tribal population of the district are Santal (43.13%), Kolha (17.67%), Bhumijas (11.69%), Bathudi (8.04%), “Bhuyan” (4.26%), Ho (3.02%), Gonds (2.09%), Munda (1.95%), Saunti (1.93%), and Kharia (1.56%). It was observed that most of the major tribes in the district exhibit a declining trend in population growth.

Notes on general features of some of these important tribes are given below:

**Bathudi**

According to 1961 Census 59,377 persons returned themselves Bathudis with almost equal number of males and females. According to 2011 census, the total Bathudi population in the district is 118939 constituting 8.04% of the total tribal population of the district.
N. N. Basu in his *Archaeological Survey of Mayurbhanj* has given a long account of the origin, manners and customs of this tribe. His observations are mainly based on the authority of Siddhanta-Dombara, a work supposed to have been written by Balaramadas in the 16th Century A. D. According to this work the Bathudis and Bauris are of the same origin and they observed the rites of Buddhism till the time of King Prataparudra Deva (1497-1540 A. D. Although they occupy an inferior position in society they are conscious of 'their self-respect and family prestige. In course of time this tribe began to branch off into a large number of Khilis, i.e. families.

The Bathudis are chiefly found in Panchpir subdivision. Their distribution in Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions is however, not small. In Bamanghaty the population of the Bathudis is low. Gait has described the Bathudis as one of the sub-castes of the Bhuyans while according to Russell the Bathudis although a subdivision of the Bhuyans are regarded as inferior to them in social status.

**Bhuyan**

In 1961 Census 29,616 persons of which 14,966 are males and 4,650 females have been returned as Bhuyans.

In 1931 Census, the Bhuyans were 23,324. Pargana Uperbhag in the Baripada subdivision was the home of this tribe. In 1901 Census 31,753 persons were returned as Bhuyans and that figure included Bhunj Purans and the Purans. But in 1911 their number was 20,139 excluding Bhunj Purans and Purans. In 2011 the population of the Bhuyans is 63,170 constituting 4.27% of the total tribal population of the district.

According to Risley, in most parts of Chotanagpur there is a distinction between a Bhuyan by tribe and a Bhuyan by title. In this district they were once zamindars or sub-proprietors in Pargana Uperbhag in Baripada subdivision.

The Pandia Bhuyans of Keonjhar are not found in Mayurbhanj. The tribe may be divided into four broad groups, viz. (1) Bara Bhuyan, (2) Rajkuli Bhuyan, (3) Katras Bhuyan and (4) Gunju Bhuyan. Ordinarily they bear the title of Naik. Some of them also bear the title of Daloi, Singh, Kuanr, Mahanaik, Rai, Nal, Bagha and Patabhagta, etc. They are divided into 16 septs in Mayurbhanj such as – Balmundi, Banka, Barangi, Bardoi, Belu, Haldia, Kasial, Kati, Kopita, Nagbansika, Nagri, Narangi, Natakeli, Ranagi, Sainkili and Sanralh.

They resemble the Bathudis in their food habits, clothing and also in social manners and customs. They take fowl and also drink Handia (white rice beer). In their community, both adult and infant marriages take place. There is also prevalence of 'bride price'. Divorce and widow marriage are
allowed in their society. Their principal occupation was on and preparation of flattened rice (Chuda) and parched rice (Bhuja or Mudhi). They either cremate or bury their dead.

**Bhumij**

In 1961 Census 79,394 persons have been enumerated as Bhumij out of which 39,278 are males and 40,116 females. In 1931 the total number of this tribe was 78,400 which constituted about 9 per cent of the total population of Mayurbhanj. They are mainly concentrated in the central part of Baripada subdivision. Within 40 years, i.e., from 1891 to 1931, the Bhumij population increased by over 50 per cent. But their number remained static between 1931 and 1961. According to 2011 census, the population is 17,3060 constituting 11.70% of the total tribal population. Another name for this tribe is Munda. In some localities they inter-marry with the Mundas and are known as Bhumij-Munda.

Risley believed that "the Bhumij are nothing more than a branch of the Mundas, who have spread eastward and mingled with the Hindus, and then for the most part severed their connection with the parent tribe". In Mayurbhanj there are different sections of the tribe, namely, Tamria, Barabhumiya, Matia, Desi, Teli, Halcti-Pokharia and Sahara Bhumij. The names themselves show the places from where they came. Bhumijas of all sections are known to be cultivators or agricultural labourers. They are, it is seen, gradually adopting Oriya as their mother-tongue. They accept cooked food from the Brahmans and other higher castes and accept water from the Kurmis.

**Dharua**

In 1931 Census, 528 persons returned themselves as Dharuas with almost equal number of males and females from Baripada and Bamanghaty subdivisions. According to 1901 Census there were 732 Dharuas. In 1961 Census 533 persons have been enumerated as Dharuas of which 247 are males and 286 females. In 2011 their number is reduced to 124.

According to Risley they are a sept of the Gonds known as Naik. They form one endogamous group in many districts. According to Russel, the tribal name owes its origin from Dhur (dust) and another name for them is Dhur Gonds. Sir Edward Gait suggests that this tribe was one day very prominent and was occupying a higher status in the ex-state of Narsinghpur. He further adds that they formed the main elements of militia in Mayurbhanj. They ranked high and enjoyed the services of Brahman, Bhandari and Dhoba at that time. In Bamanghaty subdivision, they were among the earliest settlers. According to Col. Dalton, "they were the military retainers of the Mahapater of Bamanghati, a feudatory of the Raja of Moherbhanj who
were driven out of Bamanghati with their leader and permitted to settle in Singhbhum in consequence of his having rebelled against his lord paramount”.

Gond

In 1931, 13,839 persons returned as Gonds with almost equal number of males and females. They formed 1.5 per cent of the total population, and were chiefly found in Panchpir subdivision: In 1891, there were only 107 Gonds. In 1901, their number increased to 6,280 and in the next decade there was a further increase in their number by 33.4 percent. In 1921, there were 9,630 Gonds. In 1961 Census 16,659 person were enumerated as Gonds out of which 8,376 were males and 8,283 females. In 2011 the population is 30,996 comprising 2.09% of the total tribal population of the district.

The Gond is the principal tribe of the Dravidian family. It is an important non-Aryan or forest tribe in India. They as a race are marked for their simplicity, sobriety and honesty of character. In 1931 they were almost Hinduized and spoke Oriya as their mother-tongue.

In the district they are classified according to the number of gods worshipped by each group. Different classes have different totems, Gotras and title as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Totem</th>
<th>Gotra</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tin-Daoo</td>
<td>Tiger</td>
<td>Basistha Phaudkar and Singh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Char-Daoo</td>
<td>Crane</td>
<td>Kasyapa Dalei and Dandapat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panch-Daoo</td>
<td>Parrot</td>
<td>Parasara Ajambar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat-dao</td>
<td>Cobra</td>
<td>Nagesa Sai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beti</td>
<td>Hawk</td>
<td>Gargava Mundian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All classes of Gonds now claim the title of Naik.

Dalton states "The majority of this tribe were formerly settled in Bamanghati, a part of Moherbhanj. They were military retainers and clansmen of the Mahapater, who held all Bamanghati in virtue of his office, but after many years of opposition to his feudal Lord, the Raja of Moherbhanj, he broke out into open insurrection, forced the Government to interfere, and the result was that he and all his people were banished from Bamanghati and permitted to settle in Singhbhum."

The Gonds are described by this scholar as flat-nosed, thick lipped, straight haired, with frames stow and thick set. The few who pass unscathed the constant risks and hardships of their forest life, are remarkable for longevity, and do not readily show signs of old age.
Ho

In 1961 Census, 27,090 persons have been enumerated as Ho out of which 13,155 are males and 13,935 females. In 1931 Census they were included among the Kolhas.

Karua

The Karuas found in Mayurbhanj are supposed to be the descendants of the Hill Karuas. They were generally employed as scavengers or syces. A more detailed account of the tribe is not available.

In 1931, there were 1,241 Karuas. They formed about 0.10 percent of the total population. They were chiefly found in Baripada subdivision. In 1961, only 223 have been enumerated as Karua out of which 115 are males and 108 females. In 2011 their number is reduced to 147.

Kharia

In 1961 Census 10,930 persons have been enumerated as Kharia out of which 5,255 are males and 5,675 females. In 1931, the total population of the tribe was 12,156 males 5,974 and females 6,182. Majority of the tribe inhabited the Baripada subdivision. In 1891, and 1901 their population was 327 and 7,973 respectively. In 1911, there was a further addition of 1,465. In 1921, they suffered a loss in their population which exceeded the total increase of the previous decade by 353 persons. During the decade 1921-31 they increased by nearly 60 per cent. According to 2011 census, 23159 enumerated themselves as Kharia which is 1.57% of the total tribal population of the district.

According to Risley, the Mundas take daughters in marriage from the Kharias, but never allow their daughters to marry them. Hiralal suggested that the name Kharia is derived from Kharkharia, a palanquin. Sir Edward Gait suggested that there is difference between the Kharias of Ranchi and those inhabiting Orissa States. Roughly speaking the extensive habitat of the Kharias presents the appearance of an ill-shapen uneven trough flanked on the east by the Similipal hill-range of Mayurbhanj.

S. C. Roy states that the Hill-Kharias' main habitat extends from the Similipal-range of Mayurbhanj to the hills of the Singhbhum and Manbhum districts of Chotanagpur. According to this scholar the Hill Kharias are mostly shy and conservative and try to keep themselves isolated from other tribes and castes. There are three distinct divisions of the tribes, namely the Hill Kharia, the Dhelki Kharia and the Dudh Kharia. But Risley in his 'Tribes and Castes of Bengal' mentions six sub-castes of the Kharias, namely, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia and Oraon Kharia.
Dalton in his 'Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal' states "there is a tradition that the Kharias with another tribe called Purans were the aborigines of Moherbhanj, one of the Katak Tributary Mahals".

**Khond (Kandha)**

In 1931, only 24 persons returned themselves as Khonds or Kandhas. In 1901 there were 5,833 persons as Kandhas and in 1921 the number was only 544. In 1961 Census only 193 have been enumerated as Khond. It is difficult to assign any reason for the large drop in population. There are 156 Kandhas according to 2011 census. The home of this tribe is in Khondmals and their language is more or less allied to Dravidian tongues.

**Kisan**

Like Koras, the Kisans are really Oraons. In Sambalpur they are all known as Kisans. The name is perhaps derived from the Persian word Kissan which means a cultivator.

In 1931, 48 persons returned themselves as Kisans in Mayurbhanj. In 1961 Census 69 persons have been enumerated as Kisans. They were found in the Bamanghaty and Panchapir subdivisions. In 1921, their number was only 34. Of this 7 were immigrants from Sambalpur and I from Gangpur. Their number is reduced to 11 as per 2011 census.

**Kolha**

In 1931 Census, the Kolha numbered 1,09,351 out of which there were 53,912 males and 55,439 females. In 1961 Census they numbered 1,19,136 out of which 58,932 were males and 60,204 females. In 2011 census they numbered 2,61,578 which is 17.68% of the total tribal population of the district. They are known as Larka or fighting Kols who were once noted for their jealous isolation of many years standing and long occupation of one particular territory and their contempt for all other classes that come in contact with them. The Kol tribe has given its name to the territory where it has made its home (Kolhan) and to the Kolarian family of tribes and languages. They are the second most numerous tribe of Mayurbhanj. They are mainly found in the south-west corner of the district. The enlightened section of the community call themselves Raj-kols and consider themselves superior to the Larka kols. The community is divided into a number of septs and sub-septs like: Badara-Mundri badara, Sing Badara, Badra, Balmu chu, Bandra, Bandua, Bargo, Bari, Berayburi, Besra, Burdioli, Chattar, Deogam, Gagray, Goyepai, Hamhage, Hasda, Hembaram, Hesa, Jaja, Jak, Jamda-Hemram Jamda, Angriajamda, Jonk Jamda, Karma, Karua, Kerai, Kondangk, Kuldi, Kulua, Kulundia, Kunkal, Kunthia, Lamai, Lehangi, Melgandi, Mundaya, Murmu, Purti-Halangpurti, Saye-Tiki saye, adua saye,
ramba saye, Seral, Sidu, Singku, Sundi, Suren, Tey Barai, Thamsoi, Tioo, Tiria, Tudu and Ugursandi.

These septs and sub-septs are exogamous. A very large number Kols returned themselves as Hindus in the 1931 Census. They worship Kali, Khichingeswari etc., though their own gods are Marang Bunga, Hamboks and Dwarsooni. Ancestor spirits are also worshipped by them. Among them both adult and infant marriages are in vogue. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed and either party can divorce the other. The Kols generally bury their dead.

Kora

In 1961 Census they were 270 persons out of which 147 were males and 123 females. In 1931, 615 persons of this tribe were enumerated with almost equal number of males and females. A majority of them were found in Baripada subdivision. In 1901, 781 Koras were enumerated and in 1921 their number became almost half. Their number reduced to 83 in 2011 census. Hiralal and B. C. Majumdar are of opinion that they are really Oraons under a different name only.

Lodha

In 1961 Census 611 persons have been enumerated as Lodha out of which 318 are males and 293 females. In 1931, Census 675 persons were enumerated as Lodha. Out of this 569 were in Baripada subdivision. Lodh, or Lodha, or Nodh is the name of this tribe. According to 2011 census, their population has increased to 5523 which is 0.37% of the total tribal population. Their headquarters are located in the Madhya Pradesh where they became prominent by holding lands and addressed themselves by the honorific title of `Thakur'. They are also sometimes called the Lodha Kharias.

Mahali

Risely conjectured that the Mahalis are a branch of the Santal tribe. The totems of the Mahalis and Santals generally agree with one another. Gait is of opinion that the Mahali language is a variant of Santali.

According to the Census of 1909, there were 2,169 Mahalis in Mayurbhanj. In 1931, 3,993 persons were enumerated out of which there were 1972 males and 2,021 females. In 1961 Census the total population of the tribe stood at 3,891 out of which 1,981 were males and 1,910 females. According to 2011 census, their number is 8755 which is 0.59% of the total tribal population of the district. A majority of them were found in Bamanghaty subdivision.
Munda

In 1961 Census 4,727 persons have been enumerated as Munda out of this 2,549 are males and 2,718 females. In 1931, the number of Mundas was small. They formed less than 0.1 per cent of the total population. Their number was 894 only. Majority of them were in Bamanghaty subdivision. In 1891, 12,215 persons returned them-selves as Mundas and in 1901, their number fell to 140. In the next decade i. e. in 1921, they rose to 494. In 2011 their number is 28,942 which is 1.96% of the total tribal population of the district. Munda is a common term used by the Kols as the headman of a village, and has come into general use as an honorific title. Probably the Munda tribe was once spread over Bihar and parts of the Gangetic Valley, and it is also presumed that the influx of the Aryans from the north drove the Mundas from the open country to the secluded and isolated hills and forests. They appear now to be a very mixed group. Unlike the Hos, they are a wandering tribe, without rigidly confining themselves to a particular part as the habitat. As a matter of fact they have not yet permanently settled in Mayurbhanj.

Mundari

In 1961 Census 8,292 persons have been returned as Mundari out of which 4,307 are males and 3,985 females. In 2011 their population is 5435.

Oraon

1,435 Oraons returned in 1931, with almost equal number of males and females. In 1961 Census 1,783 persons have been enumerated as Oraon, out of which 906 are Males and 877 females. They formed about 0.10 percent of the total population. According to 2011 census their population is 5392. They were predominantly found in Baripada subdivision. Christian and Animist Oraons are more numerous in Banmanghaty than in Baripada subdivision. In 1891 their number was 2,410 and this number suddenly dropped to 832 in 1901. It appeared in 1921 that they were gradually recovering their number. Their traditional occupation was earth-digging and growing vegetables and some of them were established cultivators.

Santal

In 1931 Census the Santals in Mayurbhanj constituted a little over 29 per cent of the total population. Their total strength was 2,54,596 (1,25,553 males and 1,29,043 females). According to 2011 census, the population is 638104 which is 43.13% of the total tribal population of the district.

The physical characteristics of the Santals are said to be as follows. Their skin-colour varies from dark to very dark-brown. Hair is coarse, black and occasionally curly. The zygomatic arches are prominent. The root of the
The average nasal index is 88.8 with a range from 74 to 110. The average cephalic index is 76.1 with a range from 69 to 88. The average stature is 161.4 cm with a range from 151.0 to 177.0.

The Santals are divided into twelve patrilineal exogamous Paris or Sibs, namely: Hansdah, Murmu, Kisku, Hembrom, Marndi, Soren, Tudu, Baske, Besra, Paunria, Conren and Bedea.

Of these the first eleven Sibs exist today, the twelfth one is supposed to have disappeared long ago. According to their folk-lore, the Sibs have descended from different mythical progenitors of the Santals. Today the Sibs are found scattered all over the Santal territory.

The Santals practise adult marriage. Infant marriage is in vogue in some well-to-do sections of the community. 'Bride price' or ‘Panits also prevalent among them.

The Santals either bury their dead or cremate. The ordinary occupation of this tribe is cultivation and agricultural labour.

**Saora (Savar, Saura or Sabara)**

In 1961 Census 2,087 persons were enumerated under this tribe out of which 1,109 are males and 978 females. In 1931 they have been returned as 3,747. The persons belonging to this tribe were predominantly occupying the Baripada subdivision. They are believed by some authorities to be formerly the dominant branch of great Kolarian family. According to 2011 census their population is 4384.

**Religious Beliefs**

The division of population in this district according to religion conforms to the distribution pattern in other districts of Orissa.

**Distribution of Population by Religion in Mayurbhanj, 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Religions</th>
<th>Total in Odisha</th>
<th>Odisha Percentage 2011</th>
<th>Total Mayurbhanj</th>
<th>Mayurbhanj Percentage 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>39,300,341</td>
<td>93.63</td>
<td>2,113,079</td>
<td>83.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>911,670</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>33,706</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>1,161,708</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>15,008</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>21,991</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>13,852</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jain</td>
<td>9420</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>478317</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>351,714</td>
<td>13.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>76919</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>5,299</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from the table that the major religions in the district are Hindu (83.86 percent), Muslim (1.34 percent) and others (13.96 percent).
indicating Hindu predominance. Importantly, “Others” emerged as the second dominant religious group with 13.96 percent as compared to the State 1.14 percent. Probably this denomination is high due to preponderance of high concentration of Tribal communities practicing animistic/indigenous religion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population distribution on the basis of Religion</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Odisha Percentage 2011</th>
<th>Mayurbhanj Percentage 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Hindus constitute the majority of the total population. Next to Hindus come Muslims whose number according to 1961 Census is 7,557 and Christians who come next number only 870. The table in Appendix ID gives details of population under each religion.

**Hinduism**

The antiquity of Hinduism as a religious faith in the district cannot properly be traced. Different Hindu gods and goddesses of Salta, Sakta, Saiva, Vaishnava and Ganapatya sects found at Khiching establish that Hinduism was the religion prevalent more than a thousand years ago. Of the four sects mentioned above, Siva, Sakt and Vishnu are now worshipped throughout the district. By far the largest number of temples is dedicated to Lord Siva. Besides, in almost every village there is at least one deity called Thakurani.

Early in the 17th century, Malidaja Baidyanath Ji hanja Deo em-braced Gaudiya Vaisnavism preached by Shyamananda and his disciple Rasikananda.

On account of liberal forces of Hinduism many tribes particularly the Bhumij and Kol (Ho) have accepted this faith. Similarly, the customs and
traditions of the Santals have been influenced by culture-contact with the neighbouring Hindus. The absorption of the tribe mainly into the Hindu fold was at its height during 1921-31.

The Census of 1951 marks the continuity of this process of absorption. Of 5,04,679 tribal population, about 21,516 professed tribal religion in 1951. The Bhuyans, Bathuris, Bhunj-purans, Purans and Rajuaras are almost completely Hinduised and have abandoned their tribal religion and language.

**Islam**

The Muslims found their way into Mayurbhanj during the later part of the 19th century. In the Census of 1891 their number was 2,982 and in 1931 it swelled to 5,350. The respect enjoyed by this religion is testified by the fact that as early as 1900, Muslims of Baripada town were allowed to construct a mosque on a piece of land measuring 25 gunths in the very heart of the town close to the palace. The Hindus and Muslims have always lived in peace and amity in the district.

**Christianity**

In 1879 Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja gave 16 square miles of jungle and waste lands about ten miles from Baripada on the Balasore road. The first Roman Catholic Missionary started work from village Nangalkata situated in that land and since then the Roman Catholic Mission in Mayurbhanj is popularly known as the Nangalkata Mission. In 1880 the Mission founded a new village in that area and named it Krushna Chandrapur after the name of the Maharaja.

The Evangelical Missionary Society started its work in 1896 by the inspiration of one Miss Gilbert who visited Mayurbhanj in course of her missionary round in Bengal. She entrusted the work to Miss Allenby who learnt Oriya within a short time and soon became popular. Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja granted in 1902 a piece of land measuring 4.68 acres at Baripada opposite to the court building and the Mission built there a beautiful Church. Subsequently the activities of the Mission extended to the State Leper Asylum in the suburbs of Baripada town. Miss Allenby died in 1931. The Mission has the reputation of rendering useful service to the people of the district.

**Brahmo Samaj**

During the early part of the 20th century the Brahmo Samaj got some foothold in Mayurbhanj. In 1904 the few Brahmos then residing in Karanjia constructed a Prayer House at Karanjia. But in 1905 their activities shifted to Baripada town where the Brahma Samaj Mandir was later on constructed on a plot of 20 gunths close to the High School.
Kumbhipatia

Kumbhipatia is one of the important religious sects included under the head "Other Non-tribal Religion" in 1951 Census. The movement started about 1874, with the then leader of the sect one Mukunda Das. A considerable number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes professed this faith.

Palma Bhoi, a Kandha of Rairhakhol was a great expounder of this sect. The believers in this faith pray to Alekh at sun-rise and sun set, turning their face to the Sun. The practice, however, does not adhere to Sun worship. This faith is a branch of Mahima religion the main centre of which is at Jaronda in Gondia P. S. of Dhenkanal district.

Religious Beliefs of the Tribes

Religious beliefs of some important tribes are discussed below:

Santals

There is a theological conception behind the beliefs of the Santals. Their supreme deity is `Thakur Jiu' also called 'Sin Bonga' or 'Dhorom'. They believe that Thakur Jiu is the creator of this world. The educated Santals under Hindu influence readily identify their supreme deity with the Hindu idea in the Upanishads, whereas, the Christian Santals attribute to him Biblical ideas. To Santals, the supreme deity, is a passive deity. Risely doubts whether a Hindu name `Thakur' can form a part of the original system of Santals, and existence of supreme powers leads him to associate the deity with a later stage of theological development. They have several village spirits whom they worship in all public festivals. These spirits are believed to preside over particular rural areas in which they inhabit. The chief presiding deity of the Santals is `Maran Buru' literally, he is the 'Great Mountain' of their tradition. In Mayurbhanj, stones in the Jaherthhan (Holy grove) are also supposed to represent these deities. During all public festivals huts are raised to worship them. In Mayurbhanj three huts are raised, one to house `Jahar era' Maran Buru' and "Monrenko', a second for `Gosain era', and the third for another village deity, `Manjhi Haram'. But there are instances when a fourth one is insisted on by younger folk, to honour the younger brother of Manjhi, called `Hidin Manjhi Haram'. In the Santal Praganas only 'Jaher era', `Gosain era', `Maran Buru', and `Monrenko' have huts for them in the Holy Grove. Manjhi has his place no doubt, but he is worshipped at the Manhjihthan, a separate shrine in the village. As a matter of fact Manjhi Bonga may be supposed to represent the spirits of dead Manjhis (village headman). But he is only second to another dignitary, Paragana' who has power over witches. Both of these are village deities, although they may not find a place in the Jaherthans of Mayurbhanj Santals.
In their theological pantheon there are also hill spirits, namely, Berha pat, Mangar pat, Burha Pahar and Burha Burhi, etc. Some mischievous spirits are also known to them and they are propitiated in appropriate rituals specially performed in their name. Besides these, there are also household deities and secret gods (Abge Bonga).

The term animism has been given up in recent Census Reports in connection with the Santal religion. A better characteristic expression is 'spiritism', a term used by Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy, in designating the religion of the Kharias, a Munda tribe.

**Kharia**

They have belief in spiritual beings endowed with personality and capable of influencing the destiny of man. The religious belief comprises the propitiation of the spirits through sacrifices and libations. The spirits are believed to control nature. The Kharia religion is virtually tied up with the economic and social life of the tribe.

The primitive powers and forces of nature are personified by them. There are several hill spirits or Pats among the Kharias. The supreme spirit is represented by the Sun (Dharam) and the Earth Goddess (Basuki Mata). Besides these, there are clan-spirits, jungle-spirits, village-spirits and deities, ancestor-spirits, tiger-spirits (Baghia) and other minor mischievous spirits of the dead (Churil, Mua).

**Bhumij**

The Bhumijas observe Raja Parba, Gamha and Makar Sankranti. Religious rites connected with agricultural operations are performed by them. Asarhi ceremony is observed before reploughing and transplanting paddy seedlings. Badhua is performed before the harvest. The Bhumijas also observe Nua Khia festival which is a ceremony of taking new rice of the year. Like Nua Khia another festival associated with nature is Phulpuja, which is observed before gathering of new leaves and fruits in the forest. In these ceremonies the Dehuri performs pujas to the village deities located in a grove. The Bhumijas perform Saharae during Diwali when cattle are worshipped by the priest. They believe in magic, witchcraft, spirits and ghosts. They worship their ancestors by revoking their spirits and believe that if the deities of malevolent nature are not propitiated they create all sorts of troubles for them. In order to cure diseases they take to magic with the help of the Shamans (Priest).

Some of the Hindu religious practices have been adopted in Bhumij religion. They even require Brahman priest for their marriage and death rites. But offerings to the deities are made through a Dehuri belonging to their own tribe.
Gond

The deities worshipped by the Gonds are Jangadeo, Lingadeo and Buradeo. There are household deities like Jhulan Devi, gods of forests, crops, etc. These are worshipped to evade sorrows and miseries. Their religious ceremonies are connected with various agricultural activities like ploughing, sowing and harvesting. Gonds also worship Hindu gods like Jagannath, Krishna, Rama and the educated among them read Bhogavata, Ramayana, Mahabharata and other religious books.

Oraon

The religion of the Oraons is a synthesis of tribal beliefs and practices with Hinduism. The Oraon pantheon consists of one supreme God named 'Dharm', who is manifested in Sun, Mahadev, Chandi, Goddess of hunting, etc. They worship Hindu deities and make offerings to them and also observe Hindu festivals. The ancestors are greatly honoured and worshipped and during religious festivals, they offer food to the names of the ancestors. Their priest is called Naega.

The Oraons believe in the existence of a number of spirits who bring disease and death for them. In times of difficulties and calamities the Oraons generally consult a Mati or Ojha (Shaman) and act according to his advice. The Oraons conduct ceremonial hunt in Sarhul or Phagu in March and Bisu Sikar (Summer hunt) in April. They celebrate Jeth Jatra in May, Jitua in September, Karma in October and Diwali in November.

Manners and Customs

Connected with Child Birth

When a baby is born in a Santal family, any wing of the house serves the purposes of the lying-in-room. A midwife, a Santal woman of the profession attends on the parturient with her elderly women-relatives. In case of difficult delivery, Ojhas (exorcists) are summoned to perform rites so as to expel the ghosts, supposed to be creating difficulties.

When the child is born, the umbilical chord is severed by the mid-wife with a sharp iron weapon such as a narrow-blade. The baby is now bathed in tepid water and the naval string buried near the main door of the room of its birth.

As regards ceremonial segregation for the baby and its mother, the practice differs in different areas of Mayurbhanj. Some do not observe any segregation whatsoever, while others observe it for varying periods from one to twenty-one days, during which members of the family may not visit the room, or touch the baby or its mother. The observance of this birth pollution in some areas and its negation in others, indicate the influence of other
tribes on Santal customs and manners. During her confinement, the mother is allowed to eat warm rice with salt, leaves of Marai arak (an edible leaf), radish and garlic. The members of the family have no particular food prohibition during this period.

Usually the Santals perform the name giving between the second or third day after the birth of the child.

Among the Hill Kharias the pregnant woman or her husband do not observe any sort of restrictions. After birth the umbilical chord is severed by the midwife with a shell or a knife, a copper coin being placed underneath the chord at the point at which it is severed. The midwife gets the coin as her perquisite. The baby is then bathed in tepid water, and the naval string being placed inside an earthen pot is buried under a tree close by the hut. The stump of the naval string, when it dries up and drops off, is also buried under the same tree along with the ashes of the fire that was so long kept in the lying-in-room or shed.

The mother and the baby are regarded as ceremonially unclean until the ninth day from the birth. During this period they must not leave the hut, and except female relatives and the children of the parturient woman, none else is admitted into the lying-in-room. Food and water are brought to her there, and in some families, the woman cooks her own food. Except meat no other food is a taboo to her. In fact, for these nine days, no member of the family may take fish or meat. Generally the only food given to the mother during these nine days consists of rice, salt and raw garlic.

**Connected with Death**

The Kols generally bury their dead. Before burying it they wash the body of the deceased person. Along with the dead body turmeric, rice, paddy, oil, goat's dung and cow's dung are kept. They also keep undiluted country liquor, or handia in a small pot at some corner inside the grave. Monoliths are embedded on the tombs on which names of deceased persons are written. Stone-slabs are also placed over the tomb for better protection. Males among the bereaved shave their heads beards and moustaches and perform purification ceremony (Karmant) any day from the 5th to 21st day according to convenience: On that day they take handia.

Among the Bhuyans the mourning period lasts for 10 days. They either cremate or bury their dead. After the Sudhikriya (purification ceremony) is over, used up earthen wares and remnants of rice, etc., are thrown away in the outskirts of the village.

Among the Gonds the mourning period lasts for 10 days. They bury their dead as a rule, but there are a few cases of cremation. In the cremation ground, they ask the departed soul to repair to the Ganges, the Godavari or
some other sacred river. They perform no ceremony for the return of the departed spirit to the house. The same practice is followed by the Bhumijas also.

The Santals have their own funeral customs. They rub the dead body with oil and turmeric. The corpse is taken out of the house by a Khatia (a stringed bed), placed in the yard and cleansed with cow-dung and water. A handful of paddy is spread over the spot and some thrust into the right palm of the deceased and thrown down sometime later. The bier is carried by four persons, followed by a Dabi Daka, who carries in one hand a winnow containing fire in a bundle of straw, some seeds of cotton, straw picked up from the thatch of the deceased's house, some fried paddy (Khai), powdered rice mixed with turmeric, cow-dung and a small chicken and in the other hand a pot with a lid to bring the bones of the dead. The eldest son applies fire over the corpse. The wife can never apply fire, as she never accompanies the funeral. Each of the members of the tribe present there throws some fuel on the pyre as their ceremonial duty. On the conclusion of the cremation, water is poured on the pyre. Cooked rice is placed on the cross-road as offering to the deceased.

The Santals observe ceremonial pollution for a period till he is in a position to procure the requisites of purification. This depends on the particular clan to which the deceased belonged. When a 'Nij Hansdak' dies, all persons belonging to the same totem are affected, and they desist from eating fish, meat and oil, nor do they borrow fire from another man's house for nine days so long as the Asidha (ceremonial pollution) continues.

**New Religious movements—Temple entry of Harijans**

The rulers of Mayurbhanj never put any obstacle on the Harijans for their entry into the temples. It appears from the letter No. 26991, dated 12th November 1910 of Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo to the then Census Commissioner of India E. A. Gait (Afterwards Sir Edward A. Gait), that the Maharaja had a liberal attitude towards the question of temple entry by the Harijans. The Maharaja remarks, "There are persons belonging to the lowest classes (Panas, Mehtars, etc., who of their own accord will not enter Hindu temples of Jagannath at Puri, yet they will go on pilgrimage to have a glance at the deity and make offerings at the shrine from a distance".

This principle is still followed by many lower caste people like Dhobas, Kurangas, etc. Those who want to enter the temples have never been questioned. Still to legalise the matter "The Mayurbhanj temple entry and worship (Removal of disabilities) Bill, 1948" were proposed to be introduced in the Mayurbhanj Vyabastha Parishad in March 1948. Since the State merged with Orissa the Orissa Temple entry Authorisation Act, 1948 is now in force.
SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The customary law of the Santals has been thoroughly affected by Hindu Law in Mayurbhanj. If a Santal householder dies without leaving male issues, the daughter succeeds in preference to all agnates and if a Santal dies leaving his wife and separated brothers of the full blood, the widow inherits everything of her husband's share. In the matter of partition and inheritance we find that the sons equally share the properties. The daughter succeeds when there is no son to the deceased man. The widowed mother has her rights of maintenance recognised at the hands of her sons. The sonless widow becomes the sole proprietor of the 'property of her deceased husband. Among the Hill Kharias the property of the deceased father is equally shared among the sons. Daughters receive no share but are maintained by their brothers until their marriage. The sons also support the widowed mother. A sonless widow is entitled to a life-interest in the immovable property left by her husband. A sonless Kharia may adopt a Kharia boy as his son who is known as 'Posh-po'. The adopted son is generally a brother's son or a sister's son, for only a near relative, if adopted, is entitled to inherit the entire property of the adoptive father. In a few cases the adoption is reported to have been recorded in writing by a literate person called for the purpose to the tribal assembly. A sonless Kharia may also take a prospective bridegroom for his daughter who will inherit the property on his death. It is important to note that though inheritance is patrilineal as among other Mundari group of tribes, the customary law of the Hill-Kharia differs from the other sections of the Kahrias. The Hill-Kharia recognises the right of a sister's son, if adopted as a son by his mother's brother, to inherit the entire 'property of his adoptive father.

Joint Family System

Joint family system is prevalent to a very limited degree among the tribals. The married sons live separately with their spouses and make their own household. The daughter ceases to be a member of the parent family soon after she is married. Nucleus family is the rule among them. Among the Hindu castes joint family system is commonly found. But when the members of the family go out and live far away from their household and when there are quarrels among the brothers, the joint family breaks. The present tendency, however, is towards individual household. The joint family system is fast disintegrating.

Matriarchal Systems

Matriarchal system is not prevalent among any caste or tribe in the district. In almost all tribal societies maternal uncle, however, has some
authoritative role over his sister's children. Property and inheritance follow the patrilineal and patriarchal system.

**Transfer of property through Wills**

In almost all tribal societies, property is transferred through the customary laws prevalent in respective societies. The tribal people are least affected by the Civil Law. They seldom come to court in matters of such dispute.

Among the Hindu castes the traditional way of transfer of property prevails. Transfer through wills is rare. If sons and father are not on good terms, the father feels it necessary to make a will.

**Marriage and Morals**

**Monogamy, Polygamy and Polyandry**

The Santals do not favour polygamy unless the wife is barren. But instances of a man having more than one wife are not rare. No instance of polyandrous marriage has been found. But the old social institution known as ‘Dhaulia Saga’, which permitted a younger brother to share the wife of his elder brother with impunity led anthropologists to think that perhaps the institution of fraternal polyandry was in existence in the past. A corresponding custom is also noticed which allows a wife to admit her younger sister to come in intimate contact with her husband. If the relation results in conception a formal marriage known as Hiron Cetan (marriage while a co-wife exists) takes palce.

Polyandry is not prevalent in any tribe or caste of the district. Keeping concubines is not prevalent among the tribes of the district. It is infrequently met with among the caste Hindus. However, if they are kept in the household their status is similar to that of a maid-servant. At present polygamous marriages are prohibited by law.

**Traditional restrictions on Marriage Alliances—Caste and Sub-caste, Gotra, Marriage with Maternal Uncle or his Son, etc.**

The Santals have endogamous clans for purposes of marriage. They have developed several prohibitive rules which regulate the marriage-ties. They can marry inside the clan of their mother but three generations are generally prohibited. One cannot marry his agnates. A woman cannot marry her husband’s elder brother or husband’s father and uncle, a man cannot marry his wife's elder sister or elder cousin and wife’s mother and aunt. There are also restrictions based on traditional enmity between clans and marriages among particular clans are prohibited under their tribal customs.
In the Kharia society there are also certain social restrictions imposed upon marriage alliances. The prohibitions current in the Santal society also hold good in their society. They are strictly endogamous so far as their sub-tribe is concerned.

Among the Brahmans in the district clan endogamy is strictly followed, whereas it is a loose custom among several other castes.

Marriages with maternal uncle or his son, etc., are infrequently met with in the district.

**Marriage Customs and Rituals including Dowry System**

The social virtues of the Kharia society are reflected in their marriage customs. It is found in their marriage rites the joining of the couples' hands, tying together of their garments, their eating and drinking out of the same pot, all of which symbolize union not of body but also of soul. The rites such as first cooking by the bride in new vessels and offering food to the ancestral spirits symbolize mystic spiritual union of the couple. The change of social status of the married couple is symbolized by their putting on pith crowns, wearing new clothes and abstaining from taking cooked food till the end of the marriage rites. Ceremonial bathing and drinking of sacrificial blood and anointing the body with turmeric are the means to cleanse the couple's heart and body. Lamps are kept lighted throughout day and night during marriage ceremony indicating that by the influence of light the evils cannot reign the sacred ceremony. Mango-leaves, paddy and water filled pitchers symbolize plenty and prosperity. Religion also plays most important role in their marriage customs. By sacrifices, propitiations, and prayers the spirits and deities are invoked for blessings. Now-a-days under Hindu influence they are refining their marriage customs.

Payment of bride price (Pan-dawa) constitutes a ceremony itself among the Kharias of Mayurbhanj. Sometimes a mimic bargaining for the bride-price is enacted. The bride-price was usually fixed at three to nine rupees according to circumstances during 1960s. After the ceremony is over at the marriage pulpit the bridegroom and his party start in procession to the bride's place. It is interesting that the Hill-Kharias of the Similipal hills of Mayurbhanj do not use vermilion at the actual wedding. The Kharia wedding is also spiced with several tribal dances and entertainments.

There are different types of marriages among the Kharias, such as regular marriage, elopement marriage, marriage by forcible application of vermilion, intrusion marriage and widow marriage.

Various kinds of marriages are permitted in the Santal society. The common form is known as ‘Duar Itut Sindur Bapla’ in Mayurbhanj. This is the orthodox marriage without necessarily an element of premarital love.
between the bridegroom and the bride. This form of marriage entails many customs which include selection of bride, omen reading betrothal and fixation of brideprice, etc. Many of the Santal marriage ceremonials are analogous to the Hindu practices and have probably been borrowed from the Hindu culture through contact. Marriage customs in the Santal society is important from social, religious and economic points of view.

According to Charulal Mukherjee (1943) the bride-price among the Santals of Mayurbhanj used to be rupees three or five, seven or twelve. He further informs that in the Baripada subdivision bride-price used to go up to Rs. 10 and in Bamanghaty the sum paid for the purpose did not exceed Rs.3.

The ceremony connected with the Santal marriage can be divided into 5 different stages, namely:

(1) The Sar-Sagoon when both the parties visit each other’s house and watch the good omen.

(2) Takachal ceremony when bride's party receives Rs.2 as present from the Groom's party.

(3) The Girtal ceremony (Dharua Ruku) when articles of 'bride price' are examined.

(4) The Bahudaram ceremony taking place after the bride-price is paid.

(5) Sindurdan ceremony when bride's forehead is painted with vermilion.

Among the Kols the "Dutam Karji" or the marriage broker is employed to settle the terms. "Ganang" or the bride-price varies. It may be as much as two heads of cattle, several pieces of cloth and could be Rs.40 in cash. The bride-price is first paid by the groom's party to the bride's party before the wedding ceremony is settled.

Among the Bhunj Purans the bride price amounted to Rs. 10 and over and four pieces of cloth. Marriage ceremony is usually held at the bride's house. Both males and females join the marriage ceremony. But now under culture contact there is a growing tendency not to allow women to participate in the party.

Among the Bathuris payment of bride-price is the general custom on the occasion of marriage. This ceremony is still a costly affair among them. The amount of bride price varied from Rs. 7 to Rs. 40 and a number of caste dinners mark the celebration of the ceremony. Their marriage party consists of both males and females. This ceremony starts with the 'Kanya maga' or 'Jarithi basa' ceremony. Before this ceremony the bride price is settled. Marriage is performed by Vedie rites.
Among the Gonds the bride price used to be paid at the flat rate of Rs. 4 for each marriage. Besides 7 pieces of cloth for relatives, the caste-headman and the village headman also form a part of it. Marriage is generally performed in bride's house. The ceremony is performed following the Vedic rites. Feasting, merry-making and rejoicing go side by side with the ceremony.

Among the Hindu castes there is prevalence of dowry system. The amount of dowry varies under circumstances.

**Marriage of Widows and Divorce**

Among the Kols, "randi-erandi' or widow marriage and ‘bapaga' or divorce are allowed. Either party can divorce the other. It is also allowed by the Bhunja Purans, the Bhuyans, Bathuris, the Patar Tantis, the Gonds and the Bhumijas. Among the Bathuris, it is open to either of the parties to divorce without any knowledge of the caste-council. Widow remarriage among them entails no expenditure nor any ceremony. Divorce in the Bhumij society needs the recognition of the tribal council.

The Santals have the institution of widow remarriage. First of all the prospective bridegroom takes the consent of the bride and she then declares her consent formally before the elders of the tribe on the eve of formal marriage: In such marriages bride-price is very negligible. No vermilion can be applied directly by the groom on the forehead of the bride. Widow marriage is otherwise known as "Sanga" in their society.

Among the Kharias both husband and wife may, on certain grounds, obtain divorce. The following are the recognized grounds for divorce:

1. Adultery by either partner
2. Sterility of the wife
3. Confirmed laziness of the wife and her neglect of her household ditties.
4. Refusal of the wife to live in her husband's house
5. Thieving propensities of the wife
6. The adjudication by the village Panch that the wife is a witch.

The village Panchayat is the recognized tribunal to adjudicate on the validity of the claim for divorce. If the alleged ground are proved and deemed adequate they give their verdict, the marriage is formerly dissolved.

If divorce is granted on the ground of the wife's adultery the wife's people ate required to return the bride price.

**Economic Dependence of Women and their Place in the Society**
Among the Hindu castes, especially among Brahmans, Karans and Khaudaits women are generally dependent upon men, even though inheritance is governed by the Hindu Code. They cannot perform any important socially recognized ritual without the assistance of the males. Among the Hindus the lower caste women are, to some extent more free than the women of upper castes.

Among the Santals of the district both men and women engage in hunting, in fishing and in gathering edible roots and tubers from the forest. They jointly engage in agriculture, transplant seedlings, break clods and reap corn. But the women are debarred from ploughing as a social taboo. In conjugal life, the Santal women are self-sacrificing, enduring and modest. She eats only after feeding other members of the family. In house construction, however, there is division of labour between the sexes. A woman cannot sit upon a thatch. Above all, the Santal woman is hard working. She claims equality of status with man in their society. The women can divorce, if she suffers from any ill-treatment from her husband. The wives in their society equally enjoy social prestige.

The form of the Kharia family is patriarchal and patripotestal and marriage is also patrilocal. The women are good collectors of edible roots, tubers and mushrooms from the forest. Such agricultural activities as weeding, transplanting, breaking clods, and reaping crops devolve on the women. But ploughing the field is taboo. Household works are entirely done by the women. In fact the Kharia women are well treated. But the general authority of the household is vested in men. In the domestic sphere and in matters of domestic economy her role is important.

**Prostitution**

Trafficking in Women, Drinking, Gambling, Prostitution is unknown among the tribal people who form a majority in the district. But there being abundant facilities for social inter-course between men and women it is but natural that the conduct of a woman may become hetero-sexual during maidenhood, but rarely after marriage. The tribal people, particularly the Santals, hate adultery. Erring wives are generally divorced by the husbands. Gambling is prevalent but practised only occasionally. The tribal people have almost instinctive craving for drinks. A popular drink among them is Handia or rice beer which is offered to their gods and spirits on ceremonial occasions.

**HOME LIFE**

**Types of Dwellings**

In the whole of Bamanghaty and in the western part of Panchpir subdivision, 'Khapar ' or naria tiled roof is the common type of dwelling.
Thatched roof houses are found in many other parts of the districts. The thatched roof houses of the district can be classified into four types in accordance with the number of slopes they maintain, namely 8-sloped (roofs are fused with each other) 2-4 sloped; 3-2 sloped, and old-slopped having, 5,6,7 slopes. The general tendency is to construct a house around a courtyard for privacy and security.

In the eastern part of the district well-to-do people build 'Khania houses. in which a rectangular courtyard is enclosed by rooms on all the sides. Rows of rooms are fused with each other at right angles. The roof is continuous in rectangular pattern. These are 8-sloped houses in which there are four interior and four exterior slopes. There are four-sloped and two sloped houses also but the latter variety is not very popular.

The walls are mainly built of mud. Suitable earth is treated and kneaded with water and when the processed mud is found ready it is cut in chunks and placed in tiers. After constructing the wall they plaster it with mud and cow-dung on both the sides. Among the poor people walls of split bamboos and reeds or wattle plastered with earth are of common use. Brick walls are found in the houses of well-to-do persons.

Both low and high plinths are found in houses. In hilly tracts of the district the plinths are low and in order to avoid water-logging high plinths are found in the plains. Almost every house has a kitchen garden at the rear. Kitchen gardens are enclosed with hedges.

Houses are constructed in rows on either side of a village road. In some places they are attached and in some other cases are detached with short gaps. There is verandah on all sides of a house, the width of which varies from 18 inches upwards.

The roof is made of wood and bamboo. In the houses of well-to-do people a sort of ceiling is found under the roof. These are of two types - horizontal and gable type with double, slope. The former is called Bhadimarda' or 'Atu' and the latter is known as 'Dhalumarda' or 'Atu'. 'Atu' in Athenian architecture serves the same purpose. These ceilings are made of bamboo and wood. On the upper side 4" to '6' thick mud plastering is given so as to save it in the event of fire. In almost every case the kitchen is attached to the main dwelling house. Sometimes a portion of living room is used as a kitchen by the poor people. Kitchen constitutes a separate apartment in middle or upper economic groups. The granary is not kept apart. Ventilation is sufficient, if there is no Atu. In the houses of well-to-do people, there are small windows on the walls, especially in sleeping apartments.
Among the Santals each cottage is a two or three-roomed affair. On the floor corn is strewn for being aired. The plinth, made of mud rises one to three cubits high, the average being a cubit and half. It is beautifully blackened with a dye made of burnt straw plastered with cow-dung. The walls of the houses are made of bamboos or 'sal' poles and are generally plastered over with a thick coat of mud on both sides. The wooden posts which go to make the frame of the roof are of `palas' and `asap' trees. The main rafters are made of `sal' planks, the roof is supported on sal posts, and thatching grass or paddy straw is laid two to three inches in thickness. There is of course, a good deal of variation in the construction according to the financial position of the householder. There are also well-to-do Santals who follow more advanced methods for house building.

The dwelling house of the Hill-Kharia is a small rectangular hut, with little or no plinth, but with walls made of 'sal' poles planted on the ground and plastered over with mud and having a roof of gene-rally two-sloped wooden frames thatched over with layers of grass or paddy straw. The dwelling houses of the Dudh and Dhelki Kharias are more substantial than those of the Hill-Kharias.

Furniture and Decorations

"Santal walls" remarks Charulal Mukherjee "are the beauty-spots of the hamlet. Here the inner artistic craving of the primitive tribe has displayed itself in a realm of phantasy". The walls are painted with a variety of colours white, yellow, black, red and chocolate; some-times with one colour and sometimes with alternate stripes, again with queer patches of triangles and rectangles. Various pictures, associated with Santal life are generally found on the walls of houses. The courtyard in a Santal house is scrupulously clean and the rooms and floors are regularly dusted.

The houses of the other caste people are plastered with red or yellow earth and the walls are decorated with painted designs. On special occasions, the floors are plastered with cow-dung and on it alpana designs are painted.

The furniture in a Santal house include a palm-leaf mat (patia) which serves as a bed and in well-to-do families a string-bed known as 'parkom'. There are other domestic articles which include `baka' a kind of gourd vessel, which is made to serve as ladle, and spoon, etc. and leaf-plates and leaf-dishes. The domestic appliances in a Santal house include pestle and mortar, and husking lever (dhenki). Baskets of different sizes made of bamboo arrest one's attention in their house. They have their own agricultural implements, winnowing fans, measuring baskets and broomsticks, etc.
The household furniture, vessels and implements are found in small number in the Kharia houses. Most Kharias sleep on the palm-leaf mats and only well-to-do sections use a string-bed. Besides that, there are earthenware vessels, gourd vessels, leaf-vessels, implements used in husking paddy, implements for pounding, vegetable cutters and baskets, etc., in their houses.

In well-to-do caste Hindu houses, there are wooden furniture such as cots, tables, chairs, benches and wooden seats, etc. The utensils used by them include bell-metal plates, cups, glass, silver and stainless -steel utensils, etc.

Dress and Ornaments

The women of Hindu castes wear saree of both handloom and mill variety: Plain white sarees of one colour and check sarees are preferred. On festive occasions sarees of better quality are worn by younger girls. The men put on loin cloth except the more well-to-do people who wear larger 'dhotis. The upper part of the body is generally uncovered except in winter. Well-to-do people wear a shirt even in summer with or without a vest.

Some people use chaddar to cover the upper parts of the body. In marriages, the bride wears a saree of plain white, yellow or red colour and the border must not be black. The bride-groom generally uses a dhoti, Kurta, a chaddar and a pith crown as head dress. The traditional dress of females among Santals consists of two pieces of small skirts. One piece is wrapped around the hip to cover the lower part; the other piece is put across left shoulder from front to rear, and both ends or it are tied on the right side at waist region. But now-a-days most of them have adopted sarees. They wear sarees in the way the caste women do. Head is never veiled with the sarees. One end of the sure is passed over the left shoulder and is wrapped around the waist. The dress of a Santal bride includes `Sadhibigudi' a yellow coloured handloom saree with pink, red or saffron border, a `tuturi (wrapper) and a 'datta' (pieces of blouse and petticoat). The dress for men includes `Kacha' a napkin (handloom product), `Lungi' and a 'Kasha horan', a cloth strip.

On special occasions the Santal men wear a vest and `datta' a shirt which are generally purchased front local markets.

The Kharia children used to remain naked till the age of five or six, after-which the boys wear only a piece of `Karia' which is a piece of loin cloth about seven to ten inches in width and one yard and half in length. Adult persons at home use a piece of cloth known as `Karahani'. Girls of five to six years of age wear a `Lahang-luntni' a piece of loin-cloth with black or red borders. Adult women wear on the waist a Lahang' which is a loin cloth two
yards long and two and half feet wide with or without border. Ragolutni, a piece of cloth is also used which covers the chest.

The ornaments of the Kharias are mainly made of brass, but ornaments of other metals are not uncommon. Their jewellery consists of glass beads and beads of Kari-grass-seeds, brass necklace (Hansuli), generally six brass armlets (rarang) on each arm, brass earrings one at the top of each ear-lobe (Kanbouri) and tow-rings (Juntia and Katri) iron hair-pins (Khongso), and wooden or bamboo hair-combs (Kanausi). As their names indicate the use of most of these metal ornaments have been borrowed from their Hindu neighbours and are known by their Hindu names.

The typical Santal ornaments are made of brass, but the ornaments of other metals, such as silver, nickel and bell-metal are not unknown to them. Floral garlands are also used as ornaments by them. The wristlets are called `phora-sakom', armlets called as 'tard' and several varieties of rings, one of which has a silver rupee fixed on its upper surface. An ornament for the waist is known as 'danda jhinjhiris. On the arurs they put 'Baiju' on the ankle `payeni' and `Dikukhadar, etc. The Santal women use 'nuluk', 'Bulak' and 'Phuli' as their nose ornament. On the neck they use 'Gojamala', Padak', and `Moharinala' and on the head 'pankatha' 'Mechkanti' or liakupanja', etc. Santal women never miss the opportunity of decorating themselves with whatever flowers are available in the season.

The Hos also use the same dress and ornaments like the Santals.

Among the caste people, women use several types of ornaments made of gold, silver, brass and alloy-metals. In well-to-do families women cherish gold ornaments.

Food

Rice is the staple food of the district. Different types of millets, maize and wheat also are relished. About seven kinds of pulses are used along with rice. Vegetable of different kinds form an essential item of the menu. The most common vegetables are brinjal, potato, pumpkin, ribbed gourds, lady's finger and other edible gourds. Fish and meat are not regularly taken. Dried fish is also relished. Milk, butter ghee, and cheese are usually taken by upper and middle economic groups. Spices of different kinds are indispensable ingredients.

Boiled rice is the staple food of the Santals. They eat almost all types of fish and crabs and relish meat. They use mohua oil at times for cooking. On special occasions cakes are also eaten. Various kinds of edible roots and tubers, green-leaves, mushrooms and fruits are eaten by them. 'Handua' prepared from the young bamboo shoots are relished by them. They drink rice beer (Handia).
The Gonds and Bhumijas take clean food and drink liquor prepared by themselves.

The popular drink among the tribal people is Handia (rice beer). To prepare Handia the sun dried rice is first grounded and mixed with the powder of a root called 'Rana' in Santali and Mulika in local Oriya. It is then made into little balls. Next, rice is boiled and spread out to dry and the balls are powdered and mixed thoroughly with the rice. The mixture thus attained is kept in water in a large earthen pot covered with Sal leaves for 3 to 4 days in course of which the rice gets fermented. The fluid of the rice beer, is filtered with a bamboo sieve being pressed by hand with a handful of fibres. It is often drunk in Sal leaf cups.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Pilgrim Centres and Jatras

The chief festivals of the Hindus of the district are the Car Festival, Sivaratri, Rasa Jatra, Dasahara, Raja, Kali-Puja, Makar and the Mahabishuba Sankranti, Holi, Chandan, Inda Jatra, Uda Parba and Kukuda Uda.

Ratha Jatra and Bahuda Jatra

The Car Festival is held at Baripada on the second day of the bright fortnight in the month of Ashadh. The three images of Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra are placed in three cars. The cars are drawn to ‘Mausi Ghar’ situated at the other end of the town amidst loud cheer. The festival continues for three days. The approximate gathering on this occasion is about 20,000. The return car festival called Bahuda takes place after 7 days. From the 1970s a new tradition has been created by only women and girls pull the car of Devi Subhadra during the Car festival, unique feature of Baripada Car Festival.

Sivaratri

Sivaratri takes place on the 14th day of dark fortnight of Falguna. This is held at Barunighat in Baripada, Simla, Mantri, Deosole and It continues for seven days in Mantri, Khiching and for three days in Deosole and for one day at Baripada. At Sivaratri, there are large gatherings in all these places. The gathering is the largest at Mantri and Simla, where 10,000 to 15,000 people gather. The local belief is that if a person can have ‘Darshan’ of all the Siva Lingas at Mantri, Simla and Deosole in the same night, his sins are washed away and he attains salvation.
Chandan Jatra

The Chandan Jatra is held at Jashipur in Panchpir subdivision for a period of three days beginning from the 13th day of bright fort-night of Baisakh. About 5,000 people attend this fair.

Inda

The Inda Jatra of Bahalda is next in importance. It begins from Bhadra Purnima and continues for a period of seven days. About 1,000 people attend this fair daily.

Dasahara

Dasahara is the festival in which the Hindus, the Scheduled Tribe and the Scheduled Caste people are equally interested. It is observed with great pomp and splendour at Baripada, Betnoti and Kaptipada. It begins on the eighth day of the bright fortnight of Aswin and continues for three days.

Makara (Makar)

Makara which is also called the Sankranti Puja is the biggest festival in the district observed by one and all. There is a saying that one may better pass on without a father but not without observance of Makar. This is observed on the 1st day of Magi / (Mid January). On the occasion everyone has at least a new cloth. The people generally rise early in the morning, i. e. about 2 hours before sun-rise, take bath in the nearest tanks, bundhs or rivers, where leaf huts are constructed from the previous day. After bath the immersion of ‘Tusu’ an idol takes place with fire-works, and bonfire is made by setting fire to the leaf huts. Then they wear new cloth and return to their houses, where a Chuda Tilau and Makar Chaul, i, e. combination of rice, til, molasses, sugarcane, milk, etc. are offered for worship. Tasteful cakes made of powdered rice are prepared in every household and are distributed among relatives and kinsmen. The tribal people also have rice beer prepared and distributed among friends and relaives. They observe Bahundi on the day preceding Makar. That day they would catch fish and crab with the belief that if they can eat them on the day they will be given a long lease of life. The day following the Makar is observed as Bandar Nachha (Monkey dance). This concluding phase of the Makar has a great deal of mirth in all the houses. Puppet monkeys made of straw are made to dance from house to house. People raise subscription for a tribal dinner and the country side is resounded with merry-making music and laughter for a good time. Handia and country spirit are taken by almost all the aboriginal people. During intoxication, they may resort to criminal acts, which not only remain confined within the families but spread among neighbours and other villages.
**Dola Jatra**

Dola Jatra is held at Karanjia, Purnia and Sainkola. It takes place on the day of Dol Purnima in the month of Falgun. About 15,000 people congregate on this occasion at Karanjia. At the other two places, the fair continues for three days.

**Uda (Flying)**

`Uda Parba' is another fair which takes place on the 1st day of Baisakh at Baripada, Muruda, Chitrada, Thakurmunda and Raruan. The gathering on this occasion is larger at Baripada, Thakurmunda and Muruda. People enjoy cock fighting on this occasion.

**Public Games, Festivities, Communal Dances, etc.**


The Santals have a number of religious and semi-religious festivals. They are as follows:

1) The first agricultural festival of the Santals is connected with paddy sowing in the month of June and is known as ‘Erok Sin’.
2) ‘Hariar Simko' (observed in July). It was previously being observed by the Santals of Mayurbhanj.
3) ‘Iri Gundli Narwani’—the Millet festival in August
4) ‘Gamha Purnima' (in August)
5) ‘Karam Parab' (September -October) observed for the welfare of the village.
6) ‘Janthar' (in November)
7) ‘Sohrae', the winter harvest. It is the biggest annual festival of the tribe.
8) ‘Makar’ (in Mid-January)
9) ‘Magh Sim’ (in January-February)
10) 'Baha', the Santal Sal Blossom festival
11) ‘Jom Sim’, festival for the Sun God
12) ‘Pator’ (Santal `Corokin'-in Mid-April)

The festivals of the other tribes and castes such as the Kols, Bhumijas and Sauntis, etc. are also connected with the agricultural operations. Salai-Puja and Bandhna are common to most of the tribes. Karam Puja is
observed by all the tribal people. The Bhuyans and the Bathuris observe all the Hindu festivals and more specially the Dasahara and the Raja.

Dance

Like the folk songs, the dances of the Scheduled Tribe and the Scheduled Caste people are a source of great amusement. The various tribal dances, their nature and characteristics are revealing. Most of the tribal dances are communal where men and women participate together although there are special varieties which are reserved for either men or women.

The Kharia youths of both the sexes dance together. Some time they separate and dance in different rows and in some cases old men and women take part in the dance. There is also accompaniment of musical instruments and songs. Broadly the Kharia dances are divided into five classes, namely, (1) Hariaro, (2) Kinbhar, (3) Halka, (4) Kudhing, and (5) Jadura. Rythmic movement and swaying of the body are attractive features in the Kharia dance. They dance with alternate forward and backward movements, soft and heavy steps and sometimes in marching or wheeling columns.

Like the Kharias, the Santals, the Kols or the Hos have they own peculiar dances. They are in many respects similar to the Kharia dances. These are performed during harvest and flower festivals, marriage, and on different festive occasions. The accompanying musical instruments are Madals, Dhumsas, flutes and drums.

The Bhumijas have got their popular dance known as 'Karam Nat' which is performed during Karam Puja that falls in the month of 'Bhadrab'. Males and females join together. The males forms a small circle and play on the instruments. The females join together and round up the males in a bigger circle and dance to the accompaniment of the Madals and the Dhumsas.

The Bhunj Purans and the Bathuris of this district have also dance peculiar to them. But these are gradually going to be extinct with the spread of education among them. The Bathuri dance which is popularly known as the 'Changu Nat' was very attractive, but it has since lost its charm with the people of this community for the last few ran. It is, however, perceptible in a very small area under Kaptipada and Panchpir subdivisions, during Dasahara and the Kumar Purnima festivals.

Chhau Dance

The most notable dance of the district is 'Chhau'. The name 'Chhau' is said to have been derived from 'Chhauni', meaning 'military camp'. The dance was originally being practised by the paiks (infantry) and has since
evolved as a cultural performance. It has earned a distinctive position because of its special features with regard to Bhangis, Mudras, music and rhythm. The dance was systematically organised under the patronage of the Maharajas. Sriram Chandra Bhanja presented a magnificent show of it before Emperor George V and Queen Mary at a pageant at Calcutta in 1912, which they mentioned in their condolence message on the Maharaja's death.

At the beginning different aspects of war formed the theme of the Chhau dance. The dances called Dushman Pachhad (chasing the foe), Nima Panda (buffalo), Maharaj Bahadur (Powerful Ruler) etc. indicate the characteristics of Chhau. But dance depicting only aspects of war and mainly illustrating Veera Rasa (heroic emotion) did not always appeal to the audience. So it became necessary also to take resort to folk tales and legends and also to the stories from the Mahabharata, the Ramayana and the Puranas. But in spite of these heterogenous elements, Chhau could assert itself as a distinct school of dance in India. During the rule of Maharaja Krushan Chandra Bhanja Deo some dance masters (Nritya Gurus) codified in manuscripts the techniques of the Chhau dance from the traditional Grammar of this dance which was being handed down from generation to generation.

Traditionally Chhau used to be practised and exhibited only by boys. Girls did not take part earlier. But nowadays girls are also performing Chhau dance. A dancer has to be trained from his tender age with lessons from Gurus called six Tabkas which are the preliminary movements of the limbs. Next he is to learn the thirty-six Upalayas which are divided into two parts namely Hatiardhara and Kalibhanga. The Hatiardhara constitutes twenty Upalayas and is specially meant for the male characters while the Kalibhanga has sixteen Upalayas and is specially practised by female characters. The practice of the thirty-six Upalayas is the most important aspect of the training of the Chhau dance and this requires strenuous muscular control. Since the Upalayas under Kalibhanga are ordinarily
performed by men, the ladies normally did not take part in the Chhau dance. Hence, like Kathakali, female roles are played by the selected boys.

The music accompanying the Chhau dance reflects the vigorous moods and emotions of the dance. The musical instruments are Mohuri (a type of Sahnai) and a few drums called Dhumsa (Kettle drum), Nagara (a big circular drum), Dhol (barrel shaped drum) and chadchadi (a small drum played with two sticks.)

In Mayurbhanj there are different types of Chhau performances—solo, duet and group dance. The popular’ solo dances are those of Nataraj, Dandi (depicting a Brahmacari), Jambeba (the bear warrior of the Ramayana), Savara (the hunter) and Rangapanda. Some of the important duet dances are Geeta (depicting the discourses of Sri-Krishna, and Arjuna), Hari-hara and Siva-Parvati. If duet dances are few, group dances are fairly numerous. To name only a few, Kailash-Leela depicting dance of Siva and Parvati with their followers Garuda Bahana depicting the fight between Vishnu and Garuda ending in the defeat of the latter, Tamudia Krishna depicting the dance of Krishna with the Gopis and Meghadoot depicting the famous story of Kalidas.

All the forms of dances have common structure and they follow the following phases. The first phase is called the Rangabaja – introductory arousal during which the orchestra takes the prominent role, and the dancer remains behind the curtain without being seen by the audience. The concert which is played infuses into him a rhythmic inspiration and he is lifted to the artistic level.

When the Rangabaja ends the curtain rises. Then a brief period of silence follows. The orchestral group suddenly bursts into a melodic tune and the dancer who stands on a fixed pose on the stage now walks in a rhythmic gait to the centre of the arena. This phase is called Chali and the gait (Chali) of the dancer is so composed as to keep tune with the spirit of the dance that follows.

The next phase is the Dharau. The dancer coming to the centre of the arena strikes a posture that reveals the characteristic feature of the dance to be performed.

Then the main phase of the dance which is called, nacha starts. Here the dancer or the dancers portray the story or the theme of the dance through intricate maze of rhythmic pattern. This is the longest phase and usually contains various dramatic elements.

The next phase is called the Nataki which marks the end of the performance. This phase of the dance is either joyous or heroic spirit and never tragic as Chhau does not admit of tragic themes or stories. Nataki is characterised by quick and intricate foot work. It is beautifully organised in a
group dance in which fast and harmonized movements are generally performed.

After Nataki, the dancer or the daneres, as the case may be, bow to the audience in their own characteristic fashion and recede back with rhythm from the stage.

During Durbar days the annual performance of Chhau was being presented inside the palace for three days before Chaitra Sankranti roughly from 11th April to 13th April. Two prominent parties were then competing with one another and the winning party was being awarded a running cup known as Talcher cup. The annual Chhau performance stopped after the death of Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo. But it was revived by Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo in 1929 and continued till the merger of the State in 1949.

The State Government extended its patronage to Chhau dance in 1951-52 when an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) was made to reorganise the Chhau parties. As there were several Chhau parties in the district this grant was subsequently increased to ten thousand rupees from 1954-55. The subsidy is at present being paid through the Sangeet Natak Akademi of Orissa to an association known as Mayurbhanj Chhau Nurtya Pratisthana which fosters the art of dancing and conducts annual functions.

There were also Chhau parties in Nilgiri, Bonai and Keonjhar. But they were of an inferior standard and have gone out of practice for want of patronage.

The Chhau dance of Mayurbhanj, should not be confused with the Chhau dance of Sareikela, Singhbhum anad Purulia in which masks are invariably used and therefore facial expressions and twinkling eye and other heroic marks of the face are totally absent which can be noticed as significant features of the Chhau dance of Mayurbhanj.

There are at present a number of Chhau parties in the district, the prominent among them are the Uttar Shahi and Dakshin Shahi parties of Baripada town.

Chadaianat

Another system of dance drama prevalent in this district is Chadaianat. Two actors appear in the stage, one in the role of a male bird and the other in the role of a female bird. They explain their own history of origin, mode of living, marriage and mating etc. The facts depicted by them are of mythological origin and are taken from the Nrusimha Puran. In order to make the theme more presentable they at times add something to the original subject matter by songs of different kinds. These organisations are spread
over the district in a number of villages as they cost little and can be performed with two actors and one drummer only.

**Recreation Clubs and Associations**

There are a number of public clubs in the district. The prominent among these are Baripada Town Club, Amla Club, Baripada Club, Friends Recreation Club, Jashipur Club, Roman Club, Karanjia Town Club, Purna Chandra Memorial Club, and Marwari Club of Rairangpur, Adibasi Club at Badampahar, Badadhundu Club, Udala Town Club, Betnoti Club and Amarda Youth Club. The Baripada Club has all the facilities of eastern and western games. Most of these clubs organise drama performances. The Club at Rairangpur has constructed a permanent stage.

Among the Associations, the Mayurbhanj Dyer's Association, Bar Association, the Mayurbhanj Ministerial Officers' Association which is part of the Federation of Ministerial Officer's Association, Orissa are the prominent ones.

**Sports and Pastimes**

The Mayurbhanj Athletic Association in the district which encourages games and sports not only for the students and the local sportsmen but also for the sportsmen from outside. The foot-ball tournament annually organised by the Association attracts a good many teams, both inside and outside the district. There used to be two shields, one known as the Puma Chandra Memorial Challenge Shield for which competition was open to all the High Schools of Orissa and the second one was known as the Sriram Chandra Memorial Challenge Shield, for which competition was open to all the senior teams of Orissa and even from outside. The Association also organized annual sports which was open to all competitors of the district as well as from outside.

Beside the competitions organized by this Association, the M.P.C. College of Baripada and all the High Schools of the District organize their annual sports in their respective schools. The students and the non–students are deputed to take part in the State level meet.

Sports are an important aspect in the cultural life in the Bamanghati Sub-division. Usually from Makar festival onward sports are organised in almost every village around Rairangpur. It starts from Gambharia immediately after Makar festival. Halda organises it with much pomp and ceremony every year on 26th January. Most expensive prizes are given to successful athletes at Halda. It is a big celebration.

**Cinema Houses**

There are three Cinema houses at Baripada namely: Ambika, Jagadhatri and Roxy, one at Rairangpur and one at Karanjia.
CHAPTER-IV
AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture is the main occupation of people in the district. Alluvial soil, moderate rainfall, well drained soil surface and humid climate are suitable for crops like paddy, oil seeds and other crops. Out of the total geographical area of 1042 thousand ha, in 2006-07, the district had a forest area of 439,000 ha (42.13%) and the net area sown was 380,000 ha (36.46%). The net area sown has thus declined from 4,41,000 in 1994-95 to 3, 80,000 ha. in 2006-07. Besides, in 2006-07 land use for misc. trees and groves was 41,000 ha (3.93%), permanent pasture 28,000 ha (2.68%), cultivable waste 10,000 ha (0.95%), land put to non-agricultural use 58,000 ha (5.56%), barren and uncultivated land 16,000 ha (1.53%) and current fallow land 13,000 ha (1.24%). Of the total cultivated land of 4,37,000 ha in the district in 2006-07, high land accounted for 1, 86,063 ha (43%), medium land accounted for 1, 24,553 ha (28%) and low land accounted for 1, 26,384 ha (29%). Uneven distribution of annual rainfall has caused uncertainty in agriculture. To mitigate the problem through irrigation, two irrigation projects were executed by the former princely rulers. Despite addition to the irrigation potential of the district in the post-independence era, so far, only 14 blocks had 35% irrigation potential by September, 2009.

SOIL

General Soil Condition

The soil which covers the greater part of the district is apparently derived from the underlying igneous metamorphic rocks and the difference in it is mainly due to classification and transformation affected by the surface drainage. The finer particles have been carried in to the low lying areas along the drainage lines rendering the soil a clayey or silty texture and leaving the uplands light sandy. The most usual classification of the soil of this area is based on its position or level. The area is mainly undulating except along the few rivers and it comprises ridges, slopes and depressions.

The top soil is shallow, the average depth being 4” to 9”. It is from sandy loam to silty loam in character, but at places, the top soil goes as deep as 9 feet. Generally the bottom soil is either of lateritic nature or of non calcareous gritty silt and may be as deep as 9 feet.

The cultivators recognize for themselves a few classes of soil, such as (1) Balimati, (2) Dorasa mati, (3) Matial or Chikita mati, (4) Tilak mati and (5) Lalmati.
Balimati contains more than $\frac{2}{3}$rd of sand is very poor in fertility. Chikita mati is strong sticky clay which gets water logged as water is poorly drained. Dorasa is a kind of mixed soil of sand and clay. It is retentive of moisture and easy to work. Tilak mati is gray in colour and has a very sticky texture. It shrinks and cracks when dried. Lalmati is red in colour and is sandy. It is of lateritic origin. It has the least fertility.

From the general observation of the soils collected from different parts of the district, this may broadly be classified in to two groups: (1) Red Soil and (2) Laterite soil.

**Red Soil**

The colour of the soil is generally red, sometimes grading to brown, chocolate, yellow or gray. The redness is due more to a general diffusion than to a proportion of iron contents. This soil grades from the poor thin gravelly and light coloured varieties of the uplands to the more fertile and deep dark varieties of the plains and valleys. It is generally poor in nitrogen, phosphorus and humus. The clay fraction of the soil is rich kaolin type of mineral. In this district three sub-groups of the soil is also noted.

(a) The typical red soil is found mostly about the hill areas of Bamanghaty (Rairangpur) and Panchpir (Karanjia) subdivisions. Mostly Aus paddy, gunduli niger, lesser millets, sabai grass and other minor crops are grown there. With the availability of irrigation facilities, ideal orchards can be developed in this soil.

(b) The red-loam soil is found near the river-banks. Early paddy, groundnut, til, castor, black mung and kulthi are grown.

(c) Clayed loam type of soil is mostly found in Kaptipada (Udala) and Baripada subdivisions. Medium and late varieties of paddy are grown in this soil. After paddy, it remains fallow and in some cases it is followed by the cultivation of gram, linseed and lentils etc.

**Laterite Soil**

This soil is found in hill and plateau. Two types of laterites have, so far, been distinguished. They are laterite morum and laterite rock. For agricultural purposes, the soil has no productive value.

**Classification of Land**

The main three classifications of agricultural land are Pal, Jal and Dahi. The Pal lands consist of the lands on the river-banks and can be irrigated with river-water lifted by tenda or pumps. The Jal lands are those that are in the depressions and prepared in the course of valleys by putting earth bunds and thus the whole course is converted in to Jal paddy lands. The soil is rich
in fertility and moisture is always retained. Medium and late deep-water heavy-yielding varieties are grown here. This type of land is suitable only for paddy whereas the Pal lands generally grow early paddy, vegetables, spices, cereals and sugarcane. Dahi lands consist of high lands on some water-shed, that is, the up-lands which are dependent for moisture on rainfall. They are sandy. Generally oilseeds, pulses and early Aus paddy are cultivated. The Pal and Jal lands grow paddy, whereas Dahi lands grow crops requiring less moisture. Throughout the district, there is variation in the Dahi land growing light miscellaneous crops and paddy. So the soil in a closely cultivated tract is little better than exhausted sand or gravel. In hilly wooded tract it is more fertile but the crops usually suffer from depressions of wild animals.

The other classes of land are known as Khatra or Khari and Palua or Bari. Khari is the term for land situated near the village which receives the drainage of streets and houses. Bari denotes vegetable gardens, generally occupying high land close to the homestead lands, which are enriched by the village drainage and can grow two or more vegetable crops every year.

For the purpose of soil classification in Mayurbhanj the following descriptions are adopted for revenue purpose. The inferior kinds of wet land popularly known as Jal soyem (third class wet land) lie along the newly reclaimed hill side, jungle lands or on uplands which have been ridged round to hold the water at the proper level which is so essential to wet cultivation. Lands of this kind also lie along the outskirts of more fertile (Bari or Khamar) lands met with in abundance in flat valleys scattered all over the plains. Of these, such portions as are satisfactorily watered by natural or artificial means of irrigation are called Jal awal, or first class wet land, while the remaining portions which are less benefited by irrigation go under the name of Jal doyem or second class wet land. The soil of the third class jal land may be described as generally rocky and gravelly, while that of the flat valleys as sandy loam of varying quality. Besides these, alluvial (Pal or gadi) lands can be traced along the banks of the principal rivers. A special tract of such land on the bank of Burhabalanga near Baripada town has by reason of its richness and fertility, attracted a good number of professional vegetable growers.

Irrigation

During the monsoons between June and September, the district of gets 77% of its rainfall and remains dry for most part of the year. Rainfall distribution in the district suits the kharif crop. Due to scanty rainfall from November to June, there is hardly any scope for cultivation of winter and summer crops. Agricultural activities and employment opportunities in the agriculture sector are restricted mainly to the monsoons. Besides, the rainfall
is not even in the district. Bangiriposi and Sarasakana blocks have a rainfall ranging between 900 to 1100 mm per year. Rainfall in 11 blocks is more than 1,500 mm per annum. 14 Blocks usually receive 1,100 to 1,500 mm rainfall in a year. The following table provides Farming situation in Mayurbhanj in 2006-07.

1. Low Elevation & Low rainfall: Tiringi, Suliapada, Rirangpur, Rasgovindpur, Bahalada
2. Low Elevation & Medium rainfall: Kusumi, Bijetola, Jamda, Baripada, Bioso, Bangiriposi, Barasahi, Betanati, G.B.Nagar, Khunta, Kuliana, Sarasakana, Morada, Samakhunta, Udala
3. Low Elevation & High rainfall: Kaptipada
4. Medium Elevation & Medium rainfall: Karanjia, Thakurmunda, Raruan, Jashipur, Suliapada

Source: DDA Directorate, Mayurbhanj, Baripada

Irrigation potential created so far is inadequate. While during Khariff season about 30% of the cultivated area is irrigated, the proportion during Rabi season comes down to 13.6%. As a result, cropping intensity in the district has remained low at 129% compared to the state average of 158%. Despite addition to the irrigation potential of the district in the post-independence era, only 14 blocks had 35% irrigation potential by September, 2009. When Mayurbhanj was a princely state two notable irrigation projects were implemented, one at Balidiha and the other at Haldia. At one stage these two projects used to irrigate 12,200 acres.

**Balidiha Irrigation Project**

Under this project a diversion weir had been erected across the hill-stream Palpala in the village Balidiha 10 miles from Baripada. The Palpala emerged from the Similipal hills and near Balidiha cuts through two hillocks where the passage was bunched. The weir was 600 feet long, 40 feet high and has crest of 5 feet. It had a catchment of area of about 50 sq. miles. Two canals used to take off from the reservoir, the one at the right side 8 miles in length and the left one 4 miles with 7 distributaries extending up to 30 miles. The original cost of the project was 4.56 lakhs. It used to irrigate 6,200 acres. On account of the silting of the reservoir, the dead storage was reduced for which the dam had to be raised.

**Haldia Irrigation Project**

There is a Dam existing at the site over the river Chipat built by the progressive & benevolent Maharaja Srim Chandra Bhanj Deo. The construction of the dam started in the year 1887. Construction of the reservoir along with canals was completed in 1921. The Dam was again expanded during the reign of Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo during 1942 and completed by 1960 with concrete finishing as it stands today. The dam was 2,580 feet long and the irrigation canals were 12.5 miles in length.
There were 13 distributaries covering 28 miles. The original cost of the project was 6.52 lakhs. The project had a catchment of 30 sq miles and it irrigated about 6,000 acres.

**Present Irrigation Facilities**

The district has 7 medium-sized irrigation projects, 239 minor irrigation projects, 5 reservoirs and 940 lift irrigation projects. Besides, there are 9,075 dug wells with *tenda* and 11,518 with pump sets, 301 shallow tube wells, 2,225 filter point tube wells, 6 bore wells and 343 medium deep tube wells in the district to harness ground water. By September, 2009, these projects created irrigation potential of 1, 56,212 ha i.e., 35.75% of cultivable area in the district.

It may be observed that Jamda, Thakurmunda, Tiring, Sukruli, Karanjia, Jashipur, Raruan and Bisoi blocks are most deficient in irrigation.

**The Subarnarekha Irrigation Project**

The Subarnarekha Irrigation Project is the outcome of a tripartite agreement among the co-basin States of erstwhile Bihar (Present State of Jharkhand), Orissa & West Bengal in the year 1978 to utilize the Orissa’s share of Subarnarekha water to the extent of 1409 Mcum allocated under the agreement to irrigate 1,09,627 Ha. of agricultural land in the district of Mayurbhanj & Balasore.

The river Subarnarekha, originating from Chhotanagpur Plateau of Jharkhand, is flowing through Ranchi and Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand, Midnapore district of West Bengal and falls into the Bay of Bengal near Talasara in Balasore district of Orissa. The river is draining a total catchment area of 18950 Sq.Kms. in three States out of which 13590 Sq.Kms in Jharkhand, 2160 Sq.Kms in West Bengal and 3201 Sq.Kms. in Orissa.

The project comprises of three sections - Subarnarekha multipurpose Irrigation Project (SMIP) Phases I and II (Jharkhand), Subarnarekha Irrigation Project (SIP), Orissa and Subarnarekha Barrage-cum-Dolong Dam project (SBDP), West Bengal. The SMIP comprises of two dams (Chandil and Icha), two barrages (Kharkai and Galudih) and a network of canals from these, and a canal from the Galudih barrage to carry water to Orissa.

In order to utilize the Orissa’s share of Subarnarekha Water to the extent of 1409 Mcum the following construction are regarded essential - 46.50 km. long Subarnarekha Main Canal (SMC) within Orissa, 26.26km. long Betnoti Branch Canal (BBC), 20.22 km. long Subarnarekha Branch Canal (S.B.C), 3 Command Area Reservoirs (CARS) namely Haladia Reservoir fed by S.M.C, Jambhira Reservoir fed by S.M.C, Baura Reservoir fed by B.B.C.
There are about 121 structures in Subarnarekha Main Canal out of which 16 structures include 12 Head Regulators, 2 Railway crossings, 1 O.D.R crossing and 1 tail structure.

The submergence in Subarnarekha Irrigation Project in Orissa is due to 3 number of Command Area storage reservoirs namely Haladia, Jambhira and Baura and also partly due to Ichha reservoir in Jharkhand State. A total of 109 numbers of villages get affected on account of construction of 3 Command Area Reservoirs in Orissa & one reservoir in Jharkhand State.

The following table shows the Project-wise detailed position of affected villages under different Reservoirs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Haladia</th>
<th>Jambhira</th>
<th>Baura</th>
<th>Ichha (in Orissa)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fully</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partly</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture land only</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
<td><strong>109</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Chief Minister of Orissa on 17 July 2013, inaugurated the first phase of the ambitious Subarnarekha Irrigation Project. Commissioning of the first phase will facilitate irrigation of around 20,000 hectares of arable land in five blocks of Mayurbhanj district namely Saraskana, Bangiriposhi, Baripada, Shuliapada and Kuliana.

The project was scheduled to get commissioned in 1999, but was delayed due to land acquisition issues, forest clearance, labour problems in Jharkhand and resettlement and rehabilitation problems in Orissa. Also allocation of funds were affected in the Jharkhand portion of the project in the undivided Bihar period. Although work started after formation of Jharkhand state, there was paucity of funds for quite some time.

The entire project is expected to be completed by 2017 with an estimated cost of Rs 5,629.64 crore and can provide water to about 70,000 ha land.

**Status of Displacement of Subarnarekha Irrigation Project at a Glance**

Haldia Reservoir, Jambhira Reservoir, Ichha Reservoir (Odisha Portion) and Subarnarekha Main Canal (SMC) have 502, 2848, 396 and 189 Displaced Families (D.F.) respectively. Total Families displaced against the Projects are 431, 2682, 09 and 186 respectively.

**Medium Irrigation Projects**

With regard to medium irrigation projects, the following table contains the names of the projects and their irrigation facilities:
a. Kalo - 4900 ha.
b. Sunei - 7470 ha.
c. Haladia - 0

d. Balidiha - 3830 ha.
e. Bankbal - 7390 ha.
f. Nesa - 1190 ha.
g. Khadkhai - 7890 ha.
h. Jambhira - 3600 ha.

Total - 36360 ha.

Minor Irrigation Projects

There are 239 Minor Irrigation Projects in Mayurbhanj district. Out of these, 172 MIPs are reservoir projects and 67 MIPs are diversion weir (D/W) projects. Out of total 239 MIPs, 155 of MIPs are under the jurisdiction of Minor Irrigation Division, Baripada covering 15 Blocks and 84 of MIPs are under the jurisdiction of Minor Irrigation Division, Jashipur covering 11 Blocks in Mayurbhanj district. The total design ayacut of all MIPs in the district is 36005.70 ha during Khariff and 3942 ha during Rabi. At present they irrigate 28492.74 ha during khariff and 685 ha during Rabi.

Lift Irrigation Activities

The traditional mode of irrigation of this district is lifting of water from nallas and bandha. Formally, Mayurbhanj Lift Irrigation Division (OLIC) brings the non-irrigated cultivable agricultural land in to the command of assured irrigation system through following schemes.
1. Installation of Community River Lift project with commandable ayacut of 20 to 40 Hect.
2. Installation of Medium Deep Tube well to command an area of 12 to 20 Hect. by exploitation of Ground water.
3. Installation of Deep Bore well to command an ayacut of 2 to 5 Hect. on individual ownership basis.
4. Installation of Shallow Tube well to command an area of 5 to 10 Hect. on individual ownership basis.

Irrigation Potential

Life saving irrigation during Kharif and irrigation to Rabi vegetables are provided through construction of different kinds of water-bodies like Water Harvesting Structure, Diversion Weirs and Farm Ponds in the watershed areas. Irrigation potentiality during Rabi and Kharif is as follows as on March 2015.
Soil Erosion & Soil Conservation

Soil erosion, a surface feature is significant to highlight the degree of degradation and / or potential of particular soil unit and thereby restricts the land used significantly. Erosion affects not only genesis and fertility status of the soil but also the land use pattern. The district of Mayurbhanj is mainly affected by water erosion. The upland classified as “Dahi” are the most affected. Sheet and gully erosions are mostly prevalent in many parts of the district. Gullies have been formed mostly near the lower land, the upper portion of which has not been bunded. This type of erosion is more prevalent in the soil of heavy clay type and with kankar nodules. This soil is characteristically sticky and swells high when wet. But in summer when it is dry it cracks heavily like black cotton soil. This aggravates gully erosion. Ravines are mostly found on the northern part of the district.

Soil erosion is taking place continuously because of thoughtless human action and natural factors. Deforestation, overgrazing and faulty methods of cultivation cause soil erosion making the land in the district unproductive and sterile. Uplands in the district have been increasing due to deforestation and soil erosion. These uplands are unsuitable for cultivation of good crops. Another 40,000 ha of land have been affected due to formation of rills, gullies and shifting cultivation. Thus soil erosion in the district is moderate to severe. It is very severe in Rairangpur sub-division. In Baripada and Kaptipada sub-divisions, it has been arrested by the cultivation of sabai grass.

Soil erosion can be reduced by bunding, contour farming, gully plugging, diversion terrace, farm forestry, stop dam and drainage line treatment etc. The Government has laid great emphasis on soil and water conservation. To achieve this, the Watershed Mission set up by the State government, is functioning in the district. Besides 55 watersheds, there are 473 subwatersheds, 1,204 mini-watersheds and 2,512 micro-watersheds in the district. Out of this, 141 mini watersheds were treated by 2006-07.

CROPS GROWN IN THE DISTRICT & OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Principal Crops

The principal crops are paddy, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables.
Paddy

Paddy is the major crop of the district and is cultivated over about 65% of its gross cropped area. About 300 varieties of paddy are grown. But it is broadly divided into three classes. (1) Aus or Ashu (early), (2) Aman (Winter) and (3) Dalua.

Aus paddy is sown in May and harvested in August. The cultivators prefer this crop as they get the harvest during the lean months, i.e. in August and September. All cultivators possess major portion of their holding under the category of highland. Aman (Bad dhana) paddy is sown in May and June and harvested during November and December. Dalua paddy is transplanted in January-February and harvested in April – May. This crop does not cover much area due to limited irrigation facilities. The existing projects are not in a position to supply water for this crop which needs more water in the dry season.

In 2006-07, Mayurbhanj was a paddy surplus district. The entire produce could not be marketed locally due to low purchasing power of the district population. In 2010-11, the total paddy production was 3960990 quintals covering an area 284635 hectares with a yield rate of 13.92 qtls. With regard to seasons in the same year during autumn the area covered was 44054 hectares, production 210598 quintals with a yield rate of 4.78 qtls; during winter the area covered was 237086 hectares, production 3642906 quintals with a yield rate of 15.37 qtls; during summer the area covered was 3495 hectares, production 107486 quintals with a yield rate of 30.75 qtls.

Pulse

Mung (Muga), Biri, Kulthi (Kolatha) and Arhar (Harada) are the major pulses. The total area covered by these crops is usually 32,366 ha in Kharif and 36,203 ha during Rabi. Mung, Biri and Kulthi are sown in September-February and harvested in December-April. Arhar is grown in kharif season and harvested in February - March. The normal yield per acre varies from 7 to 10 quintals. Of the pulses following Aman paddy, gram is the most important. It occupies an area of about 8000 hect. The crop is sown in 15th of October to November and harvested in March. The normal yield is 7 to 8 quintals per acre. The pulses are generally raised on high-lands.

Oil-seeds and Chillies

The oil-seeds include mustard, til and groundnut. All these oil-seeds are grown in uplands. The newly reclaimed lands give a good yield of these oil-seeds. Castor is grown on the sandy river banks as a rabi crop and on home- stead lands as a kharif crop. Under cash crops, oil seeds top the list followed by chillies. Usually 7661 ha were under cultivation of chillies in 2013-14.
Horticulture

Agriculture can be made viable through crop diversification as foodcrop-oriented cultivation is no longer considered a commercial proposition. Horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, flowers and medicinal plants command high market values. The light red soil of the districts is suited to orchards. The following were some notable orchards of the district: Sir Daniel Hamilton Garden at Katpal, Swarup Villa Orchard and Garden at Machabandha, Missionary Orchard at Rajabasa, Takatpur Fruit Orchard and Garden, Pratappur Farm and Derha Farm.

Mango-groves are to be seen in many parts of the district. Banana and Papaya are common in Panchpir subdivision. Tamarind is found also in this region. The villages Kulipal and Patia Simili in Kuliana Police Station are notable for lemons, where almost every house holder possesses a small lemon orchard and derives good income from it. These lemons, at times, reach Jamshedpur and Kolkata markets. There is no cocoanut cultivation in the district. Fruits like orange, pineapple, pomalo, pomegranate, lemon, jack fruit, lichu and rose-apple are to be seen in some orchards. The produce of the above fruits are usually marketed in the locally. The most favourite tree of tribal people is Mohua (Mahul). They use the flowers for food and drink. For use during periods out of season, they dry the flowers and store. The flowers are also used as cattle-feed, while the thick oil produced from the seeds is used for lighting as well as cooking medium. Among winter vegetable, cabbage, cauliflower, knolkhol, potato, lady's finger (Bhendi), peas and radish are noteworthy. Among the kharif vegetables, pumpkin, brinjal, chillies etc. are the major vegetables grown. Area under vegetable cultivation is rapidly rising. As against 5,230 acres in 1959-60, 56540 ha were covered under vegetable during 2013-14.

The agro-climatic condition of the district is congenial for growing a number of tropical and sub-tropical fruits and flowers. Land measured 81,653 ha was devoted to the production of fruits and other horticultural crops in 2008-09. Important fruits grown in the district are mango, citrus, cashewnut and banana. Of the total land area put to fruit production, 47.36% was devoted to mango, 22.75% to citrus, 7.70% to cashewnut and 5.57% to banana cultivation. Kuliana variety of lime grown here is of superior quality. In 2008-09, flowers like rose, marigold, tube rose and gladioli were grown over 156 ha. Horticulture has been taken up in a mission mode in the district since 2005-06 under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM). This Mission aims at area expansion of different fruit crops, vegetables, spices, roots, tubers and floriculture.
CROPPING PATTERN AND CROP ROTATION

Rotation of Crops

It is commonly found that after paddy, the land is left fallow. During this period, land recoups its fertility. Rotation of crops is practiced on a limited scale. What Cobden Ramsay said in 1907 holds good today.

“Rotation of crop is seldom practiced by the people. It is confined to uplands (gora). On berha lands some well-to-do and industrious cultivators sow khesari in September before the paddy crop has been reaped. On Jal lands which are very fertile, mustard or mooga is sometimes sown after harvesting the rice crop. Double crops were, however, raised by very few tenants of the state. The fertile uplands (gora) are alternately cultivated with gora paddy in one year and mustard, Surguja and till in the next. Maize or maka is sown with cotton, arhar with gora paddy and gangi with maka. On very fertile gora lands containing a large proportion of clay, gram is sown with mustard, but gram cultivation is extremely limited”.

Now in irrigated tracts paddy is followed by pulses in unirrigated area and by groundnut / potato / till / mustard in irrigated area.

Generally paddy is the principal crop during Kharif followed by Pulses in rainfed condition and Groundnut in irrigated condition. The crop sequence generally followed is:

Rice - Mustard (Rainfed)
Rice - Bengal Gram (Rainfed)
Rice - Pulses (Rainfed)
Rice - Groundnut (Irrigated)

Use of Agricultural Implements

The traditional implements of agriculture used in the district are - Langala (wooden country plough), Mai (beam) used for breaking clods and leveling lands, Bida (harrow) used to conserve the soil moisture by breaking the water capillary of soil and soil mulching, The Sagad or disc wheeled cart for carrying manure to the field and for carrying unthreshed paddy to the farmyard (this was common in the past but is now rarely used), Bahangi – It is a carrying rod made of an elastic piece of wood or bamboo and is used for carrying seeds, etc., Buria (small axe) used for cutting wood, Kuradi (big axe) used for cutting wood, Bindhani or Nihan, an iron rod used for boring holes in wood, Barshi – It is a kind of axe used for making carts and plough, Sabal – It is heavy iron rod used for making holes in soil, Gainti or Gainch (pick axe) used for digging trenches and removing small stones, Da (sickle)
used for reaping paddy, etc., Kodali (spade) used for leveling soil and digging soil and to remove it, Ghachikata – It is small spade used for removing paddy plants, after the weeding, from congested parts of the field to parts less thickly planted. It is rarely used, Basket – used for carrying manures, etc.

The cultivators are well acquainted with these implements. These are simple in make, easy to operate and relatively cheap to purchase. Attempts to replace the less efficient implements are gradually meeting with success.

In order to help farmers for improved farming, the modern agricultural implements are supplied at 50% subsidy. They are - Power Tiller, Tractor, Paddy Reaper, Rotavator, Axial flow thresher, Hydraulic trailer, Paddy Transplanter, Combine Harvester, Post Harvesting Machinery, Lasser Leveller, Pumpset, Manual & bullock drawn implements, Power Thresher.

**SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS**

**Improved Paddy Seed Saturation**

Besides paddy seeds, wheat, pulses, gram, millets, vegetable seeds are also supplied at subsidized rates to cultivators through Agricultural Department. To meet the demand of paddy seeds, seed village programme is going on in the district and certified seeds are available.

Seeds used by the district farmers are of poor quality. Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) is far below the desired level. In 2007-08, the SRR of paddy, ground nut, mustard, wheat and black gram in the district was 3.8%, 8.3%, 12.78%, 36.12% and 3.1% respectively. The desirable levels of SRR in paddy and non-paddy crops are 20% and 10% respectively. Improvement in SRR alone can increase crop-yield by 15-20%.

**Consumption of Fertilizer**

Optimum use of fertiliser increases crop yield. From the report on soil analysis it is observed that soil of the district is mostly deficient in nitrogen, which is an essential element for growth of any crop. Before the introduction of scientific method of agriculture, cultivators were using only cowdung manure and oil cakes. At some places the silt of old tanks was being used. At present cultivators are getting accustomed to the use of chemical fertilizers, viz, both nitrogenous and phosphatic which contribute a good deal towards enhancing the yield. Fertilizer consumption is gaining popularity year after year. The fertilizer consumption during last five years in terms of Material wise nutrient wise and in Kg. per ha

Thus consumption of chemical fertilizers in the district is gradually improving in recent years. The average consumption of chemical fertilisers in the district is 42.9 kg/ha which is less than the average consumption at
state level of 46 kg/ha. Fertiliser consumption is more than 50 kg per hectare in five blocks; Udala, Samakhunta, Sukruli, Bijetola and Kuliana in that order. It is the lowest (35 kg per hectare) in Morada block. Consumption of chemical fertilisers is low in relatively developed blocks.

**Subsidy on Fertilizer**

Government of India is giving subsidy to the manufacturer and supply is made according to EC allocation. There is 100% subsidy for Urea after supply from manufacturers and 85% subsidy is released in other fertilizers. Rest 15% subsidy is given after confirmation from State Govt. Now Mobile Fertilizer Management System is working in which supply of fertilizer is confirmed up to retailer level. But there is no subsidy for fertilizers like Ammonia Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, Fertilizer mixture and micronutrient fertilizer.

Subsidy is not released if the fertilizer fails in desired standards. It is done by enforcement activity by the fertilizer enforcement agency like Fertilizer Inspectors (i.e. Assistant Agriculture Officer at Block Level and Joint Quality Control Inspector at District Level) and Notified Authority like District Agriculture Officer, Deputy Director of Agriculture etc. The fertilizer quality is tested at State Fertilizer Quality Testing Laboratory, Bhubaneswar.

**Fertilizer Distribution in Mayurbhanj District**

Chemical fertilizer is distributed through 30 wholesalers and about 618 fertilizer retailers in the district. It is constituted both cooperatives like OSCMF, Mayurbhanj, RCMS and Govt Agency like OAIC, Baripada, Panipanchayats and LAMPCS apart from different private sources.

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

Outbreaks of crop pests and diseases in virulent forms are regarded by some cultivators as a manifestation of divine displeasure. As soon as these are observed ‘Pujas’ and animal sacrifice are resorted to. With modern methods of control of pests and diseases, the cultivator’s outlook to these problems is gradually changing. Insecticides and fungicides with sprayers and dusters are being stocked at Block and Grama Panchayat Headquarters for supply to the cultivators. Experience shows that Gammaxane is gaining popularity in the fight against pests and crop diseases in sixties. The common pests are: (1) Leaf hopper (Jassida), (2) Leaf eating caterpillar, (3) Rice hispa, (4) Stemborer, (5) Epilachna beetles, (6) Lady bird beetles. Many new diseases like blast, sheathblight, sheath rot in paddy and insects like stemborer, case worm, BPH etc are predominantly affecting rice due to more consumption of chemical fertilizer and sometimes due to pest resurgence.
The use of pesticides ensures yield by protecting crops from insects. In 2008-09 pesticide use was 26,213 kg/litre, yielding a consumption of 54.2 gms per hectare against the recommended dose of one litre per hectare. Only 5.5% farmers use pesticides. The recommended dose of chemical pesticides was not used in any of the blocks. Deteriorating soil health is a major constraint, limiting agricultural productivity in the district. Unbalanced use of fertilisers combined with excessive application of nitrogen has resulted in the depletion of soil micro nutrients, as a result of which soil productivity has declined over time. Consumption of nutrients was 52 kg/ha in 2008-09. Most of the farmers do not have information on soil health, and the extent of macro and micro nutrient deficiencies of their farms.

In Mayurbhanj district, there are 34 agri-polyclinics and 70 centres for diagnosis of pests and diseases. The district has 19 agro-service centres, 52 centres for the sale of seeds and 478 fertiliser sale centres.

**Krishi Vigyana Kendra and Agricultural Farms**

Two K.V.Ks. are located in the district, one at Samakhunta and another at Jashipur. The district has one Soil testing laboratory with a capacity to test 10000 samples per annual. The district has four departmental farms with-

1) Baisinga Farm - 10.00 ha.
2) Sandeuli Farm - 10.00 ha.
3) Dalki Farm - 13.40 ha.
4) Dhanapana Farm - 16.10 ha..

**Changing Scenerio in Agriculture**

Farm mechanization is gaining importance day by day. The number of tractors, powertiller, combine harvester, rotavators, multicrop thresher, paddy transplanter is increasing gradually. Irrigation potential of the district is increased partly due to introduction of JALANIDHI, in which farmers are able to get subsidy by opening borewells, shallow tubewells, dugwells in different places of the district. Hybrid Maize is gradually gaining importance day by day in the district after intervention of RKVY since 2010. Under pest management programme, e-pest surveillance started since 2011 under RKVY. The main objective of the scheme is to reduce the use of chemical pesticides and promoting more on use of bio-pesticides. With this aim, the Biological Control Field Station situated at Baripada is able to produce tricho cards to meet the farmer’s demand. Looking to the health of the farm families, Govt of Odisha has introduced a new scheme “Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana” in 2013 in which around more than 4 lakh farm families were covered and benefited.
Despite an increase, mechanisation of farming is yet to take place in a meaningful way. In the entire district, there are only 431 tractors and 430 power tillers. Though each block has a few tractors, three blocks (Tiringi, Raruan and Thakurmunda) go without a power tiller as it may not work there due to rocky soil. The use of pump sets is confined to only 14 blocks with plain land and water sources like tanks, reservoirs and flowing water. Excepting Samakhunta block which has 110 pieces and Raruan with 8 pieces, the number of sprayers in other blocks varies between 21 to 87. Only six blocks account for 116 puddlers in the district. The use of weeders is concentrated in 10 blocks, Sukruli (345) and Baripada (115) blocks accounting for more than half of the district total. It is obvious that farm mechanisation has not made much headway in the district and is uneven across blocks.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

National Food Security Mission (Pulses) is under implementation in Mayurbhanj district from 2010-11 to till date. NFSM (Rice) was implemented only for 2014-15. NFSM Commercial Crop (Jute) has been implemented in 2014-15 and is continuing. All the above schemes are the component of centrally sponsored scheme NFSM. The objectives of the schemes are to increase the area, production and productivity of different pulse, rice and mesta crops cultivated in the district.

Year wise achievements made under NFSM are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Allocation (in lakhs)</th>
<th>Expenditure (in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>NFSM (Pulses)</td>
<td>50.81</td>
<td>50.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>NFSM (Pulses)</td>
<td>91.74</td>
<td>91.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>NFSM (Pulses)</td>
<td>106.39</td>
<td>106.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>NFSM (Pulses)</td>
<td>260.88</td>
<td>260.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NFSM (Pulses)</td>
<td>106.56</td>
<td>106.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>NFSM (Rice)</td>
<td>263.71</td>
<td>263.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NFSM (Commercial Crop)</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) under RKVY

Rice being the main crop of Eastern India BGREI is mandated to address the constraints limiting the productivity of “Rice based Cropping system”. BGREI programme was first introduced in the district during 2011-12 & continued upto the year 2013-14. Under the programme large scale demonstrations were organized increasing both the production and productivity of rice crop in the district. During this year demonstration has been laid in 26 blocks covering 7800 Ha. The farmers have been provided new technologies and critical inputs for the purpose.
Capacity Building training for progressive farmers under RKVY

In each blocks 40 selected farmers are provided technological knowhow on agriculture & allied sector activities by intensive training for 5 days with provision of exposure visit to successful enterprises.

Agriculture Credit

Credit is an important input for agriculture as it enables farmers to procure the required farm inputs. The credit facility is being made available to the farmers through different financing institutions like Co-operative, Commercial and Regional Rural Banks.

Loan disbursement by financial institutions in the district has gone down from Rs 30.7 lakh in 2006-07 to Rs 26.15 lakh in 2007-08, and is still lower at Rs 17.07 lakh in 2008-09. The total number of credit institutions in the district is 212. They comprise 83 Commercial bank branches, 59 branches of RRB, 13 Cooperatives and 57 LAMPS. Farmers do not have adequate access to required credit from the organised sector. This has led to their dependence on friends, relatives and money lenders. Agricultural credit from the organized sector has declined during this period in all blocks except G.B Nagar and Rasgovindpur. The level of development has no correlation with agricultural credit disbursement.

Animal Husbandry

In Mayurbhanj, more than four-fifths of rural households own some livestock and dairy farming is practiced in general. Mayurbhanj is specifically known for small animal farming like goatery, piggery and sheep rearing. Next to agriculture, animal husbandry is the major source of supplementary income of rural households in this district. The small animal resources of the district, especially the Bengal goats (Mayurbhanj is the native tract of Bengal goats) are unique for their characters like high prolificacy and marbling meat quality, which is hardly found in other small animal breeds of the world. The backyard poultry also plays a vital role in the livelihood of majority of poor tribal families of the district. The indigenous poultry genetic resources like Hansli, Gujuri, Dumasil etc. have a very high social, cultural and economic importance amongst the people of Mayurbhanj. However, there are some dairy intensive pockets adjacent to the neighbouring Balasore district where dairy farming has advanced a lot.

The Mayurbhanj Animal Husbandry district covers the entire revenue district comprises of four sub-divisions such as Sadar, (Baripada), Kaptipada (Udala), Panchpirh (Karanjia) and Bamanghaty (Rairangpur) having 26 Blocks, 382 Gram Panchayats with 3963 revenue villages.
The Livestock population as per the 2012 livestock census comes to 47,23,101 in total comprising the following:

- Cross bred cattle: 39,630
- Indigenous cattle: 7, 91,637
- Total cattle: 8, 31,267
- Buffalo: 14,185
- Goat: 10, 17,317
- Sheep: 1, 26,199
- Pig: 24,695
- Poultry: 26, 41,076
- Duck: 68,362
- **Total livestock**: 47, 23,101

**Infrastructure Available**

To take up the health care, preventive and curative of livestock population in the district, the following infrastructure is available:

- i) Veterinary Hospital: 02
- ii) Veterinary Dispensary: 42
- iii) Livestock Aid Centre: 166
- iv) L.B.D.Farm: 01
- v) Fodder Farm: 01
- vi) District Training Center: 01
- vii) District Disease Diagnostic Lab.: 01
- viii) SGSY Poultry Hatchery: 04

**Staffing pattern**

The staffing pattern has been increased significantly in the reorganization-1983 and restructuring of the OVS cadre in 2013, where the sub-divisional administration came in to place.

**District Level**

- C.D.V.O. in the rank of Joint Director, Level-II: ... 01
- Addl.D.V.O. (Disease control) in the rank of Group-A (Sr): ... 01
- Addl.D.V.O. (Livestock Production) in the rank of Gr-A(Sr): ... 01
- Deputy Director in the rank of Group-A(Sr) in the Dist.
- Headquarter Veterinary Hospital: ... 01
- District Training Co-ordinator in the rank of Gr-B: ... 01

**Sub-Divisional Level**

- S.D.V.O. in the rank of Group-A (Sr): ... 04

**Block Level**

- B.V.O. in the rank of Group-A (Jr): ... 25
- Addl.V.A.S. in the rank of Group-B: ... 26
Except Block Headquarter Veterinary Dispensary, the VAS in the rank of Group-B has been working.

The Livestock Aid Centers in GP Level are being managed by Veterinary Technician or Livestock Inspector and some GPs are being managed by GOMITRAs and GOPAL provided by J.K.Trust. But there is no positive development in the staffing pattern of Para-vets although the new LACs are being opened in regular interval but the inadequate presence of para-vets and Group-D are the major constraints at present.

There is a significant rise in the cattle population more importantly the cross bred population has reached a significant level enabling the milk production to grow. It is the result of taking up the cross breeding programme under NPCBB. Presently, there are more than 20-25 dairy entrepreneurs in this district and farmers are being encouraged for dairy farming through programmes like DEDS, PDE, and KSK etc.

There is also a tremendous rise in the sheep, goat and poultry population and this has been made possible by through various programmes like NMPS, Goat Cluster Development, Goat Development through SHG groups, perennial vaccination, deworming and awareness programme throughout the district especially in remote and tribal areas. The mortality and disease prevalence has gone down remarkably but the deficiency is in providing a very good marketing linkage for the goat farmers to earn more. The same is the trend in case of Poultry development scenario of this district. It is made possible due to taking up of several programmes. Four numbers of Poultry hatcheries in four sub-divisions are operating successfully in providing good livelihood of the rural people.

Production of Milk, Meat and Egg

The milk production of the district no doubt has improved but it can be undoubtedly said that there is deficit in milk production. One important reason is that the tribal people comprising the majority of the population have not resorted to commercial dairy though keeping cows and heifers are their inherent traditions. Milk is produced 22 thousands lits./day. Meat is produced 60 lakhs kg. TMT and egg 4 lakhs per day.

It is a fact that to strengthen the livelihood of the farmers livestock productivity is very important and for that livestock nutrition is most essential. To provide better sources of nutrition, several programmes like fodder development, pasture development, promotion of azola, subabul and other alternatives food resources like processing of crop residue programmes are going on through various schemes. Four fodder demonstration farms are being established in four sub-divisions to serve the very purpose of fodder development with the financial assistance of ITDAs of this district.
Livestock Development

The livestock sector in Mayurbhanj is highly livelihood intensive and 80% of its rural households own livestock of one species or the other and earn supplementary income for the family. The Department of Animal Resources Development in the district is implementing programmes for breeding, feeding, management of livestock and poultry on scientific methods. The dairy and the poultry activities are being accelerated with a view to increasing livestock productivity and generating self employment for the rural youths.

Dairy Development

Dairy Development activities are undertaken through ARD Department and Orissa State Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd. (OMFED). Similarly, National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB), a Central sponsored scheme is in operation to upgrade the local cattle and buffalo population and create productive stock in the district. In order to boost up the Diary Development activities there are schemes, such as Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurs (PDE) with provision for interest subvention on both short term and long term credit support for dairy farmers, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS), Calf Rearing Scheme, provision for Livestock Insurance under RKVY etc. Besides, there is National Livestock Mission, Sustainable Livestock Breeding through Gomitras in Rural Areas, Cattle Breed Improvement Project through Establishment of Integrated Livestock Development Centres by JK Trust Gram Vikash Yojana, NABARD Poultry Venture Capital (subsidy) Fund for Poultry Development, BMPCS-ISWAR Project for Poultry development.

Thus 2 Veterinary Hospitals, 40 Veterinary Dispensaries and 129 Livestock Aid Centres are equipped with Frozen Semen A.I. facility which are working as 186 Static and 129 Mobile facility presently. Besides, 91 Gomitra Centers and 37 ILDC centers managed by J.K.Trust Gram Vikash Yojana are also equipped with AI facilities for up-gradation of local indigenous cattle. Three bulk milk coolers are working to collect the milk from the dairy owners and the milk is supplied to the OMFED.

The district has more than 243284 breedable cows and only 20884 of these are cross bred. Therefore the A.I programme has to cover more than 133440 (60%) non descript animals. 5000 milch cows have been insured during this year under livestock insurance scheme.

Under National Livestock Mission 1500 numbers of bullocks have been covered during this year. There are 91 Gomitras working in this district at present.
There are 37 ‘Integrated Livestock Development (ILD) Centres’ in this district for cattle breed improvement. Each of these ILD centres are operated by a local educated unemployed youth called as ‘Gopal’ and cover about 8-10 villages within a radius of 5-8 Kms.

**Small Animal Development**

Majority of the people of Mayurbhanj are non-vegetarian and usually prefer the meat of sheep and goat. The intensive goat production programme is under taken in 11 districts of the state including Mayurbhanj. A unit size of 50 females and 3 male goats is supported. A total of 90 units have been taken up in this district. 1500 numbers of goats have been insured under National Livestock Mission during the current year.

**Poultry Development**

Poultry farming has emerged as a main segment within the economics of Animal Husbandry. Small poultry holders are capable of contributing more significantly to alleviate malnutrition, poverty and unemployment in our villages. So the district requires both mass production i.e. commercial organized poultry sector and production by masses i.e. backyard poultry to cater both of rural and urban population. Keeping in view providing low input improved variety chicks to the small and marginal farmers of the district, four numbers of hatcheries have been established in this district located at Baripada, Udala, karanjia and Bahalda. The hatchery at Baripada is running successfully since the year 2011 and supplying Vanaraja/Rainbow rooster chicks to the farmers and other institutions of the district. There are various schemes for poultry development which include Capital Investment Subsidy under Commercial Agri Enterprises and NABARD Poultry Venture Capital (subsidy) fund. An NGO named BMPCS funded by GALVmed is now working in two blocks of the District such as Ras Gobind Pur and Morada. They take up grass root level poultry development activities like deworming and vaccinations

**Fodder Development**

Feed and fodder plays a vital role for sustainable growth and development of livestock sector. So, various steps are being taken for increasing availability of fodder and feed to substantially reduce the demand– supply gap through measures which include more area coverage under quality fodder seeds, technology promotion, extension, post-harvest management and processing. Seasonal fodder mini kits are supplied free of cost to the farmers regularly. Perennial grass roots are also supplied to the farmers with a nominal price. Fodder development is carried out through RKVY and ITDA.
In order to assist farmers to get involved in integrated fodder production different activities are taken up in this district under RKVY, which are summarized as follows:

a) Clusters are formed in order to assist the farmers to take up integrated fodder and feeding management so as to demonstrate and disseminate the experience for production maximization through fodder based dairy.

b) Lead farmers are selected and trained to develop a local resource person to coordinate with the department to establish all fodder activities in his/her backyard and lead a group of farmers to train, guide, support and motivate for maximizing the nutritional availability in the area.

c) Lead farmers are trained in different phases at district level in order to develop competency.

d) Assistance is provided to farmers to take up perennial fodder cultivation in the district and to create local resource for planting materials at the village level.

e) Assistance to farmers is being provided for backyard Azolla cultivation and enrichment of low grade roughages.

Under ITDA perennial and seasonal fodder plots of 5 acre each are being developed at Badasahi and Chingudipokhari with assistance from the respective ITDAs. Similarly, with assistance of the ITDAs 7 institutional fodder plots have been developed at the Veterinary Dispensaries of the district having more than 1 acre land. With financial assistance from ATMA, Mayurbhanj Subabool plantation is taken up by supplying seedlings to the farmers of all the blocks in this district.

**Disease Control and Prevention**

Under ASCAD Programme the major diseases against which vaccination are being practiced are HS, BQ, FMD, Anthrax, Theileriasis in cattle, PPR, Goat pox, ENT in sheep & goat and RD (F1) and RD (R2B) in poultry. Apart from vaccination, deworming camps, Infertility camps, sero surveillance, FDL are conducted on regular basis. It is envisaged to provide preventive, curative services as well as breeding facilities in the inaccessible areas & difficult terrains which are un-served /underserved under normal circumstances. At present, Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) is operational in all the 26 blocks of the district. One District Disease Diagnostic Laboratory has been activated with modern equipment inside the Veterinary Campus, Baripada for better diagnosis of the diseases.
Training and Extension

One District Training Centre with all facilities is functioning inside CDVO office campus in the newly constructed building to train the farmers and departmental personnel on Animal Husbandry activities. Gosambardhana week is celebrated every year in the district and block level in order to create awareness among the people on different animal husbandry activities. Different training programmes of varying duration are organized at district, sub-division and block level for up-grading the skill of the farmers engaged in animal husbandry sector.

District Livestock Resources Development Society (DLRDS)

The DLRDS funds have been generated in the district level and expenditure is made for the livestock development of this district whenever it is felt necessary by the approval of the Collector and District Magistrates, Mayurbhanj who happens to be the Chairman of the DLRDS. This DLRDS is governed by a committee called Governing body, which meets at regular interval to control the receipt and expenditure.

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)

The District Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established during 2000-01 in order to prevent the cruelty towards the animals and to inculcate a sense of mercy among the people towards animals by organizing the different awareness programme like meetings in village and schools, organization of Health camps etc. and implementation of P.C.A. Act-1960 by organizing Mobile Courts especially to stop road side slaughtering and illegal transportation of animals. Animal Birth Control (ABC) programme is being implemented with the help of Baripada Municipality to curb the stray dog population to eliminate incidence of rabies menace in the town.

A summary of activities for the development of livestock in the district are: Back yard poultry projects for the tribal beneficiaries, Cross bred Calf rearing programmes from ITDAs, Four Fodder Demonstration farms in four sub-divisions & Fodder Demonstration plots in most of the Veterinary Institutions of the district, Promotion of fodder development programme through NREGS, 100% deworming and vaccination of livestock, Very concepts of adoption of village by all Livestock Inspectors, Many infrastructures have been developed like purchase of castrators, construction of Medicine go-down, provision of funds for electrification of Veterinary Institutions of the district and the professional are really encouraged to strengthen the Department, Besides, by taking up of several livestock Development programmes prescribed by the Government of Odisha, F&ARD Department and all efforts are on to successfully implement
all the projects for a realistic livestock development in this district and strengthening the livelihood of the rural people and for the all-round development of this district as a whole in coming days.

**Fisheries**

Being a landlocked district, there is no scope for marine fisheries. The large number of small water bodies and irrigation tanks, however give the district a rich potential for inland pisciculture. There are about 7788 fishers living in the district (Male-3542, Female-3036, Children 1210). 62% are full time, 28 % are part time and 10% are occasional. Nearly 34 % fishers earn their livelihood from allied fishery related activities, like Seed production, Feed supply, Medicines supply, Input supply, Marketing and consultancy services.

There are 26980 water bodies with an area of 10684.00 Ha having fish production of 15350 MT. Fish production in different blocks varies widely-ranging from 278.84 MT in Kuliana to 863.95 MT in Betanati having water storage capacity of Rain Water Storage (RWS) tank and other water bodies. On an average, more than 2 MT of fish are harvested from a tank over one hectare against the expected 3 MT.

Almost, all private tanks are put into Intensive method of fish culture practices. Productivity in some of the G.P.tanks is also encouraging.

a) Fish production from culture system. - 14360.00 M.T.

b) Fish production from capture system - 990.00 M.T.

Mayurbhanj is the 5TH largest fish producer of Odisha after Ganjam, Balasore, Bargarh & Kalahandi. It is also 5TH largest district in terms of MIPs/Reservoirs. About 80 % people are fish lovers, consume both Fresh-water fish and Marine fishes. The per capita consumption of fish is around 9.00 Kg/annum as against the National level of 11.00 kg/annum. The total requirement of fish for the district is about 18000 MT. The short-fall of fish is met from the import of both fresh water fishes from Andhra Pradesh, West-Bengal & marine fishes from neighbouring districts like Balasore & Bhadrak and most preferred size of fish is 700 gm to 800 gm. About 525.00 Lakh fish seed is being stocked in the district from the following sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Private producer</td>
<td>235.00 Lakh nos of fry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Private Trader</td>
<td>225.00 lakh nos of fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Departmental</td>
<td>65.00 lakhs nos of fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>525.00 lakh</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a demand of 550.00 lakh fish seeds for the district.
Disposition of Fish Catch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Export of fish to neighbouring State</td>
<td>1100.00 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Local consumption</td>
<td>14250.00 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15350.00 MT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Import of marine fish</td>
<td>450.00 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Import of fresh-water fish</td>
<td>3300.00 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3750.00 MT</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fisheries potential of the district lies in fresh water aquaculture. Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture schemes are operating in the district to raise fresh water resources and impart training to fishermen for adoption of scientific and remunerative pisciculture.

**Departmental Fish Farms**

In order to facilitate the Pisciculture in the district and to cater to the fish seed demand of the fish farmers, there are 9 departmental fish farms under production at different places of the district. Out of this, Kathpal fish farm is the only breeding farm of the district equipped with medium size Chinese circular hatchery and supplying spawn and fry. The rest 8 farms are only rearing farms supplying only fry & fingerlings.

**Fish Farmers’ Development Agency (FFDA)**

F.F.D.A. was established during 1978-79 in the district for promotion of Pisciculture. Every year about 50.00 ha. of new water area is being developed and brought into Intensive pisciculture programme as a horizontal expansion programme. In vertical expansion, scientific technology, upgradation of skill, diversification of species, improvement of seed quality are taken due care.

**Development of Reservoir Fisheries**

As per the State Reservoir Fishery Policy 2003, and amendment on 2013, the fishing right of 12 reservoirs having water spread area more than 40 Ha. has been vested with Fisheries Department. These M.I.P. / Reservoirs are brought into scientific fisheries management by stocking of required quantity of fingerlings and harvesting in proper manner. These are being operated by the local fishers through PFCS for their alternate livelihood.

In order to exploit the fishery resources of the Reservoirs / MIP / Rivers/ Sairats / Tanks, Primary Fishermen Co-Operative Societies (P.F.C.S) have been organized in the district with the local fishers. They are being trained in bookkeeping management and conservation of their water resources. Productivity of Reservoirs have been enhanced up to 250 Kg/ Ha. by regular stocking and management as against 10 Kg/ Ha. in our State.
1. Total nos. of PFCS Registered in the Dist in fisheries sector 34
2. Total Nos. of PFCS functioning 22
3. Total Nos. of PFCS Liquidated 12
4. Total Nos. of PFCS in moribund stage NIL
5. Total Nos. of PFCS functioning on Reservoir/MIP 18
6. Total Nos. of PFCS functioning on River/Tanks/Sairats 04
7. Total Nos of fishers benefitted:
   i) S.C. 192
   ii) S.T. 1210
   iii) O.C. 439
   iv) Total 1841
   v) Women 429

Since the inception of M.G.N.R.E.G.S. about 338 multipurpose farm ponds with a water area of 66.60 ha. has been developed in the district and brought in to pisciculture programme. Under Matsyajibi Basagruha Yojana (M.B.Y) Low Cost Houses with an amount of Rs. 90000/- (Rs.75000 + 15000 i.e. Govt. funds & beneficiary Own funds) are being provided to the P.F.C.S. fishers (exclusively active fishermen community with no puccka house). The following contains the no. of beneficiaries under MBY:

1. 2013-14 - 68 (Baripada – 12, Badasahi – 20, Shamakhunta – 12, Bahalda – 24)
3. 2015-16 - 50 (Baripada – 50)

The Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) provides insurance coverage to the tune of Rs. 2.00 Lakh to the fishers of the district without any premium. The State Govt. and Central Govt. contribute Rs. 32.50/- each for the premium. There is also provision of Rs.1.00 lakh of assistance in case of partial disabilities. About, 11,029 fishers are covered under this scheme in the district & 8 fishers claimed and got the benefit out of this scheme.

Under Matshyajibi Unnayan Yojana (M.U.Y) a special welfare package for the fishers of State has been declared by the Government on dated 09.12.2011, which is very unique in the Country.
a) Assistance for fish marketing - Cycle/ Moped/ Auto with Ice-box is provided in subsidised rate for fish marketing.

b) Award of Scholarship to Meritorious children of the fishers - Rs.3000/ Rs.5000/ Rs.7500 is provided to the students of fishermen community.

c) Financial assistance to fisher women S.H.G. - Rs.5000 is provided to support for revolving funds.

Under Mobile Advisory Services Scheme, fishers are provided with SIM CARDs free of cost every year with voice messages to get latest information on fishery sector.

With regard to pisciculture as a whole, Mayurbhanj District has great potential which in turn could generate more employment and income generation and overall socio-economic prosperity. For example, this district has plenty of water resources. There are potential blocks like Betnoti, Udala, Baripada, Rasgovindpur, Saraskona, Shamakhunta, Moroda, Khunta & Badasahi, where every year new fish tanks are coming up. There are young entrepreneurs moving to the district to set up Mega projects in intensive manner in the above said blocks due to following reasons:

a) Sale price of fish in Baripada is the highest in the State. It is being sold at Rs.180 to Rs.190/- per Kg. in live condition, compared to Cuttack, Puri, Bhubaneswar, and Balasore where it is sold in Rs.140 to Rs.150/- per Kg.

b) Required size of mixed species of I.M.C. fish seed (Yearling) is available in plenty throughout the year.

c) Soil & Water parameter are very conducive to pisciculture.

d) All inputs like fish feed, medicines, oil cakes, rice-bran are available in Baripada and nearby Balasore town.

e) Betnoti and Udala block is going to be two hubs of pisciculture in the State.

f) Benefit of 45 – 50 % of subsidized scheme of Government which is unique in the country.

**Government Expenditure**

A number of schemes are under implementation for the development of Agriculture and Allied Sectors. There has been substantial inflow of funds to the district. Government has taken steps to increase agricultural production and productivity in the district. This is being achieved through extension and demonstration programmes, and supply of quality seeds to farmers. Crop diversification is being encouraged. Farm Field Schools (FFS) have been set
up to train farmers in the application of improved farming techniques. To improve farm productivity, a seed replacement strategy has been adopted along with Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and other appropriate interventions. Farm mechanisation is being pushed through by the establishment of Agro Service Centres and subsidisation of farm machineries procured by individual farmers. Schemes are being implemented to develop and strengthen agricultural marketing infrastructure at market yards throughout the district.

The dominant agricultural sector in rural areas suffers from structural anomalies. Farm-size is unviable, irrigation is inadequate, finances are insufficient and marketing facilities for agricultural produce are limited and unorganised. Livelihoods need to be sought elsewhere by easing of pressure on land and dependence on agriculture.

The animal resource sector faces problems on account of non-availability of adequate improved variety, adequate fodder and veterinary institutions. There are only 7 veterinary hospitals and one or two veterinary dispensaries in a block. About 25% (105) GPs have no veterinary institutions. Skewed distribution of grazing land in the district also causes disproportionate availability of fodder. It is also to be noted that there has been a slow change in people’s attitude towards cross-breed animals. To accelerate development of this sector, various schemes under the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Programme have been implemented. These schemes are directed towards improving livestock service infrastructure in the district. Besides, animal breeding centres are being strengthened to increase supply of cross-breed animals to farmers.

For sustainable livelihoods, people in rural Mayurbhanj need non-farm employment, preferably employment in industry and service sectors. Policy strategy needs better targeting, risk reduction, micro-credit, infrastructure creation and dissemination of information. Diversification within agriculture needs to be accelerated to take advantage of new opportunities like horticulture. Production of horticultural crops being labour intensive, more gainful employment opportunities can be created. Production of these crops will also raise total factor productivity in agriculture. Besides extending irrigation facilities, horticulture, pisciculture and small animal farming deserve further strengthening.
CHAPTER-V

INDUSTRIES

Old Time Industries

Mayurbhanj was noted for various industrial activities in the past. During the medieval period industries like stone carving, pottery, brick making, iron smelting and making of agricultural and household implements, spinning and weaving of tassar, lac growing, oil pressing, etc., are known to be thriving in this territory. The magnificent stone temples at Khiching, Mantri, Badasahi and other places as well as, richly carved sculptures and images in different parts of the district indicate the industries of stone quarrying, masonry and stone carving which flourished in the past. Specimens of medieval poltery showing a high technique of polish and firing are preserved in the Museum at Khiching. The terracotta industries of Mayurbhanj during the late medieval period were famous in Eastern India. The brick temples and palace at Haripur with their ornamental arches and fine designs, now in ruins, and the remains of the brick fort called Itagada testify to the flourishing terracotta industry in this territory. Mayurbhanj being rich in iron-ore, the industry of iron smelting and making of different iron implements was known here since early times. Agricultural implements like sickles, plough shares, hand axes and various household implements of the past have been preserved in the Khiching Museum. The iron smiths of this territory were also known to be experts in preparing swords, shields, battle axes and arrow heads.

Tassar manufacture appears to have been in vogue since very early times. It is known from Mr. Bawari’s account that very fine quality of tassar cloth was available in Mayurbhanj during the rule of Maharaja Trivikram Bhanja (1660-1688). The East India Company set up a factory at Balasore for Mayurbhanj tassar. During the 18th and 19th centuries these industries considerably declined, but in the thirties of present century it revived with the patronage of the Durbar administration. Weavers of Bahalda, Binjhula, Kulgi, Mahulipani, Indukhuli, Dalima in Bamanghaty subdivision and Sirsa and Deuli in Baripada subdivision are technically efficient in this trade.

The Santals from early times knew how to grow cotton in their yards and they used to spin and weave coarse cloth. Until recently there were a few spinning wheels and pitlooms in many villages indicating the thriving
textile industry in the past. This industry declined with the coming of mill-made cloth, which offered greater attraction for the tribal people.

Lac cultivation was also a major industry in Mayurbhanj and a section of people in Bamanghaty and Panchpir subdivisions cultivated lac as the principal money crop. It was being sold raw in the outside market. A seed lac factory was established at Rairangpur in 1935 to manufacture seed lac, button lac, superfine shellac, T. N. Shellac, kiri and cakes. But the lac trade declined from 1943-44 and the factory had to close down.

During Durbar administration some industries were stalled which acquired reputation for quality. Important among them were the Mayurbhanj Potteries at Kuldiha, the Glass Factory near Bahalda and the National Vanadium Trust, Ltd., at Rairangpur. These industries had closed down before merger with Orissa. Efforts of the Government of Odisha to revive them have not produced results.

**Power**

In February 1907 C. H. Douglas, the Consulting Engineer of the ex-State of Mayurbhanj, surveyed the Kusunbani gorge and submitted a report stating that the gorge having almost perpendicular bank was suitable for power generation. According to his report there was within a radius of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles a continuous waste of energy of 7,300 B. H. P. even in the driest part of the year, all of which was susceptible to hydraulic storage. The Kusumbani gorge along with the Burhabalanga double falls having a total energy of 4,030 B. H. P. might form the nucleus of a transmission scheme.

To generate electric power, negotiations were made with the British Westing-House and Electric Manufacturing Company represented by Mr. Douglas and agreement with them was executed in 1909. But the Maharaja died and nothing came of it.

The Electrical Department of the ex-State started a new scheme in 1928 to provide electric power to the town of Baripada. Installation of machinery and distribution lines were completed in March that year. The demand for electrical energy steadily increased year after year and in 1934 the capacity of the power plant had to be doubled by installing an additional 70 K. W. generating set.

In order to meet the increasing loads of the town a new diesel power house was established in 1944. A major portion of the power used to be consumed for the purpose of lighting and small power loads were given to commercial concerns like flour mills, textile mills, printing press ice cream plants and cinema houses. The power house was closed in 1961 because of availability of hydroelectric power from Hirakud.
In 1957-58 another power house was established at Kuldiha to meet industrial load at Rairangpur and the neighbouring mining areas. The following transmission lines were constructed:

(a) 11K. V. line: 10 miles long to ensure power supply to Badampahar town and iron mines.
(b) 11 K. V. line: 6 miles long to Rairangpur town.
(c) 11 K.V. line: 12 miles long connecting Gurumahisani town and iron mines with Rairangpur.

The power house at Kuldiha was closed in January 1960 when hydroelectric power from Hirakud was available.

**Present Scenario**

The electrical supply network of the district have increased significantly in comparison to the network existed prior to the year 1967. This was possible only because of various rural electrification schemes implemented by both central and state govt. agencies. The major schemes which helped to provide power supply to rural house hold are RGGVY both during 11th plan and 12th plan (sanctioned amount Rs. 392.42 cr.), BGJY, BSVY.

The detail electrical network along with consumer profile is as follows:

1) The total households as per 2011 census is – 586200
2) The total house hold electrified – 365378
3) Total industrial consumer – 3574
4) Total nos. of agricultural consumer – 2718
5) Total nos RWSS, PWW (Drinking water projects) consumers – 603
6) The power demand of the district – 140 megawatt.

The power demand of the district are met through three EHT GRID sub stations. They are (i) 132/33KV Grid Substation, Takatpur, Baripada, (ii) 132/33KV Grid Substation, Asanbani, Rairangpur and (iii) 132/33KV Grid Substation, Karanjia. Besides, there are 36 nos. of 33/11kv, HT sub-stations, spread over 26 blocks, at least one in each block.

- Total length of 33 KV line – 696km
- Total length of 11 KV line – 9446 Km
- Total no of Distribution sub-station – 7654
- Total length of LT line – 7613

Out of a total inhabited villages of 3748 (2001 census), 2625 villages were electrified as on February, 2011 and thus about 70% of the villages in the district have been electrified.
The total number of house hold of villages including hamlets electrified was 228548 under RGGVY 11th Plan Scheme, 20324 households under BGJY Scheme and 1659 households under BSVY Scheme. At present NESCO UTILITY is providing power supply to 365378 households (consumers) in Mayurbhanj district.

While the units consumed by household consumers (domestic) are 600 million units, the units consumed by Industrial sector are 34.8 million units and the total units consumed by Agriculture are 8.04 million units in a year.

In order to provide electricity to the remaining 222000 households under the district, the Govt. of India is lunching RGGVY 12th Plan,

Deen Dayal Upadhyya Gramin Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme(IPDS) & ODSSP for development of infrastructure in both rural & urban sector respectively to meet the load growth of the district for another fifteen years. Besides that State govt. schemes like BGJY, BSVY & DESI are also continuing to improve the quality power supply to all categories of consumers. Now electrical department is expecting hundred percent load growth in agricultural sector because of power supply to new Deep Bore Well, OLIC & RWSS project. In view of that the electrical department plans to segregate the feeders from domestic category to Industrial & Agriculture under DDUGJY Schemes. This segregation of feeders will be helpful to farmers of Mayurbhanj district to meet the drought situations permanently. Another 11KV dedicated feeder is also under construction to give uninterrupted power supply to District Medical & high value industries.

There are 36 nos. of 33/11KV Structures existing under Mayurbhanj district. Keeping in view the load growth of Mayurbhanj district in future, the following new EHT GRID (132/33KV) Substations & 33/11KV HT Structure are under construction which are as follows:

(A) The names of the 132/33KV Structure:

I) 132/33KV Grid Substation, Rangamatia, Udala.

II) 132/33KV Grid Substation, Bagripo.

III) 132/33KV Grid Substation, Gorudabasa, Betnoti.

(B) The names of new 33/11KV HT Structure in ODSSP Scheme:

I) 33/11KV Structure, Raghunathpur, Baripada

II) 33/11KV Structure, Saragchida, Saraskana Block.

III) 33/11KV Structure, Randasahi, Bagripo.

IV) 33/11KV Structure, Bhaliasole, Sulipada Block.

V) 33/11kv Structure, Merda, Betnoti Block.
VI) 33/11kv Structure, Nududiha, Udala Block.

VII) 33/11KV Structure, Sarat, Kaptipada, Block.

VIII) 33/11KV Structure, Gorumohisani, Rairangpur Block.

IX) 33/11KV Structure, Angarpada, Raruan Block.
MINING

Mineral Resources

Minerals like Iron ore, china clay, quartzite, vanadium-bearing Titaniferrous Magnetic Iron ore, Soap stone, Kyanite, Fire-clay, Copper ore, Asbestos and Gems stone are mainly available in Mayurbhanj District. Minor minerals like Granite and Decorative stone are found in Panchpir&Kaptipada Sub-division. Further as per geological report, Gems stone like Panna, (Natural Emerald) is found in Saraskona Tahasil of Baripada sub-division.

Iron ore

The earliest record of exploration in the State dates back to 1904 when Sri P.N. Bose discovered Iron ore deposits in Gorumahisani and Badampahar in the erstwhile Princely State of Mayurbhanj (now Mayurbhanj district). Mining operation was started in Gorumahisani, Badampahar, Suleipat areas during the year 1911-12 by M/s Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited. Now Iron ore deposits are being exploited by the private mine-owners. The percentage of iron ore content of Mayurbhanj district varies from 60 % to 65 % Fe. The probable recoverable reserved of Hematite/Magnetic Iron ore in Mayurbhanj district is 11.97 million tons. There exist 11 Iron ore mines in the district, out of which 3 are major producing Iron ore mines namely, Gorumahisani Iron ore mines of M/s Ghanashyam Mishra & Sons (P) Ltd., Gorumahisani, Badampahar Iron ore mines of M/s Lal Trades & Agencies (P) Ltd., Badampahar and Suleipat Iron ore mines of Sri B.C. Dagara, Rairangpur. Basically Iron ore produced under Baripada Mining Circle is sent to Sponge Iron Plants, located in neighbouring States like West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh for utilization. Apart from this the Iron ore is also sent inside some of the Sponge Iron Plants of Odisha, located at Rourkela, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur etc. Due to low grade and content of Hematite/Magnetic the demand of available Iron ore is very less.

China clay

Occurrence of China clay is found in a belt stretching from Southern Singhbhum to Mayurbhanj extending up to eastern Keonjhar in the Singhbhum granite belt. The Badampahar-Jashipur-Karanjia-Ramchandrapur belt with a number of deposits lies on either side of national highway No.6 in the district. The recoverable reserves in Mayurbhanj district is 1.45 million tons. There are 13 China clay mines in the district. Mining operation in most of the China Clay Mines have come to stand still for different reasons like non-obtaining of Statutory Clearances by the Private Companies. Only 3 China Clay Mines are in operation and owners/companies of these mines are now only focusing their attention to dispatch/sell/remove of China clay from their mines on the
strength/order/permission passed by Hon’ble High Court of Odisha, Cuttack and order of the Directorate of Mines (O), Bhubaneswar. The three mines are Chanchbani China clay mines of R.S. Singhania, Kadadiha China clay mines of M/s Jagdish Mines & Metals (P) Ltd. And Jashipur China clay mines of M/s Arun Udyog.

**Soap Stone**

Soap stone, steatite and talc are three terms used in trade for one and the same mineral. Source of Soap stone deposits in this district are mainly located in the Kaptipada Sub-division. There are three soap stone/steatite/talc mines in the District. The mining operation has stopped for long. Earlier the district was contributing soap stone/steatite/talc of about 95% of the total production of the State. The reserves of these minerals have not yet been assessed.

**Quartz and Quartzite**

The resources of quartz and quartzite are quite extensive. There are thirteen existing mining leases of Quartz and quartzite in this district and out of which twelve mines are producing quartz and quartzite. The reserve of quartz and quartzite of Mayurbhanj district have not yet been estimated.

**Fire Clay**

There is only one fire clay mine in this District held by Sri D.C.Dagara over an area of 22.493 hectares areas in village Brukhyabhanupur of Sadar sub-division. It is not viable and hardly marketable and the mine is non-working.

**Copper Ore**

A virgin copper ore deposit in the district Mayurbhanj has been located at Kesharpur of Sadar sub-division. Previously the area was prospected by M.E.C. Ltd. Again that area was granted and executed in favour of M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. for carrying out prospecting work.

**Kayanite/Andalusite**

Occurrence of refractory grade of Kayanite occurs in village Panijia under Sadar sub-division in this district, where it is being mined since last 51 years. The deposit has depleted to a stage of exhaustion. Now the same mine is held by Late L.Devi and the mines is now non-working since long for want of different statutory clearances. There is no production of Andalusite in the State.
Asbestos

Deposits of Amphibole grade of asbestos exists at Nandabasa in Bamanghaty sub-division of this district now held under Mining Lease by Sri Kamala Kishore Chourasia over an area of 117.35 hectares. Due to want of forest clearance the mines remain closed.

Vanadium

Occurrence of Vanadium bearing titaniferrous magnetite Iron ore deposits are found in village Kumardubi, Ambadabada, Gargaria, Kunjakcha, Bhangapahar, Hatichar, Mayurbeka, Kesam, Dhulabeda, Sialnoi, Asanbani, Bariadihi, Bahalda, Adipur and Chitrabania under Panchpir sub-division in this district. The state Directorate of Mining and Geology, Orissa and the Geological Survey of India carried out detailed exploration during the period 1962-75 and 1972-74 respectively to prove the reserve and grade of the important deposit. The reserve of vanadium bearing Titaniferrous Magnetic Iron ore has been estimated to 3.40 million tones. No mineral concession under M. C. Rules, 1960 has been granted for this mineral in this district.

Semi-Precious Stone/Gems Stone (Natural Emerald)

In the last part of Financial Year ending 2012-13, a matter regarding illegal excavation/collection of Semi-Precious stone came to the notice of Mining Officer, Baripada Circle, Baripada. A report regarding illegal excavation and collection of Gems stone was initially intimated by I.I.C., Jharpokharia Police Station, Jharpokharia. In his report, the I.I.C., Jharpokharia P.S. intimated that villagers of Ichinda, Nakulkocha, Kairakucha, Joka, Baliajoka, Paktia, Dighi, Murgadihi and Pokhari diha under Saraskona Tahasil of Pokhari diha G.P. of Mayurbhanj District were searching for semi-precious stone day and night for illegal sale and dispatch to different Stone Mafias of neighbouring States like Jharkhand, Bihar West Bengal as well as Chhatisgarh and busy collecting in huge amount of money from them. The Mining Officer with the help of local Police frequently visited the spot and collected soil samples from the illegal excavated area. The soil sample was sent to the Directorate of Geology, Bhubaneswar for chemical analysis. The Govt. laboratory revealed it as ‘Natural Emerald’ which according to them was a precious stone, basically required as raw material for production of jewellery/ornaments etc. In the middle of 2013, the Hon’ble Court of S.D.J.M., Baripada promulgated 144 CrPC in the theft prone areas of village Ichinda, Nakulkocha, Kairakucha, Joka, Baliajoka, Paktia, Dighi, Murgadihi and Pokhari diha under Saraskona Tahasil of Pokhari diha G.P. of Mayurbhanj District. To make Semi-precious stone (Natural Emarald) as an additional mineral resource of State and to make exploration of same in a legal way, on requisition of District Administration the Directorate of Geology have undertaken survey and prospecting work in the area. Geological
prospecting report from the Directorate of Geology is yet to be received. As much as 15 P.L. applications for semi-precious stone from different applicants have been received. Out of which 2 P.L. applications have been forwarded to the Directorate of Mines, Odisha, Bhubaneswar. The rest 13 Nos. of P.L. applications pending for want of Revenue and Forest enquiry report from the concerned Tahasildar and D.F.O.

**Subsisting Mining Leases**

There are 44 subsisting mining leases in the district. Details of working and non-working of subsisting Mining leases are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Mineral-wise.</th>
<th>Working</th>
<th>Non-working</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Iron ore</td>
<td>3 RML</td>
<td>6 RML+2 ML= 8</td>
<td>9 RML+2 ML=11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>China-clay</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 RML+7 ML= 12</td>
<td>5 RML+7 ML= 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Quartz/Quartzite</td>
<td>3 ML</td>
<td>5 RML+6 ML= 11</td>
<td>5 RML+9 ML= 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Soap stone/Talc.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 RML+1ML=3</td>
<td>2 RML+1ML=3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kyanite</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 RML</td>
<td>1 RML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1RML</td>
<td>1RML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Fire-clay, Talc</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2 RML</td>
<td>2 RML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 RML+3 ML = 6</td>
<td>22 RML + 16 ML= 38</td>
<td>25 RML + 19 ML= 44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

**Collection of Mining Revenue**

As per the Rates fixed by Indian Bureau of Mines on different minerals from time to time, Mining Revenues are being collected from different lessees of Circle Mining Office, Baripada. Revenue collected from mining during 2014-15 comes to Rs. 91,73,29,672.00.

**Industries**

Although Mayurbhanj is one of the richest districts in India in mineral wealth and has great forest wealth, no heavy industry has developed in this district. But there are 5952 different types of SSI units covering different categories of SSI units like: Food and Allied-1436, Chemical and Allied-109, Electrical and Electronics-31, Engineering & Metal based-386, Forest and Wood based-948, Glass and Ceramic-596, Livestock and Leather-25, Paper and Paper products-109, Plastic and Rubber Products-70, Textile based-572, Miscellaneous-1445, Repairing & Servicing-225

The capital investment of these units added up to Rs 10,515.16 lakh and 30,650 persons were employed in this sector. There are a number of agro, forest, mineral, fruit and food based industries. Mineral based industries include seven washery plants, nine quartz units and one sponge iron plant. Out of 5,952 SSI units in the district, Food and Allied industries
and miscellaneous industries together account for 2,881 units, which are about 48.40% of the total SSI units. The other important category is forest and wood-based industry with 948 (i.e., 16%) units. There are 25 (i.e., 0.48%) livestock and leather industries and 31 (i.e., 0.52%) electrical and electronics units.

The growth rate of small scale and cottage industries in the district has remained constant between 2001-02 and 2008-09. But employment generation by these industries exhibits variations from year to year, much of which arises in cottage industries.

A number of industries were in operation during 1960s which are now closed. With regard tolron and Steel Industry, these include Monorama Foundry works, Kahndelwal Iron and Steel Co., IspatUdyog, Mayurbhanj Bucket Manufacturing Co. and Mayurbhanj Industries. Besides, Mayurbhanj Textile and Mayurbhanj Oil and Oil Products have also been closed. After 1990 the following types of industries have been established in Mayurbhanj district and are in operation.

Iron and Steel Industry

a. Bhaskar Machinery: The unit has been established during 2008 in proprietorship basis at Betnoti and engaged in manufacturing different types of Machines like, Leaf cup and plate making machine, Paper plate making machine, Thermocool plate making machines.

b. Subhadra Engineering: The unit has been established at Purunabaripada in the year 2010 under proprietorship basis. It manufactures Fly Ash Brick making machines and all types of Steel fabricated products.

c. KK Steel: This is a proprietorship based industry established at Betnoti. This unit manufactures stainless steel casting which are being procured by HAL, Sunabeda.

d. New Modern Technomac Pvt Ltd. This was initially a small scale industry established during 1981 by the proprietor and subsequently converted to Medium scale and pvt ltd company. The unit is located at Chhancha Industrial Estate, Baripada. At present 280 workers are engaged by the concern having an annual turnover of 450 crores. The industry manufactures EHT, HT and LT electric towers, Railway traction poles.

e. Jagadamba Iron and Steel: This is a Pvt Ltd Company located at Rairangpur Industrial Estate engaged in manufacturing Ferro alloys and Ferrous casting. The industry has employed 25 workers.
f. **Mayur Metal Ltd.**: This industry manufactures ferrous casting products. Located at Rairangpur Industrial Estate and has engaged 20 workers.

g. **Mayur General Engineering**: This is a medium scale industry located at Rairangpur Industrial Estate. This unit is manufacturing Automobile parts which are being procured by TELCO, Jamshedpur. This unit has 40 workers at present.

**Chemical, Glass and Ceramic Industry**

a. **Diana Foam Pvt Ltd.**: This is a pvt ltd industry located at Rairangpur Industrial estate. This unit produces PU foams of different grades. TELCO and Eastern Railway are the major customer of this industry.

b. **Brite Glass Works Pvt Ltd.**: This industry manufactures Toughen, Edge worked, laminated and fire proof glass. Eastern Railway is a major customer of this industry. This unit is located at Sureidihi of Baripada block.

c. **Mayur Electro Ceramic Pvt Ltd.**: This industry is located at Kuldiha of Kusumi block engaged in manufacturing Electrical insulated disc, vitrified floor tiles.

d. **Fly Ash Brick Industries**: Under this category 55 industries have been established at different places of this district engaged in manufacturing Fly Ash Bricks, which is a substitute of Red Clay Brick. The fly ash is mainly obtained from Emami Paper Mill, Balasore, FACOR, Bhadrak and Zindal steel, Kalinga Nagar.

**Mineral Based Industry**

There are six types of mineral based industries established and functioning namely - Iron crusher-7, Stone crusher-62, Quartz grinding-10, China Clay-10, Ceramic Industry-1, Sponge iron-1. Besides there are four units of Eastern Hatcheries Pvt Ltd at Jashipur (with 150 workers), Tato (with 145 workers), Jamekeswar (with 115 workers) and Chhatana (with 186 workers).

**Other types of Industries**

Beside these industries other types of industries like Food based, Electrical and electronic, Engineering and metal based, Forest and wood based, Leather and live stock, paper and paper products, Plastic and Rubber, Textile based, Misc manufacturing, Repairing and servicing industries are established in Mayurbhanj. A total of 7639 units with an investment of Rs. 182.05 crores have been established providing an employment to 37496 people.
Industrial Estate, Takatpur

To encourage establishment of small industries in Mayurbhanj the following Industrial estates have been developed by IDCO.

There are three Industrial Estates existing in the District of Mayurbhanj. Those are Takatpur, Chhancha and Rairangpur.

Status of Technical Training Institutions

a) Degree Engineering College - 1  
b) Engg. School - 3  
c) Govt. ITI - 2  
d) Private ITI - 42  
e) Pharmacy College - 1  
f) Ayurvedic Medical College - 1  
g) Homoeopathic College - 1

Panchayat Industries

In order to create rural industrialization in different Panchayats of the district, 7 Panchayat industries have been established under cooperative sector with state govt share. Those are two tile factories located at Baripada and Karanjia, a Carpentry unit at Betnoti, a Carpentry unit at Rairangpur, a sugar factory at Rajaloka, a Hume pipe factory at Gidighati and Blacksmithy unit at Basipitha out of which at present only Basipitha Blacksmithy and Rairangpur carpentry unit are in working condition.

Cottage Industries

Weaving

Handloom weaving constitutes an important activity of rural households in the district. It is traditional to the district and provides employment to a large number of persons. Tribals, particularly Santhals, used to grow cotton, and spin and weave clothes for their use. Weavers in the district produce items of coarse yarn like towels, bed sheets, bed covers, door screens and other items. Blending of coarse and fine count yarn has facilitated product diversification, thereby increasing marketability. Other products are cotton fabrics including sarees, dhotis, lungis and dress materials decorated with tie-and-dye. In 2007-08, 5.29 lakh sq/metres of handlooms were produced. Weavers have been brought into the cooperative fold through Weavers’ Cooperative Societies (WCS) at weaving centres important among which are Chandanpur, Andhari, Takatpur, Khunta, Badasahi, Kaptipada. Members of these societies are given looms jackquard, warping drums, steel reeds and yarn by Government agency. In the district, there are 64 WCS with 4,638 members and 1,687 looms. Out of 64 WCS, 26 are active, 25 have been already liquidated and 13 are in a moribund condition. Out of 1,687 looms,
1,475 are active and the remaining 212 looms are inoperative. Because of competition from the mill sector, the financial condition of weavers is precarious. Considering the employment potential of the sector and its significance in poverty alleviation, steps have been taken by the government to train weavers and familiarize them with modern production techniques for product diversification. The Government provides financial assistance to weavers. Steps are being taken to strengthen marketing facilities to ensure remunerative prices for handloom products. A number of schemes are operating in the district to achieve these objectives. Clusters of weaver groups are being developed for logistic convenience. For individual weavers outside the clusters, provision of basic inputs skill up-gradation programmes, construction of work sheds and marketing incentives are being taken up under the Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS). Besides, under the Promotion of Handloom Industries Scheme (PHIS), the government is making efforts to popularize handloom fabrics among consumers.

**Tassar Rearing and Weaving**

**Sericulture**

Tassar weaving is thriving as a cottage industry under the Durbar administration. Since the outbreak of the World War II there was a slump in this industry. Mayurbhanj is the first in the state to develop and promote sericulture. This is practised mostly by the tribals. Govt has brought the tassar weavers under co-operative fold and they are given financial and technical assistance by Government for reviving the trade. 21 such Tassar rearing co-operative societies are formed in Mayurbhanj district. There are six Tassar Seed Stations at Bangiriposi, Bisoi, Kaptipada, Thakurmunda, Dantiamuhuan and Chanduain the district. Tasar reeling is done by two co-operative societies at Sarat and Kuliana. These societies cover 350 villages in 10 blocks. Of the 15,000 society members, STs constitutes 82%, followed by OBCs (12%) and SCs (6%).

**Other Cottage Industries**

Artisans in different trades like bamboo works, pottery, blacksmithy, cycle flower, bell metal, leather work, solapith, soft toys are found throughout the district in scattered manner. Around 2078 people are engaged in these trades for earning their livelihood.

**Handicrafts**

**Stone Carving**

In Khiching and its neighbourhood there are several families of stone carvers. In 1924 when the ruined temples of Khiching were renovated some
of these families got opportunities to exhibit their skill. They work on granite and serpentine stones, available in different colours and shades in the neighbouring localities. The Khiching Stone Workers' Society has been organized to give employment to the families of stone carvers. The society produces various marketable goods like stone utensils, caskets, images, etc. There is a show room and sale centre at Khiching for these products. The products of the society are considered to be of good quality because of fine texture and polish.

There are 500 artisans in stone carving trade at Khiching and its surrounding villages such as Keshana, Sialigothani, Nuagan, Adipur and Kumbhirda. Most of the artisans belong to OBC and ST categories. They have an annual turnover of approx. Rs. 2 crores. There is no problem for marketing of their product. They use to sell their products at different emporia of Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Delhi, and trade fairs. However, they face acute problem of raw material i.e. granite stone due to non-renewal of quarry lease.

**Dokra Casting**

Some of the tribal people exhibit skill in casting toys and cult images from bell-metal.

“Cireperdue” (lost wax method) of casting in metal is followed. Artisans make various images and art works in brass. In order to encourage this art four co-operative societies have been organized at Bholbeda (Bisoi block), Kuliana, Kudiakhunta (G. B. Nagar block) and Muruda and about 262 families are engaged in the work of casting. The products of these societies have earned good reputation outside the State. They use to make metal casting items purely for house hold use. There has been a rising demand for these products. Gradually these artisans have been settled in various villages i.e. Bholbeda, Pariakuli, Kamta, Kuliana, Kudiakhunta, Chitrada, etc. the major raw materials are natural wax from bee hives, fire wood / charcoal and bell metal which are locally available

**Sabai Products**

At present 63250 families are engaged in Sabai cultivation as well as sabai rope making in the district exclusively in 12 blocks i.e. Badasahi, Udala, Baripada, Samakhunta, Khunta, GB Nagar, Suliapada, Kuliana, Betnoti, Rasgobindpur, Morada and Saraskana. Sabai grass is grown in 12660 Hectares in the district and is mainly used for making Sabai Rope. In order to have value addition and more income generation sabai grass is being used in making craft products and home utility products like sofa sets, chairs, Tea-poy, mats, screens, carpets and utility articles like dining mats, fruit basket, hat, tray, flower vessel etc.
Golden grass handicrafts and sabai grass products are gaining recognition and appreciation from elite customers all over the country as well as abroad. With government and non-government agencies taking interest in promoting such products, these are being manufactured in large quantities, especially by trained women of Self Help Groups. New and trendy design inputs from ace design institutions are also being provided to these manufacturers.

With intervention from the National Council of Jute Development in recent years, utility articles like dining mats, fruit baskets / trays, flower vases etc. are being produced by using jute twine along with sabai ropes. The Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, Government of India, through its facilitating agency ANWESA, Bhubaneswar has conducted design development programmes in Churuni village of Khunta block by involving traditional sabai craft artisans and 17 prototypes of sabai rope have already been developed. Sabai product making is a flourishing handicraft in the district. With the growing demand for sabai grass furniture and other products, one training centre has been opened at Baripadaby the Director, Handicraft and Cottage Industries, Orissa to train local boys and girls, particularly from scheduled caste and scheduled tribe groups. An NGO called DASI in Baripada produces sabai-jute diversified products and has participated in various state and national level exhibitions. At present about 165 artisans are engaged in sabai product making. Cluster approach methodology has been adopted in villages like Kujidhihi under Suliapada block, Gohaldihi and Badjod of Baripada block for growth of the Sabai Craft artisans.

Terracotta

At present 394 artisans are engaged in Terracotta and pottery trade in Mayurbhanj district. Such terracotta goods have demand all over the state as well as outside. The terracotta products have attained external beauty and attracted admiration of art lovers all over the country. To develop the economy and skill of the artisans cluster approach has been adopted by govt in villages like Madhunanda of Betnoti block, Kailash Chandrapur of Baripada block and Haladipal of Morada block.

Bamboo Craft

Forests of Mayurbhanj is especially rich in various species of bamboo in addition to bamboo bushes available in back yard of rural/ urban households. Basketry is primarily a tribal craft adopted by Doma and Mahali castes of this district. There are about 2038 artisans engaged in this trade. They used to make baskets, winnows, hand fans, bamboo mat screens and other household articles. Decorative items like coil baskets, plates, basketry of chequered varieties also are being produced at Kartoony of
Rasagovindpur block, Sanaraikal of Khunta block and Joka of Sarasakana block. The craft is practiced in all blocks of the district. It is a source of livelihood for many poor people with the skill being handed down from generation to generation. For their economic development and skill/ design upgradation cluster approach has been adopted in villages like Sanraikali of Khunta, Badkhirpada of Betnoti block, Khuruntia of Morada block, Dudhiasole of Samakhunta block, Ichinda of Rairangpur block and Salbani of Bangriposi block.

**Sal Leaf Products**

Sal trees abound in the forests of Mayurbhanj. Their seeds and leaves are collected and sold as plates and cups with added value. Hundreds of people all over the district earn their livelihood by collecting and processing sal leaves.

**Roofing Tiles**

Roofing tiles are being increasingly demanded for housing in rural and semi-urban areas. Many artisan families diversified from their traditional trade to this one. It is produced commercially in Baripada, Karanjia and Rairangpur blocks as the required clay types available at a relatively lower price in these areas.

Director of Handicraft and Cottage Industries Odisha have been extending the best efforts for economical development of Handicraft Artisans by implementing various schemes like Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans, Modernization and Technological up-gradation of Handicraft Industries, skill development training, Artisan credit card, Artisan Identity card, exposure visit, exhibitions, supply of solar lantern, Aamadmi Bima Yojana and MCM training programme etc.

**Labour and Employees’ Organisation and Welfare of Industrial Labour**

For welfare of the industrial labours District Labour office is functioning at Palbani of Baripada under Government of Odisha.

The Basic Job of the District Labour Officer is inspection of various programmes of Government for implementation of various programmes for wage employment to labourers under Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Child Labour Act, 1986, Payment of Wages Act, 1956 etc.

There are 11 numbers of small industries registered under Labour Act with district labour office for inspection and supervision by the District Labour Officer. The name of the industries are - M/s Mayurbhanj Metals Ltd. at at Bharandia, Rairangpur, M/s Mayur Electro Ceramics at Pratapgarh, Rairangpur, M/s New Modern Technomech (P) Ltd at Industrial Estate, Chhancha, Baripada, M/s Dyna Foam Ltd., at Rairangpur, M/s Takatpur
Power Loom at Takatpur, Baripada, M/s Nicco Corporation (Cable Division) at Baripada, M/s Krishna Chlorate (P) Ltd. (Spinning Mill) at Baripada, M/s Shiva Shakti Sponge Iron Ltd at Sukruli, Karanjia Mayurbhanj, M/s Mayur Industries Baripada at Takatpur, Baripada and M/s Mayur Biscuits at Chitrada. Recently (as on 29.2.2016) 45914 workers have been registered under the Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers’ Welfare Board and availed different benefits from the office of the DLO.

**Rice Mill**

There are 10 Rice mills functioning in the district and their main product is rice & having 10 to 25 seasonal workers. Unskilled Workers get minimum wages on piece rate basis @ Rs.2.00 to Rs.2.50 per bag. The machine operators get Rs.5500/- and above per month.

**Saw Mill**

There is only one Saw Mill namely M/s Jalaram Saw mill started functioning at Chhancha, Baripada from June 2015 having manpower of 6 workers. The workers get more than Rs.280/- and above per day.

**Dal Mill / Flour Mill**

There is only one Dal Mill operating at Baisinga namely M/s Oro Flour Mill having 7 workers. The workers get wages @ Rs.200 & more.

**Cashew Nut Processing Unit**

Some Cashew Nut processing Units are coming up at Karanjia area. The Unit run for a particular season and the manpower of the unit varies from 10 to 15 per day.

01. M/s Deepak Cashew located at Karanjia

02. M/s Sri Laxmi Agro Fruits (P) Ltd located at Karanjia

There is no denying the fact that Mayurbhanj is industrially backward despite its rich endowment of mineral deposits. By 2007-08, there were only 4 units in the medium and large industries sector with an investment of Rs.3,025.85 lakh and employment of 650 persons. The Small Scale Industries (SSI) sector in the district is not vibrant and the number of SSI units stood at 5,952 in 2007-08.

The main focus of the government programme for industrial development in the district is on agro and craft based industries, handlooms and handicrafts. The Government provides incentives, infrastructure and financial support to these industries. The DIC, Mayurbhanj acts as the nodal agency for this purpose. Besides this, there are schemes to impart training in
handicrafts in different training centres, and organise exhibitions for marketing these goods.

Industrialisation has not made much headway in Mayurbhanj due to non availability of infrastructures like uninterrupted flow of power, communication facility (both Road and Railway), skilled entrepreneurs, skilled workers and locational disadvantages. The above infrastructures are essential for rapid industrialization in Mayurbhanj. The district has comparative advantage in multiple sectors. Minerals like vanadium and china clay as well as NTFP and herbs are available in plenty. The district also has comparative advantage in pottery, handicraft and handloom products. Sericulture is traditional to the district.These activities may be promoted by encouraging investment and by establishing industrial estates/parks.

Although the industrial sector in the district is not vibrant, it offers tremendous potential to create employment opportunities for the rural and urban workforce. Forest and mineral resources, good climatic conditions and adequate ground water, which are conducive to industrial activities are plentifully available in the district. Other advantages are vast vacant land and adequate labour force. There is wide scope for agro and forest based industries, and also food and fruit processing industries. Minor forest produce including honey can be collected and processed for marketing at fair price. Mayurbhanj is a major production centre for sal-leaf plates and cups and sabai ropes due to large availability of raw-materials. Annual turnover of the sabai industry can be stepped up to say, Rs. 100 – 200 crore.
CHAPTER-VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

History of Indigenous Banking

The credit facilities in the past were available from the village money lenders known as Mahajans and also the Marwaris who appeared in the district at a later time. Among the renowned families of money lenders, mention may be made of the Pals of Gadia, the Balas of Singhtia, Pandas of Baisinga, the Beheras of Puruna Baripada and the Sahus of Karanjia. They were lending money to the needy peasants at usurious rates against land, house, ornaments and even household utensils and agricultural implements. The Kabuliwallas were also found lending money to the poor village folk. Some of the members of the royal family were well known as money lenders and among them the name of Routroy Sriram Chandra Bhanja deserves mention. It was mainly through his loans that a number of rice mills and other small industries were established in Mayurbhanj and Balasore. Some of the big farmers were advancing paddy loans from the surplus farm produce. The Durbar Government instituted a number of Hamars for advancing paddy loans to peasants. An account of the Hamar system is given below:

Hamar

These institutions are said to have started as early as 1902 in Mayurbhanj. The word “Hamar“ was locally used in the district to mean institutions loaning our paddy and realizing the loan. During the Ex-State Administration, a system of providing easy credit facilities of paddy loans to tenants was started. The produce rent of 887.99 acres of Koth-chas lands in different mauzas was diverted to raise the initial capital. The produce rent obtained from those lands was distributed among different Hamars to form their initial capital. Thereafter the annual produce rent was regularly added to the Hamar accounts and stock. There were altogether 31 such institutions by the time Mayurbhanj merged with Orissa. There was a set of rules known as “Rules regarding the management of State Granaries“. The Provision of Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 were extended to Baripada and Bamanghaty subdivision. Though the authority for extension of the above provisions to other areas of the district is not available, it is found that these were followed throughout the district prior to merger. The rate of interest on paddy loans was 20 per cent when the loanee was an individual and 15 per cent when it was a co-operative society. The interest thus collected increased the assets of Hamars. The principles of
Damdo-Pat Law embodied in the Hindu Code (i.e. the total interest in any case should not exceed the principal) were followed by putting a curb on indiscriminate and unlimited accrual of interest.

After merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa on the 1st January 1949, the Hamars were allowed to continue under the administrative control of the Revenue Department. The Additional District Magistrate was, authorized to exercise general powers of the Dewan who was exercising all executive powers according to the “Rules for management of State Granaries”. From the 7th January 1953, powers were delegated to the Sub-Divisional Officers who were controlling the accounts of the Hamars before these were closed by 1960. The number of Hamars which was 31 at the time of merger later increased to 32.

**Mayurbhanj State Bank**

Besides Mahajans and Hamars the only banking system Mayurbhanj possessed prior to its merger with Orissa in 1946 was the Mayurbhanj State Bank. It started on 2nd May 1938 with moderate capital subscribed by the Durbar. It opened a branch at Rairangpur the same year on 25th July. There was no share capital but deposits started flowing in. The business of the Bank consisted at the beginning of advance of loans against lands and buildings. Its scope subsequently widened to include deposits from the public and transactions of ordinary commercial banking. It opened a second branch office at Karanjia sometime before merger. After merger in 1949, the Mayurbhanj State Bank functioned as a banking unit under the control of the State Government. The bank was amalgamated with the State Bank of India in 1961.

**Rural and Urban Indebtedness**

Rural indebtedness which is synonymous with agricultural indebtedness fluctuates with the crop. In a year of poor crops there is a steep rise in rural indebtedness accompanied by usurious rates of interest. Takavi and Co-operative loans (in cash as well as in paddy) have lately began to show a way out.

Urban indebtedness is smaller in magnitude, primarily because the urban population is small. Usury is less pronounced although an interest rate of 25 per cent per annum has been known.

Private money lenders and financiers still supply the larger part 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 Orissa Lenders’ Act, 1948.
State Bank of India

The State Bank of India opened a full-fledged branch at Baripada in 1957 and two sub-offices at Rairangpur and Karanjia in 1958. The Baripada branch office took over the currency chest and the Small Coil Depot from the local Treasury and conducted Government cash transactions in addition to normal banking business. Its pay office at Karanjia undertook commercial transactions only. The pay office at Rairangpur itself developed into a Branch office. There are 32 branches in the District at present.

Nationalisation of Banks


Present Position of Branches of Banks in Mayurbhanj District

The district has branches of major nationalised banks and some private banks. The table below indicates the network of bank branches and ATMs in the District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Bank</th>
<th>Total Branches in the District</th>
<th>No. of ATMs in the District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Bank of India</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>United Bank of India</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Canara Bank</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Syndicate Bank</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Bank of Baroda</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Andhra Bank</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Indian Overseas Bank</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Punjab National Bank</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Allhabad Bank</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Central Bank of India 01 01
12. UCO Bank 03 01
13. Union Bank of India 02 02
14. Indian Bank 01 01
15. Oriental Bank of Commerce 02 02
16. IDBI Bank 03 01
17. AXIS Bank 04 06
18. ICICI Bank 04
19. HDFC Bank 02 02
20. Corporation Bank 02 ---
21. Federal Bank 01 01
**Total Commercial Banks** 149 206

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Rural Bank</th>
<th></th>
<th>78</th>
<th>01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OdishaGramya Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co-operative and Other Banks</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.C.C. Bank</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.U.C.B. Ltd.</td>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.S.F.C. Ltd.</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>247</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

This table shows that there are 247 branches of various banks in the District out of which 149 branches belong to commercial banks – both nationalised and private - 78 Regional Rural Bank and 20 Co-operative and other banks.

**The table below shows Banking status at a Glance in Mayurbhanj**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01. Total No. of Branches</th>
<th>247</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02. Total No. of Rural Branches</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03. Total No. of Semi Urban Branches</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04. Total No. Urban Branches</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05. Total Deposit (in Crores)</td>
<td>6189.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06. Total Advances (in Crores)</td>
<td>3326.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07. CD Ratio (in %)</td>
<td>3.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08. Total PS Advances (in crores)</td>
<td>2821.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09. % of PS Advance to Total Advance</td>
<td>84.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Agriculture Advance (in crores)</td>
<td>1772.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. % of Agriculture Advance to total Advance</td>
<td>53.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. SSI Advance outstanding (in crores)</td>
<td>517.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Advance under Other Priority Sector (in crores)</td>
<td>531.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table shows that % of agriculture advance to total advance is 53.28% implying the predominant role of agriculture in the district.

Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks

The Co-operative Movement started in Mayurbhanj in 1932. There were 92 Primary Co-operative Societies dealing with paddy and cash loans. The Co-operative Movement then was mainly confined to credit. After 1949 the Co-operative movement extended into various other fields like agriculture, industry, fishery, weavers, marketing and labour contracts etc.

The total number of Co-operative Societies in Mayurbhanj Districts as on 31.03.2015 was 192 with membership of 440931 and working capital Rs.91514.78 lakh.

Details of Co-Operative Societies (No. in Actual, Rs. in thousands) are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Category of Societies</th>
<th>Number of Societies</th>
<th>Membership of Societies</th>
<th>Working Capital</th>
<th>Paid up Share Capital</th>
<th>Loan outstanding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Large sized Adivasi Multipurpose Co-operative Societies</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>305584</td>
<td>2631532</td>
<td>192053</td>
<td>1553491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CARD Bank</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>47191</td>
<td>35576</td>
<td>6281</td>
<td>8816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Urban Co-operative Bank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25731</td>
<td>1119120</td>
<td>21839</td>
<td>477064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>House Building Coop. Societies</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4165</td>
<td>38875</td>
<td>1063</td>
<td>14634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Primary Consumer Coop. Store</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37163</td>
<td>1589</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lift Irrigation Coop. Societies</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Labour Contract Coop. Societies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Employees Credit Coop. Societies</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>5290</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>MahilaVikash Coop. Societies</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1070</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Fruit &amp;Vegetable Grower C.S.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Oil Seed Coop. Society</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Press Worker Coop. Society</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical C.S.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Weavers Coop. Society</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2895</td>
<td>34863</td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Fishery Coop. Society</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>1602</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Industrial Coop. Society</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7284</td>
<td>22787</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>6092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Other Coop. Society</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Regional Coop. Marketing Society</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>37593</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Cooperative Cold Storage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sabai Grass Processing C.S.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>District Coop. Union</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mayurbhanj Central Coop. Bank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>5218758</td>
<td>243429</td>
<td>2846281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District administration
The table reveals that Mayurbhanj has a fairly large number of cooperative societies, with a good membership and with respectable amount of resources in the form of working capital and paid up share capital at their disposal. There are 52 Large sized Adivasi Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPCS), with a membership of 305584 people and a capital base of Rs 4,185,023,000 and it has an outstanding loan of Rs.1,553,491,000. Besides, there are a good number of Primary Consumer Cooperative Stores (13), Weavers Cooperative Societies (21), Fishery Cooperative Societies (15), and Industrial Cooperative Societies (41). The district also has a Central Cooperative Bank at the apex of the cooperative structure. Hence, the overall picture is one of a good network of cooperative structure which can be an important tool to promote the welfare of the weak and marginalised, if it functions efficiently

**Large Sized Adivasi Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPCS)**

The Government of India appointed a study team on Cooperative structure in Tribal Development Project areas under the Chairmanship of ShriBawa in 1973 to indicate a suitable institutional structure for the development of Tribal Communities. The study team recommended that the LAMPCS should be organized in Tribal areas to provide the tribal people, all types of credit viz. Short term, Medium Term and Long Term including Credit for meeting Consumption needs, Agricultural and Consumer requirements, Provide technical guidance for mechanization of agriculture, and Arranging for marketing of agricultural and forest produces.

In Mayurbhanj District there are 52 LAMPCS working. These LAMPCS have been registered in the year 1976 &1977 as per OCS Act 1962. LAMPCS is a primary credit Society. Short Term Seasonal Agricultural Operation (STSAO) is being financed by the Society to its members at the subsidized rate fixed by the NABARD and State Government. The affairs of the LAMPCS are managed by the Committee of Management consisting of 15 Directors. The president of the LAMPCS is reserved for Schedule Tribe member.

As is well known LAMPCS or the PACS are the last link in the cooperative structure which connects the system with the people who are the ultimate beneficiaries of the cooperative movement. They are entrusted with a multiplicity of functions besides mobilizing deposits from the public. There are 52 LAMPCS in Mayurbhanj, each covering 80-130 villages and have performed many such activities like distribution of fertilizer to the farmers, procurement of paddy, managing the Public Distribution System etc. These organizations receive support from the NABARD apart from the District Central Cooperative Bank. Among these LAMPCS, the Sirsha and Badasahi LAMPCS are recognized as well functioning, with high
membership and large tribal membership (Member Education Programme for PACS/LAMPCS, A study on capacity building needs assessment in Odisha State, 2014). The 52 LAMPCS in the district report an accumulated loss of Rs 2227.48 lakhs besides a loan of Rs 17191.32 lakhs (as on 31.03.2013), which hints at the fact that these LAMPCS are probably not being managed efficiently. Sustainability of these institutions necessitates these being professionally managed.

The Mayurbhanj Central Cooperative Bank

The Bank was established at Baripada on the 20th January 1951 to finance the loan operations of the various types of Cooperative Societies. The Bank has opened 13 branches in different blocks along with one Mahila branch and one Evening Branch at Baripada. The headquarter of the Bank is at Baripada. 147 Societies have been affiliated to it by the end of 2014-15. The Bank has a total membership of 323 out of which 176 are individual members. It is a Central Society in the three tier Cooperative structure. The brief financial position of the Bank as on 31.05.2015 is given below.

(Amount in Rs.)

1. Share Capital
   (a) Government 19149000
   (b) Societies 202240654
   (c) Other institutions 1951966
   (d) Individuals 20477953
   **Total** 243819573

2. Reserve Fund 6553418

3. Special Bad debt Reserve
   Risk fund Deposit 8957133

4. Deposits 589067097

5. Borrowings 1662549223

The management of the Society shall vest in a Committee constituted in accordance with Act, Rules and Bye-laws. The Committee of Management consists of 15 directors elected from the directors of affiliated primary Societies. The Bank is affiliated to Odisha State Cooperative Union and Odisha State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (OSCB) Bhubaneswar. The Chief Executive of the Bank is designated as Secretary and he is deputed from OSCB Ltd. Bhubaneswar.

The Baripada Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.

The Baripada Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. was registered in 1958 bearing Regd. No. 231 MB dt. 11.08.1958 to advance loan to the Urban people in the Mayurbhanj district. It is a primary Society. The Bank started
functioning from 24.04.1960. It has four branches in four Sub-divisions located at Baripada, Udala, Karanjia and Rairangpur. It got its licence from R.B.I. on 21.10.2009, bearing licence No. UBD- ORI 0003 P-2009-10 dt. 21.10.2009. Due to huge NPA of the Bank R.B.I. has cancelled the license on 16.10.2014. Now the Bank has been put under Liquidation on 14.09.2015. The Authorized Share Capital and the working capital of the bank as on 31.03.2015 is 4.00 crores and 111.26 crores respectively. There are 25731 Share holders of the bank as on 31.03.2015.

The following statement indicates the position of the bank. (Amount in Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Position as on 31.03.2013</th>
<th>Position as on 31.03.2014</th>
<th>Position as on 31.03.2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>76.41</td>
<td>74.40</td>
<td>70.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>47.71</td>
<td>42.41</td>
<td>32.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>38.89</td>
<td>43.42</td>
<td>51.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>12.02</td>
<td>10.93</td>
<td>12.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bank has reduced its NPA as on 31.03.2015 to the tune of 32.23 crore as against 40.52 crore as on 31.03.2014. The affairs of the bank are managed by an elected committee of Management consisting of 15 directors out of the share holders.

**The Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank**

In order to provide long term agricultural loan, a separate bank was established as Land Mortgage Bank at Baripada in January 1960. Later on the name of the bank was changed into Land Development Bank (LDB). Now it is known as Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) Bank. It is a Primary Society. In Mayurbhanj there are 4 CARD Banks located at Baripada, Udala, Rairangpur and Karanjia.

**Regional Cooperative Marketing Societies (RCMS)**

Four Regional Marketing Societies have been established at Baripada, Betnoti, Udala and Karanjia. These are the central Societies. RCMS generally deals with food grains, controlled commodities, distribution of chemical fertilizers and sale of consumer goods. These Societies distribute fertilizers to the cultivators through the Primary Agricultural Societies and retail sale centers opened at their respective headquarters.

**Self Help Group and Micro Finance**

The Self Help Groups formed under SGSY who have qualified Grade-II test in the previous years and not availed any financial assistance will be provided with leverage of credit from the banks not less than four times of
their corpus. For a sound environment of financial services in the districts, all banks operating in the Mayurbhanj district are co-ordinated by Lead bank Office. Besides, savings and investment affects the economy directly as growth is calculated upon savings and production. The vast network of Nationalised Banks, New generation private banks, Regional Rural Banks and other banks will help in serving the financial services to augment its savings for more efficient utilization particularly in rural areas by mobilizing the public savings for developing the economy of the district, so as to achieve the desired goal.

SHGs will be eligible for the subvention only if they repay the loan amount as per the repayment schedule indicated by the bank for a continuous period of 12 months. Normally the rate of interest charged by the banks is 12% p.a. on the loan amount. So, if a SHG have maintained financial discipline then the group will only pay 7% to the bank and balance 5% of interest subvention will be reimbursed to the banks out of the NRLM fund.

**Strategy for Timely Repayment of Loan Amount**

The repayment schedule of the SHGs must be furnished by the banks at the time of disbursement to the loan to SHGs, citing the due date for payment and a copy of it must be retained with the Block who is responsible for rolling out NRLM at block level, who will maintain a computerized database to follow up the timely repayment of loan by the SHGs by alarming the SHGs before 7 days of the due date. However, the same will be helpful for identifying the eligible SHGs for availing the interest subvention and for maintain area a sound accounting procedure in both levels which will create a win-win situation.

**Life and General and Crop Insurance**

After nationalization, the Life Insurance Corporation of India covered the District through its branch office in Balasore till 1983. In order to spread life insurance more densely and to reach the rural masses the corporation opened two more branch offices at Baripada and Rairangpur in 1983 and 1990 respectively and 3 satellite offices at Udala, Karanjia and Baripada. During the last three years the Life insurance Corporation has made the following new business through 1300 Agents Supervised by 21 Dev Officers and 32 Chief Life Insurance Advisors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year-2012-13</th>
<th>Year-2013-14</th>
<th>Year-2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Premium</td>
<td>Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39392</td>
<td>21.34cr</td>
<td>38668</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PMJBY in the District

At present Life Insurance corporation is also playing a major role in the Prime Minister Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana to provide low cost insurance to the masses of the Mayurbhanj District.

Implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Jana Dhana Yojana (PMJDY)

In order to increase the financial inclusion base, Pradhan Mantri Jana Dhana Yojana (PMJDY) was conceived and implemented throughout the country. The bank account is made insurance linked under provisions of the scheme. Until 1916, there are 456928 new bank accounts have been opened in different banks under this scheme.

Cooperative Marketing

In Mayurbhanj district for financial empowerment of women 20,055 WSHGs are having S/B A/cs in different banks and 19,436 WSHGs have credit access from the bank with cumulative loan amount of Rs.935.52 crore (This amount also included a cumulative repeat finances from 2001-2015).

a) For increment of corpus fund 18,196 WSHGs having assisted financially from MVSN as micro credit support and seed money.

b) Besides 26 block level M.S. Federation have been provided with Micro credit support of Rs.3,60,00,000.00 for micro finances upto 1 lakh to viable WSHGs for development of Micro enterprises in all the blocks of this district.

c) Apart from this 6,074 WSHGs having financially assisted for drudgery reduction.

d) For economic upliftment WSHGs are involved in economic activities in the district namely - Sabai grass Rope making and WSHG, Khali stitching, Rice and paddy processing etc.

At present 19,619 WSHG members are included in PMJDY for coverage in insurance and pension scheme.

Trade and Commerce

Partnership has not yet developed in any appreciable measure, the rule in trade being the single entrepreneur system. Co-operative marketing and trade are however developing gradually.

Trade in rice and paddy is controlled by the Government and both import and export are conducted through Government agencies. Although a large quantity of rice is exported every year to West Bengal and other parts of India, an occasional import is at times necessary. Wheat, wheat products and sugar are imported from outside. Salt, kerosene oil, coal, pulses, tobacco, manure, milk products, raw cotton, dry fish, building materials,
textiles, medicines and various other consumer goods are the main items of import into the district. Road transport has in the past few years improved considerably and the bulk of trade is conducted by road. A number of trucks ply regularly between Calcutta and Kharagpur to Baripada and between Chainbasa and Tatanagar to Rairangpur. As these trade centres of West Bengal and Jharkhand are close to the district, the bulk of import trade in consumer goods is conducted by road from these centres. The major item of export trade is timber which is carried by these trucks on their way back or by the railways. The other items of export, excluding iron ore, are hides and skins, bamboo sabai grass, medicinal herbs, etc.

Baripada is the wholesale market for Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions. Considerable quantity of groceries, marine fish, building materials, petrol and kerosene oil are regularly carried by trucks from Balasore town. Previously firewood was being carried to Balasore by road where there was a ready market for it. But in recent years this trade has gone down as Balasore is able to procure sufficient firewood from the forests of Nilgiri at a cheaper rate.

Timber, one of the most important exports of the district is mainly carried by railways to West Bengal, Bihar and other States. Transport by means of trucks is also considerable specially to the towns of Midnapore and Balasore districts. Among other forest produce which are exported outside the district are hides and skins, bamboo sabai grass, medicinal herbs, roots and plants. Sabai grass is mainly exported from Betnoti and Krushnachandrapur railway stations. Bamboo is exported from almost all the rail heads situated between Baripada and Rupsa.

There are private mine owners in the district at present who operate their mines and export iron-ore for sale. During 1963-64 these firms sold 51,788.71 tonnes of iron-ore at a cost of Rs. 5,61,263.72. During 1964-65 the export figures rose to 3,42,463.39 tonnes and their value amounted to Rs. 37,53,347.73. In the year 2010-11, an amount of 159,000 MT of Iron ore was exported abroad from the district.

Besides iron-ore a number of other mineral products are also exported. The important centres of export of mineral products are Badampahar, Sulaipat, Gorumahisani and Rairangpur railway stations.

Trade Centres

Goods imported from outside the district along with those produced in the locality are distributed through various trade centres both in rural and urban areas.
Regulated Market

A Regulated Market has been established at Betnoti which regulates and supervises the trade mainly in paddy. Licenses are being issued to trading members and revenue is being realised. At present there are 64 trading members in the Regulated Market. This is managed by a committee consisting of agriculturists, traders and officials nominated by the State Government for a period of two years.

Centres of Wholesale Business and Mandis

Baripada, Betnoti and Rairangpur are the main wholesale markets of the district. All these centres are connected by rail. Baripada and Betnoti are situated on the Bangiriposi-Rupsa railway line. Rairangpur is connected by a broad gauge line with Jamshedpur. Moreover, all these places are situated on the Highway connecting Balasore and Tatanagar. The Calcutta-Bombay National Highway also passes through this district. Baripada and Rairangpur are the main wholesale markets as regards imported commodities and Betnoti is important for transaction in grain. Iron-ore, timber and other forest produce are the main items of export from Baripada and Rairangpur. Badampahar used to be the most important market for timber, where a number of timber contractors had established their offices, Khunta, Udala and Podadiha are noted as procuring centres for rice and paddy. Karanjia is the market for handpounded rice.

Important Retail Marketing Centres

There are a number of retail marketing centres in the district which depend upon the wholesale markets for their requirements. Commodities are transported to these centres by trucks, buses and bullock-carts. The important retail markets of the district (subdivision wise) are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdivision</th>
<th>Market Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baripada</td>
<td>Baripada, Betnoti, Rajaluka, Rupsa, Chitroda, Sirsa and Kuliana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaptipada</td>
<td>Udala, Khunta and Kaptipada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchpir</td>
<td>Karanjia, Jashipur, Raruan and Thakurmunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamanghaty</td>
<td>Rairangpur, Bahalda, Badampahar and Gorumahisani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rural Marketing Centres

Apart from the various wholesale and retail markets, generally every GramaPanchayat has its own trade centres for the sale of goods. Moreover, there are some centres in the district famous for their weekly markets. The real distribution of various commodities takes place in those hats where traders come from distant places both for sale and procurement. The important weekly markets sit at Baripada (Sunday and Thursday), Betnoti (Monday and Friday), Bisai (Saturday), Rairangpur (Friday) and Karanjia (Sunday).
CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Old time Communication

On the basis of the archaeological findings in the district, as well as the neighbouring areas the punch marked coins of the Maurya period have been discovered in Bahalda area and recently at Ghumal near Rairangpur. Besides, large hoards of Kushan coins belonging to early Christian centuries have been unearthed at Bhanjikia and Khiching, while Roman gold coins have come to light in Bamanghaty region. It is very likely that an ancient trade route which was coming from the south to Viraja (modern Jajpur) was diverted towards north-west through Sitabinjhi in Keonjhar district where from it was going towards Gaya and Pataliputra in Magadha. The finds of Roman gold coins indicate that the Bamanghaty area was connected with Tamralipti (modern Tamluk in West Bengal) which was a flourishing port of Graeco-Roman trade at the apex of the Indian Ocean. During medieval period some of the old trade routes were found in existence. In 1361, Firoz Shah Toghluc, the Sultan of Delhi invaded Odisha through Mayurbhanj and his route was lying through Khiching, Sitabinjhi, and Viraja to Cuttack, as suggested by the Tarikh-i-FiruzShahi written by Shams-i-Siraj-Affif. A glimpse of the communication system existing in the 18th century can be had from the map of the province of Bengal, drawn by J.Rennell and published on the 14th October 1779. The map shows that the most important road then existing in Mohurbunge (Mayurbhanj) was the one from Balasore to Singhbhum. It passed through Mauntree (Mantri), Harriorpour (Hariharpur), Burpuddah (Baripada) and Cooche (Kuchai). This road bifurcated further west near about Baumeen pass (Bamanghaty pass). One branch passed through Doarsunny pass (Duarsuni pass) and Asnaha (Asna) and the other passed through Burrumtula (Baramtola), Baumeengautt (Bamanghaty) and Gomahni (Gorumahisani). They met at Curreegaut (Karaighat). A few kms to the east of the point of bifurcation, a road passed through Midnapore to Kolkata which was joined by another road from Baripada, thus roughly forming a triangle of roads.

The tour notes of Mr. Motte preserved in the Asiatic Annual Register throws light on this point. He was sent by Lord Clive to enquire and if possible to establish a factory at Sambalpur for the purchase of diamonds. Starting from Calcutta (Kolkata) on the 13th March 1766, he reached Jaleswar on the 23rd of the same month. There he crossed the Subarnarekha on the 25th and entered Mohurbhunge (Mayurbhanj territory).
He describes the details of the Amarda Fort which was located at a distance of one mile (1.6 km) from Subarnarekha to the right of the road. The village Multani also finds mention in his report. The location of this village was to the west of Amarda Road Station. After passing Multani, he reached the first Maratha out-post at Basta an old Moghul Thana. Then he reached Garhpada Fort which had been fortified by Asadullah Khan, an officer in Mayurbhanj Service. The entire fortification had been dismantled by the Marathas with the exception of a single fort to the southern side of the road where Asadullah’s son Bulai-uz-man was then residing.

It is borne out from the report of G. Toynbee that the old roads for pilgrims from the upper provinces went through the territory of the Rajas of Mayurbhanj and Nilgiri both of whom appeared to have levied taxes on them. The collection of taxes on behalf of the Maratha Government commenced at a place named Khuntaghat on the border of the Mayurbhanj territory. This tax continued to be openly levied in Mayurbhanj and Nilgiri until a new Jagannath Road was completed and Rani SrimatiSumitra Devi of Mayurbhanj claimed and obtained compensation for the loss of revenue. Speaking of the internal communication then existing, Toynbee says "when we took the province in 1803 there was not a road in the modern sense of the word in existence". Proceeding northward, the line from Puri passed through Cuttack, Padmapur, Arakhpur and Jajpur and then to Bhadrak. Then the line followed as clearly as possible the route of the present road. It was not however, until 1804 that this line was adopted.

The former route was through Nilgiri and Mayurbhanj. The following extract from Judge Mr. Ernst to the Chief Secretary to Government on the 13th December 1803 proves interesting in this connection.

"The great source of revenue in the Moharbunj Estate has been derived from toll, levied at a place called Koeterghaut (Khuntaghat) about 6 crose beyond Jallesore which lies on the only good and the most frequent road to Jugganauth.****** There are two places in the State named Rajaghaut and MoultaunGhat situated near the bank of the Soeburnricca (Subarnarekha) at which the duty was formerly levied on all travellers"

It further appears from the report of Mr. Melville, dated the 20th May 1807 that "Khoontah Ghaute is the narrow path or Defile through a wild tract of the jungle territory of Moharbunge and the only road from Bengal to Cuttack leads and from time immemorial had laid through Khoontah Ghaute and in this Defile, the choars or jungle inhabitants of Moharbunge had the profit greatly annoying going to and returning from the temples of Jagurnaut".
Road Transport

The Central hilly terrain leaves little prospect for establishment of better communication into the thinly populated areas of this locality. But the peripheral plains have been served by road communications from the beginning of this century. In 1905, Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja planned a circular road connecting the four subdivisional head-quarters of Baripada, Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. There was then a total length of 474.50 miles (759.2 km) of road out of which more than 100 miles (160 km) were metalled. The average cost of repairs per mile in those days came to a little more than Rs. 30. Steps were taken for arboricultural operations on the road side and for that centres were located at Baripada, Betnoti, Banposi, Baincha, Jashipur and Jaipur. Laterite metal which was available in plenty was used as the main component in road construction. The forest and mineral wealth of the district has been the source of attraction for traders for long. Growth of communications was then confined to improving cart tracks and fair-weather roads for removal of forest produce.

The Public Works Department under the State Engineer was organized during the Durbar regime to look after all construction works. In 1912, on the death of Maharaja Sriram Chandra, the Department was placed under the control of the Agency Engineer of Orissa Feudatory States. Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja was also interested in development of roads. During his time monetary contribution from year to year was being given to the Nilgiri State towards the share of building up of inter-state roads. In 1919-20, a Ford Car was purchased for the inspection of roads and other public works. In 1922, seven flat boats were constructed and supplied to seven river ghats for ferrying motor cars. In 1924-25, a new Public Works Department Subdivision was created by redistribution of the jurisdiction of the previously existing 4 subdivisions. It appears from the annual Administration Reports that each year financial allocations were being made for improvement of existing loads and construction of new roads.

In the seventies the classification of P. W. D. road was National High ways, State Highways, Major District Roads and other District Roads. By the end of 1964, there were 118 miles (188.8 km) of National Highways, 291 miles 1 furlong of Major District Roads (about 466 km), (77 milesblack-topped, 181 miles 6 furlongsmetalled and 32 miles 3 furlongs unmetalled) and 203 miles 7 furlongs (about 325 km) of other District Roads (1 mile 4 furlongs black-topped, 33 miles 4 furlongs metallled and 168 miles 7 furlongs unmetalled). The above figures do not include about 336 miles (about 538 km) of roads (4 miles metallled and the rest unmetalled) since transferred from Revenue Department to Public Works Department.
The table below provides the length of different categories of roads in Mayurbhanj district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No.</th>
<th>Categories of Road</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National Highways</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>State Highways</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Major District Roads</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other District Roads</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Forest Roads</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gram panchayat Roads</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3682</td>
<td>7970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Classified Village Roads</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>P.S.Roads</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1142</td>
<td>1660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Village Roads</td>
<td>2247</td>
<td>2256</td>
<td>2158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Urban Roads</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**National High Ways**

There are two National Highways running through this district one is National High Way No.5 and another is National High Way No.6. But these two N.H. have been renamed in the year 2010 by the Govt. of India, M.o.R.T&H, New Delhi. The N.H. 5 has been renamed to N.H. 18 and N.H. 6 has been renamed to N.H. 49. Besides, now another N.H. is running through this district i.e. N.H. 220.

(i) **National Highway No 18 (Old N.H. No 5)**

National Highway No 18, earlier known as National Highway no 5, was renamed in the year 2010 by the Govt. of India. It starts from Jharpokharia Rotary at km.00/00 and ends at Kalama 77/00km in the Mayurbhanj District. The Road N.H.18 passes through important places like Kuliana, Kuchai, Baripada, Krushnachandrapur, Betnoti, and Baisinga after which it proceeds towards Balasore district. The length of this all-weather double lane road inside Mayurbhanj is about 77.00 km. There are two Inspection Bungalows located at Baripada and Betnoti.

(ii) **National Highway No 49 (Old N.H. No 6)**

National Highway No 49, earlier known as National Highway No 6, was renamed in the year 2010 by the Govt. of India in Mayurbhanj District. This N.H. starts at Baitarani Bridge at Km.510/00 and ends at Subarnarekha Bridge at 621.567 Km. from where it proceeds towards Jharkhand. The portion lying in the Mayurbhanj District covers about 116.386km of which the road length of 59.386 km is under N.H Division, Baripada and road length of 57.00km is under N.H. Division, Keonjhar. Important villages lying by the road are Singra, Tongabila, Jashipur, Manada, Bisi, Bangriposi, Jharpokharia, and Jamsola. This is an all-weather double lane road and it
connects Kolkata through Baharagora and Kharagpur. There are Inspection Bungalows at Jashipur, Bisoil and Manada.

(iii) **National Highway No 220 (Vijaywada-Ranchi Corridor)**

This road lying in Mayurbhanj District has a length 92.90km. It starts at Tiring bordering Jharkhand and it ends at Saharpada from where it proceeds to Keonjhar district. This is an all-weather double lane road and a part of the Ranchi-Vijaywada corridor. The important places lying across the road are Bahalda, Rairangpur and Karanjia.

**State High Ways**

The present classification of PWD roads is State Highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads. By the end of financial year 2014-15, there are 280.954 kms of State Highway, 156.25 kms of Major District Road and 472.195 kms of Other District Road lying in Mayurbhanj District. By the end of financial year 2014-15, there are 125.500 Kms of State Highway, 114.950Kms of Major District Road and 307.395 Kms of Other District Road coming under the jurisdiction of Mayurbhanj (R&B) Division, Baripada.

(i) **State Highway No 19**

**Sergarh-Nilagiri-Kaptipada-Udala-Baripada-Midnapur Border Road**

This road starts from National Highway No.18 at Sergarh in the district of Balasore and connects Midnapur Border of West Bengal and passes through important places like Nilagiri, Jharanghati, Kaptipada, Udala, Khunta, Dukura, Astia, Baripada and Deuli. The total length of this road is 113.00 kms out of which 81.700 kms i.e. from 31.300 kms (Jharanghati) to 113.00 kms (Midnapur Border) coming under the jurisdiction of Mayurbhanj (R&B) Division, Baripada. This is an all-weather road and fully black topped in nature. This is the main road to connect Baripada, the District Headquarter with Udala, the Headquarter of Kaptipada Sub-Division, Udala.

(ii) **State Highway No 49**

**Rairangpur-Jashipur-Karanjia-Dhenkikote Road**

This road starts from Rairangpur, the Sub-Divisional Head quarter of Bamanghaty Sub-Division and connects to Dhenkikote of Keonjhar district passing through Jashipur, Karanjia. The total length of the road lying within this district is 25.454 kms out of which 20.554 kms is double lane and 4.90 kms is single lane. This is an all-weather and black topped road and connects many tourist places of Mayurbhanj District.
(iii) State High Way No 50

Baripada-Bamanghaty Road

This road starts from erstwhile NH 6 at Bisoi and extends up to Tiring which connects to Jharkhand state passing through Rairangpur and Bahalda. The total length of the road is 65.00 kms out of which 49.00 kms is double lane length and 16.00 kms is single lane length. This is also an all weather and blacktopped road. It has facilitated the road communication from Baripada to Jharkhand.

(iv) State High Way No 53

Karanjia-Thakurmunda-Satkosia-Anandpur Road

This road has emerged from Karanjia, the Sub-divisional headquarter of Panchpir sub-division of this district and connects to Anandapur sub-division of Keonjhar District passing through Thakurmunda and Satkosia. The total length of the road is 65.00 kms out of which 39.00 kms is double lane length, 12.00 kms is intermediate lane length and 14.00 kms is single lane length. This is also an all-weather and blacktopped road. It has provided a good means of road transport between Karanjia and Anandapur.

(ii) State Highway No 61

Baripada-Chitrada-Amarda Railway Station Road

This road connects Baripada, the District Headquarter with the Railway Station of Amarda road and passes through Chitrada and Rasgobindpur, both the Block Headquarter of Morada and Rasgobindpur Block respectively. The length of this road is 43.800 krms and fully black topped in nature. This is an all-weather road and an alternate road to connect Balasore, the District Headquarter and neighbouring state of West Bengal through National Highway No. 60.

Major District Roads

There are 5 Major District Roads running through this district connecting various block headquarters with district headquarters and also to facilitate the inter-block connectivity in the district.

(i) Major District Road No 4(A)

(Dantiamuhan-Chitrada Road)

This all-weather road is 12.00 kms in length and fully black topped in nature. It starts from National Highway No18 at Dantiamuhan and connects State Highway 61 near Chitrada, the Block Headquarters of Morada Block.
(ii) **Major District Road No 45**  
**Baripada-Bamanghaty Road**

This is an all-weather road which starts from Kalabadia near N.H. 5 and proceeded up to Bangriposi and then merged with N.H. 6 near Bangriposi. The total length of the road is 14.30 kms and it is a fully black topped intermediate length road.

(iii) **Major District Road No 70**  
**Thakurmunda-Dangadiha-Podadiha-Udala-Manatri-Baisinga Rupsa Road**

The length of this road is 108.600 kms. This road starts from Thakurmunda and proceeded up to Rupsa Railway Station and passes through many important places like Dangadiha, Podadiha, Udala, Jaypur, Kuamara, Manatri and Baisinga. For 10.00 kms (from 27.00 Kms to 37.00 Kms) the road passes through Reserve Forest. This is an all-weather road and fully black topped in nature except the road portion coming under Reserve Forest.

(iii) **Major District Road No 86(H)**  
**Palbani-Asanjoda Road**

This all-weather road is 9.00 kms in length and fully black topped in nature. It starts from National Highway No18 at Palbani and also connects National Highway No18 near Asanjoda and passes through Baripada Municipality area.

(iv) **Major District Road No 106**  
**Betnoti-Badasahi Road**

This road starts from National Highway No 18 at Betnoti and connects Badasahi, both the Block Headquarters of Mayurbhanj District. This is an all-weather road having 12.350 kms in length and fully black topped in nature.

**Other District Roads**

Under this category of roads the State Public Works Department is maintaining 41 numbers of roads in Mayurbhanj district.

**Rural Roads**

The Rural Development Department was created on 1st July 1990. Rural connectivity is one of the key factors for the socio-economic development of the State. One of the major activities of the Rural Development Department is construction and improvement of rural roads. This Division has been entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining
1154.055 km. of rural roads. Besides, there are 62 major bridges under this Division.

**Major Schemes / Programmes under implementation for Rural Connectivity**

The major Schemes/Programmes under implementation for rural connectivity include Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Biju Setu Yojana (BSY), Constituency-wise Allotment (CWA), Special Repair, Improvement of existing RD roads and One Time Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Rural Works Division, Baripada, 326 roads with a length of 1139.99 km have already been completed on expense of Rs.396.47 crores. In this scheme, 283 habitations having population of 500+ and having 178 habitation covering population from 250 to 499 have been covered. Besides, 2 bridges have already been completed under missing links on PMGSY roads and 4 bridges are under progress. Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) 4 bridges have been completed. Under Biju Setu Yojana (Rural Bridges) 2 bridges are completed and 19 Bridge Projects under progress. Under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana work is under progress for 14 roads. Under Constituency-Wise Allotment (CWA), 20 roads are covered under this Scheme during 2015-16. Under Special Repair (Roads) State Government provides budgetary support each year for maintenance and upkeep of the approximately 1154.055. kms of rural roads. For improvement of existing RD roads, Govt. sanctions certain amount every year. Under the scheme of One Time Additional Central Assistance (ACA) 3 roads have been completed till date and 3 road works are under progress.

**Vehicles and Conveyance**

After integration of Mayurbhanj with Orissa in 1949 the Regional Transport Authority has been constituted in the district. It has three official and two non-official members. The Collector of the district is the Chairman and the Regional Transport Officer is the non-Member-Secretary. From August, 1965 the Regional Transport Officer is acting as the Registering and Taxing Officer. The number of different types of motor vehicles registered in this district in 1964 was 422 trucks, 76 buses, 268 cars and jeeps, 118 motor cycles and 71 other vehicles. But the number of vehicles has increased to a great extent with the rising of population. By the end of 2014, there have been 1872 trucks, 616 buses, 3063 cars and 2717 jeeps, 93434 motor cycles and 13564 other vehicles registered under this Region.

Due to growth of traffic population in this region, an Addl. RTO Office has also been opened at Rairangpur since 1.7.2002 to reduce the burden of this region and also to provide better transport services to the people of
Rairangpur and Karanjia Sub-division of this district. Besides, this being the border region, three Unified Check Gates namely Jamsola, Chaksuliapada and Badadalima (Bahalda) are functioning to control the offensive vehicles as well as traffic flow with our neighbouring states. Almost the remote areas of Mayurbhanj district are well connected by bus service except some inaccessible pockets of Similipal and Chadhei Pahadi.

**State Transport Service**

During the second half of last century, State Transport service was quite prominent in the district. The head office of the Divisional Manager (Transport), Mayurbhanj division was located at Baripada and its jurisdiction extended over the districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and part of Cuttack district. Under him there was a District Transport Manager, who was the Chief Administrative Officer of Balasore Zone, comprising the districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. His headquarters was also at Baripada. The Assistant Works Engineer was the Chief Technical Officer. Besides the above, there was a District Transport Manager (Enforcement) stationed at Baripada to look after the enforcement work and other subordinate staff to help in general administration and technical nature of work. However after 1974 the erstwhile State Transport Service was transformed to Orissa State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC). Now the bus service of OSRTC is not available in Mayurbhanj district from 2005.

**Other Modes of Transport**

Before the merger the Maharaja and one or two senior officials had horse drawn carriages. Now they do not exist. Cycle rickshaws, bi-cycles, two wheelers and tempo (three wheelers) have become convenient modes of transport.

**Railways under Mayurbhanj District**

At present there is 112.10 km of broad gauge railway line in the district with 14 railway stations. They are Betnoti, Baripada, N. Mayurbhanj Road, Jugpura, Krishna Chandra Pura, Thakur totala, Jogal, Badampahar, Kuldiha, Bahalda Road, Aunlajodi Jn, Rairangpur, Gorumahisani and Bangriposi. Previously there were 50 miles of broad gauge and 71.10 miles narrow gauge railway lines. The narrow gauge line used to connect Rupsa in Balasore district with Talbandh through Baripada in the Baripada subdivision. Now the narrow gauge line between Rupsa and Bangiriposi has become broad gauge. Thus now there is train connection between Mayurbhanj district on the one hand and Puri and Kolkata on the other. A broad gauge line connects Tatanagar with Gorumahisani and Badam Pahar in the Bamanghaty sub-division.
Waterways and Ferries

There are no waterways in the district as rivers originate from the hills and dry up in winter and summer. The ferry services are utilised only during rains. Gram Panchayats who own the ferries do not possess boats or other vehicles of their own. The lease holders provide their own small country boats with capacity of 10 to 25 passengers. The size of boats varies from 12 to 18 feet in length and 3 to 4 feet in breadth.

Transport by Air

An aerodrome was constructed during World War II at Rasgovindpur near Amarda. It is not being used as an airport at present. During the Durbar administration, there were two kutcha landing grounds of which one was at Rajabasa on Baripada-Baghda Road and the other was on Rairangpur-Tiring Road. They are not maintained at present.

Travel and Tourist Facilities

Posts and Telegraphs

Prior to merger there was a Postal Department of the Durbar Regime. The Posts and Telegraphs of this district came under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Balasore Division, which started in 1953. By 1956 there were 9 sub-offices including 3 non-delivery sub-offices and 3 Telegraph sub-offices with telephone facilities in two sub-offices. By 1961 the office at Baripada had been raised to the status of Head office and excluding this, there were 11 sub-offices and 218 branch Post offices. In 1965, besides Head Post office at Baripada there were 20 sub-Post offices and 223 branch Post offices in the district. The number included 4 Telegraph offices with phone facilities and 17 more sub and branch office with phonocum arrangements. The Post offices where telegraph facilities were available were Baripada (Head office), Badampahar, Bahalda, Bangiriposi, Betnoti, Baripada Bazar, Badasahi, Gorumahisani, Jashipur, Karanjia, Kaptipada, Khunta, Kuliana, Muruda, Rairangpur, Raruan, Udala, Chandanpur, Chitrada, Chandua Ashram, and Bisai.

Until 2010-11, there were 2 Head Post Office, 101 Sub- Post Office, 633 Branch Post Office with a total of 736. Besides, there were 73 Post Offices having Speed Post Service and 2 Post Office having Instant Money Order (IMO) Service. The following table 7. 6 contains Postal-networking in different Blocks and Urban areas of Mayurbhanj district during 2010-11.

Telephones

During the decade 1921-31, construction of semi-automatic telephone line of 120 miles (192 km) connecting important places with Baripada was completed. The Exchanges at Baripada and at other places in the district

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were taken over by the Posts and Telegraphs Department on the 1st September 1954. By September 1964 there were three telephone exchanges in the district located at Baripada, Rairangpur and Betnoti. The Baripada Exchange (capacity 150 lines) had 113 direct working connections with 10 extensions and the Rairangpur exchange (capacity 100 lines) had 42 direct connections with one extension. The Betnoti exchange was an auto one with 50 lines capacity. It had 15 direct connections. The Exchange at Rairangpur was established on the 31st December 1959. Under the Baripada Exchange there were Public Call Offices at Baripada, Bangiriposi, Khunta, Kuliana, Muruda, Udala, Baisinga and Bisai. Under the Rairangpur exchange there were Public Call Offices at Rairangpur, Badampahar (with seven extensions), Gorumahisani and Bahalda. Telephone revenue realised in the district in 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 were Rs. 39,681.15, Rs. 60,712.14 and Rs. 86,689.24 respectively.

During the decade 1990-2000, all semi – automatic telephones were converted to automatic-dotexchange in the areas of Bangriposi, Jamsola, Jharpokharia, Pathuri, Saraskana, Badasahi, Baripada, Chandua, Deuli, Kostha, Kuchei, Laxmiposi, Murgabadi, Prafullanagar, Pratapur, Sankerkko, Takatpur, Anla, Baisinga,Betnoti, Chitradra, Manatri,Mand, Nadapur, Rasgobindpur, Bhanjikia, Joshipur, Sukruli, Karanjia, Tato, Thakurmunda, Badampahar, Bahalda, Bijatala, Biso, Garumahisani, Jamda, Jharadihi, Rairangpur, Tiring, Dukura, Kaptipada, Khunta, Nududiha, Purunabaripada, Baripada, Sarat, Udala. (Total 48 number).

In October 2000 the Department of Telecom was converted to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). During the period 2000-2010 all new services were launched by BSNL like mobile service, WLL service, Broadband sevice, Wimax service (wireless broadband). Till January 2015 the total land line customers were 9948, total Broadband customer were 3251, total WLL customers were 2806, total mobile customers were 164097, total Wimax customers were 571.

During the period BSNL has been working in different state government and central government projects in the district. For example, under Horizontal Odisha State Wide Area Network (HOSWAN) project dedicated leased line for 2 MBPS speed has been provided between district HQ to all the 26 Block HQs, Tehasilis, Medicals, Sub-collector offices, Treasury, Sub-registry and Municipality offices of Mayurbhanj District.

Under Ministry of HRD for National Mission for Education (NME) project BSNL Baripada has provided sulabha telephone line with broadband connected to 53 colleges and 1GB link to North Odisha University. Leased lines have been provided to majority of the banks like State Bank of India, Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank, Bank of
Baroda, Andhra Bank, IDBI, ICICI Bank, United Bank of India, Odisha Gramya Bank and Mayurbhanj State Central Co-operative Bank of India to facilitate core banking facility. Besides, leased lines have been provided to all national insurance companies and important government institutions like South Eastern Railway, Treasury and Sub-treasury and LIC for making online transaction. Under the Department of Post (DOP) project Post Offices are covered by VPNoBB and Leased Circuits for smooth operation. Under e-Court Project BSNL has provided Broadband connections to the residence of 16 Nos of Judges in Baripada Telecom District. Under the Tahasil & RI Project all Tehsils and RI offices have been covered by Broadband facility. Under the Crime Control Tracking Network (CCTN) project all police stations and district police offices are covered with VPNoBB and VSAT. Besides, all Block Resources Centre (BRC) offices and Block Education Offices (BEOs) are connected with Broadband. Sulabh Telephone connection with Broadband facility has been provided to 3 Audit Offices, in the residence of ADM, Baripada in Baripada Telecom District. Under e-governance, BSNL has provided 23 connections to CDPO offices.

**Business Telephone System (BTS)**

At present the total number of mobile BTS is 136. The total number of Wimax BTS is 30. The total number of WLL BTS is 8.

During 2010-11, the number of fixed land line was 18266, number of PCOs was 731, number of mobile users was 218720 and number of Broad band connections was 1841. The figures for those for the year 2009-10 were 22365 for fixed Landline, 818 for PCOs, 170870 for Mobile users and 1560 for Broad band connections. This shows that while the number of fixed landline and that of PCOs is decreasing, that of mobile users and Broad band connections is increasing.

**All India Radio**

All India Radio Baripada was commissioned on 25.2.1991. Its coverage zone is Mayurbhanj district (except some hilly areas of Karanjia and Bamanghati Sub-division), part of Balasore and Bhadrak districts and Jharkhand and West Bengal. It has a 5 KW transmitter and the frequency is 102.9 Megahertz. Its band is FM. Its transmission timings are from 5.55 am to 5 pm and from 6 pm to 11.05 pm. A.I.R., Baripada basically produces programmes in Odia language. However, keeping in view the vast and varied tribal population of Mayurbhanj district it also produces programme in Santali language, Mundari dialect and also in Ho dialect. A.I.R. Baripada was awarded first prize in Drama category in its yearly Akashvani Annual Award Competition in the year 1997. During Hudhud cyclone in October 2014
A.I.R. Baripada made round the clock transmission and informed people of preemptive steps to be taken in case of emergency.

A.I.R. Rairangpur was commissioned on 24.4.2014. It was formally inaugurated on 10.1.2016. Its band is FM, frequency is 102 Megahertz and 1 kw transmitter. Its covering zone is 25 to 30 km.

**Doordarshan Kendra**

There is a transmission centre of Doordarshan Kendra at Baripada.

**Bus Owners Association**

There are 6 Bus Owners Association functioning in the District. The list of such Association is as follows: Mayurbhanj Private Bus Owners’ Association, Baripada, Baripada Private Bus Owners’ Association, Baripada, Panchpir Private Bus Owners’ Association, Karanjia, J.J Private Bus Owners’ Association, Jashipur, Udala Private Bus Owners’ Association, Udala and Rairangpur Private Bus Owners’ Association, Rairangpur.
CHAPTER-VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Mayurbhanj district is one of the centrally located districts and is the largest district of Odisha with a landmass of 10,418 sq km. It is predominantly a tribal district with 58.7% of total population belonging to the tribal category. The district occupied 9th position in the state in terms of Human Development (Orissa Human Development Report, 2004) and has witnessed considerable progress in several human development indicators including literacy. The sex ratio in the district stood favourably at 1006 (Census, 2011), showing an increase from 980 in 2001, which is higher than the state sex ratio of 979. The sex ratio for the district has been higher than the state sex ratio since 1981. The sex ratio among scheduled tribes is still higher at 1025. The total literacy rate in the district is 63.2 per cent (Census, 2011), which is much below the state average of 72.9 per cent, and the gender gap in literacy is 21.1 percent (as against the state gap of 17.6 per cent). However this gender gap has come down from 27.92 per cent in 2001 and it has declined over time.

Mayurbhanj is potentially rich in economic resources and is endowed with plenty of dense forests (42% of geographical area under forest coverage), fertile agricultural land, bountiful store of minerals, generous water resources, a good climate and a fairly good transportation and communication network. Simlipal hills with its Meghasani peak has proudly held its head aloft in the midst of the district to catch the clouds from Bay of Bengal and to pour into the streams and rivers like Burhabalanga, Salandi, Kharkai, Kanta-khair and Khairbandhan. The district is primarily agricultural in nature and farming is mostly for subsistence with hardly any commercial surplus. In spite of the rich mineral resources, there is no large-scale industry in the district. The industrial sector mainly comprises of handloom, handicraft, village and cottage industries. The incidence of poverty in the district is as high as 78% in rural areas, though several employment generation and poverty eradication measures, implemented by through Government are in operation. Besides poverty, natural calamities like flood, drought and cyclone and crimes add to the vulnerability of the people. There are major areas of concern like illiteracy, inadequate primary health care, poverty, food security, insufficient irrigation facilities, degradation of natural resources, and gender disparity, to name a few, which need concerted efforts by the Government. On the top of it acute unemployment and rising extremism are concerns to be addressed with priority.
Economic Landmarks

Very little information is available on economic trends in the 19\textsuperscript{th} Century for the district except for the period of Na-anka Famine (1866-67) whose effect was disastrous across the state of Odisha. The famine led to revolt of Santals, which was suppressed by ruthless action, by dividing the Adibasi area into two administrations and by stopping the Settlement Operation.

The Ruler of the State of Mayurbhanj took steps to stabilize the economic conditions of his people against the natural calamities of drought, flood, famine and epidemics that occurred in his State. A number of granaries known as Hamars were set up, one in each pargana into which grain in the shape of State dues was received and was subsequently loaned out on lean months to the agriculturists. It was a boon to the agriculturists like Kurmis, Santala, Chasas and others who were depending on land. This led to a steady movement of the Santals, Mundas, Hos and Kurmi population from the border areas of Bihar and West Bengal into the State of Mayurbhanj. The arable land under the plough consequently extended leading to economic prosperity of the State. The opening of the Mayurbhanj State Light Railway, initially from Rupsa to Baripada in 1904 and subsequently extended up to Talabandh (at Gorumahisani) in 1920 and to Badampahar and Sulaipat in 1922, facilitated the trade and commerce of the district. The extraction of the minerals necessitated the construction of the broad gauge railway line from Tatanagar to Gorumahisani initially in 1910 and subsequently to Badampahar in 1921. The progressive production of iron-ore, which increased from 2,40,318 tonnes in 1915 to 7,13,873 tonnes in 1965 has boosted commercial activities in the areas of Bamanghaty sub-division. The activities connected with transportation, loading, unloading and grading of the ore gave jobs to many able-bodied people of the district. The skilled labourers and white-collar workers who migrated into the district brought with them their capital and business. This led to further expansion of economic activity. Additional population requiring their consumer goods from the area of their operation led to the increased demand for consumer goods and consequently raised their prices.

The period 1920-30, during which the effect of the influenza epidemic of 1918 and the economic depression of the decade was severely felt, witnessed considerable shrinkage of commercial activities which was further aggravated due to natural calamities in the years 1920, 1927, 1940 and 1943. The opening of the Mayurbhanj State Bank in 1938 was a blessing to the trading community. The Second World War (1939 to 1945) gave a further boost to the mining, timber extraction and agricultural activities. The post-war period which also witnessed the merger of Mayurbhanj with Odisha opened
the flood gates of economic activity by expansion of the mining, forest extraction, agricultural activity under the pressure of heavy demand from the adjoining areas of Tatanagar, Kharagpur, Calcutta, Balasore, Chainbasa, Barbil and other neighbouring markets. There was considerable expansion of the motor transport services due to improvement of roads and mining of heavy quantity of ores at distant pockets away from the rail-heads. Various schemes under the First, Second and Third Five-year plans (1951-52 to 1965-66) sponsored by both the State Government of Odisha and the Central Government have also boosted the economy of the district. Expansion of railways, increase in production capacity of Tata Iron Steel plant and extension of mining activity are the external factors for the increase in trade and economic activity, and seasonal migration of the tribal population. The internal factors can be the large-scale expansion of cooperative credit, paddy lending from Gram Panchayat Graingoals, and expansion of road and building work of Public Works Department. The expansion of education especially for the Backward Classes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes along with abolition of intermediary rights on land has positively impacted the living standards of working population.

The picture may not be so rosy if we take into account the possible shrinkage of mining activities. Sulaipat mines have already been abandoned. Gorumahisani mines, which started in 1910 is nearing exhaustion. Moreover, mining activities in the mines located in the forest areas are getting restricted due to restrictions on environmental clearance. The key to economic stability lies in diversification of livelihood options at individual levels and household levels.

**District Domestic Product**

The Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) is a summary measure of material livelihood conditions of a district. As per the Orissa Human Development Report (2004), Mayurbhanj ranked 21st among the 30 districts of the state in terms of the income indices. This categorised the district as a low income district. Table 8.1 presents the NDDP of Mayurbhanj at constant (2004-05) as well as current prices and its share in the Net State Domestic Product of Odisha. As the table reveals, the real NDDP of the district has been increasing consistently from 2004-05 to 2010-11. Besides, the NDDP of the district as a percentage of NSDP of the state has remained almost stagnant, between 4 to 5 per cent, both at current as well as constant prices. It may also be observed from table 8.2 that the per capita income of the district has been consistently lower than the state average and the gap between the two has widened over the period from Rs 4412 in 2004-05 to Rs 8986 in 2010-11 (at current prices).
Table showing year-wise Net District Domestic Product of Mayurbhanj

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NDDP at constant (2004-05) prices (Rs in lakhs)</th>
<th>Percentage share in NSDP (at constant prices)</th>
<th>NDDP at current prices (Rs in lakhs)</th>
<th>Percentage share in NSDP (at current prices)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>307230</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>307230</td>
<td>4.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>322473</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>330107</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>356390</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>388824</td>
<td>4.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>390898</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>478557</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>763291</td>
<td>4.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

It is also evident that the per capita income of Mayurbhanj as proportion of the state per capita income has shown a marginal increase from 75% in 2004-05 to 80% in 2010-11, at constant prices and from 75% to 77% at current prices during the same period.

Table showing year-wise Per Capita NDDP of Mayurbhanj

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Per capita NDDP at constant (2004-05) prices</th>
<th>Per capita NDDP at current prices</th>
<th>Index of per capita NDDP (at 2004-05 prices)</th>
<th>Index of per capita NDDP (at current prices)</th>
<th>Per capita NSDP (at current prices)</th>
<th>Gap between per capita NSDP &amp; NDDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>13238</td>
<td>13238</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>17650</td>
<td>4412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>13726</td>
<td>14051</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>18846</td>
<td>4795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>14984</td>
<td>16348</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>22237</td>
<td>5889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>16234</td>
<td>20813</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>27735</td>
<td>6922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>16949</td>
<td>22899</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>31416</td>
<td>8517</td>
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<td>2009-10</td>
<td>17565</td>
<td>24868</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>8161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>19154</td>
<td>30551</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>39537</td>
<td>8986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Work Force Participation

The standard of living of a community is closely linked to the employment status of the people. The decadal census analyses the employment status in terms of the work participation rate. Table 8.3 gives the trends of population, workers and non-workers from 1981 to 2011. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) in Mayurbhanj was 48.56% as per the 2011 census. This is highest WPR since 1981, which is a positive change. The decadal growth rate of workforce during 2001-11 was 19.04 %, higher than the growth rates of 14.27% during 1981-91 and 19.03% during 1991-2001. The decadal growth rate of workforce exceeds the decadal growth rate of population during 2001-11. In 1981, the district workforce constituted of 60.6% males and 39.34% females, but this proportion changed to 57.03%
and 42.97 % in 2011, indicating a greater participation of women in economic activities.

The proportion of main workers in the total workforce increased from 80.09% in 1981 to 81.36% in 1991, but decreased to 60.17% in 2001 and registered a sharp decline to 44.82% in 2011. The decrease in main workers is the decline in the number of agricultural workers. The reason for this is the low and uncertain returns to agriculture, inadequate irrigation facilities, and many such factors which act as deterrents for people from choosing it as their main livelihood. The problems for agricultural labour are all the more precarious. The daily wage rates of such workers, both male and female are less than the corresponding state average wage rate. However, the average wage rate in the district, both for male and female workers has gone up after the implementation of MGNREGA in 2008-09.

On the other hand, the proportion of marginal workers in total workers decreased from 19.91% in 1981 to 18.64% in 1991, but increased substantially to 39.83% and 55.18% in 2001 and 2011 respectively, which is a disturbing trend. The proportion of non-workers in the district has remained more or less steady between 1981 and 2011, varying between 52% to 54%. In spite of being a tribal dominated district, the WPR for males was higher (at 55.55%) for males than females (41.61%) in 2011. And the proportion of non-workers to total population was higher for females (at 58.39%) than males (44.45%) during the same period.

Table below provides the sectoral workforce participation in Mayurbhanj as per census, 2011, which is a broad measure of status of employment. It may be observed that rural workers constitute 94.51% of total workers. Both rural male (92.54%) and rural female (97.11%) workers constitute the lion’s share of total work force. Agricultural workers comprise 65.99% (19.51% of cultivators and 46.48% of agricultural labourers) at district level, which is a marginal decline from 66.13% during 2001. Among the work force engaged in agriculture directly, only 19.06% are female cultivators, but more than half (54.6%) of agricultural labourers are female. It is noteworthy to point out here that compared to the 2001 census, both the percentage of female cultivators (16.32% in 2001) as well as female agricultural labourers (48.68% in 2001) has gone up over the decade 2001-2011, clearly indicating at feminisation of agricultural activities in the district.
Sectoral and Regional Distribution of Workforce In Mayurbhanj, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workers</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total workers</td>
<td>697782(57.03)</td>
<td>525752(42.97)</td>
<td>1223534(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural workers</td>
<td>645756(55.85)</td>
<td>510567(44.15)</td>
<td>1156323(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(92.54)</td>
<td>(97.11)</td>
<td>(94.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban workers</td>
<td>52026(77.41)</td>
<td>15185(22.59)</td>
<td>67211(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7.46)</td>
<td>(2.89)</td>
<td>(5.49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>193272(80.94)</td>
<td>45500(19.06)</td>
<td>238772(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(27.77)</td>
<td>(8.65)</td>
<td>(19.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural labours</td>
<td>258199(45.40)</td>
<td>310556(54.60)</td>
<td>568755(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(37.00)</td>
<td>(59.07)</td>
<td>(46.48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in household industries</td>
<td>35642(31.32)</td>
<td>78166(68.68)</td>
<td>113808(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5.11)</td>
<td>(14.87)</td>
<td>(9.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other workers</td>
<td>210669(69.71)</td>
<td>91530(30.29)</td>
<td>302199(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(30.19)</td>
<td>(17.41)</td>
<td>(24.70)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to total
Source: Census, 2011

Of the total work force in the district, 34% are engaged in non-farm activities, which was almost the same (33.68%) during 2001. In the non-farm category, the relative importance of household industries has gone down, employing only 9.3% of workers, as against 14.51% in 2001. Other workers include all those who are working in large, medium and small industries, services etc and their proportion in total work force has gone up to 24.7% in 2011 from 19.17% in 2001.

Employment Situation and Employment Potential

Employment Exchanges

The district runs four Employment Exchanges with the following functions:

(a) Employment Exchanges register the name of the unemployed job seekers for employment assistances in various sectors and guide them for different Employment Avenues, Vocational & Technical training facilities and Self Employment opportunities.

(b) It collects quarterly Employment reports relating to local Employment Market indicating the persons employed, vacancies notified and filled as well as vacancies unfilled. Besides, it collects report as on September of the year at an interval of two years indicating the occupational and educational profile of the employees working, forecast of vacancies in such Establishments in both Public and Private sectors. These reports are furnished to the Central/State Govt. for Human Resource Development.
(c) It Educates/Guides the students of the High Schools by way of delivering Career Talks/Career Seminars for their future employment & self employment. Spoken English coaching classes also being organized in colleges in order to improve skill of the students in English language.

(d) It looks after the proper effective implementation of the provision of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and E.E. (C.N.V.) Rule, 1960 by inspection of such establishments in Public and Private sectors and initiates prosecution against the erring and defaulting establishments who violate/infringe on the provision of the Act and Rule referred to above.

(e) It sponsors candidates to the employers against the vacancies notified by them and collects the result of selection from the concerned employers.

(f) After formation of Odisha State Employment Mission in year 2005, it has been entrusted with the task of looking after the Skill Development Initiatives in this State and providing Skill Development Training and Placement Linked Training to the unemployed youths to make them employable.

The District Employment Exchange, Mayurbhanj was started on 1st February, 1957 with its headquarters at Rairangpur to meet the needs of the unemployed people as well as to cope with the manpower demands of the mining areas and industrial establishments of the neighborhood. The unemployed population of the district may be divided in to two broad groups. The first group constitutes the persons having no gainful employment, while the second groups includes person who have part-time employment, such as seasonal agriculture labourers, casual workers, domestic servants and other part-time workers. Initially, the District Employment Exchange, Rairangpur had to tide over various hurdles. Only openings in Government Offices were notified. Private Industries were under no obligation to notify vacancies to employment exchange. But the situation changed in 1959 when notification of vacancies was made compulsory by an Act of Parliament i.e. Employment Exchange Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act., 1959 and Rule-1960.

On 01.01.1964 the District Employment Exchange shifted from Rairangpur to Baripada, the district headquarter and later on three employment Sub-Offices were established in Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala Sub-Divisional headquarters and one Rural Employment Bureau at Bangriposi to provide the employment assistance to the unemployed job seekers. Table 8.5 provides information on the number of job seekers in the district as on 30 September, 2015.
### Table showing Live Register Position of Employment Exchanges of Mayurbhanj District as on 30.09.2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Employment Exchange</th>
<th>Male SC</th>
<th>Male ST</th>
<th>Male Genl.</th>
<th>Total SC</th>
<th>Total ST</th>
<th>Total Genl.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dist. Employment Exch., Baripada</td>
<td>1419</td>
<td>6145</td>
<td>9277</td>
<td>16841</td>
<td>2499</td>
<td>4648</td>
<td>7991</td>
<td>24832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Employment Sub-Off., Rairangpur</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>3423</td>
<td>2493</td>
<td>6464</td>
<td>1435</td>
<td>1057</td>
<td>2754</td>
<td>9218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Employment Sub-Off., Karanjia</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>2095</td>
<td>4478</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>2058</td>
<td>6536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Employment Sub-Off., Udala</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>1479</td>
<td>2194</td>
<td>4058</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>5881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2987</strong></td>
<td><strong>12795</strong></td>
<td><strong>16099</strong></td>
<td><strong>31841</strong></td>
<td><strong>5417</strong></td>
<td><strong>7606</strong></td>
<td><strong>14626</strong></td>
<td><strong>46467</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

### Vocational Guidance Activities

One Students’ Information Bureau and one Model Career Corner are functioning in the M.P.C.(A) College and Government Women’s College, Baripada respectively under the direct supervision of the District Employment Officer. In each centre one Programme Coordinator and a part time peon are engaged, nominated by the respective Principals. These centres offer career counseling and conduct coaching classes in Spoken English.

### Activities on Employment Mission

After formation of State Employment Mission by the State government in the year 2005 the District Employment Mission Committee has started functioning since July, 2006. The District Employment Mission Committee has organized one Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps (EACs) in each year starting from 2006-07 and in 2012-13 one EAC was organized with registration of 88 participants.

### Pre recruitment training camp

Pre-Recruitment Training Camps for the youth for entry into defense and Paramilitary Forces are being organized, sponsored by the State Employment Mission, Odisha. The details of programme conducted are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Training Camp</th>
<th>No. of candidates provided Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration
Organisation of Recruitment Rally for Entry into Defence Forces

Two Recruitment Rallies for enrollment into Indian Army were organized during October, 2008 & November, 2009 and one for Indian Air Force recruitment rally during October, 2011 at Baripada.

Skill Up-Gradation Training Programme Through Vocational Training

Skill up-Gradation Training through Vocational Training Programmes for the un-employed youths were imparted in different Government I.T.Is and Private I.T.Cs of Mayurbhanj district sponsored by the State Employment Mission in order to make the Youth employable. Skill Training were provided in the demanding trades such as Welding & Fabrication, Repairing of Domestic Electrical Appliances, House wiring, Sheet Metal Work, Dress Making, Computer Accounting & Tally, Weaving of Silk & Woolen Fabrics etc.

Organisation of Job Fairs

In order to facilitate the job seekers of the district to find employment in Private Sector Establishments/Companies from different parts of the country, Job Fairs have been organised by the District Administration of Mayurbhanj in collaboration with State Employment Mission, Odisha at different times, details of which are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Date of Job Fair</th>
<th>Place of Job Fair</th>
<th>No. of candidates registered</th>
<th>No. of jobs offered</th>
<th>No. linked with Training</th>
<th>No. of companies attended</th>
<th>No. of PIAs attended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>27.07.2010</td>
<td>Baripada</td>
<td>68000</td>
<td>8447</td>
<td>6111</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>31.03.2013</td>
<td>Karanjia</td>
<td>1531</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>07.01.2014</td>
<td>Rairangpur</td>
<td>3047</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>1303</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>03.01.2015</td>
<td>Udala</td>
<td>2359</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

Placement Linked Training Programme of Odisha State Employment Mission Society

Placement Linked Training in the sectors such as IT & ITES, Retail & Sales, Manufacturing, Apparel & Textile, Hospitality, Medical & Nursing, Banking & Accounting, Plastic Processing, Construction etc. are being provided to the unemployed youth through the various Programme Implementing Agencies (PIAs)/ Training Partners sponsored by State Employment Mission, Odisha. The Training Programmes are free of cost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>1401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

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National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM)

Restructuring of SGSY as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), has been conceived as a cornerstone of National Poverty Reduction Strategy with effect from 1st April 2012. Woven around the mechanism of Self Help Groups (SHGs), the Mission is designed to break the financial, technical and market constraints that the individual BPL households face to get out of the vicious circle of poverty. Hand holding support to the SHGs right from Cluster Level to District Level Federation, starting from formation of SHGs, to their MIP preparation and capacity building to taking up economic activities, skill development for taking up micro enterprises through Credit linkages, improving their Credit absorption capacity, providing infrastructure, technology and marketing support are the principal objectives of the programme. Social inclusion of the vulnerable left-outs with special emphasis on the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) and their financial and economic inclusion and follow ups to derive integrated benefits of the mission are the key areas of special interventions.

The mission of the Scheme is “To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor.” As part of the Mission, the following structural changes and reforms would be facilitated:

**Institutional Reforms:** Creation of special institutional support structures run by professionals and partly managed by special service providers through a wide range of partnerships;

**Demand Driven Strategy:** Shift from the allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy enabling the states to formulate their own poverty reduction action plans;

**Results Orientation:** Focus on targets, outcomes and time bound delivery of services;

**Capacity and Skill Building:** Continuous capacity and skill building of the poor for improved livelihood outcomes;

**Innovations:** Introduction of innovations and new state of art good practices through different financing mechanisms; and

**Close Monitoring:** Close monitoring against targeted poverty outcomes.
Key Features of NRLM

1. Social Inclusion
   a. Mobilization of all rural poor households into functionally effective, self managed, self-governed institutions of SHGs and their federations.
   b. Focus on more vulnerable sections like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, particularly vulnerable tribal groups, single women and women headed households, the differently able, landless, migrant labour, isolated communities and communities living in disturbed areas.
   c. Promotion of specialized livelihood institutions for deriving economies of scale, linkages, credit, technology, market and access to information.

2. Financial Inclusion
   a. Capacity building of Community and Staff.
   b. Opening of Saving Bank A/c of all SHGs/ individuals
   c. Managing thrift & credit
   d. Access to revolving fund
   e. Credit linkages with banks.
   f. Interest subvention to SHGs on timely repayment of loan as an alternative to subsidies

3. Economic Inclusion
   a. Vulnerability reduction and ‘livelihoods enhancement’ through deepening/enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options and tapping new opportunities within the key livelihoods that are universally practiced like agriculture, livestock, fisheries, Non-timber forest produce collection, etc.;
   b. Enhancing ‘Employability’ - building skills for the job market;
   c. Enterprises’ - nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs (micro-enterprises)

4. Skill Development and Placement:
   a. Training and placement of rural youths.
   b. Experienced organisation with good track record will be engaged for skill development and placement support.
Convergence and Partnerships

At district level, NRRLM can be converged with various developmental schemes for its effective implementation and enhancing livelihood condition of deprived section of the society. In rationalizing this aspect the schemes identified are:

a) Entitlements – PDS, MGNREGS, Social security, Right to education etc.

b) Improving quality of life – Health & nutrition, clean drinking water, sanitation, permanent housing, electricity etc.

c) Enhancing capabilities – Elementary education, vocational, technical education, skills enhancement, etc.

d) Creating livelihoods opportunities – Institutional finance, Agriculture, animal husbandry, watersheds, MSME development, food processing, non timber forest produces etc.

e) Physical Infrastructure Schemes – Roads, electricity, telecommunications, etc.

f) Capacity Building – Capacity building facilities of line department

These partnerships would enable them to develop different models for service delivery and help the poor to access the services better.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

MGNREGS, a unique employment programme, was launched in Mayurbhanj on February 2006 along with other 17 districts of the state. Even though the main objective of the act is to provide 100 days guaranteed wage employment to the registered rural poor, it was also envisaged that MGNREGS will contribute exponentially to enhance people’s livelihoods on a sustained basis by developing economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The aim was also to have a direct impact on chronic poverty and prevent distress migration of the poor and the resource less.

Implementation of the scheme from its inception till the year 2012-13 faced some implementation hurdles such as low participation, lack of involvement of people due to insufficient awareness, absence of holistic planning and vision for achieving the objective of the Act, poor monitoring and supervision etc. The year 2013-14 proved to be a watershed year in the history of MGNREGA in the district. Starting from the year 2012-13, under the leadership of DPC cum Collector of the district, the scheme has done exceedingly well in terms of letter and spirit and showed path breaking improvement with respect to grass root level need based planning (through special initiative of GSSK), reaching out to the people (through IEC campaign-ASA MGNREGA RE KAM KARIBA: COME AND WORK UNDER
MGNREGA), effective execution, path breaking initiatives in ensuring Social Audit, and innovative ways of monitoring and supervision. There has been commendable increase in the quantum of work done and person days of employment generated, which has gone up by 100.44% from 2012-13 to 2013-14. Similarly expenditure, project completion, and work participation has shown an improvement of 105.7%, 1080% and 97.51% respectively during the same period. This assumes greater significance when we take account of the fact that the District faced the worst ever natural disaster in the form of Phailin in October 2013 and massive flood in its aftermath. The district has pioneered the convergence of various State and Central Government schemes, thus adding value to the MGNREGA implementation. The district has also done many innovations in order to address the specific problems encountered in the smooth implementation of the scheme. The district has evolved its own effective procedure of community based planning, community and micro level monitoring and supervision, grievance redressal, effective social audit involving youth clubs. The USP has been that the scheme is taken to every rural home and transparency and awareness has been of high order. Involvement of PRI and PRI functionaries has been one of the important highlight of the programme in the district.

In the year 2014-15, the district won the National Award for its effective initiatives in implementation of MGNRGS in the district for the financial year 2013-14 and the Gram Panchayat Pandupani of Tiring Block also own a national award from MoRD.

**Major Economic Activities**

Mayurbhanj is a predominantly agricultural district, with agriculture providing livelihood to 66% of the total workers in the district. Only in four blocks, (namely Baripada, Karanjia, Rairangpur, and Betnoti) the economy depends on services as these blocks have urban centres (Jana and Ghosh, 2015). People in the western part of the district are mainly dependent on agriculture, which explains their relative economic backwardness.

Though agriculture is the major activity, it suffers from several problems due to which the people dependent on this activity find it difficult to overcome the poverty barrier. Most of the agriculturists are small (with land holding between 1-2 ha) or marginal farmers (with <1 ha of land holding). Nearly 86.5% of the land holdings in the district belong to either marginal or small farmers, who own only 58.62% of the total cultivated area, whereas 13.50% medium and large farmers own 41.28% of total cultivated area (Mayurbhanj-District Human Development Report, 2011). So far as the quality of land is concerned, only 54% of total land is good for cultivation and the rest 46% is not. The soil is acidic in nature with a light textured surface and has heavier sub-soil, which adversely affects productivity and crop yield. The district
does not receive even rainfall and the existing irrigation facilities are highly inadequate. Finance available to the sector is inefficient and the marketing facilities for agricultural produce are limited and unorganised. Hence diversification of agricultural activities has to be accelerated and the practise of sustainable use of common property resources like forests, water resources, grazing fields, community land etc, which can offer livelihood opportunities to all, must be adopted.

Recent years have seen tourism as an emerging sector in Mayurbhanj with the Similipal forest as the major point of attraction. Handloom weaving constitutes an important activity of the rural households, especially the tribals and the Santals in particular. They used to grow cotton, spin and weave clothes for their own use. Of late, blending of coarse and fine count yarn has led to product diversification, thereby enhancing marketability. But competition from the mill sector has pushed the sector into misery and resulted in closure of several units. The Government is taking several steps, putting in place several schemes for the purpose of provision of basic inputs, skill-up gradation, construction of work-sheds, and provision of marketing incentives etc with the objective of reviving the sector.

Mayurbhanj was known for traditional industrial activities such as stone carving, stonewares, brass and bell metal ware, artistic mats, wooden painted items, sabai grass items, terracotta, cane and bamboo products, musical instruments, costume jewellery, folk paintings etc since medieval times. These handicrafts constitute a significant part of the cultural heritage of the region besides providing livelihood to a large number of people. But the advent of industrial culture has dislodged these activities from their place of importance. There are efforts by the Government as well as non-governmental organisations to revive and restore these activities and make them economically viable by bringing about changes in the technique, form and design of these products.

**Financial Inclusion Programmes**

Financial inclusion is now being considered as an important development objective and is often being attempted through bank linkages to the Self Help Groups (SHGs). The Self Help Groups formed under SGSY who have qualified Grade-II test in the previous years and have not availed any financial assistance, will be provided with leverage of credit from the banks not less than four times of their corpus. SHGs will be eligible for the subvention only if they repay the loan amount as per the repayment schedule indicated by the bank for a continuous period of 12 months. Normally the rate of interest charged by the banks is 12% p.a. on the loan amount. So, if a SHG has maintained financial discipline then, the group will only pay 7% to the bank and balance 5% of interest subvention will be
reimbursed to the banks out of the NRLM fund. The SHGs who have qualified Grade-I Test and who have not availed any financial assistance under SGSY will be provided with a Revolving fund/Pro-poor inclusion fund of Rs.15,000/- (those who have not availed any assistance from Govt.) and Rs.10000/- (those who have already availed Rs.5000/- for any other schemes implemented by Govt.). Special care shall be taken to bring differently able person to the SHG fold to enable them to avail the benefits of the mission.

For a sound environment of financial services in the districts, all 230 banks operating in Mayurbhanj district are co-ordinated by the Lead bank Office. The vast network of Nationalised Banks, New generation private banks, Regional Rural Banks and other banks will help in providing the financial services to augment its savings, particularly in rural areas by mobilizing the public savings for developing the economy of the district.

**Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department**

The Food Supplies Department in Mayurbhanj district dates back to the era of monarchical rule by the Moharajas in the erstwhile Mayurbhanj state. Prior to taking over of Mayurbhanj State by the Government of India through its Administrator from the Popular Ministry, constituted by the then Moharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanjadeo, Mayurbhanj State was having its own Food Supplies Department with a well organized administrative system and functionaries in parlance with the hierarchical structure in the Government establishments. Such functionaries in the last regime of the state of Mayurbhanj were Sukumar Bose, Prabir Kumar Dey and Umesh Chandra Das who had started their career as Assistant Inspector of Supplies in the Food Supplies Department of the State of Mayurbhanj and continued in service in the Popular Ministry headed by Sarat Chandra Das as the Prime Minister, Radhanath Mohanty as the Controller of Supplies and Purna Chandra Sahu as the Civil Supplies Officer.

After merger of the state of Mayurbhanj with state of Odisha in the year 1949, the district administration in Food and Civil Supplies Department of Government of Odisha came into being with Purna Chandra Sahu continuing as the 1st Civil Supplies Officer of this district while B. Mukherjee, ICS, was appointed as the District Administrator by the Government India, and was the 1st Colletor of Mayurbhanj district followed by V.S. Mathews, IAS, as the Collector and District Magistrate of Mayurbhanj.

Subsequently the name of this department was changed from Food & Civil Supplies Department to Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department (F.S. & C.W. Department) as elsewhere in the state of Odisha. Thus consumer welfare became a vital task of this department and the
District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (D.C.D.R.F.) has been set up in this district since 1990. Since formation of Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd (OSCSC Ltd) in the year 1980, the post of Civil Supplies Officer has become a joint post i.e Civil Supplies Officer-cum-District Manager, OSCSC Ltd, Mayurbhnaj like other districts in the state of Odisha and the office has been functioning as a section of the Collectorate, Mayurbhanj under the overall administrative control of the Collector and District Magistrate.

Over the years, the Civil Supplies administration of this district has undergone a lot of change so far as its job responsibilities are concerned as per changing policies and programmes mandated by the Government of Odisha from time to time. The Targeted Public Distribution System (T.P.D.S.) encompassing different popular schemes like Below Poverty Line (B.P.L.), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (A.A.Y.), Poor Left Out (P.L.O.), Annapurna, Rice for Differently able Persons (R.D.P.), Rice for Hostels under S.C./S.T. Department, Kasturab Gandhi Bidya Pithas, Jails/ Sub-Jails and Welfare Institutions as well as procurement of paddy under Decentralised Paddy Procurement System and successful implementation of flagship programme of the Government of Odisha for sale of rice @ Rs.1-per KG are the thrust areas in which the present administration concentrates its attention. Besides, monitoring of distribution of Kerosene Oil, Wheat, L.P.G and Petroleum Products under Public Distribution System (P.D.S.) and maintenance of price line of some other essential commodities like Potato and Onion and other essential articles in this district have become the day to day activities of this department. Regulation of open market prices of Potato and Onion during the periods of scarcity and maintenance of its equitable availability throughout the district has been successfully accomplished by this department during the last spells of acute scarcities, particularly during the most harrowing period of scarcity that prevailed during the period of Phaillin in 2013 followed by crisis in 2014 during which an embargo was imposed by the Government of West Bengal for movement of potato into Odisha.

So far as the procurement of paddy is concerned; this district was a non-procuring district as per the records of the Government in the post independence period although there was a very strong administrative system in this district prior to merger of the state for procurement and conversion of paddy into rice. But, since implementation of Decentralized Procurement of Paddy by the Government of Odisha in the year 2003-04, there has been perceptible development in procurement of paddy in this district and the total number of Rice Mills has increased to 20 and the total volume of procurement of paddy in this district has reached astounding heights. In the last Kharif Marketing Season in 2014-15, the achievement has been an all
time high of 1,06,757 MT of paddy with commencement of procurement of paddy under Rabi Crop for the first time in this district. Purchase of paddy through the PACS, Online payment and/or payment of cost of paddy to the farmers at the rate of Rs.160 per Quintal through cheques being strictly ensured, distress sale of paddy in this district has been prevented and perpetuating resentment of the farmers in the past has been quelled. A total of 27169 farmers have registered their names for sale of their surplus paddy at the rate of Rs.1410 per quintal during KMS 2015-16.

With the changing of policies of the government on the wake of the recommendations of the Justice Wadhwa Commission, the intermediary agency system of Storage Agents and Sub-Wholesalers of Kerosene Oil under the Public Distribution System has been totally abolished since 2012 and the system of door step delivery enunciated by the Government of Odisha has been successfully implemented in this district with functioning of Rice Receiving Centers-cum-Departmental Storage Centers (RRC-cum-DSC) at 9 different places in this district. The entire procurement of paddy, delivery of paddy to Custom Millers, receipt of rice at RRC-cum-DSCs / FSDs of FCI, movement of stock from RRC-cum-DSCs / FSDs of FCI and arrival of stock at the retail centres through the Handling & Transport Contractors has been monitored effectively by the processes of egovernance, m-reporting. SMS alerts on arrival of stock at the retail centres to the consumers registered in the transparency portal are sent, as prescribed by the Government. Thus, there have been sincere efforts to ensure higher degree of transparency in the Public Distribution System.

Apart from the above, the district administration has added edge to the propriety of distribution of essential commodities under Public Distribution System by shifting the distribution from private retailers to institutional retail centres like Gram Panchayats and WSHGs and particularly by entrusting the distribution of rice through the retail centres managed by the Gram Panchayats to ensure greater transparency in distribution of highly subsidised rice at Re 1/-. The district administration has also taken bold steps to curb the menace of black marketing of essential commodities under Public Distribution System through extensive checks and raids by the enforcing agencies, time bound verification of consumer cards and by taking exemplary action of detention of black marketers under the provisions of most deterrent law relating to Public Distribution System i.e. Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act-1980.

In addition to the above, 2124 KL of Kerosene is being distributed in this district through 5 Wholesalers of different Oil Marketing Companies.
This district has made very good achievement in identifying a record number of ineligible applicants under National Food Security Act 2013. Names of 3,55,151 applicants are to be deleted and 6,17,128 more applications are put under suspect list for further verification. The district administration has made all arrangements for successful implementation of the much awaited National Food Security Act 2013 which is to be launched in this district with effect from 1st, December, 2015. Implementation of the Act will certainly bring transparency and propriety in the Public Distribution System by adoption of the proposed end-to-end computerization. The Project Director, DRDA of the district has been designated as District Grievance Redressal Officer (DGRO) and the State Information Commission has been authorized to act as Odisha State Food Commission.

**Prevailing Wage Rates**

Average daily wages for different classes of rural labours in Mayurbhanj district are vary from time to time. Highled skill labourers receives higher wages as expected and un-skilled labourers get lower wages and there is a clear cut gender discrimination against women in wage payment.

**Prices of Selected Commodities**

The wholesale price and retail price of some selected crops vary from place to place. Price fluctuates according to supply and demand of commodities at different times of the year.

The economy of Mayurbhanj has certain strengths, no doubt, but there are inherent weaknesses and challenges too which are standing as impediments in the path of economic progress. The strengths include the vast forests, abundant minerals and the rich water resources. Nine major perennial rivers and their tributaries provide ample opportunities for developmental activities besides irrigation. The vast uplands are suitable for value-added crops like mango, lime, vegetables and flowers. The typical red soil found in the district is appropriate for the growth of Sabai grass, which is providing the input for many cottage industries in the district which is supplementing the household income, especially in rural areas. Rural areas also witness small animal farming like poultry, goatery, piggery and ship rearing, which adds to the income, besides meeting the protein needs of the households. But in spite of this, a large number of people in the district continue to be poor. The per capita Net District Domestic Product is much less than the same for the state and the gap between the two is widening over a period of time, as has already been discussed. Agriculture, which is the main source of livelihood in the district continues to be mostly for subsistence and has not diversified. Irrigation potential is grossly inadequate and inefficient. The industrial sector consists of cottage, small and a few
medium industries only and can hardly be called vibrant. Absence of viable livelihood often forces people, especially the poor and marginalised, to opt for distress migration.

Attaining the sustainable development goals in the district necessitates, first and foremost, diversification of agriculture and increasing its production and productivity. It will help secure food as well as livelihood security to vast majority of the people in the district. Secondly, there is a need to enhance the employment opportunities in the district beyond the agricultural sector. No doubt MGNREGA has been playing a pivotal role in this direction, but the industrial sector, especially the small, medium and cottage industries have to be more vibrant. Third, the social sectors like education and health, needs greater attention from the government as well as the non-government sector so as to enhance the employability and productivity of the people in general and tribal people in particular to enable them to face the challenges of the job market in a globalised arena. There is a need to ensure convergence of various schemes operating in the district so as to make them more effective. Over and above all these, the vast bio-diversity of Mayurbhanj in the form of Similipal National Park needs to be harnessed through promotion of sustainable eco-tourism. It can be a source of employment and income to many through the forward and backward linkages of tourism and can build a brand image for the district at the national and international forum.
CHAPTER – IX

GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Evolution of District Administration

The former State of Mayurbhanj merged with the state of Orissa, with effect from 1st January 1949. So far as pre-Constitution Acts are concerned they are made applicable to the former State of Mayurbhanj by means of the Merged States Laws Act, 1949, the Orissa Merged State Laws Act, 1950 and the Administration of Mayurbhanj States Order, 1949. Since the date of its merger Mayurbhanj has been organized and is administrated as one of the districts of Orissa.

The district of Mayurbhanj was declared as ‘Scheduled Area’ from 26th January, 1950. The Governor has power to direct by notification that a particular Act of Parliament or of the State Legislature shall not apply to the district or shall apply subject to modification. In absence of such notification the Acts of Parliament or State Legislature shall extend to this district. The Governor has also plenary power of legislation for this district by framing regulation for peace and good Government. He is the sole judge to decide whether such regulation is required or not.

The Governor has also power to make regulation to prohibit or restrict transfer of lands by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes. He may regulate allotment of land and also the money-lending business in the district. In making any such regulation the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or State Legislature or any existing law operating in the area. But before making such regulations the Governor has to consult the Tribes’ Advisory Council and those regulations require the assent of the President.

The Governor of Orissa has made the Orissa Scheduled Areas(Transfer of Immovable Property) (By Scheduled Tribes) Regulation 1956 (Orissa Regulation 2 of 1956), in order to control and check transfer of immovable property in the Scheduled Areas of the State of Orissa by Scheduled Tribes.

Prior to the Constitution the Orissa Money-Lenders Act, 1939 was made applicable to all the Partially Excluded Areas of the Province of Orissa, subject to certain modifications under the Orissa Laws Validating Regulation,
1942 (Orissa Regulation 1 of 1943). Subsequently the Money-Lenders Act, 1929, was amended by a Regulation (Orissa Regulation 5 of 1949) to suit the purposes of the Partially Excluded Areas people. After commencement of the Constitution the Governor had again made the Money-lenders (Application of certain provisions) Regulation, 1950 (Orissa Regulation 1 of 1951), with a view to applying certain provisions of the Money-lenders Act, 1939 to the Scheduled Areas of the State of Orissa.

**Administration at District Level**

The Collector and the District Magistrate is in over-all charge of the General, Revenue and Development administration of the district. He is also designated as District Magistrate and is thus the highest authority in the District for maintenance of law and order. In matters of Revenue and Excise Administration the Collector functions under the Board of Revenue and Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Central Division, Cuttack. The Orissa Act XXIII of 1951 and the Act XIX of 1957 lay down the power of the Board of Revenue and Revenue Divisional Commissioner vis-à-vis the Collector.

For the purpose of the Revenue and General administration of the district, the Collector and the District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj is assisted by 2 Additional District Magistrates, 4 Sub-Collectors of Baripada, Bamanghaty, Panchpir and Kaptipada sub-divisions, 4 Deputy Collectors/L.A.O in Collectorate, 26 Tahasildars, 26 Additional Tahasildars, 8 Asst. Collectors in the Collectorate and 12 Asst. Collectors (3 in each subdivision) in 4 sub-divisions. Of course these are sanctioned posts. In the field level, there are also 4 Project Administrators, Integrated Tribal Development Authorities, and 26 Block Development Officers also working as field functionaries under the direct supervision of the Collector & District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj.

In the matters of school and mass education, public works, rural works, water resources, rural water supply and sanitation, co-operation, agriculture, planning and co-ordination, fisheries, watershed, animal husbandry and veterinary services, health and family welfare, SC&ST development, labour, employment, forest and other specialist departments, a district level specialist officer is appointed for each department. Collector has the overall supervising power of each of the above departments. Each District level officer supervises the programme in consultation and approval of the District Collector.

The primary function of the Collector during the colonial era use to be to collect the land revenue and other dues of the Government. Generally, Government dues of other departments are also collected by him by virtue of his powers as the Certificate Officer of the District under the Orissa Public Demand Recovery Act and the Central Recovery Act. Being the Chief
Revenue Officer of the District he is responsible for the management of government land and estates and for the maintenance of law and order in the District.

The Collector is assisted by officers of various other departments like the Superintendent of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer, the District Information and Public Relations Officer, the District Panchayat Officer, District Welfare Officer, etc.

Besides this the District Rural Development Agency with PD, DRDA as the officer-in-charge and the host of APDs are there to assist the Collector and District Magistrate to supervise the Development Programmes of the District. He is the Chief Executive Officer of DRDA. District Rural Development Agency supervises and co-ordinates implementation of all major rural development schemes of both union and state governments like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY), Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF), Cement Concrete (CC) Road, Additional Central Assistance to Left Wing Extremism affected area, 13th Finance Commission Award, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Rural Livelihood Programme, etc.

Besides, Collector is the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He is also the Chairman of the 4 ITDAs which generally take up the development of Scheduled Tribe people in their area.

After the separation of judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate no longer tries criminal cases. Separate Judicial Magistrates have been posted to the District and they are functioning under the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge.

There are different sections dealing with various types of work functioning in the Mayurbhanj Collectorate. A brief account is given below.

**General and Miscellaneous Section**


**Emergency Section**

Major natural disasters of this District like cyclone, Drought, Earth Quake, Fire, Flood, Hail Strom, Heat Wave, Snake Bite (Other than during Flood), Drowning (Other than during flood), lightening & whirlwind are being dealt in this section. Besides, matters relating to Indian Red Cross society are being dealt in this section.
Establishment

Establishment matters of Gazetted Officers like Collector, A.D.M., Sub-Collectors Tahasildars, Deputy Collectors & Assistant Collectors and establishment matters of Collectorate cadre Ministerial staff, Revenue field staff, RI, ARI & Amin are dealt in this section. Besides examinations conducted by Staff Selection Commission, Audit of A.G., Departmental Audit, matter relating to service association & appointment of class IV, employees sponsored by Broad of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack are being dealt in this section.

Revenue Section


Land Acquisition Section

This section has been functioning under the direct control of the Collector & District Magistrate. It has dealt with land acquisition of all Minor Irrigation Projects in the District. The Land Acquisition Act came into force on 1.3.1894. It extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Whenever any Government Department / Public Sector undertaking requires land in any locality for any public purpose, a notification u/s 4(1) of L. A. Act to that effect shall be published on the official gazette and in two daily news papers circulating in regional language and Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality. First the Requiring Officer should submit the proposal for acquisition of private land before the Land Acquisition Officer including all connected documents such as (i) village map showing the acquisitioned plots, (ii) true copy of R.O.R., (iii) land schedule, (iv) certificate if emergency clause u/s 17(4) is applicable, (v) administrative approval, (vi) funds availability certificate, (vii) property schedule on the acquisitioned plots and (vii) village committee resolution in support to the lands acquired for the project in their village. Recently, the new policy namely Right to Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and
Resettlement Rules 2014 (RFCTLAR&R ACT 2014) has been introduced by the Government of India as well as the State Government of Odisha.

**Judicial Section**

The Judicial section deals with jail matter (parole release, furlough release, premature release of convict, shifting of sick convict, custodial death of convict) and jail visit, arm license issued and renewal, petro pump N.O.C., issue fire work manufacturing and possession of license and renewal, issue of storage license and renewal (kerosene, petroleum product (Class B)), issue of blasting permission and renewal, fees bill of govt. Advocates, High Court cases, National Human Right Commission cases, Odisha Human Right Commission cases, solatium, compensation for victim of Naxalite violence, issue of cinema hall license and renewal, correspondence of C.S. cases and 80 C.P.C, sanction of prosecution (Arms Act) and permission for jatra and touring cinema.

**District Record Room Section**

The subjects dealt in this section include preservation of records/ROR/map/Court case records, issue of certified copy, consignment and destruction of old records / registers / files, management of user fees at Tahasil level, distribution of Land Pass Book and digitisation of cadastral map at Tahasil level, taking step for modernisation of Record Room, i.e. installation of compactor / digitisation of the old records / scanning of records at Tahasil level, maintenance of Inter State Boundary pillars and G.T.S. Station which is situated in National Highways and under control of Tahasils.

The District Record Room is a very old building constructed during the time of Ex-Darbar Administration. Three sections i.e. Record Room, Copying Section & Land Records sections are functioning in the building. As per Para 222 of Orissa Records Manual, 1964, Consignment of files, Registers, Records are received from different Sections/Offices under Collectorate are made and maintained. Consignment of records are mainly 3 types i.e. A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’ class. A & B class records are consigned to the Record Room for preservation and ‘C’ class papers are destroyed after three years at concerned Offices in presence of Officer-in-charge. At the time of consignment ”B’ Class records are destroyed after 12 years with prior permission of concerned Offices and which files and records are required for further preservation they are preserved according to the views of concerned Offices. The A’ class papers are preserved up to 20 years. After 20 years these records are destroyed in presence of Magistrate. This is known as “Quinquennial Revision” of Records. All type of Registers and Case Records are permanent in nature. The Copy Section is maintained in the prescribed form No. LI 11-311 Para 341(3) of O.R.M. 1964. Here copy applications
Register, Court fee Register both Criminal and Revenue are maintained and applications as received from public with proper Court fee both Urgent and Ordinary. After preparation of Certified copies of the same are supplied to applicants. The Land Record section is dealing with Inter State Boundary Pillars and G.T.S. Station.

As a basic precautionary measure, nine nos. of fire extinguishers and three nos. of fire extinguishers have been installed in the District Record Room, Collectorate, Baripada and extension Record Room adjacent to Sub-Collector office, Baripada respectively. Every year the Officer-in-Charge, Fire Station, Baripada checks up and gives Certificate in this matter. Every year Electrical arrangement of the District Record Room is to be checked by G.E.D. Authority. The safety Certificate for Electrical Installation is obtained from Junior Engineer, G.E.D. every year.

Nizarat Section

The Nizarat section deals with Cash & Account, Audit, Stock & Store, Vehicle, Circuit house & Conference Hall Reservation and Maintenance, Govt. Quarter & Govt. Building allotment and Maintenance, Administrative Approval of Office building.

Touzi Section


Debottar Section

The Debottar section deals with maintenance, up-keep of shrines & temples, correspondence with Endowment Department & Law Department, disbursing of funds to debottars of 4 different Sub-Collectors’ offices placed from Law Dept., Govt. of Odisha, observations of festivals.

District Development Section

The Deputy Director, Planning is in charge of District Development Office since 2012 in addition to his own duty. Letters received from various Departments of Government of Odisha are being dealt in the District Development Section.

Administration at the Sub-Divisional Level

For the purpose of Revenue Administration the District is divided into four sub-divisions namely, Baripada, Kaptipada (Udala), Bamanghaty
(Rairangpur) and Panchpir (Karanjia), each under the charge of the Sub-Collector. He is mainly responsible for the general and revenue administration and the maintenance of law and order in his area. The Executive Magistrate posted under him is entrusted with the disposal of criminal procedure and maintenance of law and order. Trial of criminal cases is left to the Judicial Magistrate of the subdivision.

He is directly responsible for the smooth implementation of the programmes of the Panchayat Samitis. As Chief Revenue Officer of the Sub-Division, he is responsible for the proper administration of the Tahasils. He has also powers of control and supervision over the police administration. The Sub-Divisional Officer also acts as the Estate Officer for all the notified areas and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.


**Administration at the Tahasil Level**

The District has 26 Tahasils, each in charge of a Tahasildar. Until 2007-08, there were 9 Tahasils, namely, Baripada, Rasgovindpur, Betnoti, Badsahi, Udala, Karanjia, Raruan, Rairangpur and Bahalda. During the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, Government of Odisha in its due procedure in exercise of power conferred by Section – 4 of the Odisha Revenue Administration (units) Acts 1963 (Odisha Act 22 of 1963) had taken decision to create new Tahasil Offices throughout Odisha making coterminous to the area of respective C.D. Block and accordingly created 17 more Tahasils for this district. They were Suliapada, Samakhunta, Kuliana, Bangiriposi, Saraskana, Morada, G.B. Nagar, Khunta, Kaptipada, Thakurmunda, Jashipur, Sukruli, Bijatala, Kusumi, Bisoi, Jamda and Tiring. Now all the 26 Blocks are functional. The Tahasildars are assisted by Additional Tahasildars. A Tahasil is further divided into some Revenue Inspector Circles which are the lowest land revenue units for the collection of land revenue and are in charge of Revenue Inspectors. The District has at present 158 R.I Circles, 26 Blocks, 382 Gram Panchayats and 3982 Revenue villages to its credit.

The entire District falls under Tribal Sub-Plan areas. So, this District has 4 ITDAs for development of tribals of this District. Moreover, there are 2 development Agencies viz. Lodha Development as well as Hill Kharia & Mankidia Development Units functioning in the District.
District Treasury is located at Baripada and is managed by the District Treasury Officer. There are Sub-Treasuries at Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. These Sub-Treasuries are in charge of Junior Officers of the State Finance Service. They are designated as Sub-Treasury Officers.

Community Development Blocks

In order to implement Rural Developmental programmes, the District has been divided into 26 Blocks, each in charge of a Block Development Officer. Recently the role of Blocks in implementing the welfare programmes has increased considerably. Each is an extended arm of DRDA in implementation of all important programmes of the centre/state. Important programmes like IAY/BPGY/ MGNREGS, Pension scheme, PDS, SC/ST scholarship, ACA (LWE), BRGF, BKGY are under implementation by each Block.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Present System of Revenue Administration

The regular Tahasil system for land revenue administration was introduced, with effect from the 1st September, 1963. As per R&DM Department Notification No.14913/ R&DM dt.29.03.2008, No.33533/ R&DM dt.06.08.2008 and No.33549/R&DM dt.06.08.2008, 26 Tahasils have been created coterminous with 26 blocks.

Now each Tahasil is having one Revenue Supervisor to assist the Tahasildar in Revenue work. Earlier 87 R.I. Circles were functioning and subsequently as per Office Order No.54902 dt.29.12.2012 of Revenue & Disaster Management Deptt., 71 more R.I. Circles have been created. Presently, a total number of 158 R.I. Circles are functioning in the district.

Present System of Survey, Assessment and Collection of Revenue

Balasore-Mayurbhanj major settlement was originally a part of Cuttack Settlement till 1964, when a separate Settlement of Balasore-Mayurbhanj was created with headquarters at Baripada.

The system of collection of land revenue followed during Durbar period continued without any change till the 31st March 1965, the date of notification for abolition of village officers like Padhans. From that year the collection of revenue is being made through the Revenue Inspectors. In the previous years the Padhans, who were the primary collecting agents used to collect land revenue direct from the tenants and used to deposit it with the Tahasildars, on kist dates fixed for the purpose. If any sum was not paid on the kistdates, it was deemed to be an arrear. Certificate cases were filed against the tenants if the arrear was not paid by the end of the next kist date, or within three months from the date on which the amount fell due whichever
was later, These Padhans were entitled to a commission as collection charges.

**Income from Land Revenue**

The Touzi of Mayurbhanj Collectorate deals with monitoring of revenue collection from the field functionaries at Tahasil level. The Touzi sub-division also controls for proper implementation of Revenue Laws generating through 26 Tahasils of Mayurbhanj district consisting of 158 Revenue Inspector Circles there-under.

The maxims contained vide the Orissa Minor Mineral Concession Rules/ Manual of Tahasil Accounts supported with certain instructions of the Government promulgated from time to time are being exercised by the respective authorities vested with collection of revenue at the field level.

The revenue collection is basically the output from the land owners involved with cultivation paying for annual Rent, Cess and Water Rate. Added to this, there is source of revenue being extracted as rent for ground utilized by any public sector using for specific or any public purpose and also rent for the earth surface exploiting in miscellaneous purposes. Besides, certain revenue as miscellaneous collection also cause from the Government land whenever such land has been encroached by the public with imposition of assessment and fine of penalty as regards to period for unauthorized possession. Revenue also emerges from the Mutation cases, OLR cases and other Miscellaneous Certificates in shape of demarcation fee and user fee.

A table containing year-wise collection of land revenue for the last 10 years from (2005-06 to 2014-15 FY) is given below:

**Land Revenue Collection from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Rupees in lakhs)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>L.R.</th>
<th>W.Rate</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>L.R.</th>
<th>W.Rate</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>731.38</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>931.38</td>
<td>807.14</td>
<td>83.17</td>
<td>890.31</td>
<td>110.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>878.81</td>
<td>142.00</td>
<td>1020.81</td>
<td>976.35</td>
<td>93.92</td>
<td>1070.27</td>
<td>111.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>706.80</td>
<td>166.13</td>
<td>872.93</td>
<td>1157.13</td>
<td>82.23</td>
<td>1239.36</td>
<td>163.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>1059.94</td>
<td>253.23</td>
<td>1313.17</td>
<td>1469.70</td>
<td>89.07</td>
<td>1558.77</td>
<td>138.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1415.75</td>
<td>299.27</td>
<td>1715.02</td>
<td>1942.53</td>
<td>88.31</td>
<td>2030.84</td>
<td>137.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>1762.36</td>
<td>399.27</td>
<td>2161.63</td>
<td>2484.41</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>2485.06</td>
<td>140.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>2062.36</td>
<td>709.27</td>
<td>2771.63</td>
<td>2566.12</td>
<td>95.90</td>
<td>2662.02</td>
<td>124.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>2462.36</td>
<td>110.00</td>
<td>2572.36</td>
<td>2818.22</td>
<td>83.97</td>
<td>2902.19</td>
<td>114.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>2362.36</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>2482.36</td>
<td>3018.72</td>
<td>93.97</td>
<td>3112.69</td>
<td>127.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>2362.36</td>
<td>168.00</td>
<td>2530.36</td>
<td>3055.02</td>
<td>100.48</td>
<td>3155.50</td>
<td>129.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

Apart from that certain other matters like issue of N.O.C.s are supplementary sources of revenue crafting from the industrial sectors (i.e. like, Stone Crusher / Brick Kiln) while launched on the Government land, or through prior assessment of rent or by conversion of land to homestead/
industrial purposes on realization of revenue as premium and conversion fees.

Over and above, the revenue largely breed out of the Sairat sources which are being settled through auction/lease with suitable highest bidder. In addition, the revenue, in terms of Royalty are also realized from the related Line Departments for utilizing of such minor minerals in their developmental works.

It ought to be the prima facie principle of the Government to enlighten the respective level for formulation of binding attitude to adhere the guidelines for smooth facilitation of the consumer at field level for administering in the best use of the public.

**Other Sources of Revenue, Central as well as State**

**Stamp**

Revenue is derived from the sale-proceeds of all kinds of stamps, such as Postal stamps, Judicial and non-Judicial stamps, Local and Court fee stamps, Special Adhesive stamps and Entertainment tax stamps. These stamps are sold from the Treasury and the Sub-Treasuries of the district. Postal stamps are sold through the Post Offices and other stamps are sold to general public through licentiate stamp vendors.

**Commercial Taxes**

The district from a circle for the purpose of collection of Commercial Taxes with the head office located at Baripada. The head of the office is the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Tax under whom there are Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Tax in the field to assist in collection work. They administer and collect the Orissa Sales Tax.

**Income Tax**

The Income Tax Officer whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of the district has his headquarters located at Baripada. He has other subordinates like Inspectors to assist him in assessment and collection of taxes.

**Excise**

The Superintendent of Excise is the Chief Executive Officer of the district in excise matters. The Inspectors are subordinate to the Superintendent. They supervise the work of the Sub-Inspectors. The district is divided into four zones called ‘Ranges’ and an Inspector holds charge of each range. The district is again divided into eleven charges and a Sub-Inspector is posted in each charge. He has power to detect and investigate cases and inspect premises where excisable goods are manufactured or

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sold, except such manufactories as are in direct charge of another Excise Officer.

Power to investigate offences is vested in the officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector under all the Acts.

**Excise Permits**

Sale of excisable goods is subject to the limit fixed by Government and sale of manufactured drugs to an individual is governed by Rules. The District administration is pro-actively taking all efforts from time to time raid of illegal opening of liquor shops, seizing of the brown sugars and other narcotic items to maintain peace in the district. The accused are booked to prevent any nuisance activities.

**LAND REFORMS**

(i) **Estate Abolition**

The only estate in the district was the ex-Sarbarkari of Kaptipada which was taken over by Government under section 3(1) of the Orissa Estate Abolition Act, on the 27th November 1952. Thereafter it was administered as an Anchal and was finally brought under the regular administrative pattern with effect from the 15th November 1961. The estate extended over an area of 200 square miles.

Some ryots of Kaptipada Anchal were paying produce rent besides rent in cash for their ryoti lands. The kind rent collected was first kept in the Government Hammar and subsequently sold at the local prevailing market rates and the cash credited under the regular head of Accounts. The agency for collection of revenue of Anchal continued as before. The Collecting Moharis did the work of collection.

(ii) **Lakharaj Tenures and Service Jagir**

In 1931, there were in all 19 different kinds of lakharaj including Debottar and Pirottar and 85 different kinds of jagirs. Both kinds of grants can be arranged under three different heads, namely, (1) Religious purpose, (2) Social purpose and (3) Service purpose. The lands dedicated for religious purpose are mainly Debottar, Brahmottar and pirottar. The Debottar grants were given to the Hindu deities for the purpose of the Seva-puja and brahmottar grants to the Brahmins for regularly blessing the ruler. The lands granted for social purpose include Datta-Maha-tran grants to non-Brahmins for merit being maurasi, hereditary grants, etc. The grant for service purpose is known as Datta-Panpika grant to non-Brahmin for personal service. Similarly, Jagir lands were given for religious, social and service purposes. Under head religious, the important jagirs are Barherijagir, Bhakajagir, RajguruJagir, etc. The important jagir for social purpose are Babuanjagir- the
grants to Babu Khashriyas, Mahal jagirs-grants to collecting agents in debottar Mahal, Dalai jagirs, Dakuajagirs, etc.

A set of rules called Mayurbhanj Lakharaj Control Order was framed on the administration of the jagirs. According to that no lakharaj lands are transferrable by mortgage sale will gift or inheritance either in whole or in part without permission of maharaja or such other authority nor are they liable to be brought to sale in execution of any civil or Revenue court without such permission. Most of these tenures were only partially rent free as 5 annas 4 pies or in some cases 5 annas 4 gandas in the rupee is paid as darbasi or collection cess.

(iii) Abolition of Jagirs etc.

Most of the jagirs and lakharajis have since been abolished. After abolition of the system of paiks the jagir lands held by them were resumed as kotchas and then settled with them on Sanjaor Produce rent system.

In the year 1963 the following kinds of jagirs were abolished- Badua, Badya, Banua, Behera, Chakrani, Dwari, Farasi, Go-mndia, Hajam, Kaviraj, Karon, (Keuta, Khotta Kismat, Pagariband ha, Patidhara, Sabarikandhua.

On the 1st October 1964 the following kinds of lakharajis were abolished and land comprised in the grants was vested in the State. They included Rajgur, Swastina, Kismat Bhuyan Mohapatra, Khilat, Khusbas, Sasan Khanja Brahmoottar, Baje Brahmoottar, Brahmottar, Aisamat Brahmoottar, Baishnabottar, Kharida Brahmoottar, Niskar Brahmoottar, Dutta Mahatran, Maurasi, Mahatran, Adhajama, Niskar Khilat, Khijmat Mahatran, Kharida Mahatran, Istamurari Maurasi, Niskar Mahatran, Anugrahi, Babuan, Khairat, Kharporta.

From the 1st March 1965 the Debottar and Pirottar lakharaj were abolished.

Relationship between Landlord and Tenant

The absence of agrarian agitation during the last 200 years shows that tenants have been satisfied with their lot. The establishment of State Graingola and the enactment of Mayurbhanj Tenancy regulation of 1909 and regular settlements gave them security. The state graingolas acted as Agricultural Banks as they provided paddy loans to agriculturists at nominal range of interest. Both the regular settlement as well as the Nayabadi settlement honoured the occupancy right of the tenants given under provisions of Mayurbhanj Tenancy Regulations of 1909.

Every ryot who had cultivated or held land continuously for a period of 12 years, whether wholly or partly, before or after the commencement of
Tenancy regulations whether under a lease or otherwise had a right of occupancy in the land so held or cultivated by him. But this rule did not apply to lands held in lieu of wages or to the nijote land of a lakharaj or any other land holder.

After the merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa, the interest of the tenants have been secured by enactment of Orissa Tenants Relief Act, 1955, Orissa Tenants Protection Act, 1948 and Orissa land Reforms Act, 1964.

Recent Land Reforms

The following contains different aspects of implementation of land reforms in Mayurbhanj District in tabular forms:

**Implementation of Regulation-2 Of 1956 (Scheduled Area) and Restoration of Tribal Land Under Different Sections of Regulation– 2 of 1956 (Since 4.9.2002 to 31.3.2016)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>No. of Cases pending at the beginning of the year</th>
<th>No. of cases detected / instituted during the year</th>
<th>Total Cases for disposal during the year</th>
<th>Total no. of cases disposed of during the year</th>
<th>Cases pending at the end of the year</th>
<th>Total no. of cases restored to Tribals during the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003 - 2004</td>
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<td>115.98</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>52.53</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>168.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004 - 2005</td>
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<td>137.36</td>
<td>89</td>
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<td>238</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005 - 2006</td>
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<td>113.43</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>120.51</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>233.94</td>
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<td>2006 - 2007</td>
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<td>78</td>
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<td>176.86</td>
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<tr>
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<td>195</td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>221.06</td>
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<tr>
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<td>69</td>
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<td>194</td>
<td>169.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 - 2010</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>8814</td>
<td>249</td>
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<tr>
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<td>36.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>43.53</td>
<td>149</td>
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<td>2013-2014</td>
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<td>71.14</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>33.32</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>104.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
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<td>44.72</td>
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<td>120.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>82.26</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>31.10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>113.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table indicates the status of cases U/S 22 of the O.L.R. Act’1960 (Since inception to till 31.03.2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Sub-Division</th>
<th>Total cases instituted till 31.03.2016</th>
<th>Progressive total no of cases in which permission has been granted till 31.03.2016. (Area in Ac.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baripada</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>502.68,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamanghaty</td>
<td>1046</td>
<td>133.21,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchpir</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>337.51,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaptipada</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>232.94,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 4303 1909 1206.34,510

The following table indicates the status of cases U/S 23 & 23 (A) of the O.L.R. Act’1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No of cases in which permission has been rejected till 31.03.2016</th>
<th>Total no of cases disposed till 016</th>
<th>Balance cases for disposal</th>
<th>Area involved in the balance cases. (Area in Ac.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC ST TOTAL</td>
<td>SC ST TOTAL</td>
<td>SC ST TOTAL</td>
<td>SC ST TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22</td>
<td>897 1653 17 40.26,000</td>
<td>608 1027 19 17.99,100</td>
<td>425 757 06 1.96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413 815 09 6.57,000</td>
<td>2343 4252 51 66.78,100</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 4103 2548.59,790 4057 66.78,100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No</th>
<th>Name of the Sub-Division</th>
<th>Total no. of cases instituted till 31.03.2016</th>
<th>Total area in Acres</th>
<th>Total no. of cases of Balance cases for disposal till 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>Baripada</td>
<td>1586 1586</td>
<td>705.59,000</td>
<td>3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Bamanghaty</td>
<td>954 954</td>
<td>887.46,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Panchpir</td>
<td>380.97,090</td>
<td>380.97,090</td>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Kaptipada</td>
<td>897 897</td>
<td>574.57,000</td>
<td>896 896 896 896 01 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong> 4103 2548.59,790 4057 4057 46 46</td>
<td><strong>2548.59,790 4057 4057 46 46</strong></td>
<td><strong>66.78,100 66.78,100</strong></td>
<td><strong>46 46</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area involved in balance cases | No of cases rejected | Area in Acres in rejected/dropped cases | Total cases in which permission has been declared void | Area ordered for restoration |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC ST TOTAL</td>
<td>SC ST TOTAL</td>
<td>SC ST TOTAL</td>
<td>SC ST TOTAL</td>
<td>SC ST TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22</td>
<td>29.60,000 29.60,000</td>
<td>380.81,000 380.81,000</td>
<td>573 573 295.18,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.11,000 5.11,000 466 466</td>
<td>616.20,700 616.20,700</td>
<td>477 477 266.15,000</td>
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<td>113.51,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.49,000 3.49,000 373 373</td>
<td>263.97,090 263.97,090</td>
<td>292 292 113.51,000</td>
<td>113.51,000 113.51,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40,000 0.40,000 500 500</td>
<td>338.69,000 338.69,000</td>
<td>396 396 235.48,000</td>
<td>910.32,000 910.32,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>38.60,000 38.60,000 2319</strong></td>
<td><strong>2319 1599.67,790</strong></td>
<td><strong>1599.67,790 1738</strong></td>
<td><strong>1738 910.32,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>910.32,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Agricultural Land converted for non-agricultural purpose (Area in Acres)</td>
<td>Premium Collected (In Rs.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>308.79,815</td>
<td>1,02,24,946</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>371.33,862</td>
<td>1,17,98,596</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>414.69,661</td>
<td>1,23,93,411</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>508.55,579</td>
<td>1,49,06,126</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>526.67,780</td>
<td>1,57,38,003</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>395.72,764</td>
<td>1,42,21,657</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>454.52,351</td>
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</table>

Table indicating Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land To Landless (Since inception)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S.C.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>S.T.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>324.88</td>
<td>2577</td>
<td>2035.38</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>481.11</td>
<td>3706</td>
<td>2841.37</td>
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</table>

Distribution of House Sites to the Homesteadless Families under “Vasundhara" Scheme

Government in Revenue Department launched a project namely “VASUNDHARA” in the month of June, 2005 for distribution of house sites to the homestead less families. The details of achievement made towards distribution of house sites to the homestead less families in respect of Mayurbhanj district is indicated below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of achievement</th>
<th>ST No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>SC No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Other Caste No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>TOTAL No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>3116</td>
<td>125.94</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>21.22</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>26.17</td>
<td>4282</td>
<td>173.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
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<td>28.60</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>18.24</td>
<td>3678</td>
<td>147.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>2861</td>
<td>114.60</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>33.20</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>26.08</td>
<td>4334</td>
<td>173.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>1146</td>
<td>45.81</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>9.04</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>12.60</td>
<td>1687</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
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<td>1125</td>
<td>45.04</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>06</td>
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</table>

### Table indicating Distribution of Govt. Waste Land to Landless

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<tr>
<th>Year of achievement</th>
<th>ST No.</th>
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<th>SC No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Other Caste No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>TOTAL No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>8.00</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009.10</td>
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<td>10.67</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>4.69</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>17.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>82.23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>82.23</td>
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<td>21.92</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>27.84</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>228.64</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>831</td>
<td>288.36</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>28.67</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>34.41</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>349.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Modernization of Land Records in Mayurbhanj District**

In the way of modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as to make it citizen-centric, technological intervention has been envisaged under the centrally sponsored Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme. Major focus of the Programme is on citizen services. Various components of the programme are underway in the district which in brief have been outlined below.

Under this programme, all textual data of records of rights are being updated and computerized. Data conversion of all textual records has been...
completed in respect of all Tahasils of the District and has been hoisted in the Bhulekh website. Computerized RoRs are being issued to the citizens. Re-entry of RoR data is being done on continuous basis for further updation. Cadastral map-sheets of all the villages of the district have been digitized and mosaiced. All those maps have been integrated with the textual RoR data of bhulekh website for public view and official use. Steps have been taken to make the mutation process transaction based in which notices of all transactions registered in the registration offices are sent by the registering officers to the concerned tahasil offices for initiation of mutation proceedings. There have been sharp decline in the application based mutation cases during the last 2-3 years. Further all Tahasildars have been instructed suitably to dispose all un-contested mutation cases within a maximum period of three months. People have been greatly benefitted due to quicker up- dation of land records.

In line of computerizing the Tahasil offices of the district, Tahasil level computer cells have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district. Information technology is being use for maintaining village wise property records and for providing services to citizens in a better way.

All the Tahasil offices have been provided with broadband internet connectivity. In addition, virtual private network over Broad Band (VPNoBB) has been provided in the Tahasil offices for secure data transmission. The VPNoBB connectivity is being used to transmit the updated RoR data from the concerned tahasils to the NIC Head-quarters through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for reflection of the same in the bhulekh website. Steps have been also taken to provide connectivity through Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) to all Sub-Collectorates, Tahasils and Registration offices of the district. The District Head Quarters are already connected with OSWAN.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records which has a lot of shortcomings and inconvenience, Modern Record Rooms in Tahasil offices are being created under DILRMP. In these Modern Record Rooms, valuable revenue case records shall be stored electronically through document management system software after their scanning. Maintenance of land records in the dematerialized format shall go a long way in long-term storage of the valuable revenue case records as well as in providing better citizen centric services. As of now, Modern record rooms have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Under DILRMP, all the Registration Offices of the district have been computerized with adequate hardware, software. All the Registration offices are connected to the Central Server at the State level through a dedicated
software on Virtual Private Network (VPN) mode. Bio-metric authentication system has already been put in place in all the Registration offices. Data Entry of Valuation details, legacy encumbrance Data and scanning of old documents in respect of all records from 1995 to date has been accomplished. Citizens are being provided immediate services such as Encumbrance Certificates (E.C.) and Certified Copies (C.C.) at the Registration offices.

**e-Governance Project in Mayurbhanj District**

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was approved by Government of India in May 2006. In Odisha, one of the Mission mode Project e-District was approved for Ganjam and Mayurbhanj District. The Project was inaugurated on 15th December 2011 and went live in Baripada RI-I Circle only. Initially the Project was planned for 9 Tahasils and 17 RI Circles but after the instruction of the Principal Secretary to Govt, R & DM Deptt, the project has been started in all 26 Tahasils covering 158 RI Circles.

Out of 23 citizen centric services, the district administration is able to generate only 6 no of Misc certificates like – Resident, Income, Solvency, Caste (ST, SC, OBC, SEBC), Legal Heir and Certified Copy of ROR from R & DM department under the e-District project.

As on date, e-District application issued 9,31,555 MISC certificates like Residence, Income, Solvency, Legal heir, Caste through, Certify copy of ROR have been filed from different Tahasils and common service center and 883852 no of applications have already been issued to the Citizen. The amount collected for the Misc certificates as per the instruction of R & DM department is Rs 30/- towards user-fee plus required court fees and hence, the CSCs are collecting a Rs 65/- of each certificates in their respective locations. The change request for other 3 services MBPY, NFBS, IGNOAP have been incorporated for further progress and Administration is ready for Go-Live of the said services. The proposal for requirement of laptop/printer/scanner/dungle for newly created RIs has submitted for further placement of funds to the 71 no of RIs. E-District application Training has been completed to the users who are involved to this project and time to time further the refreshment training is being provided whenever necessary.

**Capacity Building Programme**

Targeted to provide the training programme to all the govtt officials through this programme. More than 500 employees trained through this programme.
The CSC Scheme has started since 2008 by the Service Centre Agency (SCA). It was given a target to roll out 658 no of CSC to create and make all the CSCs functional where citizen will get the benefit of the various services at their door step. Out of 484 CSC’s, only 403 nos of CSCs have signed the MOU with the VLES to provide the G2C services to the citizen as Common Service Centre is the main Gateway to provide the G2C services to the citizen at their door step and 40 nos of CSC are yet to be signed in this current month.

OSWAN (Odisha State Wide Area Network)

OSWAN project has been operational 25th August 2010 in this district with connectivity to state head Quarter (SHQ) with an objective to provide connectivity between different Offices like Sub-Collector, Tahasil, Treasury, Hospitals, NACs, Registration Offices etc with Block Head Quarters. Out of 26 blocks, it was taken 25 blocks and District Head Quarter initially to cover the network with Video / Audio conference as well as the Internet/Intranet through vertical SWAN. Now it’s covering with all the Sub-Collector offices/Tahasil Offices/Treasuries, Municipalities/NACs, DHH/CHCs, Sub-Registrar Offices trough the horizontal SWAN.

Re-organisation of R.I. Circles

Government vide their letter No.29533/R&DM dated 22.06.2012 have been pleased to delegate the powers of reorganization of R.I. Circles to the Collectors of the district in terms of the guidelines issued in Govt, letter No.47416/R&DM dated 20.11.2010 and to this effect, all the R.I. Circles of Mayurbhanj district have been reorganized as per Govt, guidelines.
Present Police Administration

Mayurbhanj district has been divided into five Police Sub- Divisions, 32 Police Stations, 13 Rural Outposts, 4 Town Outposts and 8 Beat Houses. The Police Sub-divisions are Sadar, Betnoti, Udala, Rairangpur and Karanjia Sub- Division. Each Sub- Division is in charge of one SDPO. The District has been divided in to 30 PSs and 2 Energy PSs. The name of the Sub- division wise Police Stations, Out Posts & Beat Houses are furnished below.

1) Sadar Sub-Division has 8 police stations namely - 1) Baripada Town PS-(i) Palbani TOP (ii) Golapbag TOP (iii) Laxmiposi OP (iv) Traffic OP, 2) BaripadaSadar PS, 3) Suliapada PS, 4) Kuliana PS, 5) Banriposi PS, 6) Jharpokharia PS, 7) Chandua PS- (i) Jambhira OP and 8) Energy PS, Baripada

2) Betnoti Sub- Division has 5 police stations namely: 1) Betnoti PS – (i) K.C.Pur OP (ii) Badajambani OP, 2) Barasahi PS- (i) Bhimda BH, 3) Baising PS- (i) Manatri BH, 4) Moroda PS- (i) Chitrada OP, 5) Rasgovindpur PS – (i) Amarda BH (ii) Badampur BH.

3) Udala Sub- Division has 4 Police Stations like: 1) Udala PS – (i) Kundabai OP (ii) Kusalda OP, 2) Kaptipada PS - Nududiha BH, (3) Khunta PS-(i) Kuamara OP (ii) Dukura BH, 4) Sarat PS.

4) Rairangpur Sub- Division has 8 Police Stations like: 1) RRPur Town PS- (i) RRPur TOP, (ii) Energy PS, Rairangpur, 2) RRPur Rural PS – (i) Hatbadada OP, 3) Bahalda PS, 4) Tiring PS – (i) Jharadihi OP, 5) Badamapahad PS- (i) Suleipat OP, 6) Bisoi PS – (i) Manada BH, 7) Gorumohisani PS, 8) Jamda PS.

5) Karanjia Sub- Division has 5 Police Stations like: 1) Karanjia PS- (i) Chadheibhol OP, 2) Raruan PS - (i) Singda BH, 3) Jashipur PS- (i) Gudugudia OP, 4) Thakurmunda PS, 5) Mohuldiaha PS.

Each Police Station is placed In- Charge of an Inspector of Police/ Sub- Inspector of Police designated as Inspector In-Charge / Office In-Charge of the Police Station. He is assisted by SIs, ASIs & Constables.
Apart from these Police Stations there are 4 Town OutPosts, 13 Rural Out Posts and 8 Beat Houses in the district. One ASI of Police holds charge of all rural Ops and BHs, Town OPs are kept under the charge of a Havildar.

There are 5 Police Court Offices in the district i.e Baripada Sadar Court/ Betnoti Court / Udala Court / Rairangpur Court &Karanjia Court. One SI is In-Charge as Court Sub-Inspector who is assisted by other ASIs & Constables in the Court Office. They represent the Police papers before the Magistrates in the matter of Criminal Cases.

The General Police Administration of the district rests with Superintendent of Police, Mayurbhanj and assisted by 2 Addl. Superintendent of Police i.e. one at District Hdqr. as Addl. S.P. Mayurbhanj and another at Rairangpur as Addl. S.P. Rairangpur. In 5 Police Sub-Divisions there are 5 Dy. Supdt. of Police posted as SDPOs. Besides, one DSP Crime and one DSP PCR have been posted at district headquarters.

**Transport**

Allotment has been made to this district of 102 motor vehicles including Heavy / Medium / Light / Motor cycle. A force consisting of Driver Havildar Maj-1, Driver Havildar -17 & Asst. Driver- 43 has been sanctioned to men and maintain the vehicles. These vehicles are kept in the Reserve Police Line and also allotted to various Police posts to meet the emergency, control Law & Order situation and detection of crime.

**Communication**

Traditionally pigeon service stations were set up at Baripada, Karanjia and Rairangpur. In the past pigeons were trained both in boomerang and in ordinary services for carrying messages to and from headquarters of the service stations and interior places. Now there are Police Wireless & VHF to communicate the urgent matter in time of Emergency, Law & Order & Detection of Crime. There are 3 Wireless Stations situated at BaripadaSadar, Karanjia&Rairangpur and VHF communication in all the police posts in the district. Apart from this Fax/ E- Mail communication facilities are also available in the district. BSNL Telephone facilities have been provided in all the Police posts of Mayurbhanj District.

**Intelligence Bureau**

The District Intelligence Bureau is manned by One DSP/ One SI/ 2ASIs/ 4 Constables. The Bureau is under direct control of the Superintendent of Police. At Rairangpur one DIB post has been created and headed by one Asst. Sub-Inspector and one Constable from the available strength of the Intelligence Bureau. The district Intelligence Bureau collects information on criminal, political and other important matters which include
movement of VIPs visiting to the district, movement of foreigners visiting to the district, verification of passport, service verification etc..

**Police Hospital**

Over and above the ordinary medical facilities available to the Police, there is an 8-bedded Hospital established for the treatment of the police force. It is placed under the charge of Medical Officer, Police Hospital, Baripada. The Staff pattern of Police Hospital is one Asst. Surgeon, One Ladies Asst. Surgeon, Three Nurses (Female), One Sr. Laboratory Assistant, One Pharmacist, One Junior level Technician, One Laboratory Attendant, One Dresser, One Cook, Three Hospital Attendants, One Ward Attenda and One Sweeper.

**Village Police System**

The Chaukidari system was abolished in Mayurbhanj from 1963. Beat constables have been appointed to discharge functions normally assigned to the rural police. Each police-station has been divided into a number of beats. Beat constables are stationed in the parent police-station and are deputed to different beats and return to police-station after prolonged tours in different villages. At one time there were 103 Beat constables in this district. With their appointment the work of reporting vital statistics, and incidence of epidemics ceased as they had no routine duties in this respect and had no specific dates for reporting at Thana headquarters.

The sanctioned strength of GR of Mayurbhanj District is 1001, out of which present strength IS 804 as on 31.8.2015. They are assisting the Police Personnel in their respective Police Stations / Posts and dully discharging their duties.

**Incidence of Crime**

The district has boarders with Midnapore in West Bengal, Singhbhum in Jharkhand, Balasore and Keonjhar in Odisha. Criminals from all the adjoining district cross over the border and operate in the district.
Table below indicates Comparative Crime Figures of Mayurbhanj District for the Year 2015 (upto 31.7.2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of crime</th>
<th>Corresponding period of prev. year</th>
<th>T.A.</th>
<th>% of inc./dec. Over T.A.</th>
<th>C.S.</th>
<th>FRT</th>
<th>MF/ML</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>False</th>
<th>Trans.</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>P.I.</th>
<th>LCS</th>
<th>% of Detection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cog.</td>
<td>2207</td>
<td>2141</td>
<td>2036.3</td>
<td>1551</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2113</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>84.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>-7.8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>78.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dacoity</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>+60.7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>77.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>-17.4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>73.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>+22.3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>149.0</td>
<td>-19.4</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>59.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swindling</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>-5.7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rioting</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>+43.4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>93.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV Accident</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>256.6</td>
<td>+11.8</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>85.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>+62.5</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>96.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>1413</td>
<td>1332.6</td>
<td>+8.0</td>
<td>1121</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1361</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>90.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Naxal Effect

The district is affected by the Naxalite. As many as 12 Police Stations are Naxalite affected in this district i. e. (1)Chandua, (2) Morada, (3) Rasgovindpur, (4) Sarat, (5) Jashipur (6) Thakurmunda, (7) Mahuldiha, (8) Bisi, (9) Gorumahisani, (10) Bangriposi, (11) Jharpokharia and (12) Suliapada Police Stations.

Ama Police

Ama Police Project is the Community Policing Programme. It has been introduced by the Odisha Police in the year 2013. Community Policing seeks the active co-operation of the public in performance of police duties. It is a philosophy based on the concept that police officers and private citizen that work together in a creative way to help, solve contemporary community problems related to crime, fear of crime, disorder and any neighbourhood decay. It fosters to develop a new relationship with law abiding people in the community allowing them a greater say in setting local policing priorities and involving them in efforts to improve overall quality of life in their neighbourhood.

The scheme has been introduced in a phased manner in all 30 Police Stations of Mayurbhanj District. With the help of the Officer-in Charge of Police Station a Samiti has been constituted with at least 10 members of P.S jurisdiction. This Samiti organises the meeting once in a month. Each P.S. has been divided into several contiguous Beats basing on the population homogeneity or other common characteristics etc. Each Ama Police Beat is under the charge of an A.S.I or Head Constable/Constable. The Beat office is in face to face daily contact with people in the area so that the officer
develops rapport with the people and earns their trust. Here the police serve as a catalyst and the people accept their share of responsibility for solving local problems related to crime, disorder and security.

**CCTNS Overview**

The Ministry of Home Affairs has conceptualized the Crime & Criminals Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project as a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). This is an effort of the Government of India to modernize the police force giving top priority to citizen services, information gathering, and its dissemination among various police organisations and units across the country.

A need has been felt to adopt a holistic approach to address the requirements of the Police, mainly with relation to functions in the Police station and traffic management and to realize the benefits of e-governance in Police administration, in Police Public interface for community Policing, standarized process re-engineering to strengthen the citizen interfaces with the police with external agencies like courts, transport authorities, hospitals, and municipal authorities etc. to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Police Administration.

The overall objective of the Mission Mode Project (MMP) is based on enhancing the operational efficiency and effectiveness of the police force in delivering the services. The board objectives of the project are to (a) improve Service delivery to the Public, (b) Provide Enhanced Tools for Law & Order Maintenance, Investigation, Crime Prevention, & Traffic Management, (c) Increase Operational Efficiency and (d) Create a Platform for sharing crime & criminals information across the country:

The the benefits to citizens are - Multiple channels to access services from police, Simplified process for registering and tracking incidents, petitions and FIRs, Simplified process for accessing general services such as requests for certificates, verifications, and permissions, Simplified process for registering grievances against police, Simplified process for tracking the progress of the case during trials, Simplified access to view/ report unclaimed/ recovered vehicles and property, Improved relationship management for victims and witnesses, Faster and assured response from police to any emergency calls for assistance.

The benefits to the Police Department are - Enhanced tools for investigation, Centralized crime and criminal information repository along with the criminal image and fingerprints with advanced search capabilities, Enhanced ability to analyze crime patterns, modus operandi, Enhanced ability to analyze accidents and other road incidents, Faster turnaround time for the analysis results (crime and traffic) to reach the officers on the field,
Reduced workload of the police station back-office activities such as preparation of regular and ad-hoc reports and station records management, Enhanced tools to optimize resource allocation for patrols, emergency response, petition enquiries, and other general duties, A collaborative knowledge-oriented environment where knowledge is shared across the different regions and units, Better coordination and communication with external stakeholders through implementation of electronic exchange systems.

Cyber Crime

Rapid growth of computerization, internet access, social media and e-commerce have given rise to cyber crime against persons, property and organizations including Government. Hence, proper investigation of cyber crime and development of investigative skill at the district level is felt to be an imperative. With such objectives in mind, it has been decided that a “Cyber Crime Cell” shall be established in the Office of each District SSP / Deputy Commissioners of Police, Including Superintendent of Railway Police, Cuttack and Rourkela to handle cyber crime.

Integrated Antihuman Trafficking Unit (IAHTU)

Considering statistics on kidnapping/abduction/ trafficking of women and children, Government of India-Cum-Ministry of Home Affairs has proposed for establishment of IAHTUs in district level for safeguarding the interest of missing children in the country.

Operation Muskan

In pursuant to the Hon’ble Supreme Court’s direction all states and union territories have been requested by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India to take part in a dedicated campaign titled “MUSKAAN” to rescue and rehabilitated missing children. This operation has already been commenced from 1st July’ 2015.

Jail & Jail Administration, Prisoners’ Welfare

The Baripada Jail was established in 1885 in the heart of the town where the present market is located. It was shifted to its present location in 1908. The area of the Jail covers 67.66 acres. The area of the Jail building is 7.44 acre. The rest of the area consists of Jail Garden, Paddy fields, Jail tank and fallow land. Until the merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa in 1949, this Jail had been functioning as the Central Jail of Mayurbhanj with Sub-Jails at Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala under its control. After merger, it was declared a first Class Jail with changing its nomenclature to Baripada Circle Jail with District jails at Balasore, Keonjhar, Special Sub-Jail at Bhadrak and Sub-Jails at Anandapur, Barbil, Champua, Karanjia, Nilgiri, Rairangpur and
Udala with recent addition of Sub-Jails at Jaleswar and Soro as its affiliated Jails. The staff strength of Baripada Circle Jail consists of one Senior Superintendent (Class – I Jr.), one Jailor, three Assistant Jailor, five Sub-Assjt. Jailor, one Chief Head Warder, five Head Warder, seventy Warder (65 Male and 5 Female), two Medical Officer, one Pharmacist, one Male Nursing Orderly, one Prison Welfare Officer (Male), one lady Prison Welfare Officer, one Jr. Stenographer, two Clerk-cum-typist, one Accountant, one Teacher, one Weaving & Dying Instructor, one Driver, three Peons and six Sweeper.

The administration of the Jail is regulated in accordance with the ‘Rules for the Superintendence of Jails in Orissa’ which has changed its nomenclature from deterrent to reformative type with emphasis on providing better institutional treatment as well as protecting human rights of the prisoners.

The Jail has twenty four male prison wards, two female wards, twenty five cells and one newly constructed 30 bedded hospitals. The total capacity for accommodation of prisoners in the Jail is 588.

From the available statistics for the last five years from 2010-14, we find that an average number of 501 prisoners stayed in this Jail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convict</td>
<td>251.31</td>
<td>213.123</td>
<td>174.471</td>
<td>201.005</td>
<td>212.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under trials</td>
<td>273.43</td>
<td>253.879</td>
<td>266.935</td>
<td>320.786</td>
<td>334.367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (Civil etc)</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.252</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>0.187</td>
<td>1.422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prison Discipline**

Prison discipline is carried out under the rules of the Odisha Jail Manual. But in most of the cases, the projection mechanism of the mal-adjusted and delinquent personalities are diverted to healthy atmosphere with the adoption of corrective measures, creating an environment for work as well as peaceful co-existence inside the Jail. During last five years, there has been no report of escape, rioting, mass hunger strike or any other form of prison disturbances or breach of prison discipline in Baripada Jail.

**Security Arrangement**

Baripada is a Naxal prone area and at present, no Naxalite prisoner is confined in this Jail. Besides, some hardcore and interstate criminals are also lodged. Four watch towers have been constructed. One platoon of OSAP consisting of 1 Platoon commander, 1 Havildar and 25 Sepoyshave
been deployed in this Jail for security reasons. One LMG is mounted at the roof top of the Administrative Block at the main entrance to Jail gate and one sentry deployed in front of Jail gate covering the front side. Besides, the OSAP force has been deployed as camp guard and tower guard on rotation basis.

**Health and Hygiene**

At present, two Medical officers (Sr. Class – I), one pharmacist and one male Nursing Orderly (MNO) on daily wage basis have been engaged to look after the health aspect of the prisoners. One 30 bedded Hospital is available in the Jail for the treatment of the prisoners. Inmates are provided treatment and medicines at the time of their illness. For pathological tests and investigations, prisoners are being sent to outside hospital. For specialised treatment, prisoners are sent to District Head Quarters Hospital, Baripada as well as SCB Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack basing on the referrals of the Jail Medical officers and Specialists of DHH, Baripada respectively.

**Sanitation**

PHD water supply system and bore well fitted submersible pumps with overhead tanks are available to provide water to the prisoners for their daily use. 12 Aqua guards are available to provide potable drinking water to the inmates. 74 Day latrines and 71 night latrines with septic type in good condition are available.

**Diet**

Daily diet is provided to the inmates as per scale fixed by the Govt. from time to time within the monetary limit of 60/- per day. Protein diet is provided on each Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday of the Week.

**Welfare Measures**

Prisoners are trained in different vocations for their rehabilitations during post release stage. Facilities are provided for training in weaving of cotton goods, durry making, making sofa sets, tables, chairs and papocha with sabai grass and bamboo, and for gardening and agriculture with recent introduction of fly ash bricks making unit in the Jail. Garments required for prisoners are manufactured in Baripada Jail and supplied to other affiliated Jails of the Circle as per their indent sanctioned by the Directorate of Prisons, Odisha from time to time. A full time Weaving Instructor is engaged in the Jail to impart training to the prisoners in weaving and during making works and the prisoners are being paid incentive allowances @ 40/- per day. Items like durry of different sizes and colour, long and short asanas, towel, lungi, bedsheets, duster etc are made in the Jail and sold to public. Similarly, garden produce like vegetables are also supplied to the inmates.
for their consumption and the surplus vegetables are sold to the public. Other garden produce like Paddy is also sold through govt. depot.

The revenue receipts fetched during the last three years are as follows:

(In Rupees)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Manufactory Department</td>
<td>10,98,346</td>
<td>7,63,900</td>
<td>8,90,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. General Department</td>
<td>2,32,844</td>
<td>3,30,912</td>
<td>3,68,999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reform Measures

There is a Welfare Wing specially working for the correction, reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners. As per sanction, there is one post of male Prison Welfare Officer and one Lady Prison Welfare Officer. There is a Panchayat system in Circle Jail, Baripada. Four number of convict prisoners are elected by the prisoners through secret ballot system each year to look after the preparation and distribution of food, sanitation and cleanliness of inside premises of the jail. All the inmates are allowed to communicate with their families and relatives through a paid telephone system as well as post cards. Prisoners are also allowed to put forth their grievances through petitions to various quarters. There is a school inside the Jail managed by a regular paid teacher for the education of inmates. Emphasis is given to literate the illiterate ones. One library is there having 1260 books of various types. Library books are issued to the inmates regularly for reading purposes. Daily OdiaNews papers are supplied to the inmates both male and female for reading. For the education of children of prisoners, text books and study materials from class VI to class X have been provided by an NGO i.e. John Augustus Prison and Social Welfare Services, Athagarh every year.

There is also Provision of Secondary and Higher Secondary education through National Institute of Open Schooling. Five convicts appeared at the secondary examination during the year 2013-14. There is also provision to educate the convicted prisoners. The dependent children of convict prisoners are sent to MadhurmeyeeAdarshaSikhyaNiketan, Bhubaneswar for their education free of cost.

From the recreation point of view inmates were provided with volley ball, carom, chess and Ludu. There are also colour television sets along with cable connection in each and every ward for the entertainment of inmates. Spiritual classes like Yoga, Meditation etc. are organized by the PrajapitaBrahmaKumarilswariyaBiswaVidayalaya, Art of Living and Srima Sri Aurobindo organization in regular intervals. Interview of prisoners are held regularly in all working days from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3.00 p.m. to 5 p.m. Besides all these measures, convicted prisoners are released on premature
after completion of 14 years of imprisonment as per the recommendation of the State Sentence Review Board. Further convicted prisoners are also released on Parole for 30 days once in a year and Furlough for 35 days in two spells (i.e. 14+21 days) once in two years. There is also provision of free Legal Aid and appeal through jail to the poor and economically backward inmates.

**Board of Visitors**

There is a Board of Visitors consisting of official and non-official members. The Board holds its sitting in every quarter of the year under the chairmanship of Collector to consider ways and means for the improvement of administration and welfare of prisoners. The members pay a visit to the Jail and supervise the welfare measures taken for the prisoners.

**Sub-Jails**

There are three sub-jails in the district at Karanjia, Udala and Rairangpur. These Sub-Jails serve as places of confinement for the under-trial prisoners. After conviction, the prisoners are transferred to the district jail at Baripada, except convicts who are to undergo short sentences upto a maximum of one month.

**Mahila and Sisu Desk**

As per police order No.301/ 2015 Mahila and Sisu Desk has been formed in all the 30 Police Stations of Mayurbhanj District consisting of one officer( man/woman) and one woman constable. The officer and constable have been trained and have attended sensitized programme. They are dealing with the offences relating to women and children and also counselling them. They are also acting as juvenile/ child welfare officers as per notification No.37761/ HRPC (A) 4/ 2012.

In accordance with the Govt. of Odisha/ Home Department notification No.22404 (M)/ D & A dt.7.7.15, Investigating Units for Crime Against Women (IUCAW) started functioning in Mayurbhanj District from 25.8.15 with staff strength of one Addl. S.P., 2 DSPs, 4 Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors and 4 constables. They are investigating/ monitoring to the heinous crime against women especially rape, dowry death, acid attack, human trafficking and to install confidence and encourage women to come forward to lodge complain. These Units are also providing the additional functionaries of proactive policing, intelligence gathering, tackling organized crime, monitoring proper implementation of the legislative provision of awareness generation and social participation in `crimes against women.

**Justice**

To provide justice, the rulers of Mayurbhanj had established a well organized justice delivery system in pre-independence era. History reveals
that Sri Madhusudan Das, the leading Oriya statesman and lawyer, appointed Utkalmani Pandit Gopabandhu Das as the State Pledger of the State of Mayurbhanj in 1909. The state of Mayurbhanj got merged in the state of Odisha on 1st January, 1949 and the Court of the District & Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj at Baripada has been established with effect from 1st January, 1949. Shri P.C. Ghosh was posted as the first District & Sessions Judge of the Judgeship. However, in present scenario, in three tier system of Subordinate Courts, Mayurbhanj district headquarters and all the sub-divisional headquarters have Courts. The Sub-divisional headquarters, Betnoti Court was established on 9th November 2013, inaugurated by Hon’ble Shri Justice A.K. Goel, the then Chief Justice of High Court of Orissa.

In terms of Police stations, SDJM Baripada covers 10 Police Stations (Baripada Town, BaripadaSadar, Baripada Energy, Rasgobindpur, Muruda, Sulipada, Chandua, Kuliana, Jharpokhria, and Bangiriposi), SDJM Rairangpur 9 Police Stations (Rairangpur Town, RairangpurSadar, Rairangpur Energy, Badampahad, Bahalda,Tiringi, Gorumahisani and Bisoi), SDJM Karanjia 6 Police Stations (Karanjia, Thakurmunda, Raruan, Jashipur, Mahuldiha and Ghagarbeda), SDJM Udala 4 Police Stations(Udala, Kaptipada, Khunta and sarata) and SDJM Betanati 3 Police Stations( Betnati, Baisinga and Badasahi).

**Jurisdiction**

The territorial jurisdiction of Mayurbhanj Sessions Division extends to the whole of the Revenue district of Mayurbhanj, the largest district of Odisha. The Sessions Division is headed by the District & Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj. The District Sessions Court has the sanctioned strength of one Sessions Judge, four Additional Sessions Judges, three at Baripada and another at Rairangpur, one Chief Judicial Magistrate as well as one Special Track Court at Baripada. The Sessions Judge, the Additional Sessions Judges, the Chief Judicial Magistrate and the Special Track Court exercise power relating to the trial of Sessions cases of different categories. Besides, there are three Assistant Sessions Judges stationed at Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. These Courts except the Chief Judicial Magistrate and the Special Track Court also exercise power of appellate authority on criminal and civil matters.

The Sessions Judge and the Additional Sessions Judges also act as the Tribunals relating to Motor Accident Claims. To cater to the need of Matrimonial disputes, the Judge, Family Court, Baripada is functioning since 20th June 2013. The Court of Additional Sessions Judge-cum-Special Judge (Vigilance), Baripada is also functioning since 20th June 2013 to deal with the cases relating to Vigilance matters.
Chief Judicial Magistrate also acts as the Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board. To deal with the cases of Sexual Offences, the Special Track Court has been opened on 11th February 2013 at Baripada, presided over by the Registrar, Civil Courts, having the power of Assistant Sessions Judge.

On civil side, in the district court, besides the District Judge two Additional District Judges are exercising original and appellate jurisdiction, one Senior Civil Judge and one Civil Judge are functioning. Besides, four Senior Civil Judges are also functioning at Baripada, Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Senior Civil Judges is un-limited but, certainly being more than Rs. 50,000/-. Four Civil Judges are also functioning at Baripada, Rairangpur, Karanjia & Udala respectively and one Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate First Class is functioning at Betnoti, to deal with the civil cases of all categories with the pecuniary limits being fixed uptoRs. 50,000/-. 

For the disposal of criminal cases, there are five Cognizance-taking Magistrates posted at Baripada, Rairangpur, Karanjia, Udala and Betnoti respectively. The territorial jurisdiction of the Cognizance-taking Magistrates has been distinctly defined. Besides, there are also six Judicial Magistrates posted in the Judgeship for the disposal of criminal cases four at Baripada, one at Rairangpur and one at Karanjia.

The District Judge has the administrative control over all the courts established at Baripada, Rairangpur, Karanjia, Udala and Betnoti. Apart from the above, the Permanent LokAdalat under the aegis of the District Legal Services Authority has been functioning with effect from 17th March 2012.

Fire Service

Fire service plays an important role in Police Administration. The prime motto of Odisha Fire Service is “We Serve to Save” meaning the personnel of fire service protect lives and properties from fire accident and natural/manmade disasters. Besides, the fire service personnel also attends emergency calls like road accidents, drowning cases, lifting of animals from wells, attending to VIP/VVIP duties, fire protection duties during fairs and festival, etc. In the fire service the Fire Officer and the Fire Fighting Police Personnel are posted to various fire stations with high technical and skill based training to fight fire during emergency. In Mayurbhanj district there are 20 number of fire stations functioning in 26 blocks viz. Baripada, Betnoti, Udala, Rasgobindapur, Karanjia, Bijatola, Bangiriposi, Jashipur, Kusumi, Saraskana, Badasahi, Bahalda, Tiring, Suliapada, Khunta, Puruna Baripada, Thakurmunda, Kaptipada, Bahalda, Chitrada, Chandua, Bisoi, Rairangpur, Jamda, Sukruli and Raruan. But Chandua Fire Station under Kuliana block and Balidiha FS under Shyamakhunta block are yet to be opened.
CHAPTER- XI

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The local self-governing bodies in the district comprises Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The RLB comprises one Zilla Parishad, 26 Panchayat Samities and 382 Grama Panchayats. Similarly the ULBs consist of two Municipalities and two Notified Area Councils.

URBAN LOCAL BODIES

Baripada Municipality

Organization and Structure

Baripada Municipality was constituted on the 1st July 1905 under Mayurbhanj State Regulation I of 1905. The area of the town was then about 2 sq. miles and its population according to the census of 1901 was 5,617. The Municipal area was divided into 6 wards and the number of Commissioners was 14 excluding the Chairman, 5 of them being official and 9 non-officials.

On the merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa on the 1st January 1949, the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 which was enforced with effect from the 16th April 1951. The Municipality was reconstituted and the area was divided into 10 wards with one Councillor for each ward and one more councilor to represent the Schedule Caste from ward no. VIII. In the year 1952 an area of 2 sq. miles was added which has since been divided into five wards. With this the total number of wards was raised to 15 and the number of Councillors was 16 including one from the Schedule Caste in Ward No. VIII. For the election of the 15th March, 1958 the number of Councilors was raised to 17 in place of 16. The area and boundaries of the wards were not changed. Only the reserved seat for the Schedule Castes was shifted from Ward No. VIII to Ward No. XIII and a seat for Schedule Tribes was kept reserved in Ward No. XI. After expiry of the term of the Municipal Council, a fresh election was held on the 6th November 1963.

Subsequently the elections to the Municipal council were held in the year 1969,1973,1976,1979,1986,1992,1997,2003,2009 and 2014. It is important to state here that after the 74th Amendment of the Constitution election to the Urban Local Bodies are taking place at regular intervals. The election to Urban Local Bodies in the State is governed by the procedures prescribed in Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, Orissa Municipal (Delimitation of Wards, Reservation of Seats and conduct of Election) Rules 1994 & Orissa Municipal Corporation (Division of City into wards, Reservation of Seats and
conduct of Election) Rules 2003. As the oldest Municipality in the state, Baripada Municipality had observed its 100 year celebration in the year 2005. In the mean time 110 years have already been passed. In these 110 years the tenure of the nominated chairman was 43 years, that of the administrative chairman 13 years and that of the elected chairman the rest 54 years. In the year 2009 the seat for Chairperson was kept reserved for ST category where as in the last election the seat of Chairperson was reserved for Woman category. After framing the Odisha Municipal (Delimitation of Wards, Reservation of Seats and Conduct of Elections) Rules 1994 the reservation of seats for SC, ST, OBC and Women was followed by this Municipality in the election held in the year 1997 and three seats for SC and three seats for ST including one seat for each category was kept reserved for their woman. Besides 1/3 seats for women including SC, ST were kept reserved. The last election was held on 06.02.2014 and the seats for women were kept 50 % reserved as per the rule amended by the Govt. Presently the number of Councillors is 28 including Chairperson & Vice-Chairperson.

In the year 1991 some areas were added to the Municipality and the number of revenue village is increased from 7 to 19 and the area is 20 Sq.K.M. The population of Baripada Municipality was 1, 09,743 according to the census 2011.

Powers and Duties

The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Municipal Councillors and the Executive Officer- who is usually a Government Officer - exercise powers and perform duties under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950.

Financial Resources

The Municipality derived its resources mainly from house tax, tax on vehicles, fees from market and slaughter houses, fees from educational institutions and from sale proceeds of produce from lands and tanks, etc. It also received grants from the Government year to year. The principal items of expenditure of the Municipality were primarily for maintenance of staff for conservancy purpose, for collection of Municipal revenue, and the staff for imparting education in Primary and Secondary schools. The Municipality had also to maintain of roads and drainage system, for sanitary measures and public health.

The Valuation Organization assesses the value of houses in each 10 years. Accordingly, last valuation was assessed in the year 2007-08 and it has been implemented from the year 2011 at the rate of 8% of the value of the house i.e. House Tax- 5%, Light -2% and Water-1% as per Council decision. The Latrine tax has been abolished since long. At present there
are 10,424 Private and Commercial Buildings in Baripada Municipal area. The demand of the Holding tax rises year to year and collection of the tax accordingly. Holding Tax of Rs.48,96,985/- has been collected from the Private and commercial building and Rs.26,26,063/- has been collected from the Government Building for the year 2014-15.

The shop room rent of Rs.35,09,597/- has been collected from 1003 shop rooms for the year 2014-15. Besides this, Rs.12,60,575/- has been collected from other fees like U/s.290, U/s.255 and U/s.331, Hoarding fees and Users fees. There are 21 Sairatsalso under this Municipality. Rs.42,14,077/- has been collected from Sairat sources during the year 2014-15. Further, Rs.56,000/- has been collected from Carts and Carriages for the year 2014-15. There is an old slaughter house at Station Bazar and action are being taken to construct 3 more Slaughter houses within the Baripada Municipal area.

**Health and Sanitation**

Baripada is so situated on high land as to allow water to easily drain off, except wells and the tanks which are meant for bathing or rearing of fish. There is no water logged area for collection of water anywhere. So the necessity of a drainage system was not felt. Baripada Municipality is generally a healthy town. There have been few cases of cholera and small-pox. Anti-malarial measures have been under taken from time to time. Cases of cholera are promptly dealt with. The Municipality staff inspects the hotels, restaurants and other temporary establishment.

At present the area of the Municipality is 20 sq.kms comprising 28 Wards. Out of 28 Wards, the cleaning of 23 Wards has been outsourced under SWM. Daily 45.50 M.T. of garbage are generated. The supervision work of rest five Wards are under the direct supervision of the Municipality staff. Collection of solid waste and its disposal are done regularly. There is also a dumping yard at Raghunathpur where all the garbage are dumped regularly after collecting waste from different dust bin points installed in different Wards and transportation of garbage with sanitary land filling. Regular checking of Food and Sanitation and supervision of sanitation work are conducted by one Health Officer, 3 Sanitary Inspectors, 3 Sr. Helpers and 2 Zamadars. Besides, at present there are 45 regular sweepers working under this Municipality. 40 to 45 M.T. of waste are collected regularly. The night soil is being carried by 2 vehicles (1 Cess Pool and one Tractor) to Raghunathpur dumping yard. The Municipality is also constructing 292.5 km of (pucca, kuchha and natural) drains.
Electricity

Street Lighting

In 1928, there were 174 street lamps entirely at Government cost. From 1949 the Municipality paid the electric charges to the Electrically Department for which it received a counter-veiling grant from the Local Self-Government Department. From the 30th November 1958 the grant has stopped. There were 304 electric light posts. Besides this, there were still some kerosene oil lamps on some streets which subsequently substituted these kerosene light posts by electric lamps. At present, there are 10,885 electric light posts fixed in the Municipality area.

Other Amenities

Earlier the Municipality used to maintain two public gardens, one at the centre of the town on the bank of Badapokhari with a covered shelter and several cemented benches. The other was located near the stadium with provision for children to play. At present, 7 Public gardens are being maintained by Baripada Municipality. These include (a) BijuPatnaik Children Park situated near Bhanjpur, (b) Children Park near Stadium, (c) Gandhi Park near Bada Pokhari, (d) Jubilee Park at the backside of Collectorate, (e) Paramananda Park near Deulasahi, (f) Children Park near Station Bazar and (g) Park near AmbicaMandir. All these parks have been installed play equipment by the Municipality for the use of Children. The area of the existing Jubilee Park has been extended. In the park boating system is being developed. Step is also being taken to get all the area of the Park electrified.

Burial Ground

At present 4 cremation grounds are being maintained within Baripada Municipal area out of which 2 are situated at Baruni, one at Belgadia and another at Dargadahi. Out of the 4, 2 cremation grounds situated at Belgadia and at Dargadahi are being maintained by the Municipality. Although Baripada Municipality does not maintain the 2 cremation grounds situated at Baruni, it, however, is taking steps for repair and maintenance of cremation ground building along with road out of Municipal fund and Govt. grant.

Communication

The Municipality used to maintain about 32 miles (about 52km) of road which are motorable throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 27,235 was spent for the improvement and maintenance of these roads in 1964-65. At present the Baripada Municipality is constructing 258.233 k.m. of B.T, C.C., WBM (red metalled) and Earthen (Kuchha) roads and 292.5 km of (pucca, kucha& natural) drains for which approximately Rs.2 Crore has already been spent.
Implementation of Anti-poverty Scheme in Baripada Municipality

Various antipoverty schemes developed by the Govt have been implemented by the Baripada Municipality for gainful employment of the urban unemployed or under-employed poor, supporting skill development and empowering the community to tackle issues of urban poverty. The Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) Scheme is one such important scheme with five major components namely (a) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), (b) Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP), (c) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP), (d) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) and (e) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN). The funding pattern in SJSRY Scheme was formulated and centre has 75% share and state has 25% share to meet the expenditure. In Baripada Municipality 1056 urban poor beneficiaries were provided individual loan with 25% subsidy under USEP, 55 Self Help Groups (with 10 BPL members) were provided group loan with 35% subsidy for their self employment under UWSP, 2200 beneficiaries have been provided training under STEP UP, improvement of road, drain and provision for street light setting under UWEP and social awareness campaign and health camps in slums under UCDN. Besides, 20 houses have been constructed under Valmiki Ambedkar Malin Basti Awas Yajona.

National Urban Livelihood Mission at Baripada Municipality

The S.J.S.R.Y central sponsored scheme was merged with central sponsored NULM scheme with effect from September 2013. This has already been implemented in Baripada Municipality. The NULM scheme comprises six components such as SMID-Social mobilization institutional development, Self Employment Programme (SEP-I), Self Employment Programme (SEP Group), Capacity Building Training Programme, Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH), Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) and Employment Through Skill Training and Placement (EST & P). All components have funding pattern 75% central share and 25% state share under NULM scheme. So far 27 groups SHG groups have been getting revolving funds loan under SMD, 30 urban poor families have been benefitted under SEP – I, 2 SUH buildings have been constructed in Baripada ULB and 315 numbers of beneficiaries have undergone training in this municipality under EST & P.

Social Welfare Scheme

There are several kinds of social welfare activities undertaken by the municipality under social security scheme from 1997 - 98 to assist the needy and deserving poor peoples. State old age pension, Widow Pension and
Disability Pension are now converted to Madhubabu Pension Yojana. The number of beneficiaries under this schemes are OAP/WP the beneficiaries during 2009 to 2015 is 4197 and under ODP is 632 respectively.

With regard to Indira Gandhi National old age Pension, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension and Indra Gandhi National Disable Pension, the people who have BPL Cards and attained the age of 60 are eligible to get this benefit. The Widow Lady attending the age of 42 is eligible to get the benefit of National Widow Pension. A Disabled Person attending the age of 18 and having 80% of disability certificate is eligible under this scheme. The year wise number of the beneficiaries covered from 2009 to 2015 – under IGNOAP is 1019, under IGNWP is 915 and IGNDP is 50.

**National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)**

This scheme has come in to force from 01.04.1996. In a BPL family if the main bread winner has expired then his/her dependent members can get benefit under this scheme. The number of beneficiaries provided assistance from 2009 to 2015 comes to 32.

**National Maternity Scheme**

Expectant mothers of a below poverty line family are eligible to get assistance under this scheme. During the year from 1998 to 2003, 342 mothers were benefited under this scheme. Now this scheme is already closed.

**Balika Samridhhi Yojana**

Irrespective of total number of children of a BPL family, last two girls child are eligible to get such benefit. There are 302 girls child benefitted by the municipality during the year 1998 to 2003. Then this scheme was closed.

**Mid Day Meal (MDM)**

| Year wise number of schools covered under the scheme is as follows: |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| **1998 to 2003** | **2004 to 2008** | **2009 to 2011** |
| 48               | 53               | 66               |

**Harish Chandra Sahayata**

This scheme, implemented from 2013-14, has already provided last rites’ assistance to 205 deserving families.

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**Public Distribution System**

In order to provide subsized rice and wheat to the public in the Municipality Area under Public Distribution System in BPL-4029 cards, AAY-
Rairangpur Municipality

History

The Rairangpur N.A.C. was established on 8th April 1960 consisting of 9 revenue villages namely Baidaposi, Mahuldiha, Kucheibudhi, Ichinda, Thakuranibeda, Anladuba, Pichhilghaty, Rairangpur, Routkhamar including the commercial town of Rairangpur. The area of this local body is 14.38Sq. Km and its population is 25,518 as per 2011 Census out of which 12601 are Male and 12917 are Female. The N.A.C. has been functioning as Municipality w.e.f. 1.5.2014.

The financial resources of the Municipality are mainly derived from holding and lighting taxes, fees from offensive and dangerous trade, rent on buildings, market fees, tax on slaughter houses, cesspool, water tanker, town hall etc. Besides, the local body receives various grant from state govt. and Central Govt.

The annual income for 2014-15 of Rairangpur Municipality from all sources comes to Rs.5,90,95,370.67 and expenditure during the year is Rs.5,68,64,011.00.

Rairangpur Municipality is maintaining 2 parks - Indira Gandhi Sishu Udyan and Gandhi Park – and one town hall. The public service that comes under Rairangpur Municipality includes vital statistics activities, birth & death/marriage certificate, trade license, building plan / water supply, new assessment of holding / mutation, sanitation, mosquito control activities (malaria and dengue prevention), prevention of water borne diseases and electricity (street lighting).

The Social Welfare Schemes under Rairangpur Municipality include Odisha Urban Livelihood Mission (OULM), Harish Chandra Sahayata Yojana (HSY), Madhubabu Pension Yojana (MBPY) / HIV, IGNOAP / IGNDP / IGNWP / 80 years, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) etc.

UDALA NAC

History

The Notified Area Council of Udala came in to force on 15.03.1973 comprising 6 villages, such as Udala, Mendhakhai, Jantrida, Nagbani, Jirida, Jagannathi which were divided in to 12 Wards. As per the Government Notification No.6827/UD.dt.3rd March-1973 the Government appointed a Council consisting of 7 Officials and 2 non-Officials to carry out the purposes of the said Act.
During formation of the Udala N A C the area of the NAC was 7.89 Sq. Km. The 1st meeting of the NAC was held on 30.03.1973 under the Chairmanship of Sub-Divisional Officer, Kaptipada, Udala. After the expiry of the terms of the Councils a fresh election was held. Its population, according to 2011 Census is 13152.

Last General Election

The General Election to Udala N A C was held on 19.09.2013 in all the 12 Wards. Election to Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson was held on 30.09.2013 and 22.10.2013 respectively. In Udala NAC there are total number of 12 seats out of which Reserved for Women - 03, [Reserved for S.C (W)-01, Reserved for S.T(W)-02], Reserved for S.T:-01, Reserved for S.C-01, Unreserved-05.

Power and Duties

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, the NAC Councillors and Executive Officer-who is usually a Government Officer-, exercise the power and perform duties under the Orissa Municipal act-1950. It was decided in the 1st Council meeting that the monthly meeting of the Council would be held on the last week in the month regularly.

Financial Resources

The Notified Area depends upon the State grant which is budgeted annually under the Urban Department. The N. A. C. maintains a number of assets like market, tanks, cattle pond and a block of shops, street light and a slaughter house. The N A C derives its resources from the house tax, water tax, user fees water tank, sanskrutibhaban, fees from market, cesspool, approval of building plan and sairats etc. The income and expenditure position of Udala NAC during 2014-15, total income is Rs. 1,77,34,259/- [Government grant Rs.1,54,13,800 + Own source Rs.23,20,459] and total expenditure is Rs. 18349541.]
Health and Sanitation

In Udala N. A. C. wells and tanks are meant for bathing or rearing fish and there is no collection of water anywhere. A small group of sweepers was engaged for sweeping the town. This N. A. C. is a healthy town. There have been precautionary measures taken time to time for prevent of water-vector born diseases including malaria, chikunguniya and dengue etc. The N. A. C. staff inspects the hotels, restaurants and other temporary establishment in regular intervals, to ensure public health and hygiene.

Implementation of Anti-poverty Scheme

In the year 1997 the SJSRY (Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana) was launched by merging some earlier launched Urban Basic Service Programme. Thus 76 urban poor beneficiaries were provided individual loan with 25% subsidy through bank under USEP, 6 groups have been given financial assistance under UWSP, 288 beneficiaries have been provided training in different trades like dress making, computer fundamental, computer hardware, electrical etc under self employment programme under STEP Up. Construction work has been taken up in the slum pockets of Udala N.A.C. for improving road, drain etc. under UWEP. Social awareness like health awareness programme for Malaria & dengue, general health check up programme & giving financial assistance for establishing stall in local festival etc are provided under UCDN. The OULM programme has been launched also to ensure the social mobilization of urban poor.

Social Welfare Scheme

Various social welfare schemes have been implemented by this N.A.C. State Old Age Pension and Widow Pension and Disability Pension are now converted to Madhubabu Pension Yojana. Under this Scheme this N.A.C have provided pension to 377(OAP) and 74(ODP) beneficiaries. Similarly, Under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension, there are 168 old age pensioners, 105 of widow pensioners and 6 disability pensioners get benefited.

Besides, 67 beneficiaries have been benefitted under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and 23 from Harischandra Sahayata. Besides, Swachh Bharat mission is also in operation.

KARANJIA NAC

History

The Notified Area Council of Karanjia came into force on Dt.15.09.1973 vide Notification No.26885/HUD Dated 8th Sept.1973 by order of the Governor of Orissa comprising 9 revenue villages, such as Sarubali, Jagideuli, Karadia, Karanjia, Palasia, Girima, Rairangpur, Niunti and Ankura.
The NAC is divided into 15 Wards having an area of 18.48 sq km. Its Population according to 2011 Census is 22748.

As per the Government Notification No.26888/UD.dt.8th Sep-1973 the Government appointed a Council consisting of 7 Officials and 3 non-Officials to carry out the purposes of the said Act.

**Power and Duties**

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, the NAC Councillors and Executive Officer-who is usually a Government Officer- exercise their power and perform duties under the Orissa Municipal Act-1950. It was decided in the 1st Council meeting that the monthly meeting of the Council would be held on the last Saturday of the month regularly if the last Saturday is a holiday the Council meeting would be held on next day.

**Financial Resources**

The Notified Area has to depend upon the State grant which is budgeted annually under the Urban Department. The N A C maintains a number of assets like market, tanks, cattle pound, a block of shops, street light a slaughter house. The N A C derives its resources from the house tax, water tax, tax on vehicles; fees from market & slaughter house and from sale proceeds of produce from lands and tanks etc. The NAC is maintaining the commercial activities like - Weekly market -01 nos, Daily market-01 nos, Cycles stand -02 nos, Tanks-13 nos and Shop rooms-106 nos. No trade license issued by the NAC 03 nos. of Petrol Pumps are functioning in Karanja NAC and One is defunced. Market Complex – 08 nos having 107 nos of Shop Rooms. The NAC is maintaining 114.960 kms of roads.

**Health and Sanitation**

To keep the NAC area town clean the sanitation works have been privatized since 2009 and covered all the 15 wards. At present an amount of Rs. 2,58,000/- is incurred towards sanitation each month and 47 sweepers/sweepress have been engaged by the executing Agency. A small group of sweepers has been engaged for sweeping and cleaning the drains of the town by the executing Agency at a regular interval. This NAC is a healthy town. Anti-malaria drive has been under taken from time to time.

**Water Supply**

Water supply to Karanjia NAC was from river Deo which is 2 kms. Distance from the town Due to low rain fall the river bed becomes dry and there is scarcity of water during summer season. Water supply provision includes 105 (PHED), Stand Post, 106 (NAC-22+ PHED 84) = 106 Tubewell and 36 NAC open well. Two Water tankers have been kept reserved in the N A C to meet the water scarcity situation during summer.
RURAL LOCAL BODIES

Zilla Parishad

The three tier democratic decentralization of Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, as amended in 1960-61 and 1991 came into force in the year 1997. The Zilla Parishad restarted functioning with effect from 1997 after 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India. It consists of 56 elected members, elected directly by the electors. The President of the Zilla Parishad is elected from amongst the Zilla Parishad Members which is reserved for Scheduled Tribe.

The Mayurbhanj Zilla Parishad consists of both official and non-official members. All the district level officers connected with the developmental works of the district are included as official members. The non-official members include Zilla Parishad member of each Zilla Parishad constituency, Chairman, of each Panchayat Samiti, MLAs and MPs whose jurisdiction comes under the district. The ZP president of the district is elected indirectly by the ZP members amongst themselves. The term of the ZP is 5 years. Quarterly meetings of the ZP are held regularly. Official members can take part in the discussions of the ZP meeting along with non official members but are not entitled to vote.

The Zilla Parishad have the power to undertake schemes or adopt measures for economic development of agriculture, social forestry, livestock industry, co-operative movement, rural credit, water supply, distribution of essential commodities, rural electrifications including distribution of electricity, minor irrigation, health and sanitation including establishment of dispensaries and hospitals communications, primary, secondary, and adult education including welfare and other objects of general public utility and as entrusted by the Govt. from time to time, prepare, execute and supervise district plan relating to monitoring of different Govt. Schemes implemented and executed by the GPs and Panchayat Samitis.

The details of reservation status of Zilla Parishad constituencies are given below:

**Following table shows the Reservation Status of Panchayati Raj Institutions-2012 Zilla Parishad Members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>S.C. Male</th>
<th>S.C. Female</th>
<th>S.T. Male</th>
<th>S.T. Female</th>
<th>B.C.C. Male</th>
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Source: District Administration

**Panchayat Samiti**

Besides the ZillaParishad, the local self-governing body in the district comprises 26 Panchayat Samitis.

Panchayat Samitis, the 2\textsuperscript{nd} tier in democratic decentralization were established throughout the state in accordance with the provisions of the Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act-1959. There are 26 Panchayat Samitis in the district. The Panchayat Samiti is the intermediate tier of Panchayati Raj hierarchy and is responsible for execution of development works in the block area. In the district Panchayat Samiti constituencies have been divided into 382 constituencies and the members are elected directly by the voters.

Each Panchavat Samiti consists of both official and non-official members. The official members are the Block Development Officer and officers of the various departments of the state government ordinarily situated in the block level.

The Chairperson of each panchayat samiti is elected indirectly by the PS members amongst themselves. The term of the samiti is 5 years. Bi-monthly meetings of the samiti are to be held regularly. Official members can take part in the discussions of the Panchayat samiti meeting along with non official members but are not entitled to vote.

The planning, execution and supervision of all development programmes in the block area are done by the respective Panchayat
Samitis. It looks after the spread of the primary education, health, Sanitation, social security and other development activities implemented by the Govt. from time to time. It supervises the works of the Gram Panchayats within its jurisdiction. The Block Development Officer is the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti concerned. He is also its drawing and disbursing officer.

The details of reservation for the office of the Panchayat Samiti constituencies are given below:

**Following table shows the Reservation Status of Panchayati Raj Institutions-2012**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>S.C. Male</th>
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Source: District Administration

Further, in the district 26 Chairpersons have been elected during 2012 General Election to PRIs as per provision of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act-1959. The Chairpersons have been elected indirectly amongst the Panchayat Samiti Members. The detail reservation status of Chairperson is as below;
Following table shows the Reservation Status of Panchayati Raj Institutions-2012

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Source: District Administration

Grama Panchayat

Grama Panchayat is the primary unit in the democratic decentralization and the lowest tier in 3 tier Panchayat Raj System. In Mayurbhanj District there are 382 Grama Panchayats. Each GP comprises one or more than one village and is divided in to a number of wards.

The Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948 has been repealed by Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964. In the year 1950-51, 36 Grama Panchayats were formed including 7 Adalati Panchayats. In 1953-54, the entire district excepting Baripada Municipality was covered under Panchayat administration and 158 Grama Panchayats were formed which started functioning from the 1st April’1954. Thereafter, Government had decided to have smaller units with population coverage ranging from 2,500 to 6,000 and
limiting area to 20 square miles. Keeping this principle in view, the number of Grama Panchayats were increased to 255 in the year 1964. With the 73rd Amendment of the Indian constitution, the aim was to make better provision for their administration. Accordingly at present there are 382 Grama Panchayats in the District under the Panchayati Raj Department. The maximum population of a Panchayat at present is 13,442 (Baisinga GP of Benoti Block) whereas the minimum population is 2,513 (Naupal GP of Badasahi Block). These 382 Grama Panchayats have been divided into 5,253 wards.

The Present Set Up

The Panchayat administration is under the overall control of the Collector of the district. Under him, there is a District Panchayat Officer, 4 Sub-Divisional Panchayat Officers, 26 Grama Panchayat Extension Officers, 382 Village Level Workers supervising the Panchayat Administration at the District level, Sub-Division level, Block level and Grama Panchayat level respectively. The post of Grama Panchayat Secretary working in each Grama Panchayat and paid out of G.P. fund has been abolished.

Constitution of Grama Panchayats

The Act envisages that there shall be for every Grama Sasan a Grama Panchayat which shall be the executive authority of the Grama Sasan. For the purpose of constituting a Grama Panchayat the entire area is divided into wards. The number of wards is limited between 11 and 25. On the basis of electoral rolls of the Assembly Constituency, elections are held for members representing the ward. Under the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act 1964, the Sarpanch is to be elected directly. The Naib-Sarpanch is elected indirectly amongst the Ward Members. The Grama Panchayat is to be composed of the following members –

1. The Sarpanch directly elected by the electors.
2. A Naib Sarpanch elected from among the members.
3. The member is to be elected from each of the ward by the persons on the electoral roll.

The members representing different wards and 382 Sarpanches are directly elected by the voters, but Naib-Sarpanches are elected by members. Since the Mayurbhanj district is coming under Scheduled area, all 382 offices of Sarapanch are reserved for Scheduled Tribe category.

The details of reservation status of Ward Members, Sarapanches are given below:
The table below shows the Reservation Status of Panchayati Raj Institutions – 2012 - Ward Member

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>S.C. Male</th>
<th>S.C. Female</th>
<th>S.T. Male</th>
<th>S.T. Female</th>
<th>B.C.C. Male</th>
<th>B.C.C. Female</th>
<th>U.R. Male</th>
<th>U.R. Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</table>

Source: District Administration

The table below shows Reservation Status of Panchayati Raj Institutions-2012 For the Office of Sarpanch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>S.T. Male</th>
<th>S.T. Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<td>Bangriposi</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

274
The elected office bearers of the Grama Panchayat exercise their power and perform their duties in accordance with the provisions of the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act 1964 and Odisha Grama Panchayat Rules-2014. Their functions can be broadly divided into two categories, Obligatory and Discretionary. The obligatory functions come mainly under the category of village sanitation, water supply improvement of public streets, removal of unauthorized obstruction and encroachment in public streets, registration of births, deaths and marriages, maintenance and protection of public properties transferred to the Grama Panchayats, establishment and management of common grazing grounds, regulation and control of movement of cattle, supervision and maintenance of village boundary marks and maintenance of village records, regulation of melas, fairs and festivals and improvement of agriculture. The discretionary functions mainly relates to planting of trees in the public street, regulation and maintenance of village forest, regulation and maintenance of slaughter house, development of co-operation and promotion of co-operative stores, relief from famine and other calamity, establishment and maintenance of public reading rooms and libraries, organization of fire service, maternity and child welfare, opening of education centres etc.

Financial Resources

The main sources of income of the Gram Panchayats are Panchayat Tax, License fees from cycle, bullock carts, fee from hats, ferries, melas, cattle pounds, income from public properties transferred to Gram Panchayats through auction of GP Tanks, auction of Hats, Market complex, orchards. The Grama Panchayats are also receiving various grants from Government in Panchayati Raj Department. A statement showing details of grant received is given below:
The following table indicates the Grants-In-Aid Position of Gram Panchayats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Allotment received</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2013-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Devolution of Fund</td>
<td>9,28,26,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cess Grant (PS Share)</td>
<td>8,39,708</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>KL Grant (PS Share)</td>
<td>77,348</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Royality on MFP (PS Share)</td>
<td>13,71,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cess Grant (GP Share)</td>
<td>25,19,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>KL Grant (GP Share)</td>
<td>5,56,905</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Royality on MFP (GP Share)</td>
<td>9,14,537</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Honorarium to Sarapanches / Naib- Sarapanches</td>
<td>64,17,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32,08,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DA &amp; Sitting fees</td>
<td>80,99,040</td>
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<td>26,99,840</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Sairat Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Staff Subsidy</td>
<td>1,84,800</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Entertainment Tax</td>
<td>89,895</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>GSSK</td>
<td>6,16,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Devolution of Fund (Purchase of Table &amp; Chair)</td>
<td>89,07,476</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Harish Chandra Sahayata</td>
<td>80,40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Performance linked Incentive Award</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

Functioning of Gram Panchayat

Communication

The Grama Panchayats have tried for betterment of communication facilities in their respective areas by laying out new roads and repairing old ones. The Grama Panchayat headquarters have been linked by village roads constructed out of Grama fund/ Govt. grant. All the Grama Panchayats have good communication.

Grievance Hearing

There is grievance hearing on 1st Monday of every month at Gram Panchayat level.

Administration of Public Properties

Public properties mainly hats, ferry ghats, cattle pounds, orchards, waste land, tanks etc. have been transferred to the Panchayats for administration and for utilization of all these sources on remunerative schemes. The income of Panchayats is shown in the following statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Annual Income (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hats</td>
<td>2,04,17,156/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchards</td>
<td>2,21,691/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank</td>
<td>65,21,839/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From other sources</td>
<td>1,26,86,974/-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Execution of Development Work

Grama Panchayats are encouraged to take up development works within their jurisdiction as per Odisha Grama Panchayat Rules 2014, for supplementing Panchayat income, out of their own sources of income.

Grama Sabha

As provided under section 5 of OGP Act, 1964, there shall be at least two meetings one in February and the other in June every year for conducting Grama Sabha. Besides as instructed by Govt. Grama Panchayat may convene Grama Sabha in four occasions i.e on 26th January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October of each year. The Sarpanch or the collector or any person empowered by Government in that behalf may call for a special meeting of the Grama Sabha when ever he thinks its necessary.

As provided under section 5 of OGP Act, 1964 the Grama Sabha shall have the following powers and functions:

a) Approve the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the GP.

b) Identify or select person as beneficiary under the poverty alleviation or similar other programmes.

c) The Grama Sabha shall consider and approve the annual budget of the GP including the supplementary or revised budget.

d) Consider of levy of all taxes, rates, rents, fees and enhancement of rates thereof.

e) Organize community service and drawing up and implementation of agricultural production plans.

f) The Gram Panchayat shall be required to obtain a certificate of utilization of funds on different schemes.

g) Consider all such matter as may be referred to it by the GP for its decision.

In the scheduled areas, specifically in Mayurbhanj district as coming under PESA district, the Grama Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the tradition and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and customary mode of dispute resolution consistent with the relevant laws in force and in harmony with basic tenets of the constitution and the human rights.
Palli Sabha

For every village within the Grama, there shall be constituted by the state Govt. a Palli Sabha, provided that the area comprised with in a ward constituted for the Grams under section- 8. The Palli Sabha shall meet annually in February every year and may also meets- other times in the manner prescribed. In the event of there being no quorum at any pali sabha it shall stand adjourned to a future day for which notice shall be given in the prescribed manner and no quorum be necessary for any such adjourned meeting. The Palli Sabha at its annual meeting in February each year gives its recommendations to the GP in respect of the following matters:

a. The Development works, Social Security, Anti poverty and other programme that be taken up during the ensuing year, and

b. The Annual budget estimate submitted by the GP under subsection (I) of Section, 98.

Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area (PESA) Act, 1996

PESA Act is an act to provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the constitution relating to the panchayats to the scheduled areas as enacted during 1996. The Part-IX of the constitution relating to the Panchayat are hereby extended to the scheduled areas subject to such exceptions and modification as are provided in section-4. The legislature of a state shall not make any laws as provided under part IX of the constitution which is inconsistent with any of the following features, namely: a) A State legislation on the panchayat that may be made in consonance with the customary law, social and religious practice and traditional management practices of community resources, b) A village shall ordinarily consist of a habitation or group of habitations or a hamlet or a group of hamlets comprising of community and managing its affairs in accordance with traditions and customs. c) Every village shall have a Grama Sabha consisting of persons whose names are included in the electoral roll for the panchayat at the village level. d) Every Grama Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the tradition and customs of the people, their cultural identity, Community resources mode of dispute, resolution, e) Every Grama Sabha shall approve the plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the panchayat at the village level and responsible for the identification and selection of the beneficiary under and other such like programmes. f) Prior recommendation of the Grama Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory for grant of the exploitation of minor minerals by auction. g)The recommendation of the Garama Sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of Prospecting license or mining lease for minor
minerals in the scheduled areas. h) Power to enforce prohibition or regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant i) Ownership on minor forest produce. j) Power to prevent alienation of land in the scheduled areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a scheduled tribe, k) Power to exercise control over money lending to the scheduled tribes. l) Power to control over local plans and resources for such plans including tribal sub-plans.
CHAPTER- XII

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Beginning of Western Education

English education was first introduced in Mayurbhanj during the rule of Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja (1867-1882) who started one M.E. School at Baripada. In 1889 the M.E. School was upgraded to a High School which became full-fledged in 1893. The institution was known as the Mayurbhanj Raj High English School and was subsequently called the Baripada High English School. Since 1951 it has been renamed the Maharaja Krushna Chandra High School and dedicated to the memory of the Late Maharaja, the pioneer of English Education in Mayurbhanj. The School has a tradition for Scholarship and students passing from the school have distinguished themselves in later life.

Besides, the High English School at Baripada there were 4 Middle English Schools in Mayurbhanj at the beginning of the 20th century and the number rose to 5 in 1907.

However, by the time of annexation of Mayurbhanj State with the province of Odisha in 1949, there were 2 High English Schools - namely Baripada High School (1989) and Rairangpur High School (1941) - and 7 (seven) M.E Schools. With the increase of educational institutions over the years at present (in 2015) there are 588 High Schools and 1182 M.E (U.P) Schools.

Literacy and Educational Standard

Literacy

Prior to 1911 census there was confusion regarding definition of literate person. According to 1911 census a person is deemed literate if he is able to “write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it”

In 1911, the total number of literate in Mayurbhanj was 15,775 which represented a little over 2% of the total population. In 1921 their number rose to 21,047 and in 1931 to 27,983. According to 1951 census, the number of literate persons was 98,611. The percentage of literates thus came to 9.6 of the total population of Mayurbhanj. In 1961 census the number of literate persons was recorded as 1,70,679 out of whom 1,06,388 persons had no educational level, while 58,248 persons were at the level of primary or junior basic education and 5,043 persons were in the standard of Matriculates and above. If we look back to determine the position of English knowing persons a century ago we find that in 1911, in all 775 persons of
whom 746 were males and 29 females were recorded as literates in English. In 1921 their number increased to 1874 of which 55 were females. According to 1931 census the number of such literates was 1775. But the variation in the number of literate was remarkable in 1951 and 1961 census. There were 483 literates per 10,000 population in 1951 and the figure rose to 1672 in 1961. Literacy among females was not encouraging in the past. Only 522 females were recorded as literates in 1911 census. The number rose to 975 in 1921 and became almost double (i.e., 1,714) in 1931. In 1951 census 10,628 females were recorded as literates and in 1961 census there was a remarkable increase as the figure of female literates came to be 27,134. Over the years since 1961 literacy of both male and female persons in the district has increased rather more remarkably to arrive at 9,26,582 and 9,66,004 respectively.

The table indicating Growth of Literacy in Mayurbhanj, 1951-2011 is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Gender Disparity Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>7.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>11.90</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>4.174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>18.10</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>2.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>25.70</td>
<td>37.39</td>
<td>13.90</td>
<td>1.690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>37.88</td>
<td>51.84</td>
<td>23.68</td>
<td>1.189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>51.91</td>
<td>65.76</td>
<td>37.84</td>
<td>0.738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>63.98</td>
<td>74.92</td>
<td>53.18</td>
<td>0.408</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In Mayurbhanj the literacy rate as indicated above, was very low in the immediate Post-Independence era. In 1951, only 5.2% people in the district were literate. Male literacy was 9.6% and female literacy was 1.2%. With concerted governmental efforts for expansion of basic education, the literacy rate in the district increased to 51.91% in 2001, and male and female literacy rates stood at 65.76% and 37.84% respectively. In 2011 Census the overall literacy rate is 63.98 with male and female literacy rates are found to be 74.92 % and 53.18 respectively. Similarly there is a gradual decrease in the Gender Disparity Index from 1951 (7.000) to 2011 (0.408).

Regional Disparity in Literacy

There is a wide gap between urban and rural literacy rates in the district. In 1991, as against 71.69% literacy in urban areas, the rural literacy rate was 35.03% - the difference between the two rates being 36.66 percentage point. In 2001, urban and rural literacy rates increased to 82.56% and 49.46% respectively, and the difference between them decreased marginally to 33.10 percentage points. Over the decade, rural literacy registered a higher rate of growth of13.89% as compared to the corresponding figure of 9.87% for urban areas. Because of a low base, the impact of varying growth rates had reduced the rural – urban literacy gap

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marginally between 1991-2001. The Rural-Urban Disparity Index in literacy declined during the decade from 1.047 in 1991 to 0.669 in 2001. Literacy rates of both urban males and females were higher than those of their rural counterparts in 1991 as well as in 2001. The gap between urban and rural male literacy rates declined from 32.18 percentage points in 1991 to 25.35 percentage points in 2001. But the corresponding gaps between female literacy rates over the period remained unchanged, around 39 percentage points. However, as indicated in the above table, rural-urban disparity indices in literacy declined for both men and women between 1991-2001.

In 2001, Thakurmunda remained consistently the least literate block with a literacy rate of 38.05%, while the highest literacy rate of 54.76% was attained by Rasgovindpur block. All the blocks registered an increase in their literacy rates. In 1991, Gopabandhunagar, Betanati, Barasahi and Raruan blocks registered more than 40% literacy rates. In 2001, literacy rates were more than 50% in 10 blocks. Sustained efforts by the government to spread education in the district account for this achievement. Blocks exhibiting high literacy rates in both the census years include developed as well as backward ones. The level and growth rate of literacy in these blocks has no correlation with their level of development. It reveals that government measures in this direction are well spread out over the district.

**Educational Standard**

There were a good number of educated persons in Mayurbhanj in the beginning of the 20th century as English education was introduced towards the last part of 19th century. There were some Matriculates who passed from the local High School at Baripada. Some of the well-to-do persons sent their children outside for higher education. Moreover a number of educated persons from different parts of Odisha and Bengal came here for service and some of them settled in different parts of Mayurbhanj. With the gradual increase of educational institutions the number of educated persons also increased considerably.

**The following table gives the number of educated persons according to 1951 to 2011 census.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census year</th>
<th>Literate(without educational level)</th>
<th>Primary of Junior Basic</th>
<th>Middle English</th>
<th>Matriculation and above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>71314</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24,150</td>
<td>3,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>106388</td>
<td>59248</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>258887</td>
<td>99902</td>
<td>13105</td>
<td>17457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>402903</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>578233</td>
<td>190000</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>61438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1591718</td>
<td>214887(2003-04)</td>
<td>68659</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1592474</td>
<td>313444</td>
<td>132920</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration
Female Education

Literacy among females has been discussed in this chapter. Sending a grown up girl to school was not being appreciated in the past. There was no separate institution for girls in the district till 1861. One lower Primary School was started at Baripada in 1862 and continued up to 1919 when it was made an Upper Primary School. It became Middle English School in 1932 and in 1951 it was raised to the status of a High School. The institution is named after Maharani Prem Kumari, the queen of Maharaja Krushana Chandra Bhanja. The number of lower Primary Schools for girls was only 2 in 1901. The number of such schools rose to 7 in 1920.

A Girls’ M.E School at Rairangpur was established in 1949 which was raised to a High School in 1960. Besides, 4 other Girls’ High Schools, 20 Middle English Schools, 4 Primary Schools and 2 Asharam Schools were established for girls. To impart training to the Lady Primary School teachers an Elementary Training School was also established.

The progress of female education as represented by the number of girl students in various schools and colleges of Mayurbhanj is encouraging. Although there was a single Girls’ School for a very long period co-education continued in almost all the schools.

Education for Backward Class and Tribes

In 1892 there were 4,130 students of all classes reading in different schools in Mayurbhanj. Out of them the number of Adibasi Students was 1,033, i.e 26 percent of the total strength. According to 1961 Census the Scheduled Castes and Tribes represent 69.3 percent of the total population of the district. Of them 12.4 percent were literate and the rest 87.6 percent was illiterate among the Scheduled Caste and 7.1 percent were literate and 92.9 percent illiterate among the Scheduled Tribes. Literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes in Mayurbhanj was higher than the State average of 11.6 percent. But the rate of literacy among Scheduled Tribes was lower than State average of 7.4 percent. For improving the educational standards of these backward classes a number of Ashram and Sevashrams have been established in the district by the State Government. The Ashram Schools are residential in type with six years’ course of the Middle School standard imparting special training in carpentry, agriculture, weaving, spinning and other crafts. Only tribal students are admitted into these schools. Besides the Ashram Schools, a number of lower educational institutions known as Sevashrams of the standard of primary schools have been established for imparting general education of the primary standard along with some special subjects, such as, spinning and gardening. Children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are admitted into these institutions.
Facilities have been provided for free education in these institutions. For education outside their localities, stipends and lump grants are given to the students in High Schools, M.E. Schools and U.P. Schools. Reading and writing materials, such as, books, slates, pencils etc. are also supplied free of cost at Sevashram stage.

In 2015, the total number of Ashram Schools and High Schools stood at 150 including 2 Educational complexes and 1 Ekalabya Model Residential School.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Schools

There were only one High School in Mayurbhanj and 3 Middle English Schools up to 1903. Besides the Middle English Schools there was a Middle Vernacular School up to 1903 after which it was abolished. The number of upper Primary Schools was 15 between 1901 and 1906. The number of lower Primary Schools varied from year to year. There were 259 Primary schools varied from year to year. There were 259 Primary Schools in 1904 but their number increased to 401 in 1915. One Guru Training School started at Baripada in 1906. Till 1916 there were 2 Sanskrit Tols, one at Baripada town and the other at Amarda which was abolished after a few years. In 1919 an effort was made to set up a Tol at Jashipur which resulted in establishment of a Pathasala. During 1964-65 there were 53 High Schools, 225 M.E. Schools, 1,579 Primary Schools, 101 Sevashrams, 9 Ashram Schools besides 2 Music Schools, 6 Elementary Training Schools and an Industrial Training School, an Arts and Crafts School and a Nursing and Midwifery Training School.

In 2014-15, there are 588 High Schools, 198 M.E(U.P) Schools, 984 Primary with Upper Primary Schools, 2797 Primary Schools, 105 Ashram Schools, 2 Elementary Teachers Training Institutions, 1 Block Institute of Teacher Education, 1 District Institute of Education & Training running in the district. In addition to the above schools, 3 Central Schools and one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya at Betnoti are running in the district apart from the English Medium Schools and unrecognized Saraswati Shishu Vidya Mandirs. A special school for Deaf, Dumb and Blind is also functioning at Laxmiposi in the district. In 2007-08, the total number of primary schools, middle schools, secondary schools and general colleges in the district was 3,435, 1,181, 498 and 42 respectively. After Ganjam district, Mayurbhanj has the second largest number of schools in the State.

Barasahi block has the highest number of government primary schools, while Tiringi block has the lowest number. Among urban areas, the number of primary schools is the highest in Baripada municipality and the lowest in
Udala NAC. The maximum number of upper primary schools are in Kaptipada block and the minimum in Tringi block. Barasahi block has the maximum number of high schools and Tiringi block has the minimum number.

As per mandate of the Right to Education Act, 2009 the State Government aims at providing facilities for universal elementary education so that small children from the age group of 6-14 are to be provided primary education in their village or within close vicinity and will not have to cover long distances. As per the national norm accepted by the Government of Orissa, a primary school needs to be provided in each habitation with a minimum population of 300 and within a walking distance of 1 km. In the case of hilly terrains and minority populations, this norm is relaxed to a habitation with 200 persons. Similarly, upper primary and secondary schools need to be provided within 3 and 5 kms of habitations. The State Government has set the norm that there should be at least one upper primary school for every two primary schools. By 2006-07, out of 30 districts in the state, only nine districts including Mayurbhanj had achieved the norm. Almost all habitations in the district have a primary school within 1 km and 98% of habitations have UP schools within 2 kms as stipulated in the norm. The situation is equally good in case of secondary education as a high school can be accessed by more than 99% of habitations within 5 kms. Out of 382 GPs in the district, only 22 (i.e., 6%) go without a high school.

The private sector has also entered into education to meet the growing need of better quality English medium education throughout the state. Mayurbhanj is no exception to this. There are proportionately more private schools in urban areas at both primary and upper primary levels. It is indicative of the willingness of urban dwellers to pay for the education of their children. The growth of private schools at entry level has been justified by many on various grounds. More private secondary schools have been set up in the rural areas with government encouragement and assistance.

Enrolment

Increased school enrolment is a move towards achieving the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education. In Mayurbhanj district enrollment drive at primary and upper primary levels in 2007-08 was 2.74 lakh and 1.2 lakh respectively. Enrolment has been less for higher levels of schooling. It is also marked by gender disparity. 1.46 lakh boys and 1.28 lakh girls were enrolled at the primary level. The girls-boys enrolment ratio in the district was 0.88 compared to the state level ratio of 0.91. There is no primary school for 13 % habitations of the district.
Gross Enrolment Ratio

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) are precise measures of the proportion of children in school. GER is defined as the proportion of children enrolled in schools to child populations in relevant age groups. The main limitation of GER is the possibility of over estimation of enrolment. GER could exceed 100 as there may be both under-aged and over-aged students. NER is obtained by dividing the number of children enrolled in a particular age group with child population in that age group.

Enrolment ratios, both gross and net, have been high in the district, being more than 102 and 92 respectively. NER across regions (rural and urban) and social groups (ST, SC and all) is not very different in each category. However, the enrolment of girls was lower than that of boys in all caste categories and regions. High enrolment ratios indicate that the efforts of the state have borne fruit in the district.

Dropout Rates

The dropout rate is one of the criteria for assessing the internal efficiency of the education system. It is a serious problem in elementary schools. It appears that dropouts are more among the poor and marginalised groups including SC, ST and girls. It is gratifying that in a backward and ST dominated district like Mayurbhanj, the dropout rate (6-14 years age group) was only 3.29% compared to 7.80% for the state in 2007-08.

The dropout rate of 4.18% of ST children was the highest among children of all castes. The dropout rate of rural children (3.40%) was higher than that of urban (1.23%) irrespective of caste categories. There were, however, differences in dropout rates across blocks. Kuliana block reported the highest dropout rate of 8.33% and Kusumi block reported the lowest dropout rate of only 0.58% in 2007–08. Various measures have been taken by the state to improve infrastructure in schools to motivate children to stay there for longer. Steps have been taken to improve the space, drinking water and toilet facilities, midday meals, provision of books and supply of improved teaching materials. This has proven effective in lowering the rate of school dropouts in the district.

Out-of-School

A substantial number of children are, however, still out of school. These include dropouts from schools and those who had never enroled themselves in a school due to various reasons.
Teachers

In 2007-08, out of all the teachers in the district, 88% primary, 76% upper primary and 99% secondary teachers were trained. In other words, 12% of primary school teachers and 24% of upper primary school teachers had not undergone training. However, almost all teachers in secondary schools were trained.

It may be observed from the table that the proportion of trained teachers was more in urban areas than in rural areas. All primary school teachers in Rairangpur NAC and all upper primary and secondary school teachers of Udala NAC were trained. But in rural areas, the proportion of trained teachers in primary schools varied from 59.48% in Jamada block to 76.65% in Udala block. Variations in the proportions of trained teachers at upper primary level ranged between 63.48% in Sukruli block and 93.10% in Tirinigi block. The corresponding range of variation in secondary schools is between 85.29% in Rairangpur block and 95.87% in Sukruli block. The proportion of trained school teachers at different levels was unsatisfactory. In the absence of strict supervision and surveillance, teachers’ absenteeism continues to be a common problem in rural schools.

Female Teachers

Girls, particularly adolescents, feel more comfortable with female teachers. Their presence may reduce girls’ dropout from rural schools. Government policy stipulates that women shall constitute not less than 50% of teachers recruited to the State school system. This has been achieved in urban areas, but the proportion of female teachers in rural schools is below the norm. Except for primary and upper primary schools in urban areas, no other type of schools has 50% female teacher. Urban areas are better placed with more female teachers compared to rural areas. Against 84.76% female teachers at primary level, there are 76.20% at upper primary and 38.54% at secondary levels in urban areas. The corresponding figures in rural areas are 37.64%, 33.56% and 15.36%.

The proportion of female teachers in elementary schools (primary and upper primary) in urban centres, was higher than that in secondary schools. There were proportionately more female teachers in primary schools in each urban area. Generally, this pattern is observed in the blocks also.

Pupil -Teacher Ratio

To maintain the quality of teaching, the national norms for primary and upper primary schools are respectively 40 and 35 students per teacher, whereas 25 students per teacher is considered desirable. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) is reasonably good in upper primary and secondary schools of
the district. But at the primary level, the number of students per teacher is as high as 58.

This is true for both urban and rural areas. The situation is worse in rural areas where a primary school teacher is required to teach 60 pupils on an average. The corresponding figure in the urban area is 42, still higher than the norm. Keeping this in view, the pupil-teacher ratio in blocks and urban bodies of Mayurbhanj has been estimated. The maximum pupil-teacher ratio in an urban area is 47 for Baripada municipality area. The average student load of a primary school teacher in Karanjia, Bahalda and Kuliana blocks is very high at 99, 89 and 80 respectively. The number of students per teacher in urban areas varied between 36 in Karanjia NAC and 47 in Baripada Municipality at primary level. There were 21 students per teacher in Karanjia NAC and 35 students per teacher in Udala NAC at upper primary level. At the secondary level, there were 23 students per teacher in Udala NAC and 40 students per teacher in Rairangpur NAC. At the primary school level, there are 85 students and 2.21 teachers per school and 39.33 students per teacher

On an average, there were respectively 44 and 25 students per class at the primary and upper primary levels in 2007-08. In urban areas, the number of students in primary and upper primary schools exceeded the respective norms of 40 and 35 students per class. In Baripada municipality area, there were as many as 84 students per class at primary level. In upper primary schools of Rairangpur (NAC) and Baripada (M), students in a class on an average numbered 66 and 63 respectively. There are less students per class in Bahalda, Bijetola, Kusumi and Raruan blocks due to the low enrolment per class.

**Infrastructure**

The key thematic content RTE Act, 2009 stipulates certain basic infrastructure facilities for primary schools, but lack of infrastructure facilities in schools affects students attendance. This includes separate toilets for girls, drinking water, roads, compound walls, buildings and class rooms. In 2007-08, out of 2,340 primary schools, 29 schools in 14 blocks did not have a building of their own. Buildings of 3 primary and 1 upper primary schools were in a bad shape. Drinking water was available in less than 50% of primary schools and in about 75% of upper primary schools in the district. About 50% of primary and upper primary schools had toilets, but separate toilet for girls was found in 18% of primary schools and slightly more than 40% of upper primary schools. Most schools did not have a compound wall. Kitchens for Mid-Day Meals and access ramps were found in a few schools only, but many schools had a playground. Urban and rural schools faces similar infrastructure challenges.
Public Intervention

In order to achieve ‘Universalisation of Primary Education’, the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) started in the district in 1996-97. In 2003-04, Sarva Shiksha Abhijan (SSA) was launched to encompass all children in the 6-14 years age group under the school system. The objective of this programme is to provide useful and relevant elementary education to children. It has special components to cater to the needs of the disadvantaged. Under the Children with Special Needs (CWSN) scheme, which is a part of the SSA 8,893 children were identified in 2007-08, out of which 7,083 were enroled. The Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) programme operates in the district to bring out of school children into the SSA fold through bridge courses. Under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), there were 1,643 centres in the district by 2007-08. The Government has initiated the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme to provide schooling facilities to out-of-school girls. The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) was launched in the district in 2003 to spread girls’ education. Under the programme, 345 centres for clusters of schools were set up. The Government has set up 126 educational institutions to spread education among the tribals in the district. There were government-run 238 primary school hostels and 130 ST girls’ hostels in 2007-08. To improve the quality of education, training is imparted to teachers. In September 2009, the district administration decided that Ho-Munda children would be taught in their language, “Mundari” in at least 20 primary schools.

There is a clear need for improving elementary public education in the district. In recent years, the coverage of elementary education has been raised through government initiatives like the District Primary Education Programme and the Sarva Siksha Abhijan. The number of primary schools increased from 100 in 1949 to 3,435 in 2007-08. Growth in the number of schools at higher levels has also been phenomenal. School enrolment has been substantial in recent years. Literacy in the district has improved significantly from 5.20% in 1951 to about 52% in 2001. Male-female and rural-urban disparity in literacy has been consistently declining. The government has implemented policies to improve the quality of education. Specifically, the appointment of a large number of trained teachers and female teachers has brought down the pupil-teacher ratio in the district. The dropout rate in the district schools is lower than the state average. Literacy among ST, particularly among ST women has remained very low. Special schemes have been initiated by the government to cater to the needs of this deprived group. These special schemes include scholarships, free text books, free residential schools etc. Language stands as a barrier in the way
of education of ST children who speak different dialects. The district administration has recently decided to impart teaching in schools in a tribal language. In order to make the public education system more effective and efficient for improving achievement standards and providing quality education, public schools need additional financial support in the areas of infrastructure, curricular and co-curricular programmes of schools.

As regards secondary education, Mayurbhanj district is served by 509 recognised high schools, of which 58 are girls' high schools. Apart from this, there are 57 unrecognised high schools. In 2006-07, 81,529 students (45,016 boys and 36,513 girls) were enrolled and were being taught by 4,422 teachers at high school level. There is no high school in 8% Gram Panchayats in the district.

**Colleges**

The first College in the district was established in 1948-49 at Baripada and named after the late Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo. Its management was taken over by the Education Department from 1st January 1949. The college at present has been bifurcated to M.P.C Junior College functioning in the palace at Baripada and M.P.C Autonomous College functioning at Takatpur, Baripada. The Women's College named as Indira Gandhi Women's College which was functioning in M.P.K Girls' High School campus previously and shifted to Palace, has been functioning in its own building adjacent to the palace and the same has been named as Govt. Women's College.

At the beginning M.P.C College had Intermediate in Arts and Science. It was affiliated to the Utkal University with sanctioned strength of 112 students in Arts and 8 in Science. During 1957-58 the strength was increased to 128 and 112 respectively. B.A (Pass) classes started in 1949-50 with 48 seats in each of the Third Year and Fourth Year classes. B.Sc. and B.com. classes were opened in 1960 and 1967 respectively.

PG Courses were opened in the year 1979. The College was accorded Autonomous status by the UGC in the year 2000. It is offering the Under Graduate (U.G). courses like Arts, Commerce, Science in regular mode with roll strength of 1588,828 and 1063 respectively and P.G. classes in English, Odia, History, Political Science, Philosophy and Commerce on regular mode with roll strength of 48, 48,95,96,60,160 respectively. The College offers P.G. courses in self financing mode on Environmental Economics, Industrial Chemistry, Micro Biology, Bio Chemistry and U.G. courses in BBA, BCA, MBA and MCA. It also offers UGC sponsored Diploma course on DTHM under Community College Scheme and in Distance mode IGNOU Courses.
The College has student roll strength of 4274 (Male 2272, Female 2002) including SC 693.ST 915 in 2015. The total staff strength stands at 141 including 33 female staff.

Private Colleges

During 1960s there were three privately managed colleges in the district located at Rairangpur, Karanjia & Udala. The Rairangpur College was started in 1963-64 with pre-university classes in both Science and Humanities. In 1964-65, it opened its First Year Science and Humanities Classes. That year the strength of the teaching staff and students in the College were 12 and 150 (140M+ 10 W) respectively. The Karanjia College was started in 1964-65 with Pre-University Humanities classes only. The strength of its teaching staff and students were 6 and 63 (60 M+ 3 W) respectively. The Udala College was started during 1965-66 with provisions in both Pre-University Science and Humanities classes. The teaching staff was 9 in number and there were 71 students including 5 women students.

Over the years since 1964-65 the number of private colleges has since been remarkably increased. At present, there are as many as 90 Junior Colleges and 47 Degree Colleges running in Mayurbhanj. Of the private colleges, Karanjia College established in the year 1964-65 has been declared as Autonomous by UGC, New Delhi in 2015. This Autonomous College has the strength of 25 teaching staff of 53 sanctioned post with 978 Honours students in 2015-16. The College has total students strength of 2546 (1422 M+ 1124 F) during 2015-16.

Apart from this Mayurbhanj Law College, Baripada, Mayurbhanj Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Baripada; Mayurbhanj Homoeo Medical College and Hospital, Baripada, U.G.C.T.E, Baripada and Mayurbhanj College of Accountancy and Management, Baripada are also functioning in the district. There are 3 Pharmacy Colleges namely Seemanta Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jharpokharia, Mayurbhanj Medical Academy, Baripada and Maa Mangala College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Karanjia running in the district.

Sanskrit Tol and Maktabs

The Sanskrit Tol at Baripada used to prepare students for Acharya Examinations of Orissa Sanskrit Association. There were 32 students on the roll in 1956-57 who were all stipendiaries. In 1964-65 there were 9 students on the roll and the strength of the teaching staff was 6.

The system of awarding stipends to all the students has been discontinued and merit-cum-poverty scholarships are given after the Prathama examination. This has affected the strength of students. Now in
2015 one Govt. Sanskrit Tol and three aided Sanskrit Tols are running apart from 5 recognized Un-aided Sanskrit Tols.

At present there is one Maktab in Mayurbhanj. But there are some primary schools with Urdu M.I.L and Odia medium of instruction in Baripada, Karanjia and Rairangpur.

**PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

**Seemanta Engineering College (SEC), Mayurbhanj**

Seemanta Engineering College (SEC), Mayurbhanj was established in 1997 at Jharpokharia (30 km from the district headquarter as a project of the Seemanta Mahavidyalaya Samiti to provide technical education to North Orissa and the bordering regions of Jharkhand and West Bengal. The institute started with first batch of students from 3 disciplines such as Computer Science, Mechanical and Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering. From 1999 onwards SEC has had its own building at Mayurvihar which is 4 km from Jarpokharia. When it was started it was affiliated to Utkal University. Subsequently it came under North Orissa University and now it is affiliated to Biju Patnaik University of Technology.

Now the College offers 2 Years M.Tech. programme, 3 Years Diploma Engineering programme, 03 years Post graduate programme in MCA and 04 years B.Tech. programme. In Engineering it offers 7 Under Graduate Courses and 2 Post-Graduate Courses. The UG courses are Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Computer Science, Electrical Engineering, Electrical and Instrumentation Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering. The 2 PG courses include Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

**Seemanta Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jharpokharia**

Established in 1982 by the Seemanta Mahavidyalaya Samiti, Seemanta Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences at Jharpokharia is a premier private technical institution in pharmaceutical sciences in North Odisha. It offers courses in D.Pharma, B. Pharm and M. Pharma. The Institute is affiliated to Biju Pattnaik University of Technology, Rourkela and approved by Govt. of Odisha, AICTE, New Delhi and Pharmacy Council of India.

**Purnachandra I.T.I, Baripada**

This institute was established at Baripada on 16th July 1931 with a donation of one lakh rupees from Junior Dowager Maharani Saheba and was dedicated to the memory of the Late Maharaja Purnachandra Bhanjdeo. The purpose of this institution is to impart training in weaving, carpentry and other handicrafts.
The courses offered under different trades affiliated are – (a) Electronics Mechanic with a seating strength of 48, (b) Stenography (English)- 16 seats, (c) Weaving silk and woolen fabrics-32 seats and (d) Cutting and sewing- 38 seats

**Technical Training Institute, Takatpur**


Apart from the above two Govt. run I.T.Is, 52 no. of Private I.T.Is affiliated to N.C.V.T, New Delhi are functioning in the district. Not only this, one Govt. Polytechnic at Tikarpada of Mayurbhanj district which was established in the year 2013 has started functioning in the year 2015. As on the date there are 3 Diploma Engineering Institutes running in the district.

**Elementary Training**

There were six elementary training schools in Mayurbhanj to train primary school teachers. In 1964-65 there were 580 trainees and 30 teachers in these institutions. One of these schools was meant exclusively for ladies. Now there are 2 Elementary Teachers Training Institutions, 1 Block Institute of Teacher Education, 1 District Institute of Education & Training in Mayurbhanj.

**Nursing and Midwifery**

At present one Govt.-run A.N.M Training School is running at Baripada and 6 no of privately managed A.N.M Training Schools are running in Mayurbhanj District. In addition to this, 2 privately managed G.N.M schools are also functioning in the district.

**Government Medical College**

To the credit of the district, the foundation stone has been laid for the establishment of a Govt. Medical college named after Pandit Raghunath Murmu (founder of Olchiki language), at Rangamatia by Hon’ble Chief Minister Sj. Naveen pattnaik in the year 2015.

**North Orissa University, Sriram Vihar, Takatpur, Baripada**

The North Orissa University (NOU) was established in the year 1998 vide Government of Orissa notification No.-32930/HE dated 13th July 1998. The University is recognized by the University Grants Commission.
under Sections 2(f) and 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956 with effect from 15.02.2000 and 21.06.2006, respectively. It is recognized by Bar Council of India and DEC, IGNOU/UGC. North Orissa University is included in the list of Association of Indian Universities and Association of Commonwealth Universities. The University is also accredited by National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore with B grade with effect from 10th January, 2011. The territorial jurisdiction of the University covers Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts of northern part of Orissa. These two districts are thickly populated with tribal population with an average of 63% inhabitants belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. There are 81 affiliated colleges, both general and professional, catering to the demand of higher education. As development depends crucially upon human capital, NOU shall act as a beacon light to this region to bring the underprivileged youth to the national mainstream of art, culture, science and technology.

There are seven regular PG courses. The subjects are Botany, Biotechnology, Chemistry, Computer Applications, Economics, Physics and Zoology. Besides, there are 11 subjects taught as self-financing courses. The subjects are Anthropology and Tribal Studies, Business Administration (MBA), Education, English, MFC, Library and Information Science, Mathematics, Odia, Remote Sensing and GIS, Sanskrit and Santali. Prof. K. Pattnaik was the first OSD of the University. Prof Prabodh Kumar Mishra was the first Vice Chancellor of the University.

Schools for Fine Arts

There were two music schools in Mayurbhanj. Vocal and instrumental music and courses are taught in these schools. There were 78 students on the roll in 1964-65 and the number of teachers was 6. Besides, there were a number of private music and dance teachers who teach boys and girls privately.

School of Art & Craft of Shyam Prasad Pattnaik located at Baripada was setup in 1990. It is affiliated to Odisha Lalit Kala Academy. Besides this a few other privately managed institutions are functioning in Mayurbhanj district.

Physical Education

Scout movement was organized in Mayurbhanj during Durbar rule. Physical training as a part of the education curriculum was introduced in March 1962 and in 1927 the Boy Scout organization worked with credit in rendering relief to flood affected areas. In 1938 the Boy Scouts of Mayurbhanj attended the Governor’s Rally at Cuttack and the Kanika Sheild for scouting was awarded to them for being adjudged the best scouts in Orissa. In 1941 an association was formed and affiliated to the Eastern
States Agency Association and subsequently to the Central Association at Delhi in 1945. Shri Sarat Chandra Bindhani—a boy scout of the Baripada High English School was selected to participate in the world Jamboree of Boy Scouts held in France in 1947.

At present in addition to scout organization, provisions have been made for recruiting students of High Schools and Colleges for National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps. In this District a large number of girl students have been enrolled in Girls' Guide and JRC both in Secondary as well as Elementary Schools.

**Adult Literacy and Social Education**

During 1970s the Community Development Department operated a scheme according to which one Adult Literacy Centre for men and one for women had been set-up in each Grama Panchyat. These centres were running for six months in a year. In Adibasi populated villages the centers ran for 9 months to one year where difficulty arose in teaching them within a brief period.

Reading and writing materials and lanterns were supplied free of cost and the progress of their education was checked by the social education organizers of the respective Community Development Blocks. A total number of 25,168 adults were made literate till 31st March 1965 of which 21,862 were males and 3,306 females.

**Saakhar Bharat**

At present Saakhar Bharat, a Govt. of India sponsored scheme, is implemented in Odisha for educating the non-literates in the age group 15+ with special emphasis on women, SC,ST and persons from minority and disadvantaged group. The Programme is funded on 75:25 ratio by the Govt. of India and Govt. of Odisha. This programme is being run in the district. At G.P level literacy centres are opened where the voluntary teachers teach the non-literates who are supervised by two Preraks of each G.P. At Block Level one coordinator and at district level 4 coordinators work to see the progress of the programme under direct supervision of Education Officers of the Block and District. The Collector & District Magistrate of the district being the Chairman of the Zilla Saakharata Samitee takes lead role in implementation of the programme. Assessments at intervals of six months once in the month of March & another in September are conducted to award the basic literacy certificates to the neo literates on the basis of their performance.

“MU BI PADHIBI” (I will also read)

As per mandate of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act. (RCFCE-2009), it is the right of every child in the age group of 6 to 14
years is to attend elementary school and get all round development with achievement of minimum level of competencies for quality education.

For the successful implementation of RTE and to ensure 100% enrollment and retention and to deal with the cases of dropout in real spirit by making the district free from out of school children, the district administration embarked on a mission mode approach by launching – ‘Mu Bi Padhibi’ (I will also read) on 1st April, 2013 on the occasion of Utkal Divas in convergence with the departments like SC/ST Development, W & CD, Labour and Panchayati Raj. The objective of the drive was to bring all children (6-14 years) into the fold of Government-run schools and provide quality education to them, rescue all the children who were working as child labour, involve community and bring education to the forefront of public discourse. For effective implementation of the drive throughout the district different strategies were adopted during the period of implementation of the programme.

The drive was well conceived at the outset and consultation was made with field functionaries, district level officers, NGOs, PRI functionaries and teachers. Steps were taken to build conducive atmosphere in the district for enrolment of out of school children by involving all stakeholders. After launching of the drive on 1st April 2013, house to house survey was first conducted to identify out of school children in the district by the Anganwadi Workers & teachers. While doing the exercise, efforts were made to have a dialogue with the parents whose children were either drop out or irregular. The identified out of school children were admitted in appropriate schools after assessing their desire and need in convergence with ST/SC Development Deptt. The child labourers & rag pickers were rescued in different phases and mainstreamed in formal schools. The administration took special efforts to mainstream those rescued children in schools having residential facilities and by opening of RSTCs to provide condensed courses to those admitted children in age appropriate classes. Finally by taking this initiatives the district was able to be declared as an out of school children free district on 5th Sept. 2014. The achievement of the initiatives was inspiring and acted as an eye opener for other districts of the state. There is a marked increase in enrolment and retention rate in the elementary schools of the district. Total 2,871 never-enrolled and 2,654 number of dropout children have been identified and admitted in different schools of the district in the session 2013-14. Similarly, 2,869 out of school children have been identified and enrolled in age appropriate classes of RST / KGBV & SSD. Rescue of 104 child labours engaged in different hotels, dhabas & other hazardous sectors was made and admitted into Residential centers. The percentage of student attendance increased up to 82% (as per daily monitoring report during August 2013) in comparison to 67% (as per physical
verification of attendance done throughout the district). Need assessment of parents of rescued child labour was done in 4 phases. Total 29 families have been included in different social security scheme such as IAY, Widow Pension, Antodaya card. Total 13 nos of child labours have been linked with sponsorship programme under ICPS. To address all the issues District Administration has sanctioned Rs. 4,67,16,300 from IAP and BRGF. In the session 2015-16 steps have been taken for mainstreaming of all working children who belong to the age group of 6-14 years and our District claims to be declared as “Child Labour free district”.

**Education for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe**

Urban education is implemented in the district during the academic year 2015-16, where 395 ST & SC students (148 ST Boys, 146 ST girls, 55 SC boys and 46 SC girls) are learning in 10 English Medium Schools located in the Sub-divisional Hqrs. They are being provided with free education in the English Medium Schools along with accommodation and dietary provision.

One District Career Counseling Center (DCCC) located in the heart of the town is running in the district which facilitates the aspiring ST & SC students for competitive examinations with its reading space, necessary books and counseling of the different professional people throughout the year.

The unemployed ST & SC youth are imparted with skill up-gradation and placement linked employability training. Four training centres are functional in the district which train the unemployed ST & SC youth on Data Entry, Tally, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Beauty Parlour Technician, Hotel Management, Retail, Mobile Repairing and Tailoring etc.

**Reorganization of School and Mass Education Department**

In pursuance to Notification No.11940/SME Dated 18.05.2013 the School & Mass Education department has been reorganized as a result of which 26 Block Education Offices have been created in 26 Blocks of the district w.e.f 01.04.2014.

**State Institute of Open Schooling (SIOS)**

With an objective of universalization of Secondary Education an opportunity has been given to the dropouts of 14 years of age or more who have completed Class-VII to appear H.S.C Examination in consecutive five years with a maximum of 9 (Nine) chances through SIOS.

**Construction of Model Schools and 100 Seated Girls’ Hostels**

As per Govt. policy 26 Model Schools have been sanctioned in 26 Blocks of this district. Further it has also been finalized to construct 1 (one)
hundred seated Girls’ Hostel in the premises of the Model School in each Block.

Cultural Societies

Culture is the life force of the people. The district of Mayurbhanj is culturally enriched. Many societies were formed down the years, Baripada Sahitya Samaj was one of them.

Baripada Sahitya Samaj

The Baripada Sahitya Samaj was organized in 1934 by a group of the then ex-State employees who had interest in the educational and cultural fields. The society functioned well till 1944 and became dormant since then. Then after it was again revived. It was recognized by the Utkal University as a learned body with the right to send a member to the university Senate.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Libraries

Sri Ram Chandra Pathagar is located at Baripada. It has a fine building with classic design of its own. Originally the library was called the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Public Library built in 1899. It runs by public subscription and also gets Government aid. At one time it was one of the biggest public libraries of Orissa.

Besides, the colleges, High Schools and Middle English Schools are all provided with libraries. There were 299 Reading rooms and village libraries located in villages and towns of Mayurbhanj for public use. Now there are 11 libraries in urban areas and 24 libraries in rural areas. Out of the 11 libraries 6 libraries are run by Govt. and 5 are privately managed.

Museums

Baripada Museum

The first Museum of Odisha was established at Baripada in 1904 by the late Maharaja Sri Ram Chandra Bhanjadeo. Later it was named Baripada Museum by the late Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanjadeo in 1923 and it was housed in the Buildings of Sriram Chandra Pathagar. At present it is housed in the Zilla Sanskruti Bhawan since 2008. Baripada Museum is basically an archaeological museum presenting Paleolithic, neolithic and copper implements, sculptures, Copper plate grants and stone inscriptions of the Bhanjas of Mayurbhanj and other dynasties, Gold, Silver and copper coins of different periods of history, painted palm leaf manuscripts, seals, sherds of terracottas, stone inscriptions, paper sanads etc. which provide historical source materials for study of culture.
Khiching Museum

Khiching Museum is the ancient museum established by Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanaj Deo in 1922 under the supervision of Ram Prasad Chand, Superintendent of the Archological section of the Indian Museum, Kolkata and Late Paramananda Acharya, the then Archaeologist of Mayurbhanj State. After the merger the museum came under the control of the Odisha state Museum. It is an archeological museum preserving mostly specimens retrieving through excavation near the site which still has a number of preserved temples. The collection comprises sculptures of Brahanical, Jaina and Buddhist pantheons, excavated materials from Virat God, Coins and copper mate grants and stone inscriptions. The Museum has its own building with 2 display halls.

Mayurbhanj Chhau Nrutya Pratisthana

Mayurbhanj Chhau Nrutya Pratisthana was registered in 1962 as per the society registration act 1860. The main function of the pratisthana is to organize “Chaitrya Parva’ every year with the collaboration of District Administration. The Mayurbhanj Chhau Nrutya Pratisthana is working for all round development and propagation of Chhau Dance in Mayurbhanj district. Sub-Divisional Level Competitions and Ditrich Level Competition alongwith Folk Dance of Mayurbhanj District; facilitation to Guru; review of music and dance from time to time; project on sangeet natak academy, New Delhi for last four years.

Chhau Nrutya Reaserch Centre

In order to promote, preserve and propagate Chhau Dance in the state, the Govt. of Odisha in Department of Culture has established the Chhau Dance Research Centre in the year 2000 at Baripada in the building of Mayurbhanj Chhau Nrutya Pratisthana. There are 35 institutions in rural areas of this district which train the Chhau Dancers. In Baripada “Uttara Sahi & Dakhina Sahi” Chhau Pratisthana have been pioneering this dance for long years.

Zilla Kala Sanskruti Sangha (ZKSS) and Block Kala Sanskruti Sangha (BKSS)

The Govt. of Odisha in Department of Tourism & culture have decided to constitute Block Kala Sanskruti Sangha (BKSS) in each Block and Zilla kala Sanskruti Sangha (ZKSS) at district level with the objective to provide platform support for survival, revival and revitalization of traditional art and culture of the district. The scheme was formally launched by the Hon’ble Chief Minister Odisha Sj Naveen Pattnaik on 1st April 2011. The scheme will provide employment opportunity to various rural dance forms and cultural
troupes through participation in various IEC programmes of Govt. like NREGA, Health & Family Welfare, RWSS and others scheme. 26 no. of BKSS has been already formed under all blocks of Mayurbhanj district, i.e., BKSS Baripada, BKSS Betnoti, BKSS Morada, BKSS R.G Pur,. BKSS Suliapada, BKSS Shamakuntula, BKSS Khunta, BKSS G.B Nagar, BKSS Badasahi, BKSS Udala, BKSS Kaptipada, BKSS Thakurmunda, BKSS Karanjia, BKSS Raruan, BKss Sukruli, BKSS Jashipur, BKSS Kusumi, BKSS Bisoi, BKSS Jamda, BKSS Rairangpur, BKSS Bahalada, BKSS Tiring, BKSS Bijatala, BKSS Bangiriposi, BKSS Saraskana, BKSS Kuliana. Initially the Department of Tourism & Culture (Culture) has allocated 2 Lakh as revolving fund which has been placed to all BDOs in 2011. The revolving fund will help meeting urgent requirement of the BKSS on temporary basis which will be subsequently recouped by the convergent of IEC funds available with BKSS from different line Departments.

**Tribal Literature**

There is a rich tradition of tribal literature in Mayurbhanj.

**Pandit Raghunath Murmu (1905-1982) developed Olchiki script for Santali language.** He has contributed significantly to Santali literature and his writing covers grammar, novels, drama, poetry and short story. He has written drama (Bidu-Chandan, Kherwar-Bir, Dalegedhan and Sido-Kanhu-Santal Hul), one kavya (Hital), and poetry collections (Lakchar-serenj). The “Ol Chiki” script is followed in Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, west Bengal and Chattisgarh. The Santhals pay tribute to Pandit Raghunath Murmu as “Guru Gomke”. Santali language has been included in the VIIIth Schedule of Indian Constitution since 2003 and a Central Sahitya Akademi award is also given to distinguished writers in Santali. The Santali writers who have received such award include Jadumani Besra (the author of Bhabna), Damayanti Besra (the author of Say-sahed), Gangadhar Hansda (the author of Banchaw Akan Gajhal), Arjun Charan Hembram the author of Chando Bonga) and Anpa Marndi (the author of Namal).

Jatra has become very popular among the tribal people in general and Santali in particular. Bhagmat Baskey is a leading writer-cum-director of Santali Jatra. Santali albums and films are also being produced for which there is a great demand.

**Contribution to Art and Culture**

Mayurbhanj has contributed immensely to various fields of art and culture. The following contains the names of some such persons. The list is only indicative and not exhaustive History and Archaeology – Paramananda Acharya, Krushna Chandra Panigrahi, Prabodh Kumar Mishra, Dipak Kumar Sarangi.
Film Acting – Bijay Mohanty, Uttam Mohanty, Ajit Das, Nandita Das, Sadananda Sahu (Gadi), Tattvakandar Satpathy (Popu Pampam), Salil Mitra
Lyricist – Jiban Pani, Gurukrushna Goswami, Jiten Pattanaik, Nimai Mohanty
Music Direction – Radhakrushna Bhanja, Santanu Mohapatra, Saroj Pattanaik, Bachu Mukherji
Film Direction – Gadadhar Puty, Nandita Das, Tapas Sargaria
Drama Direction – Gauripada Tripathy, Bijay Mohanty, Dhira Basa, Uma Saha
Playwright – Ananda Shankar Das
Drama Acting – Bijay Mohanty, Nandita Das, Dhira Basa, Santosh Mohanty, Sebananda Deb, Manj Dalabehera

**Writers of Mayurbhanj District**

**Prof. Basanta Kumar Satpathy** (1913-1994)- An eminent writer from Mayurbhanj district Prof. Satpathy is known for his powerful and prolific short stories and fictions which include Nidashraya, Anti-Romantic, Gariba Hatao O’Ananya Galpa, Ganga O’Gangi, Gotae Alu, Hyderabad Angur etc.

**Prof. Saurindra Barik** (1938-2016) is an outstanding poet and short story writer in odia and was awarded Kendriya Sahitya Academy Award for his book “Akasha Pari Nibida” which has been translated in to English by Dr. Rabindra Kumar Swain. His other popular works include Upabharat, Anubharat, Samanya kathana, Bithi Pain, Bhari Manepade, Satya Kuhuka, Ramayani, Sabuthire Tumein, Haladi Basanta, Jibana Jemiti Gunu Gunu Chitrapata, Luha Tharu Bi Antaranga, Chahala Chaire Ghadie, Amein Duhein, and Padha Ba Napadha.

**Satkadi Hota** former President of Odhisha Sahitya Academy is a renowned writer of short story, novel, essay and literary criticism. Some of his popular writings include Dipa Jalile Alua, Langla Raja, Mukti Mantra, Swapna Siuli, Phulara Gotie Surabhi, Swapna Katha.

Fiction, Short Story, Literature – Jogindra Pattanaik, Rabi Pattanaik
Specialist on Odissi and Chhau Dance – Dhiren Pattanaik (former Secretary, Orissa Sangit Nataka Academy)
Painting–Jatin Das, Harish Chandra Sing Babu, Siba Panigrahi (former Chairman, Orissa Lalit Kala Academy)
Chhau dancer – Srihari Naik
Poet – Sanat Das Pattnaik
Mayurbhanj Diaspora

Professor Jogesh Pati

People of Mayurbhanj have moved out to different places both within and outside India. The most celebrated scientist Mayurbhanj has produced is Professor Jogesh Pati, an Indian American theoretical Physicist based at SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford University. Born in 1937 at Baripada, Pati studied at M.K.C. High school, Baripada, M.P.C. College Baripada, Ravenshaw College (B.Sc. 1955), Delhi University (M.Sc. 1957) and completed Ph. D. from University of Maryland (1961). He has been academically connected with some of the most prestigious universities, institutes and laboratories spread over the globe such as Caltech, Institute of Advanced Studies Princeton, CERN, Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Imperial College, Yukawa Institute, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, etc. He is best known for his pioneering contributions towards the notion of Unification of Fundamental particles-quarks and leptons as well as Unification of the fundamental forces in Nature, namely, weak, electromagnetic and strong interactions. He has received the prestigious Dirac Medal and the prize for pioneering contribution toward quest for unification. Govt of India has honoured him by bestowing upon him Padma Bhushan. He was also given Honoris Causa by the Utkal University.

Mayurbhanj Cultural Association

The Mayurbhanj Cultural Association owes its Origin to an annual get-together of the people of Mayurbhanj residing at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and adjoining areas at Nandan Kanan in the early part of the year 1978. The interest and enthusiasm shown by the participants encouraged the organisers to make a permanent institution. Thus, the Mayurbhanj Cultural Association was formed in the year 1978 with Shri Birabhadra Singh, the then Minister of State, Tribal & Rural welfare department as its first President and Shri Birendra Chandra Das Pattnaik as its first General Secretary.

The Association has been duly registered under the “Registration of Societies Act, 1860” with the Board of Revenue, Cuttack and the Registration number is 13423/267 of 1978-79. As per the Bye-law framed for the purpose, people of Mayurbhanj, residing at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and the adjoining areas and also the people residing in the district of Mayurbhanj are eligible to be its members. The membership may be annual or life-time. Subsequently, another category namely, ‘Patron’ has been added. The purpose of the association is to foster culture and friendship among the people of all ranks including students, to highlight the cultural heritage of Mayurbhanj, to give exposure to the Chhow dance of Mayurbhanj by conducting periodical Chhow dances outside the district. The Annual
General Body meeting is held almost every year in different places. The Association has celebrated its Silver Jubilee in the 6th of April, 2003 with Shri Navin Pattnaik, the Chief Minister of Odisha as Chief Guest and Shri Damodar Rout, Minister as Guest of Honour.

**Mayurbhanj Utsav at Bhubaneswar:** From 2011 onwards Mayurbhanj Cultural Association is organising Mayurbhanj Utsav every year at Bhubaneswar to showcase the cultural heritage of Mayurbhanj in Bhubaneswar and to provide a platform to the budding as well as celebrated talent from Mayurbhanj. The Utsav has carved a niche in the artistic event of the capital city. A well-written Souvenir is published every year.
CHAPTER-XIII

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The climate of the district is of tropical type, it being very hot in summer and cool in winter. It is on the whole healthy in the plains and malarial in the hills. The rainfall is fairly uniform throughout the district. The majority of the population is Adibasis, who possess good physique. In 1931, 12 out of 17 centenarians were Adibasis and census of the same year recorded within the age-group of 90-100 years, figures 393 Adibasis out of the total number of 519. In 1961 Census 238 centenarians were recorded among the total population of 1,204,043 in the district.

Public Health and Medical Facilities in the Past

The system of indigenous practice of cure was prevalent here in the past. Even at present the Adibasi population considerably rely on the indigenous system of treatment. The traditional practice of treatment of diseases prevalent among the Santalas of the district included incantation and medicine, Santala diviners make use of different kind of charms, amulets and other superstitious devices to counteract the evil influences of human and supernatural agencies. When epidemics break out amongst the Santalas the village deities like Grampat, Bisano, Thakurani (Hindu goddess, Kali) together with all the gods of the holy grove are invoked by the priest as the head of the tribe. When any member of a Santal household falls ill, the head of the house arranges for an invocation to the Orau Bonga (household deity). The Santalas like many other tribes, believe in omen possessing a malevolent eye that can bring ruin on people by their baneful influence. The cult of the witch doctor (Ojha Guru) is very much prevalent among the Santalas. People go to Jan-Ojhas, if there is any disease in the family. The Ojha-Guru when called upon to treat a case of illness may give medicine as well as recite incantations and perform sacrifices. These medicines are prepared from plants, herbs and roots. Bodding had provided a list of 305 Santal prescriptions for various human diseases and 15 veterinary medicines. The human diseases for which prescriptions have been collected include fevers, low vitality, madness, smallpox, cholera and leprosy. There are also a few persons called ‘Raranic’ who have a good knowledge of herbs and roots and administer medicine if called upon to do so.

In 1882 there was only one dispensary at Baripada and by1892 the number increased to three. A separate out-door department of the Baripada
Dispensary was opened on the 14th May 1906. Then the number of dispensaries was six and another was added in 1910-11. In 1913-14 a separate female ward with 18 beds was opened and 18 more were added to the male ward of the Baripada Hospital. The number of dispensaries continued to be 7 in the year 1915-16. The new building for King Edward Dispensary at Baripada was occupied on the 3rd June 1915 at the old dispensary building was remodeled and converted into a Surgical ward with a well equipped operation theatre. The new outdoor dispensary at Udala with ward for 12 male and 12 female patients, was completed during this year. Gradual shifting from indigenous system of medicine to modern allopathic system has resulted in an increase in the medical facilities as well as in Beds in hospitals. After operation of the District Head Quarters Hospital as King Edward Dispensary at Baripada in the year 1915, the scenario of the health system was changed and subsequently a number of hospitals in the district increased. The dispensary at Muruda and Kuamara were completed and occupied during the year 1916-17. The new dispensaries were opened in 1920, one at Jashipur and the other at Baripada in the Police Reserve Compound with indoor accommodation for 4 patients. In 1921-22 there were 10 dispensaries. Two more dispensaries were opened at Gorumahisani and Badampahar by the Tata Iron and Steel Company. One aseptic Instrument cabinet was supplied to the Rairangpur Dispensary. In 1927-28 there were altogether eleven dispensaries. The Leper Asylum at Baripada was supplied with the necessary medicines, dressing and surgical instrument in 1928-29. The number of dispensaries had increased to 15 by 1934-35 and in 1936-37 there were 18 of them including four itinerant ones, one in each subdivision. During the year one temporary dispensary was opened at Olmara, a highly malaria area. A new dispensary started at Amarda on the 28th August, 1938. The number of medical institutions was 21 in 1944-45 including 4 peripatetic ones. The number of non-aided dispensaries was 4, three of which were maintained by the Tata Iron and steel company, Ltd. in their mining areas at Sulaiapat, Badampahar and Gorumahisani. The fourth non-aided dispensary was maintained by the Sarbarakar of Kaptipada. By 1951-52 there were 10 hospitals, 6 dispensaries, one Ayurvedic dispensary and one police hospital in this district in addition to 3 private institutions aided by the Tata and one Government-aided Leper Asylum. The number of private and public hospitals in the district rose to 26 in 1960-61.

**Health Facilities and Health Care System**

Allopathic medical institutions are the backbone of the healthcare system. They comprise one District Headquarters hospital, 6 Area hospitals, 3 Sub-divisional hospitals, 28 CHC and 74 PHC. There are also 600 Sub-Centres/Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) Centres. Two mobile health units are also operating in the district. There is one CHC in each block, but Bahalda
and Jashipur blocks have two CHCs each. The block-wise distribution of PHCs is uneven. Though the number of PHC in most blocks varies between 1 to 3, some blocks have 4 or 5 PHCs. The number of Sub-Centers per block ranges between 18 to 26. Out of 600 Sub-Centers, 26 are Main Centers. There are 794 hospital beds in the district, out of which 283 beds are in the district hospital, 136 in the sub-divisional hospitals and 236 in the CHCs. The PHCs have 90 beds and other health centres have 50 beds. Very backward blocks with hilly terrains have relatively less number of health centres. There are only 8 private nursing homes in Baripada town and one in Karanjia town. The public healthcare system in the district is being supplemented by alternative systems of medicine. There are 86 homeopathic dispensaries, in which 39 doctors and 18 homeo-assistants are working. However, blocks such as, Bijetola, Khunta and Thakurmunda have no homeopathic dispensary. The tribals in the district have a long tradition of treatment by herbs, roots and leaves. This has been handed down from generation to generation. They feel at home with this system of treatment and have great faith in it. The ayurvedic system of medicine is the modern version of the traditional Kavirajee system. The district has 37 ayurvedic dispensaries, but distribution of these dispensaries is uneven. While Suliapada block has 4 ayurvedic dispensaries, 10 blocks and 2 NACs go without one.

**General Standard of Health as Reflected by the Statistics, Important Causes of Mortality**

During the first half of 20th century village chowkidars reported births and deaths from various causes to the Thana officer who registered the occurrence and submitted a monthly return to the District Health Officer. The District Health Officer submitted a monthly consolidated return to the Health Directorate for inclusion in State Monthly and Annual Vital Statistics Report.

Since August 1963 the Chowkidari system has been abolished in the district. The work of collecting vital statistics was entrusted to the Grama Panchayats. After a chronological system of reporting from Village Chowkidar to Gram Panchayats, the death & birth reporting system was handed over to the Health Worker (Female) at Sub Centres. The Statistical Investigators (SI) posted under the Additional District Medical Officer-Public Health (ADMO-PH) at Block Level compiles data and subsequently the data are compiled at District Level. The reporting period is from 1st January to 31st December.

**Family Planning**

There is a District Family Planning Bureau at Baripada under the management of a Family Planning Medical Officer. Two types of Family
Planning units, viz., Sterilization unit and I.U.C.D. (loop) unit are functioning. Other common methods of birth control are also being followed.

Sterilization units have been attached to the District Headquarters Hospital and also to other hospitals located at Rairangpur, Karanjia, Udala, Sarat, Baisinga, Bahalda and Khamar. The Primary Health Centres at Bangriposi, Sirsa, Manda, Tato, Kostha and Badasahi have a sterilization unit each. The Bureau has been provided with a mobile sterilization unit. Besides I.U.C.D.(loop) units have been opened in Headquarters Hospital at Baripada and in the Sub-divisional Hospitals at Rairangpur and Karanjia.

**Health Profile of the District**

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<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of DHH</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of SDH</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of CHC</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of PHC (N)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Area Hospital/ Other Hospitals</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No of Sub Centre</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ASHA</td>
<td>3299</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Different Health Programmes**

After 1990s as reformation and innovations in health sector assumed paramount significance and Government of Odisha took up health sector reforms measures on the recommendations of the Committee of Orissa Legislative Assembly [House Committee on Health] and DFID. As a sequel to it Orissa Health and Family Welfare Reform Project (1997–2001) of DFID which aimed at improving quality of primary health care in two selected districts of Orissa resulted in the introduction of a number of measures. Some of the efforts were in relation to handing over responsibility of maintaining the buildings to medical officers, introduction of waste management in primary health institutions and making Zilla Swasthya Samitis (ZSS) functional and involving them in the implementation of project activities and repair and maintenance of health institutions. This apart a number of initiatives, both small and large, were introduced in health sector. The Government of Orissa introduced user charges for three categories of services: diagnostics, special accommodation and transportation in the tertiary and district levels hospitals in 1997. Centralised drug procurement was in vogue during 1998 which led to the purchase of 80 per cent of the total drugs centrally with the remaining 20 per cent of the drug budget being handed over to the Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO). A departure from the earlier practice of decentralised drug procurement, this looked into quality and accountability aspects. In order to improve cleanliness and sanitation in the hospitals, it allowed private parties to undertake such
activities on a pilot basis in tertiary health care institutions. In 1999 the state
government also announced compulsory pre-PG rural services and students
were admitted to a PG course after completion of one year in rural areas. In
order to arrest the shortage of doctors it also launched contractual
appointment of doctors. Other areas of organisational changes were the
creation of a state family welfare society, amalgamation of all district level
societies and making ZSS powerful for coherence of the schemes and easy
monitoring. Further, efforts were strengthened with the Orissa Health System
Development Project (OHSDP), implemented in 1998–99 with support from
the World Bank. This clearly focused on:

(i) improving efficiency in the allocation and use of health resources
through policy and institutional development, and (ii) improving the
performance of the health system through improvements in the quality,
effectiveness and coverage of health services at the secondary level and
selective coverage at the community level, so as to improve the health status
of the people, especially the poor by reducing mortality, morbidity and
disability. On the policy front, the state government declared an integrated
health policy for the first time in 2002 which outlined a broad framework for
improving the health status of the people by drawing strategies for various
sectors within health (Department of Health and Family Welfare, GoO 2002).
Along with this the state government also published the vision document in
health sector, which covered a wide range of issues such as organisational
changes, financing, administrative reforms, involvement of Panchayati Raj
Institutions and public-private partnership to improve the health status of the
people (Department of Health and Family Welfare, GoO 2003).
Implementation of NRHM & then NHM has brought about some changes like
preparing a programme implementation plan at the state and district levels,
creating a partnership between the public and private health sectors,
involving the community and appointing professionals to deal with the
challenges of the health sector in the state. Thus Orissa is among a few
states in India which has introduced a series of measures in the health
sector, including some which are donor driven and others target a part of the
health system in the form of introduction of user charges, allowing private
parties in hospital sanitation and transferring power to PRIs etc. The most
important sector specific approach is the declaration of a new health policy
encompassing organisational and institutional changes along with improving
financing and service delivery.
VACCINATION AND FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

A. National Disease Control Programme

Malaria

The programme was started as National Malaria Control in 1953 during 1st Five Year Plan and so also in the districts.

Milestone of Malaria Control Programme as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Milestone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Lunching of National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>NMCP changed to NMEP (National Malaria Eradication Programme)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Modified Plan of Operations implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) lunched (World Bank Assisted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>It was renamed to National Anti Malaria Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Renaming of Programme to National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Global Fund assisted Intensified Malaria Control Project (IMCP) lunched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Introduction of RDT in the Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>ACT introduced in the blocks/ districts showing chloroquine resistance in falciparum malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>World Bank supported national Malaria Control Project was lunched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Introduction of LLINs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Malaria was the most prevalent disease in the district, especially in its jungle and hilly areas, and it causes the innumerable numbers deaths.

EMCP (Enhanced Malaria Control Programme) was introduced in the year 1997 and high incidence of malaria block PHC and tribal block PHC of this district have been brought under this project with the financial assistance from World Bank. DDC (Drug Distribution Centre), FTD (Fever Treatment Depot), MLV (Malaria Linked Volunteer) were setup in every villages of the district, the AWW workers, school teachers, forest personnel etc. were given training for the purpose. They worked in their respective level collected slides and treated with chloroquine to the suspected malaria patient. Microscopy centre had also been established in all the PHC new for early detection of malaria positive cases which was operated by the trained pharmacists. Indoor residual Spray{IRS} Operations, Release of larvicidal fishes in water bodies, distribution of ITBN, strengthening of IEC/ BCC activities have been taken up. Training programme was under taken to give training to the forest personnel, PRI members, NGOs, school teachers and all health personnel’s for their skill development and awareness in malaria following which there is marked decrease in malaria incidence. Again there was resurgence of malaria in 1998. So to have more focus on malaria treatment in 1999 NMEP had been renamed as NAMP (National Anti-Malaria Programme).
In the year 2003 NVBDCP (National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme) has been launched and continuing till date in which 6 Nos. of diseases viz- Malaria, Filaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-Azar, Japanese Encephalitis have been included.

In 2009 one lakh fifty thousand LLIN (Long lasting insecticidal bed net) have been distributed in selective areas of highly endemic block, Similarly LLIN and ITN (Insecticidal treated net) have been distributed to the boarders of residential schools, CBN (Community bed net) impregnation have also been carried out under this programme. In the same year AWW workers working as FTD had been replaced by ASHA under NRHM and RDK has been introduced for early detection of malaria cases and their complete treatment (EDCT).

There was a decreasing trend of malaria cases from 2005 to 2009 following which there was an upsurge in 2010 when more number of malaria cases detected due to increase surveillance by the introduction of RDK (Rapid diagnostic kit) monovalent. It was possible to diagnose malaria at even ASHA level and treatment was also possible by the ASHA. But the death rate was not increased so significantly. Again in 2012 two lakh LLIN has been distributed in the high risk areas in clusters for which the district had been awarded with OUT STANDING PERFORMANCE AWARD for the effective single day distribution throughout the district following which there is again drastic improvement in malaria status and only 7837 cases were detected in 2013 having zero death. Bivalent RDT, detecting both pf and pv have been introduced and supplied to all the FTD abundantly, which results in a very sharp rise in the malaria cases in 2014, although other factors contributed to it.

In the current year (2015) the incidence of malaria has been decreased to a little extent, but four cases of Japanese encephalitis are reported in a few blocks like Suliapada, Saraskana and Jamda.

**Filaria**

The National Filaria Control Programme has been in operation since 1955. But in June 1978 it was merged with the Urban Malaria Scheme. As per National Health Policy 2002, the elimination of filaria was to be ensured by 2015. There was no specific arrangement for prevention of filaria in the district except treatment of cases in the hospitals and dispensaries up to 2003. However since 2004 one filaria clinic has been established at DHH Baripada. One LT (Laboratory technician), one Filaria Inspector has been posted along with one insect collector. Blood samples have been examined and given treatment to microfilaria positive cases. They were working under ADMO PH and come under DMO since 2013. It is observed that good
number of microfilaria positive cases have been detected in 2015 but filarial disease is under control.

**Japanese Encephalitis**

There was no case of Japanese Encephalitis reported till 2014. But in the month of October 2015, 5 positive cases have been detected at DHH, Baripada which were confirmed by the RMRC (ICMR) GOI, Bhubaneswar.

**Dengue Fever**

Since 2003 i.e. after implementation of NVBDCP in this District up to 2010, no case of dengue had been reported. However from 2011 onwards a few cases of dengue have been reported but almost all cases are imported from other dengue affected areas.

**Chikungunya / Kalazar**

No case of Kalazar and Chikungunya has been reported so far in this Dist.

**Leprosy**

National Leprosy Control Programme (NLCP) has been operational since 1955 as a centrally aided programme to achieve control of leprosy through early detection of cases & DDS (dapsone) monotherapy on an ambulatory basis. In 1983 it was renamed as National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) with an aim to reduce case load to 1 or less than 1 per 10,000 population. The Urban Leprosy Programme was initiated in 2005 to address the complex problem of larger population size, migration, poor health infrastructure & increasing leprosy cases in urban areas. Similarly in the year 2009-10 the DPMR (Disability Prevention & Medical Rehabilitation) Activities were carried out.

Prior to merger there was a Leprosy colony at Baripada with 106 beds managed by a Christian Mission. There were also a Medical Officer and a Compounder for anti-Leprosy drive in the ex-state. After merger, the Leprosy colony at Baripada continued to function with financial assistance from the Government of Odisha. The expenses on account of diet were, however met by Mission authorities. The Government of Orissa has opened Leprosy centers at Deuli, Khunta, Raghunathpur & Bheden. 366 Leprosy patients were receiving treatment in this clinic during 1960. Leprosy pilot project had been established with its headquarters at Betnoti. One Medical Officer, 6 Leprosy Assistants and clerical staff were working in the project. In 1964, 6,973 persons were examined and 1,025 cases treated under the project.
Leprosy was highly prevalent in the State of Odisha prior to implementation of National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP). In 1981 the Leprosy Eradication Programme began and was conceived of as a Control Programme. Its main thrust was on early detection and sustained and regular treatment of all patients with Dapsone. After introduction of MDT (Multi Drug Therapy) in our country, this became the national policy after 1982. The NLEP programme in Mayurbhanj District started in a new form by consisting of 2 new Leprosy Eradication Units at Udala and Joshipur and one MLCU (Modified Leprosy Control Unit) at Rairangpur consisting old LEU i.e. at Betnoti with full of staff strength.

The Multi Drug Regimen Project in Mayurbhanj District was started in March, 1988 in collaboration with Govt. of India. Initially MDT was introduced in the LEU, Betnoti on 28th March, 1988 and other 3 Units in a phased manner with a case load of 15,873 in 17,92,279 estimated population of the district. From 1.1.1998 the “LEPRA INDIA” one of the Voluntary Organizations of National Level signed an agreement between the Chief Executive of the Organization & Health & F.W.Deptt., Govt. of Orissa to take over charges of NLEP of the existing area of LEU Joshipur & Udala by providing its own infrastructure without any financial assistance. The said organization performed the NLEP in co-ordination with the Govt. of Odisha and co-operating in all respect of the competent authority from District level to state.

Activities of special campaigns

MLEC - In the year 1997-98 to April’2004 5 MLECs (Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign) were implemented throughout the state and accordingly in Mayurbhanj district the same were implemented and a total of 11080 (6347+2023+1319+829+570) cases were detected.

SAPEL - In the year 2003-04 the SAPEL (Special Action Project for Elimination of Leprosy) was implemented in total 14 high endemic blocks i.e. 4 blocks under World Bank assistance, 3 Blocks under DANLEP assistance and 7 Blocks under GOI (Govt. of India) assistance and total 130 cases were detected.

BLAC - In the year October, 2004, September, 2005 and November, 2007, 3 campaigns under BLAC (Block Leprosy Awareness Campaign) were implemented in 26 Blocks and one under ULSAC at NAC Karanjia. Total 245 cases were detected.

Leprosy has been integrated with General Health Care System in the year 2003-04. Leprosy Assistants were working before 1970. The PMW post was introduced in 1970. Now the programme has been implemented through PMW and MPHW (male) in 26 blocks and 4 NACs. The NLCP (National
Leprosy Control Programme) was under A.D.M.O (PH). The District Leprosy Office has been functioning since 1982 under District Leprosy Officer.

At the end of March 2015 Under Treatment case (UT) is 428, the PR is 1.69 and ANCDR is 24.24

Intensive Case Detection Drive (ICDD) was started in the year 2010-11 with an objective to (a) Search for new cases and to provide treatment (b) Flush out hidden cases and treat them (c) To create awareness and reduce stigma and discrimination.

**Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR)**

In Mayurbhanj District, weekly DPMR clinics are functioning at DHH, 26 block CHCs, and 3 SDHs level in a fixed day of a week. In the DPMR clinics, person with disability, deformity and/or having plantar ulcers are provided with self care practice, ulcer kits, MCR foot wear and counselling. AYUSH MOs are trained to manage DPMR clinics.

**Achievement of Reconstructive Surgery**

The reconstructive surgery has been started at DHH, Baripada in Mayurbhanj from 9th February’2010 and till 2014-05, 109 RCS operations on Leprosy affected persons have been conducted successfully. Rs. 8000 have been paid to the RCS patients in 3 instalments towards their loss of wages.

**Involvement of ASHAs in NLEP**

ASHAs have been involved in NLEP in many ways like - 3,257no ASHAs have been trained in Leprosy, Services have been utilized to detect suspects early and refer to nearest health institution, to Provide MDT to the Leprosy patients till completion of treatment and Incentive to ASHA has been paid towards case diagnosis & after completion of treatment as per the category of cases.

**Tuberculosis**

National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP) has been operational since 1962 with long term objectives to reduce TB in the community to one case infects less than one new person annually; the prevalence of infection in the age group less than 14 years to be brought down to less than one percent and the short term objectives of vaccination to newborns & infants with BCG. It was converted to RNTCP in the year 1993.

Revised National TB Control Programme started in Mayurbhanj district on 03/10/1997 at Kostha CHC. The DOTS strategy was first lunched in Orissa for the first time in this district from that date.
The present District TB Centre previously known as District TB Hospital was functioning as an independent unit under control of the Civil Surgeon, Mayurbhanj (presently known as Chief District Medical Officer, Mayurbhanj) since 1962. One Asst. Surgeon was in charge of the hospital. In subsequent years the District TB Officer post was created since 1982 and Specialist in TB & CD post was created. At present the the organizational structure of District TB wing constitute different centers like – (1) District TB Centre with one TB & Chest Specialist having OPD, Indoor (18 beded), laboratory and X-ray facility and (2) Peripheral TB Units for RNTCP with one Medical Officer, one STS and one STLS – 09 as follows:

Sadar TB Unit, Kisantandi TB Unit, Barasahi TB Unit, Udala TB Unit, Bisoi TB Unit, Rairangpur TB Unit, Karanjia TB Unit, Jashipur TB Unit, Bahalda TB Unit, Kuliana TB Unit, Dukura TB Unit, Bangirposi TB Unit comprising below:

1. Nos. of DMC (Designated Microscopic Centre) – 35 with one LT in-charge at 26 block PHC, 5 PHC(N), 1 DTC & 3 SDH
2. Nos. of LT working under DMC – 35

The treatment modalities for tuberculosis vis-à-vis the norms set for the same in Mayurbhanj district for the period from 2001 to 2008 reveals that against the norms of 2-3 per cent, the per cent of TB suspects examined out of total out patients is found to be within 1.5 % (in 2007) and 2.2 % (in 2006). It shows that, against the norm of at least 90%, the percent of smear positive put on DOTS is found to vary from 84.2 % in 2001 to 94 % in both 2003 and 2004. The Table however shows that the death rate of NSP is higher in all the given years against the norm of 4 %. It varies from 5.1 % in 2006 to 7.3% in 2003.

It reveals that there is a gradual decline in number with respect to No of. Sputum positive, Pos. put on DOTS, No of NSP DOTS, Re- treatment DOTS and the data for CDR /lakh/year. However, it shows a gradual increase in number for number of MDR suspects, MDR sent to IRL and Cases tested HIV. RNTCP & National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) have devised a Joint Action Plan for TB-HIV coordination with an objective to reduce TB-associated morbidity & mortality in People Living with HIV/ AIDS (PLWHA). After 2003 it was implemented in the district.

The above Table demonstrates year wise of achievement in leprosy care in Myurbhanj district for the period from 1988-89 to 2014-15. It is observed that the highest number of cases were detected in the year 1997-98 (8684 cases) and lowest in 2006-07 (318 cases), where as highest number of cases were cured in the year 1998-99 (8492 cases) and lowest in 2007-08 (307 cases).
**National AIDS Control Programme**

It was launched in the year 1987 with an objective to prevent further transmission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Milestone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>First case detected. National AIDS Committee established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>NACP II started. States AIDS Control Societies established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Antiretroviral Treatment Initiated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>National Council on AIDS constituted under Chairmanship of Hon’ble Prime Minister; Voluntary Counselling &amp; Testing Centre (VCTC) &amp; PPTCT was merged to form Integrated Counseling &amp; Testing Centre (ICTC) &amp; CD4 counting started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>NACP III was launched.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ICTC is functioning from 2006 with 10 centres. Subsequently 18 F-ICTC were added to the facility. Total cases counselled were 213387; teed-179060 & found positive was 730 & death case was 157.

**YAWS**

Until 1996-97, when Yaws Eradication Programme (YEP) in India was launched, there were three initiatives to assess/control the yaws disease in the country. YEP was initially started as pilot study in Koraput district, Orissa and later on extended to ten states covering 49 districts. The first goal has been to get the disease eliminated from the country with ultimate goal being its eradication. Strategies for YEP are active case detection and treatment including contacts and targeted IEC. The number of reported cases reduced from 735 in 1997 to "Zero Case" in 2004 from entire country. The recent Third Independent Appraisal of YEP could not confirm any new yaws case. Future activities under the programme include sero- surveillance among under-five children to demonstrate cessation of yaws transmission. In Mayurbhanj district 13 blocks were identified as endemic to YAWS. In Mayurbhanj the programme was grounded on 2000 with 149 nos of confirmed cases which were treated & subsequently cured. The last case was detected in the year 2003 at Machhakandana village under Jashipur block. After this active & passive searches were conducted & no confirmed case have ever identified till 2015. YAWS was eliminated from district since 2004. Now the district was under the process of declaration as YAWS free district in the state.

**Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD)**

In 1962 the Goiter Control Programme was started that was based upon the concept to promote iodized salt. At present the consumption of non iodized salt was banned in Mayurbhanj District. The ASHAs were imparted training on testing of salt on random basis.
Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) was launched in 2007 under ADMO (PH) in Mayurbhanj district to detect & respond to disease outbreaks quickly. The major outbreak of various diseases from 2010 to 2014 in Mayurbhanj District is gradually reducing. It is found that maximum number of deaths due to outbreak has occurred in 2010 (09 deaths), out of which 8 deaths were due to food poisoning. As far as number of attacks are concerned, a maximum number of attacks have been reported for 2011 (696 cases) and the minimum number of attacks in 2012 (245 cases).

B. National Non Communicable Disease Control Programme

Eye

The National Programme for Control of Blindness was launched in the year 1976 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored programme that incorporates the earlier trachoma control programme which was started in the year 1968. The programme is being executed through the District Blindness Control Society (DBCS). The following table shows achievements relating to programme on eye:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cataract Surgery</td>
<td>6620</td>
<td>5334</td>
<td>4636</td>
<td>3908</td>
<td>2681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Eye Screening</td>
<td>No Report</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

The achievements relating to programme on eye in Mayurbhanj district from 2010-11 to 2014-15 indicates that there is a gradual decline in number of cases undergone cataract surgery i.e. from 6620 cases in 2010-11 to 2681 cases in 2014-15. As far as the cases of School Eye Screening are concerned the highest number is reported in the year 2013-14.

Other National Programmes

Besides, the National Programme for Prevention & Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease & Stroke (NPCDCS) as well as the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) have been implemented in Mayurbhanj District in the year 2014-15. The National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) was approved for Mayurbhanj District for the year 2015-16. The National Mental Health Programme was launched in the year 1982. But it has come up with new framework in the year 2014-15. In Mayurbhanj district Mental Health Department was opened at DHH Baripada where treatments are given to the patients followed by counselling. Taking into account the prevalence of deafness and functioning of District Rehabilitation Centres (DRC) under the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, it
has been decided to launch the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) in Mayurbhanj during 2014-15 and during 2015-16 it has been planned to consolidate programme at DHH level.

C. Immunisation

The National Smallpox Eradication Programme (NSEP) was developed in 1962 with an objective of successfully vaccinating entire population in the next three years. However, after five years of implementation, the coverage remained low and outbreaks were still being reported. In 1969, the vaccination technique changed from antiquated ‘rotary lancet’ to a new ‘bifurcated needle technique’. Another major change was availability of a more potent, heat stable and freeze dried vaccine in 1971, replacing old liquid vaccine. Both these steps simplified the process and increased the vaccine uptake significantly.

As soon as India was declared smallpox free in 1977, the country decided to launch National Immunization Programme called Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) in 1978 with the introduction BCG, OPV, DPT and typhoid-paratyphoid vaccines. Tetanus toxoid vaccine for pregnant women was added in EPI in 1983. The EPI was rechristened with some major change in focus by the launch of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) on November 19, 1985. The measles vaccine was added to the existing schedule. A major objective in UIP was rapidly increasing immunization coverage and reduction of mortality and morbidity due to six vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) namely, diphtheria, pertussis, childhood tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, measles and neonatal tetanus. The immunization received additional importance when it was added to the Prime Minister’s 20 point programme. Immunization was given the status of one of the five National Technology Missions launched in 1986. The Technology Mission on Immunization had the objectives of improving coverage with existing antigens, and developing self-sustainability in vaccine production. With effect from 1990-1991, the vaccination programme became universalized in geographical coverage and the target of UIP was increased to cover 100 per cent of the infants. In the beginning of UIP in 1985, the measles vaccine was being imported in India. The National Technology Mission on immunization helped in modernization and upgradation of vaccine facilities and by 1990-1991, the country became self-sufficient for all vaccines (including measles) except for OPV. In 2005-06 the glass syringes in UIP were replaced by the policy of the use of auto-disable syringes only. Besides, the last wild polio virus case reported from India was in 2011. A major achievement was when WHO removed India from the list of polio endemic countries in 2012.
D. Urban Health Mission

Under National Health Mission the above programme was launched in the year 2013-14 to address the health issues of the population living in the urban slums. While two urban PHCs have been planned in the district, emphasis is given on Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS) & Ward Kalyan Samiti under this mission.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

The District is also under National Rural Health Mission.

Maternal Death

In order to address the Maternal Death, steps have been taken to identify the high risk cases at grass root level through Village Health & Nutrition Day (VHND) (Mamata Diwas) that are held on each Tuesday & Friday at Anganwadi Centre. In that platform the counselling facilities are being provided to the pregnant women, lactating mother; adolescent girls as well as health check up of above categories along with the children of age group upto 6 years. For easy identification & immediate care the high risks were tied with red coloured band in the wrist in Mayurbhanj District. In the referral institutes where such cases were identified were provided with immediate special care to save their life as well as the life of infants.

The following table contains the percentage of Public, Institutional and Home delivery in the District during various years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of Public Inst. Delivery</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>90.3</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>93.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Home Delivery</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

The above table contains data on percentage of public institutional deliveries (child birth) and percentage of deliveries that take place at home in Mayurbhanj district for the period from 2006-07 to 2014-15. It reveals that there is a growing trend in favour of institutional delivery between 2009-10 and 2014-15. Highest percentage of institutional delivery (93.8 %) is reported for 2014-15 where as the lowest (51.3 %) is reported for 2006-07. Similarly, there is a declining trend in percentage of home delivery between 2009-10 and 2014-15. Highest percentage of home delivery (48.7 %) is reported for 2006-07 where as the lowest (6.2 %) is reported for 2014-15.
Under Janani Surakshya Yojata (JSY) Scheme each delivery cases were provided with monetary benefit as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home Delivery by SBA Personnel</th>
<th>Institutional Delivery At Urban Areas</th>
<th>Institutional Delivery At Rural Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs 500/- per case</td>
<td>Rs 1000/- per case</td>
<td>Rs 1400/- per case</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the year 2012-13 the Janani Sisu Surakhya Karyakram (JSSK) was lunched under which six entitlements was made free to the Pregnant Women; Lactating Mother upto 28 days and infants upto one year. The six entitlements are Free Drugs and Consumables, Free Transportation Services (1\(^{st}\), 2\(^{nd}\) and drop back), Free Diagnostics, Free Blood, Free Diet and Free admission.

To address safe delivery of the high risk pregnant women, four Maternity waiting Homes (Maa Gruha) are functioning at Bijatola CHC; Thakurmunda CHC; Kaptipada CHC and Jashipur CHC under PPP mode by NGOs. At present the district has 42 Delivery points where institutional deliveries are strengthened.

Maternal Mortality Ratio-The report as per AHS data from 2010-11 to 2012-13 shows the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Indicator</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Mbj</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Mbj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMR</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As per HMIS Data total maternal death occurred in the district till 2013-14 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Delivery</th>
<th>Total Maternal Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>43641</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>44411</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>47450</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>51147</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>45376</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>48023</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

(a) Child Health

Till 1977 the major health activity was family planning which was changed into Family welfare programme with Maternal and Child Health becoming an integral part of family planning programme. The diarrhoeal disease control programme was started in the country in 1978. Under the RCH programme ORS is supplied in the kits to all sub-centres in the country every year. National Health Policy 1983 envisioned significant reduction in IMR, NMR & CMR by 2000. All the child health programmes are directed towards achieving these goals. Universal Immunization Programme against
six preventable diseases became a part of the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme in 1992 and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme in 1997. The objectives of the programmes were to improve the health status of infants, child and maternal morbidity and mortality. The programme provides for augmenting various activities under the Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Programme, universalising prophylaxis schemes for control of anemia in pregnant women & control of blindness in children and initiating a programme for control of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in children. Government of India during 1997-98 launched the RCH Programme for implementation during the 9th plan period by integrating Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme with other reproductive and child health (RCH) services. Currently the initiatives that are being implemented by the Department of Family Welfare to achieve the goals are: 1. Control of deaths due to acute respiratory infection, 2. Control of deaths due to diarrheal diseases. 3. Provision of essential new born care. 4. Vitamin-A supplementation to children between the ages of 6 months to 3 years. 5. Iron Folic Acid supplementation to children under five years of age. 6. Implementation of Exclusive breast feeding up to the age of 6 months and appropriate practices related to complementary feeding. 7. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) that offers a comprehensive package for the management of the most common causes of childhood illnesses i.e sepsis, measles, malaria, diarrhoea, pneumonia and malnutrition. It is supported by appropriate strengthening of the health care system and promotion of positive health care practices of the community which was also continued under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

In the recent development the ASHA under National Rural Health Mission (now-NHM) were imparted with HBNC (Home Based New Born Care) trainings in phased manner to address the issues related to healthy grown up of the infants through its 6/7 visits to the house of delivered mother. This is a step to address the Infant Mortality. Other steps under taken to address the issues on Infant Mortality are as follows:

1. DHH, Baripada was provided with 24 Bedded SNCU (Sick New Born care Unit)

2. SDH, Udala; Karanjia & Rairangpur; CHC Betnoti & Badsahi were provided with four bedded NBSU (New Born Stabilisation Unit).

3. Apart from this rest 26 CHCs were also provided with Radiant warmers & accessories for above purpose.

Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres at DHH, Baripada; Karanjia & Rairangpur are also established to increase the nutritional aspect of the malnourished children.
The report as per AHS data from 2010-11 to 2012-13 shows the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Indicator</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Mbj</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMR</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMR</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-5 MR</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

As per Health Management Information System (HMIS) data of the district, total maternal death occurred till 2013-14 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Delivery</th>
<th>Total Infant Death upto 1 year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>43641</td>
<td>1798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>44411</td>
<td>1585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>47450</td>
<td>1463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>51147</td>
<td>1587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>45376</td>
<td>1318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>48023</td>
<td>1151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Family Planning

The family planning activities have been one of the major thrust of the health programme in Mayurbhanj district. Various family planning measures like – sterilization facilities, promotion of NSV, IUCD, Insertion (no touch technique), Leproscopy etc. play a vital role for family planning operation. ASHA Volunteers along with Gaon Kalyan Samities are also involved in the process of community mobilization and family planning programmes. The District Family Welfare Bureau has put up its effort to carryout family planning activities in a well planned manner in the district.

The percentage of Achievements as per the data available at district level is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Sterilization</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCD</td>
<td>110.8</td>
<td>106.3</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>100.1</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP Users</td>
<td>102.3</td>
<td>107.2</td>
<td>105.5</td>
<td>114.0</td>
<td>116.9</td>
<td>104.2</td>
<td>121.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC Users</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>103.1</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>107.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sterilization</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>100.8</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>102.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCD</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>200.4</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP Users</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>76.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC Users</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration
(c) RBSK

It is the programme started in the year 2013 under NHM. Under the new scheme, systematic universal screening of all children (0-18 years) for early identification of 4Ds: Defects at birth, Deficiency, Diseases and Disability and their management is being carried out. For this at block level the Mobile Health Team (MHTs) are engaged in which one Female AYUSH Doctor; one Male AYUSH Doctor; one Pharmacist & One ANM/Staff Nurse are engaged. In total 77 vehicles were engaged under this scheme in our district. The activities are being monitored through DEIC (District Early Intervention Centre) at DHH Baripada.

(d) RKS

Under this programme Adolescent Health Clinics are functioning in DHH; 3 SDHs & 26 CHCs i.e in 30 Health Institutions where screening & counselling of the adolescent girls are being carried out.

(e) Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT)

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971. (Act No. 34 of 1971) An Act to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. MTP Act - an enabling act which aims to improve the maternal health scenario by preventing large number of unsafe abortions and consequent high incidence of maternal mortality & morbidity. It legalizes abortion services. It promotes access to safe abortion services to women. It was amended in 2002.

The Statistics as per the AHS data is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Indicator</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio at birth</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Mbj</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Administration

The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses its two sub-missions namely the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The main programmatic components include health system strengthening in rural and urban areas respectively relating to Reproductive-Maternal-Neonatal-Child care and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) and Communicable and Non-Communicable diseases. The NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to the people’s needs.

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NRHM Initiatives

(a) ASHA

ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) are local women trained to act as health educators and promoters in their communities. The Indian MoHFW describes them as ‘health activist(s) in the community who will create awareness on health and its social determinants and mobilize the community towards local health planning and increased utilization and accountability of the existing health services.’

Their tasks include motivating women to give birth in hospitals, bringing children to immunization clinics, encouraging family planning (e.g., surgical sterilization), treating basic illness and injury with first aid, keeping demographic records, and improving village sanitation. ASHAs are also meant to serve as a key communication mechanism between the healthcare system and rural populations. They are part of NRHM.

In Mayurbhanj District there are 3299 nos of ASHA who acts as a vital pillar in strengthening the Health System. It plays important role in RCH Activities as well as Disease Control Programmes like Malaria; TB & Leprosy though their origin was to facilitate the RCH Activities in the villages. In order to motivate them they were provided with Bicycles; Torch; Umbrella in a phased manner. For proper identification in the community during their duty hour they were also provided with dress codes (Saree & Apron). Now to monitor & give handholding support to the ASHAs, ASHA Sathis were selected among those ASHAs having record of outstanding performances in their areas.

(b) Gaon Kalyan Samiti

The Village Health; Sanitation & Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) is one of the nine institutional mechanisms under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) now NHM, a body facilitating all village level development programmes. The VHSNC has been renamed as the Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS) to broaden its scope to include all welfare and development programmes of the village. Gaon Kalyan Samitis have been established as the community level platform to address local health issues through participatory community action. There has been significant progress in the implementation of Gaon Kalyan Samiti activity in the state. Last Thursday of the month is observed as Gaon Swasthya Diwas – Fixed day meeting GKS all across the state. Adequate intersectoral convergence has been promoted in coordination with Women and Child Development Department, RD Deptt., Panchayati Raj Deptt and other allied sectors for ensuring better health outcomes. As per the norm an untied amount of Rs.10,000 is provided every
year to the GKS from the Health and Family Welfare Department. In Mayurbhanj there are 3655 Gaon Kalyan Samitis.

(c) AYUSH

The Indian systems of medicine have age old acceptance in the communities in India and in most places they form the first line of treatment in case of common ailments. Of these, Ayurveda is the most ancient medical system with an impressive record of safety and efficacy. Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) are rationally recognised systems of medicine and have been integrated into the national health delivery system. India enjoys the distinction of having the largest network of traditional health care, which are fully functional with a network of registered practitioners, research institutions and licensed pharmacies. Looking into the penetration, NRHM has revitalized local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH (including manpower and drugs), to strengthen the Public Health System at all levels. It was decided that AYUSH medications should be included in the drug kit of ASHA, The additional supply of generic drugs for common ailments at SC/PHC/CHC levels under the Mission includes AYUSH formulations. At the same time, single Doctor PHCs shall be upgraded to two Doctor PHCs by inducting AYUSH practitioner at that level.

In Mayurbhanj district AYUSH Doctors of two streams are available like AYURVED & Homeopath. All are posted in the CHCs and PHC(N)s total numbering to 100. Apart from this there are also Government Dispensaries of Homeopathic & Ayurvedic in the district to address the health issues. At present there are 44 Government Homeopathic Dispensaries functioning in the district.

(d) Other Government Projects

(i) Swasthya Sanjog (State Government)

It is a State Government initiated activity launched during the year 2012-13 with an intention to provide health service to the people leaving in hard to reach areas. It works like mobile health unit which comprises one AYUSH Doctor; One Pharmacist; One ANM & Other staffs. In Mayurbhanj District there are 24 functional Swasthya Sanjog Units.

(ii) Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY) (State Government)

With a view to providing health insurance cover to farmers in the Rural Odisha and their families, the Government of Odisha has announced the “Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)”. The above scheme now also covers the beneficiaries under MGNREGS, Workers under Building Construction. The scheme provides coverage up to Rs. 1 lakh (Rs.30, 000+ Rs.70, 000) per annum for a family of five.
(iii) RSBY

It has been launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India to provide health insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Now it is transferred to Ministry of Health and family welfare from April 1, 2015.

(iv) OSTF

The Odisha State Treatment Fund will provide financial assistance to the poor patients who are suffering from life threatening disorders & diseases, for treatment of their major ailments.

Acts and Regulatory Mechanism


Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWS&S) Organisation

Before 1991

Until 09.11.1991 rural and urban water supply was responsibility of Public Health Department (P.H.). During November, 1991, P. H. Organisation was bifurcated in two independent Departments i.e. Public Health Department which is absolutely meant for urban people relating to water supply & sanitation under Urban Development Department (U.D.) and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWS&S) organisation under Rural Development (R. D.) Department meant for rural people only relating to drinking water supply and sanitation considering growth of population and
upgraded need of people. Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (RWS&S) as an independent Organisation deals with pure, sustainable source for portable drinking water with minimum of 40 LPCD and rural sanitation i.e. open defection free village and habitation by constructing individual household latrines, institutional toilet in schools and Anganwadis, community toilets and liquid & solid waste management. Now a days, govt. is giving emphasis for providing safe drinking water to the rural people through Piped Water Supply Schemes.

**Present Scenario (2015-16)**

The Mayurbhanj RWS&S Division, Baripada constitutes 14 Blocks, 241 G.P.s, 2252 revenue villages with a population of 1428448 as per 2011 Census. With regard to the present scenario of the Division about Drinking Water Supply, there are 15206 of running tube wells installed along with 227 rural pipe water supply schemes which have been completed and commissioned as on 30.09.2015. In addition to it pure drinking water is supplied for 24 hours by completing 401 solar pipe water supply schemes in interior, low voltage area or in water scarcity areas. The organisation has provided 10 Solar pipe water supply schemes in 10 PVTG habitations (Lodha). There are 29 PWS schemes under progress and assumed to be completed and commissioned by end of this financial year. There were 75 Over Head Tanks and 9 Underground Reservoirs constructed and 13 Over Head Tanks are under progress.

**Sanitation**

The Construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) under SBM completed 22237 nos in Mayurbhanj district as on 15.10.2015. 7 G.P.s have been declared ODF as on date (15.10.2015) in the district.

**Administrative set up for the maintenance of Public Health and Sanitation**

The District Health Officer is the administrative head of the public health staff in the district. There are Health Inspectors, Office Assistants and menials working under him. The district is divided into 12 Health Ranges each having a Health Inspector and a Sanitary Inspector. There is a special Sanitary Inspector to assist the District Health Officer. The Public Health Staff attached to Baripada Municipality consists of an Assistant Health Officer, a Health inspector, a Vaccinator and two Disinfectors. Their Emoluments are borne by the State Government.

**Activities of Health and Sanitary Organizations**

The people of the district are lacking in proper sanitary habits. Both towns and villages present insanitary conditions, particularly in rainy season
when the living condition deteriorates due to muddy lanes and stagnant water. An old proverb in the district states “Bohu Bilei machhi-tiniku na bachhi”, which means that it is not possible to avoid taking the food touched by the daughter-in-law who has to cook the food, the cat who is searching out food wherever hidden and the fly who is persistent.

The Public Health Department staffs undertake protective measures for epidemic diseases like smallpox and cholera. Vaccination against smallpox is carried out throughout the year except in May and June. Anti-cholera inoculations are also given to check the outbreak. Besides, water sources are regularly disinfected.

Medical College

The foundation stone of long awaited Medical College “Pandit Raghunath Murmu Government Medical College” was laid by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Odisha in the year 2015-16.

With regard to the District Hospital bed-occupancy and bed turnover rates in the hospital are very high. Between 2006 and 2008, the bed occupancy rate increased from 135 to 155 and the bed turnover rate declined from 189 to 149.8. This indicates that people are increasingly accessing public healthcare services. Emergency admission rate in the hospital increased from 17 in 2006 to 20 in 2008, registering an increase of about 18%.

Considering institutional structure and staffing patterns of healthcare facilities and population, healthcare infrastructure currently available in blocks is inadequate relative to the requirement. It may be observed that the bed to population ratio across blocks differs significantly and in many cases, deviates from the desired norm of 1:10,000 population. More number of beds in the hospital are required to provide appropriate healthcare service delivery.

Rural Healthcare System

Norms have been fixed at the national level for provision of better healthcare facilities in rural areas. Going by these norms, a Sub-Center (SC) is to serve 5,000 population in the plains or 3,000 population in tribal, hilly and backward areas. The corresponding norm for a PHC is 30,000 and 20,000 people respectively. A CHC is meant to serve 1 to 1.20 lakh population. The maximum population in any block of Mayurbhanj is around 1.25 lakhs and each block has a CHC. There is a shortage of 12 PHCs and 1 Sub-Centre in the district. The shortage of 3 PHCs in Baripada block and one in Betnati block would not matter much as the people there access the services of the district headquarters hospital located in nearby Baripada.
town. But other blocks facing a shortage of PHC are backward regions, which need them the most. The problem gets aggravated when there are long-term vacancies of doctors and para-medical staff in PHCs / CHCs.

**Maternal and Child Health**

**Maternal Health**

Reproductive and child health is an important concern for any healthcare system. This programme is closely linked to the MDGs. Provision of maternal healthcare services to ensure safe delivery and motherhood is a major thrust of this programme. The maternal and child health status in the district is close to the national norm.

In 2008-09, the maximum crude birth rate (CBR) in the rural sector was 40.47 in Thakurmunda block. But in urban centres, the minimum rate was 64.37 in Baripada Municipality and maximum rate was 238.75 in Udala NAC. Some of the rural population arranges deliveries in urban centres because of poor health infrastructure in the rural health outlets. This has pushed up CBR in urban areas of the district. The General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR), total live births per 1000 married women in the reproductive age group of 15 to 49 years in the district was high, i.e., 103.5. GMFR varies widely across regions, ranging from 23.8 in Samakhunta block to 746.44 in Rairangpur NAC. The pregnancy burden of women can be gauged from the third and higher order deliveries. In 2009, 15.92% deliveries were of the 3rd or higher order. This speaks of a longer reproductive span and associated child bearing problems that the women in the district suffer from. The proportion of the 3rd or higher order deliveries in urban areas is less than that in rural areas. Relatively more educated women in urban areas are conscious of the antecedent problems of higher order births. The scenario of the 3rd and higher order births across blocks is almost the same. The lowest rate of about 14% in Bisoi block is not very different from the highest rate of 22.5% in Samakhunta block.

**Antenatal care**

Antenatal care in the district is inadequate. In 2008, the proportion of pregnant women receiving full ANC, two or more tetanus immunisation and the full quota of Amino Folic Acid (AFA) tablets was 24.25%, 35.35% and 55.9% respectively.

Many factors contribute to low antenatal, natal and post-natal care in the district. In many remote blocks, there is a shortage of paramedical staff. ANMs are required to cover long distances to extend antenatal care. In many cases, beneficiaries may not be present at home during the ANM’s visit and therefore may not be in a position to avail this benefit.
Family Welfare Programmes

The RCH-2 Programme (2004) found that about 53% of women were using some kind of contraception, both traditional and modern methods. According to the survey, adoption of contraceptive methods in Jamda block was the lowest with only 1.54% of IUD and 1.45% of Oral Pill (OP) users. The use of contraceptives in the district was found to be the highest at the end of the reproductive span. The survey observed that contraceptive use also increased with the increase in the number of surviving children. The rate of use of contraceptives by women was higher at 43.2% for those women who had no living daughter than those who had no living son. Only 21.6% women with no surviving son used contraceptive. The use of various family planning methods has been increasing in the district. This is because of the promotional efforts of the existing family welfare programmes.

The achievement rate of Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) showed an upward trend from 81 % in 2002 – 03 to 90% in 2008 – 09. Oral Pills (OP) as a method of birth control has very high acceptance. Sterilisation is the least preferred family planning method as its achievement rates are less than 50% in some blocks. In the recent DHDR primary survey conducted in Mayurbhanj, 52% respondents reported to be adopting a family planning method.

Child Health Infant Mortality

Infant and Child Mortality Rates are important indicators of the status of child health and nutrition. The State had a high IMR of 71 (2007). Infant mortality could be neonatal or post-neonatal. The latter type of infant deaths has been declining in Orissa because of increase in general awareness of the people and improvement in healthcare services. As per the Orissa Human Development Report 2004, the IMR for Mayurbhanj was 45 in 1999. Over a period of 10 years, it has declined to about 42 in 2009.

Child Malnutrition

Child malnutrition in Orissa in general and Mayurbhanj in particular has been reported as high. As per the RCH-2 Survey (2004), about 48% children in Mayurbhanj were found to be underweight and 17.80% were severely underweight. In 2007-08, 58.50% children in the 0-6 years age group were malnourished. The incidence of malnourishment among children aged between 0-3 years and 3-6 years was reported to be 57.46% and 59.65% respectively.

Incidence of Disease among Children

Malnourished children are more vulnerable to infectious diseases. Diarrhoeal diseases, Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARTI) or...
pneumonia, and enteric fever are the major diseases affecting children under five years of age. Another fatal disease among infants and children is acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI), known as pneumonia, which affected 36.59% children. Of all sick children, more than 73% were from rural areas and only about 27% came from urban areas. This was primarily because of unhygienic habits.

**Immunisaton Programmes**

Immunisation programmes have been implemented and received well in the district. There is a very high degree of achievement in the vaccination programme. In 2008-09, immunisation for BCG (109.90%) exceeded the target. The achievement rate for measles (88.80%) was found to be the least. The reported achievement rates of programmes across blocks show very high variations. Timely availability of vaccines at immunization points is critical. It has in fact been ensured through NRHM initiatives. Health awareness of people has been raised through popular campaigns, for which achievement rates of immunisation have gone up appreciably in the district.

To reduce malnutrition among new born children and women (both in pre and post-natal conditions), the State provides supplementary nutrition under the “Supplementary Nutritional Programme” (SNP) to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children below the age of 6. Table 3.15 gives the status of the implementation of SNP in the district from 2003-04 to 2008-09. Coverage under the programme has been consistently more than 95% in all years, under reference, in 2008-09, out of 3,07,260 eligible female and child beneficiaries, 2,93,678 (i.e. 95.58%) received the benefits and only 14,021 (i.e. 3.59%) remained outside the reach of the programme. In Kusumi, Sukruli and Raruan blocks, all beneficiaries accessed the benefits.

**Endemicity of Diseases**

The people of Mayurbhanj face multiple health hazards. Acute respiratory tract infection or pneumonia is the most common disease in the district. Respiratory diseases like common cold and cough reach their peak during winter.

These two groups of diseases accounted for 98% of the patient load of the identified six major diseases of the district. Contaminated water contributes to increased occurrence of diarrhoeal diseases, particularly during the rainy season. Enteric fever and tuberculosis accounted for 1% each of total patient load in that year. Though neo-natal tetanus claimed only 30 lives in the year, it is indicative of the extent of callousness of people during delivery and their lack of sanitation habits. Malaria is also endemic in the district. The State Government launched its own innovative scheme in 2001 to provide free treatment including free medicines to patients.
‘Panchbyadhi’, i.e., five major diseases that accounted for very high patient load and many deaths in most parts of the State include malaria, acute respiratory infection, diarrhoea, leprosy and scabies district by major causes in 2008. Of the 16,793 reported deaths in 2008, 78.40% deaths occurred in rural areas and 21.60% in urban areas. Rural patients go to urban medical centres for better treatment as rural health centres lack many services. Some of the transferred rural patients succumb to their conditions in urban hospitals thereby increasing the number of urban deaths. People in the district also suffer from severe neurological diseases arising from neurosis, alcohol addiction and personality problems. The toll of psychosomatic disorders arising from emotional problem is considerable.

In 2008, diseases of the circulatory system (i.e., anemia, heart attack and others) and respiratory system (i.e., asthma, bronchitis, TB and pneumonia) caused 12.25% and 6.62% deaths respectively.

**Tribal Health**

Mayurbhanj is home to various primitive tribes and other tribal communities. Due to a combination of topographical obstacles, societal attitudes and varying belief systems, the tribal population has not fully accepted modern healthcare interventions. Significant disparities exist in the health status of the tribal dominated areas as compared to nontribal and urban areas. Genetic abnormalities and infectious diseases, malaria, TB, typhoid and cholera are rampant in these areas. Anemia, nutritional deficiencies, complications in child birth and malnutrition also affect them. Efforts are being made to improve the health status of the tribal population of the district by reducing morbidity and mortality. Recognising the importance of health-related issues concerning tribals the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has identified the gaps, in providing improved healthcare facilities and has been trying to address them with special initiatives. With a view to providing public health services to the tribal dominated remote areas in an outreach mode, two mobile health units (MHUs) have been placed. The State has made efforts to fill vacant posts of doctors and other paramedics in these areas. These programmes include RCH, special schemes for eradication and treatment of malaria, blindness, iodine deficiency, Filaria, kalazar, T.B. and leprosy and Integrated Disease Surveillance. Further, it also aims at addressing issues that determine the health of the population such as sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water. Decentralisation of healthcare services to the district level is one of the main features of this programme.
Drinking Water

In rural areas of Mayurbhanj, major health problems arise due to lack of clean and safe drinking water. Therefore vigorous efforts have been made in the district to supply drinking water through tube wells, sanitary wells and piped water schemes. Efforts have also been made to provide safe drinking water to all households within an approachable distance. The schemes include Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), a centrally sponsored scheme and Swajaladhara. The later is designed to ensure community participation in the implementation and operation of water supply projects. Of late, the focus has shifted to piped water supply in rural areas. By 2008, there were 10,374 functional spot sources (10,282 tube wells and 92 sanitary wells) and 79 Piped Water Schemes (PWS) covering 168 villages. Total 5,668 rural habitations in the district have been covered under the safe drinking water supply scheme. Habitations yet to be covered are only 34. Drinking water supply has been extended to all wards of the four urban centres except one ward in Kaptipada and Udala NACs.

Provision of drinking water in schools is another initiative. Out of 3,748 primary and upper primary schools, drinking water has been supplied to 45.73% of the schools. Drinking water supply in schools however, varies widely from less than 10% in Kusumi and Saraskana blocks to 94.68% in Suliapada block. There is also a wide variation in urban areas. For example, 87.50% schools have safe drinking water facility in Karanjia NAC whereas only 14.29% schools are covered under the programme in Udala NAC. Though digging of more tube wells in strategic areas could help in the provision of safe drinking water to a larger number of rural pockets, ground water level is rapidly falling due to over-exploitation and lack of ground water recharge.

Sanitation

Sanitation is important for healthy living. The lack of it causes environmental pollution, spreads bacterial diseases and creates health hazards. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched in the district in 2005 to create sanitation awareness among people and increase the use of toilets. The construction of household latrines, school and Anganwadi toilets is being taken up under this programme. In the first 2 years since the launch of the programme, sanitation facilities were made available in about 1.5% of the households in the district. In the subsequent 2 years, about 9% households were brought under the programme annually and 6.8% households were added in 2008-09.
CHAPTER XIV

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICES ORGANISATION

Political Parties and Organisations
Local and All-India hold on the District

On the basis of 1961 general election the following trend emerged. Among the political parties operating in the district, the Indian National Congress, the Swatantra Party, the Praja Socialist Party, and the Communist Party were of All-India standing. The Communist Party had very few adherents.

The Jharkhand Party which had got its organisation in a few districts of Odisha had of late acquired a position of importance in the political domain. Of these parties the Congress, the P.S.P. and Swatantra had got full-fledged organisations. The other parties were less active.

The Congress Party had been able to maintain its hold in the district in 1961 excepting the election held in 1957. It secured four seats in the first elections, two in the second and seven in the mid-term elections held in 1961.

The Praja Socialist Party had been able to maintain its strength in the district. It secured four seats in the first General Election, two in the second and three in the mid-term elections. The Ganatantra Parishad (Now Swatantra) captured one seat in the first election, three in the second and none in the mid-term election held in 1961. The Jharkhand party got one of its candidates elected to the State Assembly in the first General Election. It increased to three in the second election, but could not secure any seat in the mid-term elections.

An analysis of 2009 and 2014 election has shown that BJD has become the most formidable political party in the district. BJP, Congress (INC) and JMM are in 2nd, 3rd and 4th position respectively. The decline of the Congress (INC) becomes explicit when one observes its predominance in the 1960s.

Newspapers and Magazines

A printing press was first established in Mayurbhanj by Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanja Deo (1868—82). A fortnightly paper called ‘Mayurbhanj Pakshika Patrika’ edited by Sri Hariprasad Das was published from Baripada in April 1879. The main objective of the magazine was to review the political and technical matters of Mayurbhanj in simple Oriya. Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo came to power in 1892 and he
started a full-fledged State Press at Baripada from which a monthly-literary magazine called ‘Utkala Prabha’ was published in April 1891 and continued regularly for five years. The aims and objects of this magazine were to encourage the educated community for enriching Oriya literature by contributing articles of merit. This journal published articles relating to science, philosophy, religion, politics, etc. Many young writers took the opportunity and were suitably rewarded. From a private Press at Baripada called the Baripada Sammilani Printing Company’s Press, the weekly paper ‘Monorama’ was published from October, 1905 and continued for four years. It got into trouble for ventilating anti-Bengali tension and had to be stopped. The press was removed to Calcutta. A quarterly journal named ‘Mayurbhanj Gazette’ published both in English and Oriya started in the year 1931-32. The Oriya edition of the Gazette known as ‘Bhanja Pradeepa’ started from October, 1934 and the English portion called ‘Mayurbhanj Chronicle’ from October 1935. ‘The Mayurbhanj State Gazette’ an official fortnightly publication started in January 1936 and continued till 1949. In 1940-41, a supplement to the Mayurbhanj Gazette named ‘The Mayurbhanj Information Bulletin’ was published from the 22nd July 1943. ‘Chandrika’ a monthly literary paper edited by Sri Mahesh Chandra Mohapatra appeared for a year in 1951-52 and then disappeared because of financial troubles. After merger a fortnightly newspaper dealing mostly with local news known as the ‘Mayurbhanj Jagarana’ was published for a short period in 1963. Another news magazine ‘Janata’ was”” published from Baripada, but it is defunct now. From Rairangpur a news magazine in English ‘The Hint’ also appeared in 1964.

At present the following Newspapers and Magazines (Periodicals) have been published in Mayurbhanj District.

**Newspapers**

**Mayurbhanh Diary**- Fortnightly (Odia) RNI No-ORIORI06577/18/01/2010. At- Darogadahi Golei, Ward No. 19, Baripada, Mayurbhanj, Pin-757001 Editor - Sukumar Ranjan Pradhan

**Bhanj Diganta**- Weekly (Odia), RNI No- TCODIODI07188/2013 At/PO: Kuliana, District: Mayurbhanj, PIN: 757030 Editor- Bibhuti Bhusan Sadual

**The Bhanupriya**- Monthly (Odia), RNI No- ORIORI/2011/39439 At/PO: Ichinda, W.No. 14, Rairangpur, District: Mayurbhanj, PIN: 757043 Editor - Hemanta Kumar Sahu

**Ajira Manaba**- Monthly (Odia), RNI No- V.T. ODIODI07179 At- Kali Market, Baripada, Mayurbhanj,PIN - 757001 Editor- Debadutta Mistri
Voluntary Social Service Organisations

District Red Cross Society

This is a branch of the Indian Red Cross Society¹ and has been functioning since pre-merger period. The society has a standing fund. The income is used for giving financial aid to deserving patients. The District branch also engages itself in other Red Cross activities.

District Council for Child Welfare

The District Council for Child Welfare has been recently organised under the auspices of the State Council for Child Welfare. This body is at present having seventeen members and an official as *ex officio* President of the Council. In 1961, the Council undertook the management of five Social Welfare Centres in the district which were previously managed directly by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

Missions

There are two Christian Missions operating in the district.

The Protestant Mission at Baripada look after the Leprosy Asylum at Baripada for which it gets Rs. 5,000 as Government grant annually.

The Roman Catholic Mission is functioning at Nangalkata.

Seva Sangha, Baripada

It has been started since Durbar time and it functions within the jurisdiction of the Baripada Municipality. This organisation has a stage and an auditorium. There is also a proposal for constructing a Hall.

The main work of the Seva Sangha is to burn the dead bodies of persons who do not have any relatives and also to supply fuel to the poor people for cremation purposes.

State Social Welfare Advisory Board

The activities of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board in the district is confined to giving grants to deserving voluntary institutions concerned with Social Welfare. Five original pattern project centres were initially started by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board in the Second Plan Period (1956-57 to 1960-61) and they are now being managed by the District Council of Child Welfare of which the District Magistrate is the Chairman. The pattern of
assistance given by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board which is now being continued by the District Council of Child Welfare.

Seemanta Mahavidyalaya Samiti

Seemanta Mahavidyalaya Samiti was formed on 13.10.1978 by an enthusiastic group of local people for the cause of the spread of higher education in the border area of Odisha, Bengal and then Bihar in general as well as the establishment of a college at Jharpokhria in particular. Jharpokhria is located about 30 km away from Baripada lying at the junction of Kolkata-Mumbai and Kolkata-Chennai National Highways. Shri Suresh Chandra Panda was its first President and Shri Sirish Chandra Hota was its first Secretary. Seemanta Mahavidyalaya was opened as a College with Arts stream in 1979. Subsequently science stream was opened in 1981. Shri Paresh Chandra Basa became its Secretary in 1982 and subsequently its President until his demise in 2005. The Samiti has not looked back since. Under its auspices a number of institutions have grown in course of time transforming Jharpokhria as one of the biggest educational hubs of north Odisha. D. Pharma was opened in 1982. Later in 1992 B. Pharma was opened. Seemanta ITI was set up in 1994. But the crowning achievement was the opening of the Seemanta Engineering College in 1997. In 2000 M. Pharma was opened as well as an English medium school. The Samiti has set an example as to how a group of motivated people around the locality could provide leadership in establishing a group of academic institutions in a backward area of the state. This has not only facilitated higher education to needy students of the bordering region of Odisha, Bengal and Jharkhand at the doorstep, but also generated gainful employment in the locality. The eminent lawyer Shri Harekrushna Dash was its President also.
CHAPTER XV

HUMAN VULNERABILITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Human vulnerability signifies uncertainties about availing opportunities in the future. It represents exposure to physical threats to human well-being and incapacity of people and communities to cope with these threats. Natural calamities including flood, drought and cyclones increase the vulnerability of the people who do not have adequate capacity to cope with them. Several factors – natural, manmade, social and economic add to the vulnerability of a large segment of the population in the district. Women face many disadvantages vis-à-vis their male counterparts, STs, SCs, weaker section of the people, poor, old age people and physically challenged who fail to have adequate access to basic necessities of life like food, drinking water, education, healthcare, sanitation and other minimum amenities of life even in normal times. The other helpless vulnerable groups are working children, widows and aged.

In Mayurbhanj, floods, droughts, and cyclone occur at regular intervals. These affect agricultural production and occasionally threaten food security of a large chunk of the population. Stray wild animals from nearby forests also pose a threat to life and property. Increasing crimes and left wing extremism add to the vulnerability of the people.

Natural Calamities

Natural calamities like floods, drought and cyclones cause serious problems in the district. Between 2006 and 2008, the district has been hit by flood almost every year. The District was affected by cyclones in 2007, and Drought occurred in 2008. A severe flood swept away major portion of Baripada during 2013 due to heavy rain in the catchment area of Similipal hill range.

The district has a network of 9 rivers and gets most of its rain within a short span of 4 months. Rains cause rivers to be in spate and inundate river side habitations, banks. As is evident from Table 16.1, 15 of 26 blocks of the district are affected by flood in one year or the other. Only upland blocks were spared of floods in the last three years. The more flood prone blocks of the districts are Barasahi, Betanati, G.B. Nagar, Rasgovindpur, Udala and Kaptipada. It may be observed that 205 villages of 50 GPs of these blocks
with 88,894 persons are frequently affected by floods and the severity of floods has been increasing over time. In 2004-05, four blocks, 31 GPs and 169 villages were affected by floods. In 2006-2007, 11 blocks, 153 GPs and 694 villages were affected.

Loss of crops due to floods was also more in the later years. In 2004-05, more than 50% crops on 3,330 ha of land were lost. The flood affected areas increased to 7,532 ha and 3,819 ha in 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. Floods damaged 773 houses in 2004-05, 1,159 in 2005-06 and 1,416 in 2007-08. In all, 3,585 houses were severely or marginally damaged by floods in 2006 and 2007. The district virtually remains dry after September till the rains begin in June the following year. The water table in some parts of the district, particularly in upland hilly areas gets very low. The irrigation potential in the district is about 35% only and tube wells cannot be sunk everywhere. Many irrigation tanks constructed during the reign of the erstwhile Maharajas have become dysfunctional due to lack of maintenance. In years of erratic rainfall and monsoon failure, the district faces drought. However, it is less frequent in Mayurbhanj than in other parts of the State. While droughts occur frequently in Odisha, Mayurbhanj had drought only once in 2007-08 in recent years. Drought caused more damage to paddy crops than non-paddy crops. The areas of the district, which are closest to the coast line are vulnerable to cyclone. The blocks that were affected by cyclone during 2006-07 were Bahalda, Bangiriposhi, Baripada, Muruda, Rasagovindpur, Betanati and Barasahi. The blocks affected by drought in 2007-08 were Jamda, saraskana, Bangiriposhi, Kuliana, Muruda, Rasagovindpur, Betanati, Barasahi, Khunta, Gopabandhunagar, Udala and Kaptipada. Out of 7,828 ha affected by drought in 12 blocks in the year 2007-08, paddy accounted for 7,415 ha (95%) and other crops about 5%. The most affected blocks were Khunta, Gopabandhunagar and Barasahi with crop losses over 2,053 ha, 1308 ha and 1,010 ha respectively. The crop loss due to drought was about 25% in most of the affected areas.

**Damage by Wild Animals**

The forest coverage of Mayurbhanj is very high, thus providing a habitat to a variety of wild animals. However, due to deforestation the wild animals find it increasingly difficult to find adequate food in their traditional surroundings. Many, particularly elephants stray into agricultural fields close to forests, harm human life and destroy standing crops. In 2007-08, two persons were killed by elephants and a forester was injured. Elephants destroyed 133 houses and standing crops on 56.93 acres of land. Though the magnitude of loss is not much, its threat and vulnerability potential is quite high. The victims are mostly poor tribals living in and around forest
Crimes

Crime is a man-made cause of vulnerability as it poses threat to life, property and dignity of people. Violence and crime infuse a sense of insecurity in society. Crimes in the district are increasing. The number of registered cases increased from 1,007 in 2006-07 to 1,046 in 2007-08. Crimes against women fell from 446 in 2006-07 to 406 in 2007-08. All cases of violence against women are not reported. In a border district like Mayurbhanj, dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft cases are high. Such cases numbered 393 in 2006-07 and 444 in 2007-08. Another area of concern is the increase in murders. In 2006-07, 84 murder cases were reported in the district and the number increased to 98 in 2007-08, registering an increase of 16.67%. Increase in crimes adversely affects human development by increasing fear, insecurity and vulnerability.

Child Labour

Although child labour is prohibited by law, it is still being practised. Working children constitute a vulnerable group in society. These children are forced to work to earn their livelihood at a young age instead of going to school. This undermined their future development. A Child Labour Survey conducted in 1997 estimated 2,15,222 child labour in the State, of which Mayurbhanj accounted for 21,780 i.e., (10.11%). This problem is acute in the district.

With the exception of Baripada block, child labour is found in all blocks of the district. Kaptipada has the highest number of child labour (2,243), followed by Thakurmundar (1,729). Gopabandhanagar and Khunta blocks had 32 and 105 child labourers respectively. In all other blocks, the number is about 300 or more. There were a few working children in urban areas. Children perform hazardous tasks. About 5% (i.e., 1,039) of these working children perform hazardous tasks. This puts their safety, health and welfare at stake. Children who are considered the future of society need to be nurtured and provided with required facilities so that their potential can be harnessed.

Physically Challenged Children

Physically challenged children constitute another vulnerable group. These children generally depend on family members for their livelihood as they cannot find it for themselves. They are prone to neglect and humiliation, more so in adverse situations. The severity of the problem is great in poor households with a low income base.

In 2007-08, disabled children numbered 9,743, of which orthopaedically handicapped children constituted the largest proportion of 52.94%. The
respective proportions of visually impaired, mentally retarded and hearing impaired children were 18.18%, 14.97% and 13.89%. Various initiatives have been taken by the government under public-private partnerships to help out these children. Two special schools for visually challenged and hearing impaired children are functioning at Baripada since 1986. The Indian Red Cross Society, Baripada has taken over the management of these organisations with effect from 2004-05. At present, there are 50 blind and 96 deaf and dumb students in these two special schools.

Migration

Men, women and children migrate in groups generally in January to work in other districts and outside the State. Their main destinations include Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Jamshedpur. Migrants are mostly tribals. Unable to find gainful employment back home, they migrate elsewhere to make both the ends meet. Migration during the lean season is a normal feature throughout the district. But no authentic data on migration is available. A sample survey was conducted to get an idea about migration in the district. Livelihood vulnerability of people dependent on collection of NTFP is currently high. The probability of these persons on forest fringe areas migrating was presumed to be high and therefore, a purposive sample was drawn from these areas.

The cause of migration can be concluded due to reasons like - Firstly (35.73%) reported to be seasonally migrating every year. Secondly, the lack of local employment opportunities pushed them out in search for livelihood. Thirdly, migrants generally do not move out with the whole family. The old and some members stay back to look after their households. Only 13.18% (34) migrant households moved with their entire families. The sample migrant families, migrating with less than or more than 2 members were almost equal, being 45.35% (117) and 41.48% (107) respectively. Fourthly, the duration of migration was mostly for 4 months or less in a year, usually after the harvesting season and when collection of NTFP starts shrinking. In the sample survey, 157 (60.85%) households migrated for a maximum of 4 months. These migrants consisted of workers in brick-kilns as well as agricultural workers. Migrants going for construction and other works stayed away for longer periods. Migrants usually do not visit their native places in between. Fifthly, it is interesting to note that 64% of the heads of migrant families were literate and even 14.35 % were high school pass outs or had higher educational qualifications. The more educated went outside the state and worked in construction and factory sectors. The less educated mostly worked in brick–kilns and the agricultural sector. Sixthly, migrants working in the agricultural sector earned an average daily wage of Rs. 90.00 in their place of migration. Brick kiln workers’ average earning per day was about
Rs. 120. Daily wages of migrant workers in construction and factory sectors ranged between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200. Back home, these workers used to earn Rs. 50.00 to Rs. 60.00 in the agricultural sector and Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 through other work. The respondents did not consider earning differences between their place of migration and native place substantial enough in view of the dislocation and incidental inconveniences. In other words, they are not ‘pulled up’ by the cities, but are ‘pushed out’ of their native place due to lack of employment opportunities during the lean agricultural season. Seventhly, 323 migrants (or 86.43%) in the sample survey were STs, 8 (3.1%) SCs and 27(10.46%) were from general castes. Eighth, the interaction with people in the sample areas revealed that relatively young migrants went for construction and factory work, and were first generation migrants. Elderly migrants worked in the agricultural sectors and brick-kilns.

**Food Insecurity and Poverty**

Food security means access to enough food at affordable prices for an active and healthy life by all people at all times. Food security has three aspects: availability of food, access to food and utilisation of food. Sufficient quantity of quality food should be available either through local production or supply from outside by the government or market system. People should be able to access food, for which they need purchasing power and supply of foodgrains at affordable prices. Further, non-food inputs like water and healthcare are necessary for utilisation of food. The poor in the district face food insecurity as many of them do not have the necessary purchasing power to buy food of adequate quantity and appropriate quality. Their diet is of poor quality and they suffer from a number of vitamin-deficient diseases. Poverty abounds in the district, particularly in rural areas. The percentage of BPL families in the district is more than the state level ratio. In 1992, out of 3,63,869 rural households in the district, 3,15,084 (86.59%) were identified as poor. The proportion declined to 78.74% in 1997, but the number of poor households increased to 3,74,867. If the trend is any indicator, the proportion of poor households in the district would be less now. The percentage of BPL families in all blocks excepting Betanati, Kuliana, Raruan and Samakhunta declined over five years period from 1992 to 1997.

The major poor groups are tribals, agricultural labourers, casual labourers and small and marginal farmers. Of the total number of BPL families in the district, 61.53% are STs and 8.25% are SCs. Taken together, they add up to about 70% of the poor, higher than their proportion in the district population.
Public Distribution System

The Public Distribution System (PDS) aims at providing food and other essential commodities of acceptable quality at affordable prices to the general public, particularly the poor. Under the PDS, the government provides essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene oil at subsidised rates. The PDS plays an important role in distributing foodgrains and ensuring food security. In 1996-97, the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was introduced to cater to the needs of the BPL population. As part of the TPDS, two schemes, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna Scheme have been operating. These schemes are designed for the ultra poor and destitute households. Beneficiaries under the schemes are to be identified at Panchayat and Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha levels. Under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, beneficiaries are supplied 35kg of rice per month at subsidised rates. In 2008-09, 99,640 families were covered under these schemes in the district, the largest and the smallest number of beneficiaries being in Barasahi (6,559 families) and Tiringi (2,392) blocks respectively. Distribution of beneficiaries is in proportion to the block population and number of BPL households. The Annapurna Scheme provides 10kg of rice per month free as nutritional support to poverty stricken senior citizens. The coverage under this scheme also is maximum (234 persons) in Barasahi block and minimum (81 persons) in Tiringi block. A programme was launched on August 1, 2008 for distribution of rice @ Rs. 2 per kg to BPL and APL families, boarders of SC/ST hostels. Around 2,95,782 BPL families and 99,640 AAY beneficiaries are covered under this scheme in the district.

The programme for the sale of rice at Rs. 2 per kg has been very well received by the people. All the poor respondents in the survey were euphoric about the programme and said in unequivocal terms that it would go a long way in solving their food insecurity problem. The Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) scheme operates in 4,826 schools covering 3,29,453 students, out of which 2,16,880 are STs and 30,377 are SCs. The Public Distribution System operates through a network of fair price shops. As per the prescribed norm, there should be one fair price shop per 1,000 population in rural areas and 2,000 population in urban areas. There are 2,247 fair price shops at present, of which 140 are government managed and 181 are managed by co-operative societies. WSHGs manage 891 shops and 828 are privately managed. On an average, a fair price shop serves 990 persons in the district. This is lower than the per-shop coverage of 1,342 persons in the State and 2,141 persons at all India level in 1995-96. Subsidised commodities like sugar, kerosene and rice are also provided to APL families. In 2008-09, 20,76,000 litres of kerosene and 6,890.37 quintals of sugar were distributed through the PDS in the district. Access of people to supplies under the PDS is, therefore, satisfactory. A field level sample survey showed
that a person had to cover a distance of about 2 km on an average for his ration and 3 km at the maximum. In a vast district like Mayurbhanj with widely dispersed population, physical access of people to benefits under PDS is considered fair.

Under the Revised Village Grain Bank Scheme, 30 WSHGs have been selected for functioning as Village Grain Banks” in 26 ITDP blocks of the district. Each Village Grain Bank was supplied 40 quintals of rice to meet immediate requirements.

Nutritional Programmes

Women and children in the district suffer from chronic nutritional deficiency. The Government, therefore, has introduced various schemes to provide nutritional support to the vulnerable sections of population experiencing nutritional stress. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is the most important of these programmes. The programme is functioning in all blocks of the district and Anganwadis are entrusted with the delivery of ICDS services in each village. ICDS workers enlighten community members about mother and child care. Children aged between 3-6 years are prepared in Anganwadi centres for primary education by developing them psychologically, socially and physically. Achievements of the programme in the district are more than 90%. The Programme Officer, ICDS Cell in the district acts as the Protection Officer for women victims of domestic violence. By 2009, 9 domestic violence cases were registered in the district. Expenditure for ICDS increased from Rs.2,312.73 lakh in 2005-06 to Rs. 3,413.46 lakh in 2008-09.

ICDS undertakes activities like supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-ups and referral services for women and children. Health check-ups of ante-natal lactating mothers and children up to 6 years is done by the ICDS functionaries every Wednesday. Immunisation of children and pregnant women is another activity under ICDS. This has brought down the IMR in the district to about 42%. Interaction with people at the time of the primary survey revealed that most of the respondents (93%) were satisfied with the programmes and pleaded for their intensification. The SNP scheme is uniquely designed to improve the nutritional level of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children aged between 6 months and 6 years. The beneficiaries are the children and mothers of the above categories from poor families. Benefits under the SNP are given for 300 days a year.

Social Security and Social Welfare Measures

Social security consists in preventing deterioration in the standard of living of the vulnerable and extending them state support for a reasonable living. Social Welfare Schemes operate to lessen the vulnerability of different
population segments like the aged, destitute, orphans, children and women. Social security measures include pension for senior citizens, widows and the disabled. These schemes are being implemented by both the Central and State Governments to provide some income to the vulnerable groups. Under the Old Age/Widow Pension Scheme, old men and women, and widows are eligible to get pension. Totally blind, orthopaedicaly handicapped and mentally retarded persons aged 5 years and above are eligible to get pension under the Orissa Disability Pension Scheme. All identified 11,924 beneficiaries in the district availed of the benefits under the programme in 2007-08. The Madhubabu Pension Yojana was launched by the State Government by amalgamating the Old Age Pension and Disability Pension Schemes. Destitute old men above 60 years, destitute women irrespective of age and leprosy patients are eligible to get the pension. Under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, implemented since 1995, destitute old men and women above the age of 65 years and living below the poverty line are entitled to the pension @ Rs.200/- per month, and 19,532 persons received benefits under the scheme during 2008-09. Under the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), implemented since 1995, a lump sum family benefits of Rs.10,000/- is given to BPL households upon the death of the primary bread earner, if he/she dies between the age of 18 to 65 years. The total number of pension holders in the district is 94,540, out of which 20.66% receive the National Old Age Pension and the remaining 79.34% are covered under the Madhubabu Pension Yojana. The highest number of recipients of these schemes are seen in Barasahi (5,685) block, followed by Betanati (5,341) and Kaptipada (5,109) blocks. The coverage in three NACs is low, though there are 2,163 beneficiaries in Baripada Municipality area. Four orphanages and an old age home are operating in the district. In 2007-08, 27 persons were admitted into the old age home. Two short-stay homes with a sanctioned strength of 30 each, operate in the district to look after the rehabilitation of needy women and children in distress. The annual expenditure on these schemes increased from Rs. 697.71 lakhs in 2002-03 to Rs. 1,207.41 lakhs in 2008-09. The total expenditure over the 7 years period from 2002-03 to 2008-09 was Rs. 6954.26 lakh.

Housing

Housing is a basic necessity of life and has bearing on the quality of life. The absence of a residential house with basic amenities like sanitation and drinking water is considered deprivation. Ownership of a house infuses a sense of security and dignity in its owner, provides him with comfort and increases his confidence. But a large number of households in the district do not own a house. Tribals live in traditional thatched houses without electricity and sanitation facilities. In view of this, various government programmes are operating in the district to provide houses to the poor. The most important
housing scheme is the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), which provides housing to SCs, STs, Freed bonded labourers and BPL families of other castes. The State level scheme ‘Mo Kudia’ has been implemented since April 2008 to provide houses to BPL families by way of supplementary resources available under IAY. Till March 2008, 6,951 houses were provided by the Government in the district under different schemes. A large number of houses were provided in Barasahi block (395) and Betanati block (339) and a small number in Raruan (183), Sukruli (187) and Tiringi (187) blocks. Still, many more families continue to live without a shelter. Expenditure under the programme increased from Rs. 1,271.25 lakh in 2002-03 to Rs. 2,270.90 lakh in 2008-09. Total expenditure over this period in the district under the programme was Rs 10,079.62 lakh.

Vulnerability in the district is caused by poverty and natural calamities. Extremism is also posing a threat to the security of the people. The vulnerable groups are the poor, mostly tribals, the aged and the children. Besides providing assistance at the time of calamity, the government has taken up measures to prevent and reduce the intensity of natural calamities. The Subarnarekha irrigation project has been implemented to control floods and to increase irrigation facilities. The poor are supplied with subsidised rice at Rs. 2/- per kg to ensure their food security. NREGS and other employment generation programmes are being implemented to enhance income of the poor. Houses are being provided to the disadvantaged and poor under IAY and ‘Mo Kudia’ programmes. Though the poverty ratio in the district has declined, many continue to grind under absolute poverty and there are still a number of destitutes outside the social security net. Extremism is gathering momentum along the inter-state border, particularly in the Similipal area. There is a need to strengthen the present disaster mitigation and social security measures, and tighten security in the Naxal affected regions. Employment generation efforts need to be intensified to reduce people’s vulnerability and increase their confidence as well as sense of security.

Human Vulnerabilities are affected, as has been stated earlier, by several factors – natural, social and economic -, which add to the predicament of big section of population. Natural calamities like flood, drought, cyclone make people more vulnerable. These are sometime called disaster. Hence in the next section various forms of disaster and their management strategies will be discussed.

Disaster Management

Disaster, according to the High Power Committee (HPC), 2001 on Disaster Management, “is an event triggered by natural or manmade causes that leads to a sudden disruption of normalcy within society, causing
widespread damage to life and property.” Hence disasters are catastrophic happenings where normal patterns of life get disturbed and external help becomes crucial to save life. Prevent injury and safeguard infrastructure.

Disaster may be categorized into two types, such as Natural Disaster and Manmade Disaster.

Disasters indentified by HPC (2001) (both natural and manmade) are divided into five broad categories: (a) Water and Climate related Disaster; (b) Geologically Related Disaster; (c) Chemical, Industrial and nuclear related disaster; (d) Accident related disaster and (e) Biological disaster. The major natural disasters that adversely affect India include drought, earthquake, fire, flood, land slide, tsunami and hail storm.

**District Disaster Management Plan**

The Disaster Management Act 2005 defines- disaster management as a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures, which are necessary to prevent danger or threat of any disaster, mitigation or reduce the risk or severity or consequences of any disaster, capacity building and preparedness to deal with any disaster, prompt response to any threatening disaster situation.

The objective behind the preparation of the District Disaster Management Plan is:

1. To mitigate impact of natural and man-made disasters through preparedness at District, Block, Panchayat and Village level.
2. To create awareness among the people about hazard occurrence and increase their participation in preparedness, prevention, development, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction process.
3. To have response system in place to face any eventuality

**District Disaster Management Authority**

Govt. have formed District Disaster Management Authority at District level in the year 2010 vide Notification No.46269/RDM dt.12.11.10 consisting of the following:

(l) Collector and District Magistrate Chairperson, ex-oficio
(ii) Chairman, Zilla Parishad Co-Chairperson, ex-officio
(iii) Superintendent of Police Member, ex-officio
(iv) C.D.M.O Member, ex-officio
(v) Ex. Engineer in charge of embankments Member, ex-officio
Role of District Level Disaster Management Committee

The District Disaster Management committee is the apex planning body at the district level and will play a major role in preparedness and mitigation of disaster. A District Disaster Management Committee is formed in the district to assist the Collector in the following steps:

1. Reviewing the threat of disasters.
2. Vulnerability of the district to different disasters.
3. Evacuation process to reduce risk and emergency response.
4. Considering suggestions for improvement of the response document i.e. District Disaster Management Plan
5. Review of Relief and restoration activities.

Responsibility of the Committee

1. To educate the public on different flood and cyclone hazards and what Protective steps should be taken
2. To make arrangements for emergency action
3. To effect evacuation from the Coastal Villages when necessary
4. Rescue and Rehabilitation
5. Post Flood and Cyclone action and review

Disaster Probability

In the table given below, an attempt is made to mention the type of disaster, probable time of its occurrence, its potential impact or probable damages, vulnerable areas and probability.
Table below indicates Types of Disaster and Potential Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Type of Disasters</th>
<th>Time of Occurrence</th>
<th>Potential Impact/Probable Damages</th>
<th>Vulnerable Areas and Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>June - October</td>
<td>Crop, Human, Animal, Infrastructure loss</td>
<td>Baripada Subdivision – 7 Blocks &amp; 1 Municipality Kaptipada Subdivision - 4 Blocks Once in every alternate year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cyclone</td>
<td>June - December</td>
<td>Crop, Human, Animal, Infrastructure loss</td>
<td>Entire District Once in every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>April - June</td>
<td>Crop loss</td>
<td>Bamangathy, Panchpir and part of Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions. Once in every three year Entire District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sunstroke/Fire</td>
<td>April - June</td>
<td>Human, Animal, Infrastructure loss</td>
<td>Entire District. Once in every year causing more than 4 death causality Baripada and Kaptipada subdivisions. No proper prediction Entire District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>Jan - December</td>
<td>Crop, Human, Animal, Infrastructure loss</td>
<td>Entire District. Once in every year causing a few death casualties sometimes. Entire District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Epidemics</td>
<td>June - September</td>
<td>Human &amp; Animal loss</td>
<td>Entire District. Once or more in every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lightening</td>
<td>April - October</td>
<td>Human, Animal, Infrastructure loss</td>
<td>Entire District. Once or more in every year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location of Mounds/Helipads

14 mounds are identified for safe shelter at the time of emergency (Table 16.12). Similarly several open fields have been identified which can be used as Helipads at the time of need.

Disaster Resilient infrastructures in Mayurbhajn District

Vulnerability of district

Geographically Mayurbhajn district is the largest district of the state which is vulnerable to lightening, crop loss due to hail-storm, whirl wind, forest fire, high floods, flash floods in similipal interior forests & cyclone.

This district is mostly affected by floods in Budhabalanga & Gangadhar rivers during low discharge of water in the mouth of river near Bay of Bengal. Therefore, the state government decided to build elevated structures to withstand very high wind speeds, proof against flooding and resistance to moderate earthquakes. Two types of drawing and design have been developed by IIT, Kharagpur; one for 3000 capacity & another for 2000 capacity.
Accordingly, flood shelters are being constructed above High Flood Level (HFL) with raised platform & stilted floors in different vulnerable areas of Shamakhunta, Badasahi, Betonoti, Kaptipada, Udala Blocks and Baripada Municipality 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).

**Features and facilities available in the MFS buildings**

All the MFS have separate hall & toilets for men and women, special room for the sick, labour room, one store room, drinking water supply through submersible pump, internal electrical wiring with all fittings, ramp of 1:12 slope & separate toilets for disabled persons, 5 KVA noiseless diesel generator, shelter level emergency equipments etc.

**Community based management & maintenance of the shelter buildings and Capacity Building of community:**

To ensure the sustainable maintenance of these shelter buildings, community-based Flood Shelter Management & Maintenance Committees (FSMMC) are formed and imparted suitable orientation trainings. In addition, shelter level taskforce volunteers have been identified and they are being oriented, trained and involved regularly. Further, the shelter level Mock Drill on disaster preparedness is also conducted at each shelter on 19th June every year. The minor repair works of the shelter buildings are taken up by the FSMMC whereas the responsibility of the major repairs lies with the authority. All the FSMMCs have been provided with corpus fund to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each for regular capacity building of the local community out of the interest generated per year.
Different Schemes for construction of MCS & MFS

<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>i.</td>
<td>Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF)</td>
<td>MFS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Post Phailin (2013-14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of Block-wise shelters in Mayurbhanj district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Total number of MCS &amp; MFS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Shamakhunta</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Badasahi</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Betonoti</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Baripada Municipality</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kaptipada</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Udala</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Construction of MFS under Chief Minister’s Relief Fund (CMRF)

After Phailin, visualizing the requirement for more cyclone/flood shelters in Odisha, the State Government has decided to construct 10 MFS out of the Chief Minister’s Relief Fund in Mayurbhanj district.

Photo of MCS & MFS in Mayurbhanj district

![Madhuban MFS in Mayurbhanj Municipality under CMRF](image1)

![Kalimandir Sahi MFS in Mayurbhanj Municipality under CMRF](image2)

Safe Drinking Water Facilities

In order to ensure safe drinking water facilities, a Block-wise list of running tube wells is given below (in table 16.13.
List of Block wise running tube wells as on 1st February, 2015 under R.W.S.S. Division, Baripada / Rairangpur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>No. Of Running Tube Wells as on 1st February, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baripada</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shamakhunta</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kuliana</td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Suliapada</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Betanoti</td>
<td>1176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Moroda</td>
<td>905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bangiriposi</td>
<td>1001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Saraskona</td>
<td>877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kaptipada</td>
<td>1118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Badasahi</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>GB Nagar</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Udala</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rasgovindpur</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Khunta</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rairangpur</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bisoi</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bijatala</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bahalda</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Jamda</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tiring</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kusumi</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Karanjia</td>
<td>808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Jashipur</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Raruan</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sukruli</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Thakurmunda</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>20715</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Functioning of Lift Irrigation Points**

From a total number of 2175 L.I. Projects covering an area of 30,746 Hect., the number of operable L.I. points is 1686 covering an area of 23,335 Hect.

**Powerboats & Country Boats**

S.R.C, Odisha has provided 03 (Three) powerboats to this district, out of which one boat is stationed at Baripada and the other two are stationed at Rasgovindpur block.
Permanent School Building-cum-Cyclone Shelters

A list of Permanent School Building-cum-Cyclone Shelters is given in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>G.P.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Name of High Schools</th>
<th>Type of building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Barasahi</td>
<td>Balabhadrapur</td>
<td>Singtia</td>
<td>R.K.High School</td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barasahi</td>
<td>Barasahi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Barasahi High School</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Betnoti</td>
<td>Baisinga</td>
<td>Betnoti</td>
<td>Munilal High School</td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Betnoti</td>
<td>Betnoti</td>
<td></td>
<td>Govt. Girls High School</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>G.B.Nagar</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Jayapur High School</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sainkula</td>
<td>Sainkula</td>
<td>Sainkula Damodar High School</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kushalda</td>
<td>Kushalda</td>
<td>Kushalda High School</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jashipur</td>
<td>Podadiha</td>
<td>Durdura</td>
<td>Duirdura High School</td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jashipur</td>
<td>Jashipur</td>
<td></td>
<td>Govt. Boys High School</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kaptipada</td>
<td>Kaptipada</td>
<td>Kaptipada</td>
<td>Kaptipada High School</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sanabisol</td>
<td>Sanabisol</td>
<td>Dinabandhu Bidyapitha</td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Khunta</td>
<td>Dukura</td>
<td>Dukura</td>
<td>Dukura High School</td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bholagadia</td>
<td>Bholagadia</td>
<td>Similipal High School</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Samakhunta</td>
<td>Rangamatia</td>
<td>Rangamatia</td>
<td>Rangamatia High School</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Samakhunta</td>
<td>Dhanpur</td>
<td>LMP High School</td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thakurmunda</td>
<td>Bharandia</td>
<td>Mirgamundi</td>
<td>Panchasakha High School</td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thakurmunda</td>
<td>Thakurmunda</td>
<td>Thakurmunda Boys High School</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Udala</td>
<td>Radho</td>
<td>Radho</td>
<td>Radho High School</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides there are already school buildings in the villages that can be used in emergency as the flood/ Cyclone shelters. The respective Zone Officer consulting with the Sub-Zone Officers and teams will decide the safe place for emergency shelter.

Dissemination and Communication of Disaster Weather Warning by Doordarshan, Radio and Mass Media

Both the electronic media and print media disseminate disaster weather warning for people’s awareness to be alert for rescue, evacuation and pre-disaster response. There is some local Newspapers published from this district. One Radio Station at Baripada has been established. The representatives of electronic media like Doordarsan, ETV, Kanak Sambad, OTV, Naxatra News etc. are always in contact and they help in spreading awareness and disaster related news in the area.

Wireless and VHF

Wireless and V.H.F. stations are the quickest means of communication of weather warning and other important messages on flood and cyclone. Regular wireless, V.H.F. sets are available in all police stations.
There are VHF stations in almost all the Police stations of Mayurbhanj district including in the office of the S.P., Mayurbhanj. District Control Room is also availing a telephone having a toll free number to cater to the needs of the people during the emergency / disaster.

District Administration, Mayurbhanj & OSDMA have taken necessary steps for repair and restoration of the VHF installations and the telephone lines before onset of disaster particularly during pre-monsoon so that there will be no delay in dissemination of message during the emergency periods.

The NSS and NCC, Scout & Guide, Satya Sai Seva Samiti, Red Cross volunteers in the district are receiving special training on disaster preparedness, First Aid and Rescue techniques. Their services may be entrusted as Volunteers during the response action by the district administration. They can be a part of different task forces at District, Block, GP and Village level to actively be involved in rescue, relief, rehabilitation action. District Administration has close contact with the NSS Coordinator, North Orissa University, NCC Coordinator, MPC Autonomous College, District Red Cross wing and such other wings.

**Emergency Operating Center (EOC) / District Control Room**

The EOC (District Control Room) aims at an effective and realistic District Disaster Management Plan with fail proof communication, accurate databases in order to make optimal utilization of Men, Material and Resources to prevent the loss of lives as well as minimize the loss of property ensuring fastest restoration of the situations.
District Control Room/ EOC and Linkages with Other Control Rooms at State and District Levels

Early Warning Dissemination

Besides, for Flood and Cyclone Management Planning, details have been worked out with regard to Dissemination of Weather and Flood warning, Evacuations and Rescue Operation, Identification of Buildings as Cyclone and Flood Shelter, Relief Operation and Supply of Food Stuffs in inaccessible pockets. In this regard it is relevant to state that there is a Central Flood Forecasting Control Room station at Rajghat in Balasore at river Subarnarekha and Poda Astia, Baripada at river Budhabalanga. With regard to foodstuffs, steps will be taken to purchase flaked rice (chuda) from local market as well from the neighbouring districts like Balasore and Bhadrak. The CSOs of those districts will be requested to arrange stock of Chuda from the Chuda Miller of their district, as there is no such trader available. For the supply of other such relief goods the CSO, Mayurbhanj will
take necessary steps with the consultation of the Collector to procure from local market or from neighbouring districts.

Thus in conformity with the national and state requirement, a good Disaster Management Plan at the district level has been chalked out.

The first part of the present chapter on vulnerability has been taken from chapter 6 of the District Human Development Report on Mayurbhanj 2011.
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES IN MAYURBHANJ

Tribes and Tribal Population in Mayurbhanj

As has been discussed in Chapter III, in terms of population Mayurbhanj is a tribal dominated District. The total tribal population in Mayurbhanj District is 1479576 according to the census 2011. It constitutes 58.70% of the total population of the District, while for the entire State tribals constitute 22.84% of the entire population. It is the home a number of tribes (Chapter III). According to 2011 census, the population percentage of some of the major tribes in relation to the total tribal population of the District are Santal (43.13%), Kolha (17.67%), Bhumija (11.69%), Bathudi (8.04%), Bhuyan (4.26%), Ho (3.02%), Gonds (2.09%), Munda (1.95%), Saunti (1.93%) and Kharia (1.56%). The tribal population is highest in Khunta Block (79.03%). Tribals are proportionately more in rural areas (61.84%) as compared to urban areas. Most of the major tribes in the District exhibit a declining trend in population growth. Another aspect is the unevenness of development among tribal groups. For example, while the Santals are most developed, the Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia are not much developed. Therefore the role of the Government becomes important as an enabler and a facilitator of development.

Tribal Development Administration

In accordance with the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, there has been a Tribes Advisory Council in Odisha since 1950. The Council functions as per the Orissa Tribes Advisory Council Rules 1950. While the Chief Minister is the Chairman, the Minister of Tribal Welfare is the Vice Chairman in it. The Tribes Advisory Council advises state government in all matters regarding tribal development and welfare. Besides, the Council examines the applicability of State and Central laws to the Scheduled Areas, delineates the boundary of the Scheduled Areas, recommends new regulations or proposes revisions of the Schedule of the Scheduled Tribes.

Scheduled Areas constitute more than 44% of the state land and cover approximately 67% of the tribal population (118 Blocks in 12 Districts). All Blocks with a tribal population of 50% or more are defined as Scheduled Areas. The Fifth Five Year Plan provided for a policy shift in relation to
development of Tribal Communities and Scheduled Areas. In addition to introducing the concept of Tribal Sub plan (TSP) under which different Departments of Central as well as State Government were required to set apart plan outlays for economic development of Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) were created to plan and monitor implementation of the TSP in the Blocks having majority of tribal population. Accordingly 21 ITDAs were created in Odisha for 118 Blocks forming part of the State’s Scheduled Area.

ITDAs are also assigned the tasks to directly implement income generating schemes and infrastructure development projects for which allocations were made under State and Central Plans. Indeed, the major portion of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) was released to the ITDAs for implementing family oriented income generating schemes for tribal families below poverty line and incidental infrastructure. With the passage of time, a major proportion of allocations received from the Central Government as assistance under Article 275(1) of the Constitution started flowing to the ITDAs for implementing various infrastructure development projects to improve the backward forward linkages, welfare schemes meant for tribal communities and to raise the level of administration in the remote tribal villages of the Scheduled Area. In addition to SCA and allocation under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, ITDAs receive funds out of State Plan, Non-Plan, Centrally Sponsored Schemes etc.

In Blocks outside the TSP, where a population pocket is 10,000 or more, and where 50 percent or more are tribals, the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) is adopted to ensure the development and welfare of scheduled tribes. There are 47 Blocks in the State covered under MADA. In still smaller pockets of tribal concentration (population of 5000) of which minimum 50 percent are tribals, are covered under the cluster approach. At present, 12 Blocks have identified as such clusters. Besides, there are 17 Micro Projects which are mostly looking after the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the State. There are 4 ITDAs (Baripada, Karanjia, Rairangpur and Kaptipada) and 2 Micro Projects in Mayurbhanj. The following contains an account of the 4 ITDAs as enumerated in the ITDA Profile published by the SCSTRTI (2009).

**ITDA, Baripada**

The geographical area of Baripada ITDA is 2724.25 sq. km with a forest area of 226.64 Hect. The major tribal communities living in this ITDA area include Bathudi, Bhumij/Bhumija, Kol, Santal, Mankirdia, Khadia, Munda, Lodha and Mahali. There are 10 Blocks, 177 Gram Panchayats, 1764 inhabited villages, 126 uninhabited villages, 198256 households with an average household size of 5 within the area of ITDA, Baripada. According to
2001 census, the density of population was 343 per sq. km. and the total population was 9,30,367 (male – 4,72,521 & female 4,57,846) out of which ST population was 4,97,677 (male 2,52,235 & female 2,45,442) and SC population 62,530 (male 31,581 & female 30,949). With regard to 2001 census, while the total growth rate was 15.11%, in case of ST it was 16.96%. While the total literacy rate according to 1991 census was 57.66%, for ST it was 20.24%. In the same length the total female literacy rate in terms of 1991 census was 37.33% and that of ST was 9.31%. The total sex ratio as per 2001 census was 969 while that for ST it was 973. The major crops grown are paddy, maize, arhar, vegetable, oilseed, ground nut, sunflower and black gram. With regard to educational institutions, under SSD Department there are 4 High Schools, 1 Kanyashram, 4 Ashram Schools, 31 Sevashram and 2 Residential Sevashram. Under School & Mass Education Department, there are 196 High Schools, 322 M.E. Schools, 1155 Primary Schools and 27 Colleges. With regard to financial institutions, there are 54 bank branches and 20 LAMPS. As regards Medical Institutions, there are 51 Allopathic, 10 Homoeopathic and 12 Ayurvedic centres. Besides, there are 19 Veterinary Dispensaries and 77 Livestock Aid Centres. There are 178 Post Offices. With regard to drinking water facilities, there are 8 pipewater facilities, 3207 wells, 2634 Tube Wells and 36 ponds.

**ITDA, Karanjia**

The geographical area of ITDA, Karanjia is 3077 sq. km. with a forest area of 20195 hect. The major tribal communities living in this ITDA area are Bhuiyan, Bhumij, Gond, Kol, Munda, Santal, Sounti, Bathudi, Hill Kharia and Mankidia. According to 2001 census the density of population was 237 per sq. km. and the total population was 3,71,630 (male – 1,85,557 and female – 1,86,073) out of which ST population was 2,24,918 (male – 1,11,887 and female – 1,13,031). With regard to 2001 census, while the total growth rate was 18.88%, in case of ST it was 10.15%. While the total literacy rate according to 1991 census was 34.60%, for ST it was 23.76%. The total female literacy rate was 31.89% and that of ST was 11.44%. The total sex ratio according to 2001 census was 1003 while for ST it was 1010. The major crops grown in this area are paddy, oil seeds, maize, arhar, sabai and vegetables. With regard to educational institutions, under SSD Department, there are 4 High Schools, 1 Kanyashram, 23 Sevashram, and 5 Residential Sevashram. Under School & mass education Department there are 88 High Schools, 134 M.E. Schools, 449 Primary Schools and 12 Colleges. With regard to financial institutions, there are 20 branches of banks, 8 Co-operative Societies, 8 LAMPS. As regards Medical Institutions, there are 18 Allopathic, 74 ANM, 5 Homoeopathy and 5 Ayurvedic centres. Besides, there are 57 Post Offices. With regard to drinking water facilities, there are 678 wells, 2302 tube wells, 466 ponds and 39 pipe water facilities.
ITDA, Rairangpur

The geographical area of Rairangpur ITDA is 1748 sq. km with a forest area of 14241 Hect. The major tribal communities living in this ITDA area include Santal, Kol, Bhumij, Kharia, Munda, Ho, Mundari and Bhuyan. There are 7 Blocks, 71 Gram Panchayats, 757 inhabited villages, 50 uninhabited villages, 94961 households with an average household size of 5 within the area of ITDA, Rairangpur. According to 2001 census, the density of population was 254 per sq. km. and the total population was 4,43,341 (male – 2,20,040 & female 2,23,301) out of which ST population was 2,92,030 (male 1,43,897 & female 1,48,133). With regard to 2001 census, while the total growth rate was 13.57%, in case of ST it was 11.86%. While the total literacy rate according to 1991 census was 34.28%, that for ST was 24.89%. In the same length the total female literacy rate in terms of 1991 census was 17.68% and that of ST was 10.44%. The total sex ratio as per 2001 census was 1015 while that for ST was 1029. The major crops grown are paddy, pulses, fibre crops, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco and vegetables. With regard to educational institutions, under SSD Department there are 1 Kanyashram, 4 Ashram Schools and 20 Residential Sevashram. Under School & Mass Education Department, there are 15 High Schools, 138 M.E. Schools, 599 Primary Schools, 11 Colleges and 1 Technical Institute. With regard to financial institutions, there are 12 LAMPS and 2 Co-operative Stores. As regards Medical Institutions, there are 23 Allopathic, 4 Homoeopathic, 2 Ayurvedic and 117 ANM centres. Besides, there are 10 Veterinary Dispensaries and 29 Livestock Aid Centres. There are 105 Post Offices. With regard to drinking water facilities, there are 1147 wells and 1730 Tube Wells.

ITDA, Kaptipada

The geographical area of Kaptipada ITDA is 10418 sq. km with a forest area of 15146 Hect. The major tribal communities living in this ITDA area include Santal, Bathudi, Bhumij and Kolha. There are 4 Blocks, 64 Gram Panchayats, 488 inhabited villages, 7 uninhabited villages, 69848 households with an average household size of 5 within the area of ITDA, Kaptipada. According to 2001 census, the density of population was 274 per sq. km. and the total population was 3,28,065 (male – 1,65,893 & female - 1,62,172) out of which ST population was 2,18,675 (male - 1,10,020 & female – 1,08,655). With regard to 2001 census, while the total growth rate was 18.75%, in case of ST it was 24.21%. While the total literacy rate according to 1991 census was 34.21%, that for ST was 24%. In the same length the total female literacy rate in terms of 1991 census was 21.20% and that of ST was 8.70%. The total sex ratio as per 2001 census was 1015 while that for ST was 993. The major crops grown are paddy, mustard, arhar and
sabai grass. With regard to educational institutions, under SSD Department there are 2 High Schools, 2 Kanyashram, 2 Ashram Schools, 15 Sevashram and 1 Residential Sevashram. Under School & Mass Education Department, there are 67 High Schools, 107 M.E. Schools, 413 Primary Schools and 12 Colleges. With regard to financial institutions, there are 21 bank branches and 12 co-operatives. As regards Medical Institutions, there are 21 Allopathic, 6 Homoeopathic, 73 ANM and 7 Ayurvedic centres. Besides, there are 7 Veterinary Dispensaries, 24 Livestock Aid Centres and 14 Artificial Insemination Centres. There are 110 Post Offices. With regard to drinking water facilities, there are 721 wells, 2391 Tube Wells and 4 pipewater facilities.

Now a brief account is given with regard to two Micro Projcets- the Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia Development Agency and Lodha Development Agency.

**Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia Development Agency Micro Project (HKMDA)**

Headquartered at Jashipur, the HKMDA Micro Project has been working since 1987 for bringing about all round development of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia communities. The Micro Project has set up two Mankirdia settlement colonies, one at Durdura village of Jashipur Block and the other at Kendumundi village of Karanjia Block under Karanjia ITDA in Mayurbhanj district in which it has successfully rehabilitated two bands of Mankirdias. In these colonies the Mankirdia families have been provided with community houses, wells, tube wells, Anganwadi Centres at the community level and Indira Awas houses, kitchen gardens, voter identity cards, ration cards, BPL cards, Old Age Pensions and also the benefits of different Income Generating Schemes etc individually.

The community has shown a good response to the development programmes initiated by the Micro Project and other agencies. By the impact of these interventions some of them have crossed the poverty line and have turned literate, sharecroppers, businessmen, tractor drivers and sent their children to schools. Most of them have given up their wandering habit and are leading settled life. This Agency’s area of operation is limited. There are other bands of Mankirdias still wandering outside the Micro Project Area. They are seen in a few localities of Karanjia, Rairangpur, Kaptipada, Baripada ITDAs of Mayurbhanj District as well as the adjoining Similipal Bio-Sphere Reserve area and Nilagiri ITDA area of Balasore district. In these areas, for not being permanent residents they are relatively deprived of the development interventions as a Particularly Vulnerable tribal Group. There they lead a life of impoverishment coupled with illiteracy, landlessness, homelessness, etc. Influenced by the progress of Mankirdias rehabilitated in Kendumundi and Durdura colonies by HKMDA these wandering bands want
to settle down. Because of the operation of forest and wild life conservation rules and regulations the free movement of these foragers deep inside the forests has been restrained and their subsistence activities have been checked. As they are yet to graduate into a settled economy, they are left without any viable alternative.

The Hill-Kharia section of the Kharia tribe has been identified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) by the Govt. of India and Govt of Odisha. Different development programmes have been implemented through the different govt. agencies like ITDAs, DRDA, Block, Gram Panchayats, ICDS and NGOs also. The HKMDA has been responsible for the total development of the Hill-Kharia population of 18 villages. Changes have been brought about in the life and livelihood of the Hill-Kharia because of different factors which include contact with the culture of neighbouring caste Hindu people, own endeavour, encroachment of outsiders into traditional forest based economy of the forager, impact of forest policies and restriction of Project Tiger/Elephant and Biosphere Reserve for exploitation of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) collection in core and reserve areas, planned development interventions by the Government and private agencies. Thus the Hill-Kharias have taken up other occupations such as share cropping, wood cutting, small business, wage earning in road and other construction work, contractual labour, motor driving, pickle making, leaf cup and plate making. Much of this has been possible due to the organization of orientation training by the HKMDA Micro Project. A few educated youth have been engaged as teachers in the Gyan Mandirs and Educational Complex, watchmen and field attendants in Forest Department and other Govt departments and agencies.

The HKMDA Micro Project is operating for the holistic development of the Hill-Kharia people including the implementation of economic development programmes to raise their standard of living and to ensure quality of life. The multifarious development programmes, such as housing under Indira Awaas Yojana, drinking water provision, link roads, health and sanitation, education, environment, including other infrastructure works and packages of benefit schemes both individual and in group mode, like tailoring, goat rearing, fishing leaf cups and plates making have changed their outlook. The recent development interventions through SHGs, by both men and women, have brought change in the socio-economic life of the Hill Kharias. Introduction of modern agriculture, multiple cropping, use of high yielding varieties of seeds, provision of irrigation facilities, input assistance, horticulture activities including backyard plantations with vegetable intercroppings, marketing of goods, etc. through group approach have brought forth noticeable changes in their life style. After being trained some educated Hill Kharias have adopted small business and bee keeping. The
human resource development programmes taken up by the Micro Project like nursery education and primary education by opening Gyan Mandirs and one Residential Educational Complex and organization of health check up at village level have very good developmental impacts on the Hill-Kharia children and their parents.

The CCD plan period (2012-17) is an ambitious programme for the total development of the Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia PVTGs. It aims at improving infrastructure and providing basic amenities within easy reach in the habitat of the Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia people and generating additional employment and income of the people with a view to eliminate their poverty, elevate literacy level, ensure health and food security and enhance their quality of life and conserve their culture.

The basic objectives and approaches of the CCD plan during the 12th plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17) are Total development through an integrated approach by pulling resources from Central Govt. and State Govt., Govt. organizations, NGO and PRI partnership to address the development needs of the PVTGs, peoples’ participation in development process will be encouraged through the involvement of traditional institution like labour cooperatives, SHGs, Farmers’ club etc. Basic infrastructure will be created and amenities like health, education, drinking water, connectivity will be made available to the PVTG people within their easy reach. Assistance is to be given for conservation and promotion of PVTG tradition like folk dance and songs, traditional musical instruments, conservation of traditional Culture, etc. Social security will be ensured by covering all families under Janashree Bima Yojana and Health Insurance (RSVY) etc

For achievement of these objects over a period of the first three years of the PVTGs development Programme as posed in the CCD plan during the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 the HKMDA Micro Project has utilized funds received from different programmes.

Financial Achievement during the period from 2012-13 to 2014-15

During the period from 2012-13 to 2014-15 fund to the tune of Rs.568,08,809.00 was received by the HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj Micro Project from different sources, like SCA to TSP, Art 275 (1), IAP for total development of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs and a sum of Rs. 459,30,809.00 (80.85%) was spent for this purpose. No fund was received from ITDA, Karanjia and DRDA, Mayurbhanj for the development interventions of the said two PVTGs. The Micro Project is reported to have not received any fund from both the aforesaid two development agencies during the last three years. Statement furnished below explains the matter in details.
Out of the total fund received from different sources, funds to the tune of Rs. 368.17 lakh (64.81%) was received under CCD Plan as against the posed requirement of Rs. 1793.23 lakh. Out of the total fund received, Rs. 259.39 lakh (70.45%) was utilized during the period under report for the PVTGs development interventions. The details of the fund posed during the first 3 years of CCD Plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan and funds received and expenditure incurred for different schemes and programmes for the development of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs is detailed in the statement given below.

### Year wise Funds Flow as per CCD Plan to HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj, Odisha and Expenditure (2012-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Fund Posed as per the CCD Plan (Rs. in lakh)</th>
<th>Total Fund Received as per the CCD Plan (Rs. in lakh)</th>
<th>Total Amount Utilised (Rs. in lakh)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>767.86</td>
<td>197.00</td>
<td>175.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>450.06</td>
<td>66.50</td>
<td>41.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>575.31</td>
<td>104.67</td>
<td>42.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1793.23</td>
<td>368.17</td>
<td>259.39</td>
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### Physical Achievements during 2012-13 to 2014-15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Programme</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Physical Achievement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Horticulture</td>
<td>18 Villages</td>
<td>18 Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Agriculture</td>
<td>18 Villages</td>
<td>18 Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Irrigation</td>
<td>3Dugwell</td>
<td>15 Beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Promotion S.H.G</td>
<td>25 S.H.G</td>
<td>25 S.H.G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Connectivity</td>
<td>60 mtr.</td>
<td>1 Colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Educational Complex</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/370 students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angarpada</td>
<td>1 no of Pindi</td>
<td>114 Beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Market link.</td>
<td>115 House</td>
<td>115 House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Repairing dwelling House</td>
<td>73 House</td>
<td>73 House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Fire proof House</td>
<td>18 Villages</td>
<td>18 Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 40 Ben</td>
<td>18 Villages</td>
<td>18 Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Animal Husbandry</td>
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<td>40 Ben</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>Project 2 Project, 255 Ben</td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promotion S.H.G</td>
<td>15 S.H.G 15 S.H.G Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity Building</td>
<td>49 S.H.G Members 49 S.H.G Members</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I.E.C</td>
<td>18 Villages 18 Villages</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservation Culture</td>
<td>1 village 1 village</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking Water</td>
<td>5 Tube well 5 Tube Well</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Connectivity</td>
<td>1 C.C Road 1 C.C Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electrification</td>
<td>1 Colony 1 Colony</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Educational Complex</td>
<td>2 Nos. 2 Nos.</td>
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**2014-15**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Educational Complex</th>
<th>Angarpada</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Horticulture</td>
<td>18 Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Agriculture</td>
<td>18 Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Irrigation</td>
<td>3 Nos Project 324 Ben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Conservation Culture</td>
<td>4 Nos Pindi, 4 Villages</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>MPW 9 MPW</td>
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<td>JBY</td>
<td>706 80 Ben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>18 Villages 2111 30 Ben.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL (2012-13 to 2014-15)**

18 villages (756 families)

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**The reasons for not achieving financial target may be attributed to** – Part release and late release of funds, absence of key field functionaries and frequent transfer and posting of key officials, lack of facilities for transportation of personal and development inputs to the remote villages of the project area, lack of monitoring of development programme through Governing Body meeting of the Micro Project, which sat only once in a year.

**Activities proved beneficial are** – Establishment of Educational Complexes for Boys & Girls generated a new environment and hope of light, multi cropping pattern of agriculture and backward poultry, organic farming of arrowroot enhanced the income level and better living standard, Increase in irrigation facility improved agricultural production, Provision of safe drinking water facility and other health related programmes helped improve their health and living style, Expansion of connectivity opened up their doors to a new horizon.

**The activities which were given priority** – More projects and schemes relating to education through Educational Complex and Gyanmandirs, connectivity, drinking water facility, housing and conservation of traditional culture taken up in priority basis, Income generating programme through non-farm activities, like poultry bird for the Mankirdias and arrowroot cultivation for Hill-Kharias, Out of 756 families who have been assisted with different development programmes under CCD plan, 75 (9.92%) families could be able to cross the poverty line.
Success Stories

Bringing Hill-Khadia and Mankidia Children into Education Complexes

In the past it was a dream for the Hill-Khadia and Mankidia children to access education. The Hill-Khadia & Mankidia PVTGs primarily reside in the hill slopes of Similipal forest region. There were no residential schools for the PVTGs, so the children of these Communities were deprived of the education and the literacy rate was very low varying from 0% to 15%. Since they were living in inaccessible areas there was no interest among these Communities for education. Govt. in ST&SC Development Department gave Special emphasis to bring those children to the educational institutions, in the 11th Plan period under CCD Plan. Accordingly one Girls Educational Complex was established at Angarpada Village in Jashipur Block under HKMDA, Jashipur with Support from MOTA, GOI and ST & SC Development Department, Odisha. In the year 2007-2008, all the teaching and non-teaching Staff of the Educational Complex were selected from among the PVTG communities. This complex in addition to the formal education is also imparting the vocational and life skill education to the students. The complex is residential and now as many as 370 Hill-Khadia and Mankidia Girls are residing in the hostel complex and continuing their studies. Govt. ST & SC Development Department, Odisha have been pleased to upgrade the Educational Complex up to Class X during the year 2014-15 and a total of 30 Hill-Khadia and Mankidia Girls are going to appear in the Annual HSC Exam 2016. The Multi-Purpose Workers and teachers working in the Micro Project are playing a key role in bringing the PVTGs children in to the Educational Complex. Keeping the Success of the Girls Educational Complex in view, Govt. in ST & SC Development Department, Odisha have been pleased to establish one Boys’ Educational Complex at Angarpada in Jashipur Block of HK&MDA, Jashipur during the 12th Plan period under CCD Plan in the year 2014-15 and a total of 100 Hill-Khadia and Mankidia boys have been enrolled in Class I to V and continuing their study and staying in the Hostel. Now this has been helpful in raising their literacy rate from 14.41 % in 2007 to 31.13 % in 2015.
From Foraging to Organic Farming of Medicinal Plants

The Hill Khadia livelihood determined by forest environment. They primarily depend on Similipal hill and forest to eke out their livelihood. They do major seasonal Collections of MFPs along with agricultural labour. After declaration of Hill Khadia habitat a national park and biosphere reserve, the PVTGs are deprived of collection of seasonal products in the Core area of the Wildlife Sanctuary. Their Economic Condition deteriorated. In order to strengthen their standard of living arrowroot cultivation in 13 Hill-Kharia villages of this Micro project (HK & MDA, Jashipur) was taken up through organic method of farming. As many as 400 Hill Khadia PVTGs Household assisted for the organic farming with arrowroot (locally kanwn as Palua) rhizomes and planting cost in the year 2012-13 covering an area of 200Acres of the forest land. In this year the per capital Annual income of Hill-Khadia house hold increased to Rs 20,000/- which was only 10,000/- prior to this Cultivation. Since the demand for Palua in local market & outside Jashipur is more the Hill-Khadia people are very much interested for Cultivation of Palua. Now there is an improvement in their standard of living. Out of 400 family assisted under the scheme as many as 37 (9.25%) families have crossed poverty line.

Back Yard Poultry: A Ray of Hope for Women SHG

Prior to establishment of this Micro Project the women of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs were going to the forest for collection of MFP. They were very ignorant about the Govt. Schemes for upliftment of women and their stranded of living. They all belong to BPL families and their economic standard was very Low. Their per capita income was very low as a result of which their children were suffering from malnutrition and deprived of education. After establishment of this Micro Project the functionaries took a special drive for formation of SHGs in the villages of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia. Now 41 Women members of 4 SHGs have been formed with active participation of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia female members. In order to bring these SHGs at par with other SHGs
financial assistance has been provided to all the SHGs under CCD plan of this Micro project. The members of the SHGs are taking up small business in their respective villages and nearby villages with the MFP available in those areas. One Mohulphulia SHGs at Badjhili Village was formed in the year 2014 taking 10 Mankirdia women members. With financial assistance and technical support from HKMDA, Jashipur one poultry farm unit was established in Village Kendumundi with one Poultry building and 500 broiler chicks with a total cost of Rs 2, 00,000/-. After 3 months, the SHG gained financial benefits of Rs 1, 00, 00/- with per capita income of Rs. 20, 000/- which was only Rs.500 to 1000/- prior to implementation of this scheme. Now the Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia women are very much satisfied and understand about strength of the SHG. The economic standard of these SHG members have been raised. Out of 41 Family members assisted under the scheme as many as 11 (26.82%) families have crossed poverty line.

**Lodha Development Agency Micro Project**

Since its inception in the year 1986, the Micro Project, known as the Lodha development agency, Morada in Mayurbhanj district has undertaken a number of socio-economic development programmes for their sustainable development. The agency has spent money in horticulture, agriculture, communication, irrigation etc. The residential school close to the Lodha area has attracted the attention of a number of students of the area. Non-formal educational centres popularly known as Gyan Mandir are having good contribution for development of children. Government has done a lot of good works through multiple ways to protect them and bring their holistic development. Enormous efforts have been made for improvement of their quality of life and to increase their per capita income. Sincere attempts have been made to effect planned change while preserving their cultural growth positive values. Attempts have been made to ensure connectivity and substantial achievements relating to provision of safe drinking water facilities through tube wells and provisions of tap water supply. The most alluring and successful programme among the Lodha is fire proof roofing house to needy families. Construction of check dams, mini irrigation projects, cross bunds, irrigation tanks and provision of dug wells etc. are some of the eye catching achievements. The most important activities, such as spread of education, special health care provisions, provision of fair price shops for their commodities, are some of the achievements that deserve special mention.

The development organizations and welfare institutions like primary health centre, police check post, office of the agricultural extension officer, veterinary hospitals, post office, and weekly market, big shops, establishment of banks, LAMPs and several others in their area have contributed to the changing life of the Lodha.
Educational Development in the Tribal Areas

Education plays an important role in up-liftment and development of the disadvantaged and marginalized groups. The State commitment to the education of disadvantaged SC and ST community children is contained in Articles 15(4), 45 and 46 of the Indian Constitution. Article 15(4) emphasizes the state’s commitment to positive discrimination in favour of the socially and educationally backward SC and ST communities. With education viewed as a crucial input for the overall development of these disadvantaged communities, improving their educational status has become a priority area in the policy planning and recent development efforts. Government has been undertaking various enabling interventions to promote education among the scheduled caste and tribal population.

As the nodal department for development of ST&SC population, the ST&SC Development Department has been implementing a range of enabling provisions for the improvement of education status of the ST&SC population. The SSD, Department runs above 1670 schools to provide primary upper primary secondary and senior secondary education to the children of SC and ST communities in the State.

The following are some of the interventions for educational upliftment in the State including the Mayurbhanj District.

Most of the schools have residential facilities. Besides, range of enabling provisions are implemented which includes schemes like Pre and Post-matric scholarships to ST&SC students, bi-cycle for ST&SC girls pursuing secondary education, free books, & uniforms at the elementary and secondary levels, additional support for education like coaching facilities, promotion of sports and other extra-curricular activities etc. The thrust on the quality education is also given priority with increased investment in teachers’ capacity building, use of ICT in education, regular supportive supervision and monitoring etc.

In addition to creation of educational institutions and hostel facility, the following are the major interventions in schools for improving quality of education in the tribal areas of the state as a whole including Mayurbhanj:

i. Implementation of Computer Education in High Schools and Girls High Schools by setting up of computer lab in the schools.

ii. Smart Classrooms with modern teaching learning aids and multi-media contents introduced in class IX & X of Higher Secondary Schools and EMRS.

iii. English Language Laboratory in EMRSs to strengthen the learning ability of students as well as instructional abilities of teachers in English language.
iv. School Cabinet in all SSD to enable students' participation in the development and management activities of the schools.

v. Career Counselling Desks - Career Counselling Desk in the High Schools with the objective of equipping the children of class 9th and above with the information on vast and ever growing career opportunities and to develop the ambition to look beyond the immediate observable career options in their surrounding environment.

vi. Introduction of at-least one sport and one non-sport activity under Extra-curricular Programme in all High Schools to promote talent among students and to contribute in their overall personality development.

vii. Organizing of State level Students' Festival “Sargiful” and “Ekalbya Sishu Utsav” to bring forth children’s inherent creative talent, though exposing them to different forms of creativity and by providing multitude of opportunities and medium to express their talent.

viii. Implementation of Scouts and Red Cross in High School

ix. Samikshya & Hostel Parivekshyan- Monitoring of High Schools/Ashram Schools/ Sevashrams and different hostels attached with schools is being done by the inspecting officers like CIs, DIs & Dy. Inspector of Schools. To facilitate on-line entry of monitoring progress of Schools & hostels and production of analytical reports, a Monitoring Software has been developed by the department

x. Learning Achievement Tracking System (LATS) Developing a Monitoring Software for capturing learning achievements of students twice in a year on the basis of which remedial plan will be prepared for slow learners.

xi. Addressing Language challenge faced by tribal students by introducing Multi lingual Education.

xii. Pre-matric Scholarships to Class I - X boarders and Class VI - X day scholar ST/SC students to meet the basic education related expenditures.

xiii. Special add-on incentive of Rs. 950 per annum to ST/SC girls pursuing Secondary Education in Govt. and Govt. Aided Schools under 'Odisha Girls Incentive Program'

xiv. Post-matric Scholarship to ST & SC students (within the annual family income of Rs.2.5 lakh) pursuing higher secondary courses in recognized colleges/ university within and outside Odisha.

xv. Financial Assistance Scheme for ST students prosecuting higher studies in National Level Institutes to meet full cost of their education
(over and above eligibility under post-matric Scholarship Scheme) from the State Fund.

xvi. Free of cost Text-books to the ST/SC students of class IX and X of Govt. Aided Schools from.

Tribal Development Initiatives by Government of Odisha

There are various tribal development initiatives taken by the Govt. of Odisha which are stated below:

The following table indicates some important Tribal Development Initiatives by Government of Odisha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl no</th>
<th>Name of Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Implementation of Forest Right Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Strengthening of ITDAs/Micro Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creation of Capital Assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creation of Infrastructure for promotion of Quality Education including repairing and maintenance of Existing Schools and Hostel Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Creation off Infrastructure in Educational Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Addl. Class Room in Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Boundary Wall construction in educational Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kitchen/ Dining Hall in educational Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Staff Quarter construction in educational Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Connectivity Works including Village Link roads, Culverts, Small bridges and Cross Drainage works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Water Resource Development and creation of irrigation infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Minor Irrigation Projects like WHS, Diversion Weir, Farm Building etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ring Well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Drinking water facility in Educational Institution and Tribal Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Electrification of Tribal Hamlets, Schools and Hostel Buildings and to Village area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Creating Conducive Educational Facility in Schools and School Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Supply of Diesel Pumpsets to Schools and Hostels/Generators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Over Head Tank in Educational Institutions and Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Smoke Less Chullahs in Educational Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Provision of Health and Education in educational Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Anti termite Treatment for School and Hostel buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sanitation Facility in educational Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Supply of Single bed cot/Dining Chair and other amenities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Herbal Medicinal Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Repair and Maintenance Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Green Energy infrastructure in Educational Institutions and Remote Tribal Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Supply of Solar Street Light to Interior Villages and Educational Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Solar Water Lifting System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Community Centre/ Multipurpose Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Central Government Schemes for Tribal Welfare

There are various schemes of the Central Government for tribal development as stated below:
### Central Schemes for Tribal Welfare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of Scheme</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scheme for Post Matric Scholarship</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Top Class Education for STs</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Eklavya Model Residential Schols (EMRS)</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pre-Matric Scholarship (Class IX and X)</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Schemes of Strengthening education among Scheduled tribes girls in a low literacy Districts</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Hostels for ST boys and ST girls</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Up gradation of Merit of ST Students</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)</td>
<td>Holistic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Scheme of Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of STs</td>
<td>Holistic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas</td>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Equity support to STFDC</td>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Scheme of Grants- in-Aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations</td>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Scheme of Marketing Development of Tribal Products/Produce</td>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Scheme of Investment in TRIFED</td>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Research Training: Operational Guidelines for the scheme “Grants- in-Aid to TRIs”</td>
<td>Research and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Scheme of Centres of Excellence</td>
<td>Research and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-TSP)</td>
<td>Livelihoods and infrastructure incidental to livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Grant under first proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution</td>
<td>Infrastructure and Governance in Tribal Areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenditure of ITDAs and Micro Projects for the Year 2015-16

The following table contains expenditure of different ITDAs and Micro Projects in Mayurbhanj during 2015-16 under different schemes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the ITDAs/ Micro Projects</th>
<th>Expenditure For the Year 2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ITDA, BARIPADA</td>
<td>Rs. 11,44,14,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ITDA, KARANJIA</td>
<td>Rs. 21,40,61,880/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ITDA, KAPTIPADA</td>
<td>Rs. 3,85,04,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ITDA, RAIRANGPUR</td>
<td>Rs. 15,27,35,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HILL KHADIA MANKIDIA, JASHIPUR</td>
<td>Rs. 1,00,00,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LODHA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, MORADA</td>
<td>Rs. 2,12,90,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER- XVII

PLACES OF INTEREST & TOURISM

General Background

In recent years, tourism has emerged as an important sector for expanding the economy of a nation. It creates income generating opportunities for small traders, rural artisans, hoteliers, restaurant owners, tourist guides and others. Mayurbhanj has a number of picturesque tourist spots such as the Similipal forest. Prior to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Similipal attracted dignitaries to this shooting range of the erstwhile Maharaja of Mayurbhanj. Now thousands of tourists visit Similipal every year to have a glimpse of the bounties of nature, experience wilderness, watch wild animals and visit various shrines. The flow of tourists, both Indian and foreign, has increased over the years. Proximity to big cities like Kolkata, Jamshedpur and Bhubaneswar makes it an ideal destination for holidaying and recreation. There was a spurt in tourist inflows to the Reserve till 2007-08. Table 15.1 shows the inflow of tourists to Similipal from 1993-94 to 2008-09. Revenue collection by the authorities increased from Rs. 22,61,646 in 2006-07 to Rs. 25,50,259 in 2007-08. In 2008-09, tourist inflow declined in the wake of naxal activities, but revenue collection increased marginally to Rs. 26,07,782. The ultras ransacked and burnt down forest rest houses, attacked tourists and mugged them. Tourism has steadily dropped thereafter. Transport, hotel, hospitality and other related sectors in the district have also been adversely affected.

Table below indicates Inflow of Tourists to Similipal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>17,493</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>17,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>16,908</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>17,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>20,236</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>20,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>21,133</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>21,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>24,413</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>24,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>19,377</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>19,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>13,403</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>13,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>22,166</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>22,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>16,581</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>16,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>17,446</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>17,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>20,561</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>20,743</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Khiching is on the tourist map and famous for its deity *Maa Khichakeswari*. The temple is known for its architectural grandeur. In 2007, 2,65,290 tourists had visited Khiching, making it the most popular tourist destination in the district. Haripur, famous for its Rashikaraj temple, was actually the old capital of the erstwhile princely State of Mayurbhanj. The structure of the temple is archeologically important. Deokund on the hill top is a major “Peetha” of goddess Ambika, the traditional deity of the royal family. The waterfall with a deep gorge amidst natural scenic surroundings draws a large number of tourists. Eighteen tourist spots have been identified in the district that was known for their serene, sublime natural beauty, traditional culture, craft and architecture. The Government is trying to generate self employment of the educated youth with guide training programmes. The district has to gain significantly by providing several new packages in the form of improved infrastructure and hospitality to attract tourists in the reserve area. One such programme is a cafeteria-cum-catering unit at Muktapur to supply freshly cooked food to tourists at Barheipani. There is a proposal to open similar catering units at Joranda and Chahala. Another proposal to send villagers to Bangalore for training in hospitality services is in the pipeline. The establishment of a Rs.1 crore eco-tourism complex at Joranda inside the Simlipal Reserve has given a major thrust to tourism in Similipal. Provision of make-shift tent to those who want to holiday in the lap of nature is an important component of the project. An interpretation centre has been opened at Jashipur to train tourists to enjoy nature without causing any harm to the eco-system. School and college students, naturalists and sportsmen undertake trek on approved routes to understand nature and also help preserve the wildlife, and ecology of the Reserve.

With this general background, various places of interest and of tourist importance in Mayurbhanj district will be described below.

**Bangiriposi**

Bangiriposi is a scenic spot on the outskirts of Similipal Forests located in the phoot-hill of Simlipal mountain ranges. It is declared as Identified Tourist Spot in the year 1973.

Distance: 35Kms from Baripada
300Kms from Bhubaneswar
95 Kms from Balasore
215 Kms from Kolkata
120 Kms from Tata
Approach:

Air: Service available from Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.

Rail: Bangiriposi to Bhubaneswar (East coast Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E.Railway.

Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.

Transport: Taxi & Jeeps are available.

**Baripada**

Baripada, the district headquarter town is the most convenient base for touring various places of interest in the district. The Jagannath Temple, Ambika temple, Jwalamukhi Temple are important places of worship for Hindus. The eye catching royal palace of ex-Maharaja, his Belgadia Kothi, present Collectorate building and Jubilee Library are some of the heritage buildings found here. The place is also famous for its colourful “Chaitraparva” i.e Chhou Dance festival. Pulling of the Chariot of Devi Subhadra especially by ladies only is the unique feature of Baripada Car Festival.

It is declared as Identified Tourist Spot in the year 1994.

Distance: District headquarter

270 Kms Bhubaneswar

60 Kms Balasore

220 Kms Kolkata

150 Kms Tata

**Approach:**

Air : Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar

Rail: Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East cost Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E.Railway.

Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.

Transport: Taxi and Jeeps are available.

**Bhimkund**

Bhimkund is a beautiful natural water reservoir on the bed of river Baitarani and one of the important tourist destinations. Legend reveals that Bhima the second Pandava used to take his bath in this pool, when the Pandavas were passing their incognito life in Birat Nagar. Here river Baitarani flows through a gorge in steps forming a series of picturesque
rapids until it settles down in the pool, the dangerous whirlpool walled up with stones to appear as Kunda called BHIMKUND.

It is declared as Identified Tourist Spot in the year 1996.

Distance: 162 Kms Baripada
          40 Kms Karanjia

Approach:
Air: Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar
Rail: Baripada 162 kms.
Road: Well connected with Karanjia, Baripada and Bhubaneswar.
Transport: Taxi & Jeeps are available at Karanjia.

Bisoi

Bisoi is a strategic point and Tribal Market.

It is declared as Identified Tourist Spot in the year 1996.

Distance: 45 kms from Baripada & 315 Kms from Bhubaneswar

Approach:
Air: Service available from Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar
Rail: Bangriposi 35 kms to Bhubaneswar (East cost Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E.Railway. Balasore: 110 kms
Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.
Transport: Taxi and Jeeps are available.
Devkund

Devkund is a beautiful scenic spot amidst green forest with a picturesque water fall and also otherwise known as Panchasagar Tirtha, a Shakti Pitha on the Similipal hill range. Temple of Goddess Ambika on the top of the hill is a special attraction. The serene environment along with the natural beauty and the deep dense forest attracts nature loving visitors from far and near places to Devkund. The water of the forest stream falls from a height of 40 ft to 50 ft. to a reservoir. The reservoir is divided into Seven Kundas. Inside the reservoir big “Mahaseer Fishes” are found which is an added attraction. This is undoubtedly an ideal place for nature lovers, deep thinkers and justifies sanctity of the place which is a paradise on the earth due to her natural beauty and tranquility.

It is declared as Identified Tourist Spot in the year 1994.

Distance:  33 Kms from Udala
65 Kms from Baripada
87 Kms from Balasore

Approach:

Air: Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar

Rail: Baripada 65 km. Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East cost Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E. Railway, Balasore: 87 Kms

Road: Well connected with Baripada and Bhubaneswar.

Transport:Taxis & Jeeps are available at Udala.

Block: Udala
Sub-Division : Kaptipada Sub-division
Haripur

Ancient capital of Bhanja dynasty of Mayurbhanj, Haripur is now in ruins. The magnificent brick temple of Rasikaray, ruins of Ranihansapur, the temples of Radhamohan and Jagannath speak a lot in mute voice. It is an A.S.I. protected monument in the district of Mayurbhanj. This place provides ample opportunities for study among scholars and researches. It is declared as Identified Tourist Spot in the year 1973.

Distance: 26 Kms from Baripada
          86 Kms from Balasore
          300 Kms from Bhubaneswar

Approach:

Air:      Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar
Rail:     Baripada 26 km. Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East cost Rly),
          Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E. Railway. Balasore:
          86 Km
Road:     Well connected with Baripada, Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.
Transport: Taxis and Jeeps are available at Baripada.

Jamsola

It is about 45 kms from Baripada on N.H.6. Scenic view of river Subarnarekha. It is the boarder of Odisha, Jhadkhand and West Bengal and Welcome point to Odisha. It is declared as Identified Tourist Spot in the year 1994.

Distance: 45 Kms from Baripada
          315 Kms from Bhubaneswar

Approach:

Air:      Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar
Rail:     Baripada 0 km Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East Coast Rly),
          Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E. Railway.
Road:     Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.
Transport: Taxis & Jeeps are available.

Jashipur

On N.H 6 Jashipur is an entry point to Similipal. Near at Ramtirtha an Astral garden and Gharial Research Centre. Interpretation Centre, Souvenir shops, bird watching trips, angling point.

It is declared as Identified Tourist Spot in the year 1973.
Distance: 94 Kms from Baripada
364 Kms from Bhubaneswar
154 Kms from Balasore

Approach:

Air: Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar

Rail: Baripada 0 km Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East-Coast Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E.Railway.

Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.

Transport: Taxis and Jeeps are available.

**Khiching**

The temple of Kichakeswar at Khiching built entirely of chlorite slabs is unique of its kind in India. A plethora of other temples also dominate the place some of which are still in active worship. The small museum here boasts of highly important historical specimens of sculpture and art.

It is declared as Identified Tourist Spot in the year 1973.

Distance: 150 Kms from Baripada

Approach:

Air: Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar

Rail: Baripada 0 km Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East-Coast Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E.Railway.

Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.

Transport: Taxis and Jeeps are available.
Kuchai

Prehistoric Neolithic site. It is declared as Identified Tourist Spot in the year 1973.

Distance: 10 Kms from Baripada
70 Kms from Balasore
180 Kms from Bhubaneswar

Approach:
Air : Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar
Rail: Baripada 5 km Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East Coast Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E.Railway.
Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.
Transport: Taxi & Jeeps are available at Baripada.

Kuliana

An excavated Paleolithic site Kuliana also has come to lime light for its Dokra works.

It is declared as identified tourist spot in the year 1973.

Distance: 18 Kms from Baripada
290 Kms from Bhubaneswar
78 Kms from Balasore

Approach:
Air : Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar
Rail: Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East Coast Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E. Railway.
Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.
Transport: Taxis & Jeeps are available.

Manatri

Religious centre. A scenic spot with the time honoured shrine of Kakharua Baidyanath, which not only bears much testimony of erstwhile Bhanja kings of Mayurbhanj but also justifies its sanctify as Harihara Khetra in Odisha. Its natural surroundings, panoramic view and its historical importance attract the eyes of a large number of visitors as well as pilgrims. It is declared as identified Tourist spot in the year 1998.

Distance: 40 kms from Baripada the District headquarter
240 Kms from Bhubaneswar
27 Kms from Balasore
Approach:

Air: Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar

Rail: Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East cost Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E. Railway.

Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.

Transport: Taxis and Jeeps are available.

Rairangpur

Strategic point. Sub-divisional headquarter.

It is declared as identified Tourist spot in the year 1998.

Distance: 80 kms from Baripada
70 Kms Tata

Approach:

Air: Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar

Rail: Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East Coast Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E. Railway.

Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.

Transport: Taxis and Jeeps are available.

Similipal

Located in the Mayurbhanj district of Odisha, Similipal with its natural surroundings of flora and fauna is a heaven for the nature lovers. Owing to its thick green foliage, rugged hilly tracts, riverine system, valleys, grasslands and rich bio-diversity, Similipal has won the distinction of being a Tiger Reserve, a Wildlife Sanctuary, Elephant Reserve and a Biosphere Reserve. Spread over an area of 2750 sq.km, Similipal is home to many unique varieties of Wildlife.

How to Reach

There are two entry gates to Similipal Tiger Reserve. One is Kalianai, approachable from Jashipur about 15 km away, the other one is at Pithabata approachable from Baripada town about 22 km away.

Baripada is on N.H 5 and is well connected with Kolkata 220kms, Balasore 60Km and Bhubaneswar 270Kms both by road and rail.

Jashipur which is along the N.H 6 is also well connected with Kolkata(290km)and Jamshedpur Tata(75 Kms)
When to visit

Similipal Tiger Reserve is normally open to visit from October to June. But other peripheral areas are open for all seasons.

Where to Stay

OTDC Panthanivas, Baripada, Khairi Resort, Bangiriposi, Lulung, Tourist complex at Ramtirtha/Jashipur and Gudgudia, Forest Rest House at Jamuani, other hotels at Baripada. Hotels/Paying Guests at Jashipur.

What to look for

Ramtirtha: A place of worship at the confluence of Khairi and Bhandan rivers. A scenic picnic place with an Astral garden and Gharial Research Centre, Interpretation Centre, Souvenir shops, bird watching trips, angling. Open in all seasons.

Gudgudia: An orchidarium with 63 indigenous orchid species, beautiful tropical pine forests, elephant ride, trekking and bird watching trips. One way from Kaliani (entry point) to Gudgudia along the river Khairi watch the riverine forests, then after about 5 km see the largest Sal tree with anecdotes and the largest Champa tree-symbol of climatic climax.

Uski : Water fall in between Joranda and Gudgudia.

Chahala: A royal forest resort from Maharaja times with a sprawling meadow and a saltlick for observing animals from a hide.

Brundaban: Watch tower around a saltlick for observing herbivores and peafowl.

Barehipani: A watchtower for viewing the largest waterfall in Eastern Ghat and gorge formed by river Budhabalanga.
**Nawana**: A natural spot suitable for observing tribal lifestyle.

**Joranda**: Beautiful waterfall and deep gorge. A watch tower for observation.

**Sitakund**: Waterfall and picnic spot, open in all seasons. Facility to stay and for trekking to Machhkandana 7 Km next morning.

**Jamuani**: Forest rest house in pristine forests, bird watching trips, trekking trips to Chahala and back.

**Lulung**: Tourist lodge at the bank of river Palpala’s tributary, a picnic spot with riverside walk.

**Manchabandha**: Ecotourism site, Picnic spot, nature’s trail.

**How to Obtain Permit**

Permits are issued at Pithabata and Jahsipur counters only between 6 am to 9 am every morning on a first come first serve basis. A maximum of 40 vehicles from Jashipur and 20 vehicles from Pithabata are allowed in a day.
Entry permits are issued to only four-wheel vehicles. No vehicle without the company of a registered Guide is available at Jashipur and Baripada/Pithabata.

**How to Reserve Accommodation**

Facility of online reservation of accommodation is available at Ramtirtha and Gudgudia tourist complexes at www.toshalijunglelodge.com.

For reservation at any of OTDC complexes at otdc@panthanivas.com

For reservation at Jamuani contact Deputy Director Similipal Tiger Reserve at 06792-252593.

It is declared as identified Tourist spot in the year 1973.

**Unique Features**

**Similipal** the single largest compact sal bearing forest, a Tiger reserve, Sanctuary and a Biosphere Reserve.

Home to largest potential breeding population of Tigers in Eastern Ghat.

Only Tiger Reserve to have black (melanistic) tigers.

Largest watershed for major rivers like Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Salandi and many perennial rivulets.

Hotspot of biodiversity with floral and faunal elements both from Western Ghats and Eastern Himalaya.

Home to diversified tribal communities like Ho, Santhal, Mankadia, Gond, Kol, Bhuyan in 65 villages within Similipal.

**Flora**

The landscape supports 1076 plant species with 94 species of orchids of which three species are endemic- *Eria meghasaniensis*, *Tyna hookeriana* and *Bulbophyllum panigrahianum*. It is also the home of endemic cultivars like Paddy and aquatic grass. Sal, Bija, Sissoo, Asan, Ashoka, Champa are the main tree species. It houses 7% of the flowering plants and 8% orchids of India.

**Fauna**

The rich diversity of habitat and mosaic of landscapes with wide altitudinal and climatic variation of Similipal supports a fascinating faunal composition. There are 55 species of mammals, 304 species of birds, 62 species of reptiles, 20 species of amphibians and many species of insects and micro fauna.
Herbivores

Similipal harbours the largest population of elephants in Odisha. Indian Bison are found in a few localized pockets in herds ranging from 8 to 20. The major deer species found in Similipal are Sambar, Chital, Barking deer and Mouse deer.

Carnivores

Similipal serves as a very good prey base for major carnivores like Tiger and Leopard. Other carnivores commonly found in Similipal are Leopard Cat, Fishing Cat, Jungle Cat, Wolf, Jackal and Hyaena.

Other significant mammalian species of Similipal are Ratel, Civet, Giant Squirrel, Flying squirrel, Mongoose, Pangolin, Hare, Langur, Rhesus, Macaque etc.

Reptiles

A significant population of Mugger Crocodile is present in river systems and perennial streams of Similipal. The snakes found in Similipal include Python, King Cobra, Common Cobra, Krait, Viper and many more.

Birds

With 304 species, Similipal is a Bird’s paradise. Common birds are peafowl, Jungle Fowl, Patridge, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Grey Hornbill, Hill Myna, Parakeets, Crested Serpent Eagle, and Oriole.

Distance: From Baripada 22 Kms (Pithabata Gate) 90 Kms Dhobadiha (Jashipur), From Baripada, 220 Kms Kolkata, 250 kms Bhubaneswar, 60 Kms from Balasore, From Jashipur, 290 km : Kolkata, 75 Kms Tata.

Approach:

Air: Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar
Rail: Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East cost Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasoreon S.E. Railway.
Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.
Transport: Taxis & Jeeps are available at Baripada and Jashipur.

Samibrukshya

3 Kms south of Podadiha is a hillock, where the Pandavas believed to have hid their arms in 5 caves.

It is declared as identified Tourist spot in the year 2003.

Distance: 65 kms From Baripada
Approach:

Air: Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar

Rail: Baripada to Bhubaneswar (East cost Rly), Shalimar and local train to Balasore on S.E.Railway.

Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.

Transport: Taxis & Jeeps are available.

Suleipat

Suleipat is a big reservoir on the river Khadkei. The dam sight is very beautiful and pleasant and an ideal place for picnic.

It is declared as identified Tourist spot in the year 2006.

Distance: 100 kms Baripada,

135 Kms: Keonjhar, 275 Kms Kolkata, 92 Kms Tata

Aooroach:

Air: Service available from Kolkata, Tata & Bhubaneswar

Rail: Rairangpur 22Kms, Tata: 80kms.

Road: Well connected with Kolkata, Tata and Bhubaneswar.

Transport: Taxis & Jeeps are available at Rairangpur.

The district’s enormous potential for eco-tourism, at Similipal National Park remains grossly untapped. Countries like Thailand and states like Rajasthan and Sikkim thrive on their tourism-related activities. The allround economic benefit from tourism in terms of local employment and income generation must be understood and emphasised. Expanding tourist facilities in Mayurbhanj and campaigning for them through promotional schemes is likely to yield high economic dividends to the district.
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**Antenatal care** is the routine health control of presumed healthy pregnant women without symptoms (screening), in order to diagnose diseases or complicating obstetric conditions without symptoms, and to provide information about lifestyle, pregnancy and delivery.

**Aman** (*Bad dhana*) paddy is sown in May and June and harvested during November and December.

**Asu** implies the up-land.

**Aus** or **Ashu** is a type of paddy sown in May and harvested in August. The cultivators prefer this crop since they get the harvest during the lean months, i.e. in August and September.

**Bahangi** is a carrying rod made of an elastic piece of wood or bamboo and is used for carrying seeds, etc.

**Bahuda Jatra** means the return car festival in which the rathas of the two brothers Lord Balabhadra and Lord Jagannath and their sister Ma Subhadra are pulled from the Gundicha Temple to the Jagannath temple every year. Thus the deities return to the Jagannath temple.

**Barshi** is a kind of axe used for making carts and plough.

**Bida** (harrow) is an agricultural implement which is used to conserve the soil moisture by breaking the water capillary of soil and soil mulching.

**Bindhani** or **Nihan** is an iron rod used for boring holes in wood.

**Biodiversity** refers to variety and variability of life on earth. It is the totality of genes, species, ecosystems and population in a region.

**Buria** is a small axe used for cutting wood.

**Chalcolithic** means a period belonging to copper-stone age. It is generally associated with the emergence of early farming communities and chiefdom societies.

**Chhatia** is a type of village servants who assisted the Padhans in their duties.

**Child Mortality** Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

**Chaukidar** means watchman.

**Coss** is equal to two miles. One mile is equal to 1.6 km. Hence one cos is equal to 3.2 km.

**Da** is sickle which is used for reaping paddy, etc.

**Dahi** is the worst kind of up-land.

**Dakua** is a type of village servants who assisted the Padhans in their duties.
Dalua is a kind of paddy which is transplanted in January-February and harvested in April-May.

Demography is the statistical study of human populations especially with reference to size and density, distribution, and vital statistic.

Decadal Growth Rate is a vital part of Census operations. This gives an overview of the percentage of total population growth in a particular decade.

Dokra (Dhokra) is non–ferrous metal casting using the lost-wax casting technique. This sort of metal casting has been used in India for over 4,000 years and is still used. The product of dhokra artisans are in great demand in domestic and foreign markets because of simplicity, enchanting folk motifs and forceful form. Dhokra horses, elephants, peacocks, owls, religious images, measuring bowls, and lamp caskets etc., are highly appreciated.

Dropout Rate is the percentage of students failing to complete a particular school or college course.

Duarbandi tax was collected by the Bhuyan zamindars at a rate of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 from every village according to its size. The Paiks were engaged in making a door to door collection of this tax and hence the name ‘duarbandi’ (duar means door).

Ecology is a science that deals with the relationships between groups of living things and their environments.

Family Planning the practice of controlling the number of children one has and the intervals between their births, particularly by means of contraception or voluntary sterilization.

Gainti or Gainch is a pick axe which is used for digging trenches and removing small stones.

Gari is the best alluvial land on the banks and beds of river.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is the overall measure of fertility of married women. It is defined as the number of births per year per thousand mid-year married women within reproductive ages.

Gender Disparity Index (GDI) in Literacy The gap between male and female literacy rates as a percentage of female literacy rates.

Ghachikata is a small spade used for removing paddy plants, after the weeding, from congested parts of the field to parts less thickly planted.

Gross Enrollment Ratio is a statistical measure used in the education sector and by the UN in its Education Index to determine the number of students enrolled in school at several different grade levels (like elementary, middle school and high school), and use it to show the ratio of
the number of students who live in that country to those who qualify for the particular grade level.

**Hamar** is a word locally used in Mayurbhanj to mean institutions loaning paddy and realizing the loan. This institution is said to have started as early as 1902 in Mayurbhanj.

**Healthcare** is the maintenance or improvement of health via the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in human beings.

**Household** a house and its occupants regarded as a unit.

**Integrated Nutrient Management** refers to the maintenance of soil fertility and of plant nutrient supply at an optimum level for sustaining the desired productivity through optimization of the benefits from all possible sources of organic, inorganic and biological components in an integrated manner.

**Infant Mortality Rate** is the number of deaths under one year of age occurring among the live births in a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 live births occurring among the population of the given geographical area during the same year.

**Jal** is the embanked paddy land.

**Jagir** (*ja-* meaning "place", *-gir* meaning "keeping, holding") was a type of feudal land grant bestowed by a monarch to a feudal superior in recognition of his administrative and/or military service. In 1931 there were 85 different kinds of jagir grants in Mayurbhanj. The jagir grants in Mayurbhanj could be arranged under three different heads, namely, religious purpose, social purpose and service purpose.

**Jarip** is a measurement rod for measuring land.

**Kala** is the home-stead land.

**Kodali** is a spade used for leveling soil, digging soil and to remove it.

**Kuradi** is a big axe used for cutting wood.

**Lakhraj** lands were rent free land given to Brahmins who were duty bound and loyal to Durbar. Lakhrajdars were duty bound to attend religious functions and ceremonies when called upon by the Durbar. In 1931 there were 19 different kinds of lakhraj including Debottar and Pirottar. Lakhraj grants could be arranged under three different heads, namely, religious purpose, social purpose and service purpose.

**Langala** is wooden country plough.
**Literacy Rate** is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged seven years or above who can read and write with understanding.

**Livelihood** is a means of securing the necessities of life.

**Mai** is a beam used for breaking clods and leveling hands. It is an agricultural implement.

**Makar Sankranti** is the biggest festival in Mayurbhanj district which is observed on the 4th day of Magi/mid January.

**Maktab** is an Arabic word meaning elementary school.

**Malnutrition** is lack of proper nutrition, caused by not having enough to eat, not eating enough of the right things, or being unable to use the food that one does eat.

*Man or mana is a unit of land.*

**Maternal mortality rate** (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes).

**Maternal mortality ratio** is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

**Mesolithic culture** is a period of transition between Palaeolithic and Neolithic phase. It is generally associated with advanced hunters-gatherers. Microliths are the main tools. It is generally dated to Holocene period, but some sites in India and Sri Lanka are dated to late Pleistocene period.

**Microfinance** is a general term to describe financial services to low-income individuals or to those who do not have access to typical banking services. Microfinance is also the idea that low-income individuals are capable of lifting themselves out of poverty if given access to financial services.

**Millennium Development Goal** are the world’s time-bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions-income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion-while promoting gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability.

**Na-anka Famine** of 1866 affected the east coast of India from Madras upwards, an area covering 180,000 miles and containing a population of 47,500,000. The impact of the famine, however, was greatest in Orissa. It is known as *na-anka* since it came in the 9th regnal year of King Divya Singha Deva.
National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is an initiative undertaken by the
government of India to address the health needs of under-served
rural areas.

Neolithic culture is associated with grinding and polishing technology in
manufacturing stone tools, use of pottery, domestication of plants and
animals. It is a period of incipient agriculture and settled way of life. Prior to
this period man was basically a hunter-gatherer.

Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) 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 the
wear and tear or depreciation, accounted without duplication. It is in short a
summary measure of material livelihood conditions of a district.

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) \[\left(\frac{\text{Enrolment in Grade I-V in 6-11 years age group}}{\text{Population in age 6-11 years age group}}\right) \times 100\]

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) is defined as a measure, in monetary
terms, of the volume of all goods and services produced within the
boundaries of the State during a given period of time after deducting the
wear and tear or depreciation, accounted without duplication.

Nutrition is food or nourishment needed to keep an organism growing
healthy and viable.

Padhan was the village headman in charge of each village under the
Sarbarkari area.

Paiks were employed for the purpose of army and police.

Pal is the alluvial land on the banks of river and higher gari.

Palaeolithic culture means culture representing the old stone age. It is
dated from about 2 million years. It is generally associated with hunting-
gathering mode of subsistence. It is divided into three phase – lower, middle
and upper palaeolithic.

Panchbyadhi means five major diseases that accounted for very high
patient load and many deaths in most parts of Odisha state. These diseases
include malaria, acute respiratory infection, diarrhea, leprosy and scabies.

Praja Sabha was a form of representative body of the Mayurbhanj durbar
administration intended to focus local opinion in all matters concerning the
welfare of the people and also to serve the medium for conveying such
opinion to the Ruling Chief. It was established in 1939. This was also aimed
at bringing the people of Mayurbhanj into close touch with the work of
administration. There were 5 Praja Sabhas, one each for four subdivisions
and another for the capital town of Baripada.
**Prehistory:** Etymologically prehistory means before history. History is associated with the period when written sources are used for the reconstruction of the past. Hence prehistory refers to that period of human past when human beings did not know the art of writing.

**Protohistory:** It implies the latter part of prehistory and is the transition period between prehistory and early history. It is generally associated with metal age and emergence of early farming communities and chiefdom society.

**Ratha Jatra** is known as the Car Festival in which the rathas of the two brothers Lord Balabhadra and Lord Jagannath and their sister Ma Subhadra are pulled from the Jagannath Temple to the Gundicha temple every year. At Puri all the rathas are pulled in a day. At Baripada, on the first day there is Pahandi which means that the deities are brought from the temple to the rathas. In the next two days they are pulled.

**Rock art** is to be found in caves and rock shelters. There are both painting and engraving known from rock art. It continued from prehistory to the recent past. Study of rock art is an interdisciplinary study involving archaeology, geology, anthropology etc.

**Sabai** grass is grown in a wide part of Mayurbhanj district which is mainly used for making Sabai rope. Sabai ropes are mostly sold outside the state for use in weaving charpai (cots) and in paper manufacturing concerns. Sabai rope is also used in making sofa sets, chairs, tea poy etc. The main body frames of the chairs and sofas are made in bamboo and wood and sabai rope is woven and coiled over the frame to give a finishing shape, which attains exceptional excellence. The civil Jail of Baripada is pioneer in introducing such sofa and some other items namely car mats, screens, carpets etc. In recent years utility articles like dining mat, fruit basket/tray, flower vase etc. are produced by using jute twine along with Sabai rope with intervention of National Council of Jute Development.

**Sabal** is a heavy iron rod used for making holes in soil.

**Sanskrit Tol** is a school for teaching Sanskrit.

**Sarbarkar** was a feudal chief and his office was hereditary on condition of continued loyalty and obedience. The Sarbarkars were powerful in their own areas and often rose in rebellion against the Chief.

**Self Help Group** (SHG) is a village-based financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10–20 local women or men. A mixed group is generally not preferred. Most Self-Help Groups are located in India. Self-Help Group refers to self-governed, peer controlled, informal group of people with same socio-economic background and having a desire to collectively perform common purposes. Here poor people voluntarily come together to save whatever amount they can save conveniently out of their earnings, to mutually agree to contribute to a common fund and to lend to the members for meeting their productive and emergent needs.
**Social Security** is monetary assistance from the state for people with an inadequate or no income.

**Sex Ratio** is the ratio of males to females in a population.

**Sivaratri** is a Hindu festival which takes place on the 14th day of the dark fortnight of Falguna. On this occasion big congregation is seen at Barunighat (Baripada), Simla, Mantri and Desole.

**Touzi** of Mayurbhanj Collectorate deals with monitoring of revenue collection from the field functionaries at Tahasil level. It also controls for proper implementation of Revenue Laws generating through 26 Tahasils of Mayurbhanj district.

**Work Participation Rate** is a measure of the active portion of an economy's labor force. The participation rate refers to the number of people who are either employed or are actively looking for work. The number of people who are no longer actively searching for work would not be included in the participation rate. During an economic recession, many workers often get discouraged and stop looking for employment, as a result, the participation rate decreases.