PREFACE

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

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

Be it so, the time is now ripe to build on the rich cache of Gazetteers available across the Districts in Odisha, and to develop updated documents that capture the essence of each District as it exists today. The Districts have evolved over the last couple of decades as a result of various natural phenomena and unforeseen forces, besides a slew of economic and social sector reforms undertaken at the National, State and local levels. The resulting impacts have been more cataclysmic in some Districts than others,
which are reflective of the complex dynamics at work which determine a District’s state of preparedness and receptivity to change or its absorptive capacity. This diversity in impacts across Districts is now captured both in measurable parameters and non-measurable underlying trends and perceptions in the updated District Gazetteers.

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

The task of developing and updating the Gazetteers for the present 30 Districts was initiated in the first week of May 2015. Procedurally, a series of time-bound initiatives taken since then were bed-rocked on the complete and continuous involvement of the District Collector and heads of concerned line departments at the District level in the coverage of issues and developments over time, coupled with specific participation of a number of scholars and experts, including some senior serving and retired civil servants. A standardised synopsis of the District Gazetteer was prepared by GAA to assist in the development of the initial drafts by each District Administration. For this exercise, a Committee was constituted by GAA under the District Collector to steer the development of the initial draft for the respective District. A number of Sub-Committees comprising officials and experts were also constituted, again at District level, for drafting specific and thematic chapters. The initial drafts prepared by the District Administration were received by GAA starting in August 2015. After in-house scrutiny of these drafts, detailed comments and suggestions for bridging information gaps were sent by GAA to enable suitable revisions by the District Administration. A process of continuous monitoring of the development of the next stage of drafts was followed, and the second drafts were received by GAA by the end of October 2015. This revised draft Gazetteer of each District was then placed for scrutiny at two levels – the first by the public at large by hosting the drafts at the website of GAA (gopabandhuacademy.gov.in), and the second by a set of 30 Experts, one for each District, designated as Consulting Editor.
Simultaneously, Government in General Administration Department (GAD) with the approval of Hon’ble Chief Minister reconstituted the State Advisory Committee (SAC) and State Working Committee (SWC) on Gazetteers vides Notification No. 23473 dated 26 September, 2015. The SAC continues to be headed by Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha. The SWC hereafter was to be chaired by the Director General, GAA, who had also been notified as the ex-officio Chief Editor of Gazetteers, besides being granted functional freedom to prepare and publish the Gazetteers. A series of meetings were held by DG, GAA with the Consulting Editors appointed for refinement of the drafts prepared at the District level to discuss and to ensure accuracy and coherence, quality and content. The Consulting Editors also visited the respective Districts regularly to interact with senior officials, governmental and non-governmental organisations and persons concerned with the preparation of the initial two drafts. The drafts reviewed by DG, GAA, with the Consulting Editors were forwarded to the District Collectors for authentication of content and further improvements in quality, wherever felt necessary.

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

Erstwhile Koraput was divided into four Districts on 2nd October, 1992 and Rayagada emerged as one of the new Districts. The District has witnessed massive changes after its birth and encountering teething problems. Despite emergence of left wing extremism in certain parts which have impeded development to some extent, the District has moved ahead in various sectors. The present gazetteer, the first one in its life tries to capture its shared past with the parent District in addition to capturing the new realities.

I thank Sri Jagannath Mohanty, OAS, Collector, his team of officers and local experts for preparing the first draft within the specified time frame comprehensively.

Dr. H.K. Satapathy, the Consulting Editor produced an example of voluntary commitment in refining the raw draft given to him within a short time despite his other pressing professional engagements. I thank him whole heartedly.

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. R.N. Patra, Deputy Director (Studies), Shri Subrat Kuanr, Research Officer, Dr. R.K. Swain, Compiler and Dr. Chitrasen Pasayat, Deputy Director.

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

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

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

Consequent upon re-organisation of existing 13 Districts in 1992, into 30 Districts; the writing of gazetteers for the newly created Districts, where there have been rapid strides in various fields of life, has assumed great significance.

In view of the delineation of geographical and administrative boundary for the newly created Districts, the compiling of a gazetteer has indeed been like a journey to the familiar world of present history as well as to the unfamiliar world of ancient history.

I feel privileged to be a part of this journey and I would like to place on record my deep appreciation for the Collector, Rayagada Shri Jagannath Mohanty and his entire team of officials who have taken great pains to provide the primary material for the gazetteer.

I would also like to place on record my sincere appreciation for the Director General of Gopabandhu Academy of Administration Dr. Taradatt and his entire team of officials who have left no stone unturned to facilitate compilation of this gazetteer.

My visit to Rayagada and different blocks and my discussion with various official and non-official persons have provided me with rich inputs in compiling this gazetteer. All out efforts have been made to collect as many facts as possible but despite the best of efforts, there might have been some lapses or omissions of facts with respect to different chapters.

However, I would like to thank everybody who is a part of this stupendous work and I would like to express my sincere apology for any kind of inadvertent errors. Any suggestions or comments which will help in improving upon this gazetteer are most welcome.

Further, I would also like to mention here that the Appendix on Kashipur Estate as available in the old Koraput gazetteer has been retained in fact in view of its historical importance.

Hrudaya Ranjan Satapathy
Consulting Editor
CONTENTS

CHAPTER-I: GENERAL 1-17
Introduction - Location – Topography - Hill System - River System - Vamsadhara; Nagavali – Geology – Minerals - Bauxite; Manganese; Graphite; Limestone; China clay / Kaolin; Quartz; Quartzite; Calc-Tufa; Red-Ochre; Gemstones; Garnet; Chrysoberyl; Sillimanite Cat’s eye; Dimension and Decorative Stones - Status of Mining Leases in Rayagada District - Character of Vegetation and Biodiversity - Main Habitat System and Its Composition – Flora – Fauna – Climate – Rainfall - Temperature – Humidity – Winds - Special Weather Phenomena - Origin of the Name of the District - Evolution of the District as an Administrative Unit.

CHAPTER-II: HISTORY 18-57

CHAPTER-III: PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY 58-69
Population Size - Population Growth Rate - Population Density - Distribution of Population - Sex Ratio - Child Sex Composition - Demographic profile - Population Growth - Scheduled Caste Population - Scheduled Tribe Population - Literacy Rate - Castes and Tribes - Schedule Caste – Bauri; Dhoba; Domb; Jaggali; Kondara; Panos; Relli - Scheduled Tribes - Primitive Tribes - Tribes in Transition - Assimilated Tribes – Kandha; Jatapu; Paraja; Saora - Urbanisation - Emerging Issues.

CHAPTER-IV: AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND ALLIED SECTORS 70-92
Introduction - Physiographic & Agro-Climatic Condition – Agro-Climatic Zone - Drainage System – Soil: Nature & Types of Soil; Soil Sub-Groups - Geology - Rainfall - Soil Erosion - Land Utilization - Irrigation: Major, Medium & Minor Irrigation Projects; Traditional Mode of Irrigation – Khariff – Rabi - Crop Rotations - Farm Mechanization - Use of Manures and Fertilizers – Horticulture - Fruit Crops: Mango; Cashew; Banana; Pineapple - Micro Irrigation - Oil Palm - Horticulture Mechanization – Post-harvest Management - Organic Farming - Processing Unit – Fishery - Government Fish Farm: Muchikipadar Fish Farm; Bikrampur Fish Farm – Veterinary: Animal Resources Development; Live Stock Population; Ongoing Programmes of Animal Husbandry Sector; Basic Animal Husbandry Services; Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU); Livestock Insurance Programme -
Dairy Development Programmes; Milk Collection; Calf Rearing Scheme; Artificial Insemination Programme; Future Vision 2020 – Forestry - Forest Range data - Rights and Concession - Right under Estate Rules - Right under Anchal Administration - Rights under Odisha Forest Act, 1972 - Area Diverted under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 - Diversion of Forest Area for Non-Forestry Purpose - The Scheduled Tribe and Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right Act, 2006) - Forest Fire - Forest Encroachments - Mineral Resources in Forests: Bauxite; Manganese; Graphite; Quartz; Gemstone; Granite - Forest Management in Rayagada Forest Division - Wild Life Protection.

CHAPTER-V: INDUSTRIES

Introduction - Evolution of Industries - Agricultural and Cottage Industries – Clothing; Utility Materials; Oil; Carpentry and Wood Curving; Handicrafts: Dhokra; Pottery and Terracotta; Tribal Jewellery; Bamboo Craft; Brass and Bell Metal Craft; Dongria Kandha Art Textiles - Soura Painting (Ideetal) - Small Scale Industries - Micro and Small Enterprises - Types of industry - Ancillary Industry - Down Stream Industry - Investment in Plants and Machinery - Heavy Industries: JK Paper Mills Pvt Ltd, JK Pur, Rayagada; Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., Therubali, Rayagad; Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys.

CHAPTER- VI: BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Economy - Trade and Commerce – Banking - Evolution of Bank - Opening of Bank Branches - Cooperative Bank - Khariff Investment - Rabi Investment - Distribution of Fertilizer in Khariff Season - Distribution of Fertilizer during Rabi Season - Paddy Procurement during KMS 2015-16 - Implementation of P-PAS - Godown under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) - Godowns under WIFC (Warehousing Infrastructure) - Cooperative Societies - Marketing Cooperative Societies in Blocks and Urban Areas - Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) - Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) - SHG Movement.

CHAPTER- VII: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Road and Building - Brief Description - Road Communication During Pre-Independence - Formation of Road & Building (R&B) of Rayagada Division After Independence - Administrative Setup: R&B Division No-I; R&B Division No-II - Rural Works - Road Sector - Connectivity Status - Building Infrastructure - Baily Bridge of RW Division - Railways - First Railway Line; Koraput-Rayagada Railway Line - RTO Office - Post and Telecommunication: Postal Net-working in Blocks and Urban Areas - Telecommunication Service in Blocks and Urban areas.
CHAPTER – VIII: ECONOMIC TRENDS

District Domestic Product - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Net Domestic Product (NDP) - Human Development Indicators - General Level of Prices - Average Daily Wages of Different Classes of Rural Labourer - Wholesale Prices of Crops - Occupational Composition - Occupational Activities - Work Participation Rate (WPR) - MNREGA - Income and Employment Generation Activities under Livelihood Mission and Financial Inclusion - Rural and Tribal Development Projects - Projects Implemented by DRDA, Rayagada: MNREGA; Indira Awas Yojana (IAY); Mo-Kudia / Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY); Matsyajibi Basagruha Yojana; Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF); Gram Panchayat Development Plan Vis-à-vis 4th SFC and 14th CFC Grants; SFC and CFC Grants - Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana - Cement Concrete Road (CC Road) - District Supply and Marketing Society (DSMS), Rayagada - Pallishree Mela - Odisha Aam Admi Bima Yojana (OAABY) - Natural Death; Accidental Death/Disability Benefits - ST/SC Development Administration – ITDA, Rayagada & ITDA, Gunupur - Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan Area (SCA to TSP).

CHAPTER- IX: GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

General Administration - Brief History - District Administration – Collectorate: Different Sections; Establishment Section; Revenue Section; Judicial Section; Land Acquisition Section; Nizarat Section; Emergency Section; Welfare Section; Gram Panchayat Section; Social Welfare Section; Civil Supplies Section; General and Miscellaneous Section; Election Section; Small Savings Section; Social Security Section; Sports Section; e-Governance Section; District National Informatics Centre Unit - Revenue Administration: Revenue Administrative Structure; Collector; Sub-Collector; Tahasildar - Revenue Rent Collection System - System of Zamindari Account; Methods of Rent Collection and Village Servants; Land Reforms; Odisha Estate Abolition Act; Jeypore Estate and its Abolition - The Odisha Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation 2 of 1956 - Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960 - Survey and Settlement - Method of Survey - Administrative control - Present Land Revenue System - Land Tenure System and Tenancy Rights - Modernization of Revenue Administration - Modernization of Land Records - National e-Governance Programme - Disaster Resilient infrastructures - Vulnerability of District - Features and Facilities Available in the MFS Buildings - Different Schemes for Construction of MCS and MFS - Availability of Block-wise Shelters in Rayagada District - Construction of MFS under Chief Minister’s Relief Fund (CMRF).

CHAPTER–X: LAW & ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police Administration - Crime Records - Vigilance Unit - Jail Administration - Pregnant Female Prisoner - Prison Statistics - Law and Order - Organization of the Reserve – Courts - Railway Police and Relationship with District Police - Function of District Intelligence Bureau (DIB) - Function of Anti-Naxal Cell - Function of Anti-Human Trafficking Cell - Function of HRPC Cell
CHAPTER XI: LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT  195-214

Introduction – History - Union Boards - Urban Local Body (ULB) - Rayagada Municipality: Area; Population; Council; Public Health; Source of Income (Excluding Grants) - Gunupur Notified Area Council (NAC): Population; Accommodation; Election and Meeting; Taxes; Income; Expenditure; Water Supply; Communications; Public Health and Sanitation; Electrification; Reading Room; General - Gudari Notified Area Council (NAC): Constitution; Population; Election; Taxes; Income; Communications; Public Health and Sanitation - Rural Local Self Government (The Panchayati Raj Institutions) - History - Zilla Parishad (ZP) and Its Functions - Panchayat Samiti (PS) and Its Function: Gunupur; Kolnara; Kalyansinghpur; Muniguda; Rayagada; Gudari; Bissamcuttack; Padmapur; Chandrapur; Kashipur; Ramanaguda - Gram Panchayat (GP) and Its Function - Panchayats Extension to Schedule Areas Acts (PESA) - Meeting of the Grama Sabha: Notice; Agenda; Quorum; Business; Records of the Proceeding - Meetings of Palli Sabha: Notice; Agenda; Records of the Proceeding.

CHAPTER XII: EDUCATION  215-242

Engineering and Technology (GIET), Gunupur; Gandhi Institute of Advanced Computer and Research (GIACR), Rayagada; Majhishriani Institute of Technology and Science Engineering College, Rayagada (Kolnara); Gandhi Institute of Science and Technology (GIST), Rayagada; Gayatri Institute of Computer and Management Studies (GICMS), Gunupur; Rayagada Institute of Technology and Management (RITAM), Rayagada; Balaji Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Gunupur; Government Technical Colleges; Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Institute of Technology (UGMIT); Government ITI, Rayagada and Gajabahal (Bissamcuttack); Skill Development Centres (PPP Mode).

CHAPTER XIII: MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Public Health - Present Scenario - Health Infrastructure Profile - Health Statistics: Health Services provided in Brief - Implementations of Programmes for Improvement of Health Status - District Specific Innovation - Social Welfare - Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) - Decentralized Feeding Programme - Supplementary Nutrition Programme - Take Home Ration - Immunization of Children at AWC - Mamata Divas (Health Day) - MAMATA Scheme - Adolescent Anaemia Control Programme - Hygiene Kit - Pre-School Uniform - Anna Prasanna Diwas - Nua Arunima - Pre-School Kit - Breast Feeding Week - Nutrition Month - Shakti Varta - Social Welfare Scheme - Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension - Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension - Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension - Madhu Babu Pension Yojana - National Family Benefit Scheme - Disability Sector: Issue of Disability Certificates; Aids and Appliances; Disability Pension; Scheme of Re.1/-a Kg of Rice to Disabled Persons; Banishree Scholarship; Scholarship to the Children of PWDs; Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Top class Scholarship to the Students of Persons with Disabilities; DRI Loans to the Persons with Disabilities; Mission Khyamata; NHFDC Loan (National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation); Scheme for Incentive for Marriage; Nutan Gyan Vardhini.

CHAPTER XIV: PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Political Parties and Civil Societies - Political Parties in the Assembly Election - Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly - Election to Lok Sabha - Trade Union - NGOs in the District - Important Personalities: Arjun Gomango (Sadguru Arjun); Balaram Mishra (Dramatist); Bhagabat Prasad Rath; Biswanath Pattnaik; B.V. Nageswar Rao; Giridhar Gamang; Harish Chandra Buxipatra; Krushna Chandra Jhalia; Mongei Gomango; Nagabhusan Pattnaik; Padmashree Raghunath Panigrahi; Padmashree Smt. Sanjuka Panighai; Smt. Sumani Jhodia.

CHAPTER XV: FESTIVALS AND CULTURAL PRACTICE

Festivals: Bali Yatra; Dusserah/Dasahara; Chaiti Parab; Maa Majhishriani Festival; Maa Markamma Festival; Gadgada Yatra; Ratha Yatra; Shivaratri; Festivals of Christian Community; Festivals of Sindhi Community; Festivals

CHAPTER – XVI: PLACES OF INTEREST AND TOURISM 290-300


SUPPLEMENT: KASHIPUR 301-317


BIBLIOGRAPHY 318

GLOSSRY 319-322

INDEX 323-326
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABBREVIATIONS</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>Anno Domini (After birth of Christ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGM</td>
<td>Assistant General Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASJ</td>
<td>Assistant Session Judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWC</td>
<td>Anganwadi Centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Before Christ (Before birth of Christ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGPY</td>
<td>Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIET</td>
<td>Block Institute of Education and Training</td>
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<tr>
<td>BJD</td>
<td>Biju Janata Dal</td>
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<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>Bharatiya Janata Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>BPL</td>
<td>Below Poverty Line</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRGF</td>
<td>Backward Region as Grant Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSF</td>
<td>Border Security Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAE</td>
<td>Commercial Agri Enterprise</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBR</td>
<td>Child Birth Rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCR</td>
<td>Cement Concrete Road</td>
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<td>CDPO</td>
<td>Child Development Project Officer</td>
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<td>CDR</td>
<td>Child Death Rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
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<td>CFC</td>
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<td>Centre for Indian Trade Union</td>
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<td>Chief Judicial Magistrate</td>
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<td>CPI</td>
<td>Communist Party of India</td>
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<td>CPI(ML)</td>
<td>Communist Party of India (Marxist and Leninist)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRPF</td>
<td>Central Reserve Police Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCDRF</td>
<td>District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum</td>
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<td>DCFS</td>
<td>Dairy Cooperative Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDP</td>
<td>District Domestic Product</td>
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<tr>
<td>DFO</td>
<td>District Forest Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>DFO</td>
<td>District Fisheries Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIET</td>
<td>District Institute of Education and Training</td>
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<td>DKDA</td>
<td>Dongaria Kandha Development Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DPF</td>
<td>Demarcated Protected Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>DPR</td>
<td>Detailed Project Report</td>
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<td>DRDA</td>
<td>District Rural Development Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSMS</td>
<td>District Supply and Marketing Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>EBB</td>
<td>Educationally Backward Blocks</td>
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<tr>
<td>EJELC</td>
<td>East Jeypore Evangelical Lutheran Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMRS</td>
<td>Ekalavya Model Residential School</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<tr>
<td>GGY</td>
<td>Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana</td>
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<td>GIET</td>
<td>Gandhi Institute for Engineering and Technology</td>
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<td>GP</td>
<td>Gram Panchayat</td>
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<tr>
<td>HBCS</td>
<td>House Building Co-operative Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>HDI</td>
<td>Human Development Indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAP</td>
<td>Integrated Action Plan</td>
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IAY : Indira Awas Yojana
ICDS : Integrated Child Development Scheme
IMFA : Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys
IMR : Infant Mortality Rate
INC : Indian National Congress
INM : Integrated Nutrient Management
ITDA : Integrated Tribal Development Agency
IWDP : Integrated Watershed Development Programme
IWMP : Integrated Watershed Management Programme
JMFC : Judicial Magistrate First Class
KBK : Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi
KGBVs : Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
KK : Kirandul Kothavalsa
KR : Koraput Rayagada
LAC : Livestock Aid Centre
LIP : Lift Irrigation Project
LSDA : Lanjia Saura Development Agency
LWE : Left Wing Extremists
MBY : Matsyajibi Basagruha Yojana
MDR : Major District Roads
ME : Middle English
MGNREGA : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MIP : Minor Irrigation Project
MLA LAD : Member of the Legislative Assembly Local Area Development
MM : Millimeter
MMR : Maternal Mortality Rate
MOU : Memorandum of Understanding
MSME : Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MVU : Mobility Veterinary Unit
NABARD : National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAC : Notified Area Council
NALSFA : National Legal Services Authority
NDP : Net Domestic Product
NDPS : Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance
NGO : Non-Government Organisation
NH : National Highway
NHM : National Health Mission
NHRC : National Human Rights Commission
NIC : National Information Centre
NREGA : National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NRHM : National Rural Health Mission
NRLM : National Rural Livelihood Mission
NWDPRA : National Watershed Development Programme in Rain fed Area
OAABY : Odisha Aam Admi Bima Yojana
OAV : Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>ODR</td>
<td>Other District Roads</td>
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<tr>
<td>OHRC</td>
<td>Odisha Human Rights Commission</td>
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<td>OPEPA</td>
<td>Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORMAS</td>
<td>Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society</td>
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<td>Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centre</td>
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<td>Odisha State Legal Services Authority</td>
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<td>Odisha State Wide Area Network</td>
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<td>Primary Census Abstract</td>
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<td>PDE</td>
<td>Promotion of Diary Entrepreneur</td>
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<td>POSCO</td>
<td>Protection of Children from Sexual Offences</td>
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<td>Proposed Reserved Forest</td>
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<td>Panchayat Raj Institutions</td>
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<td>PS</td>
<td>Panchayat Samiti</td>
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<td>Primitive Tribal Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>PVTG</td>
<td>Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R &amp; B</td>
<td>Road and Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAD</td>
<td>Rainfed Area Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD</td>
<td>Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Reserved Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>RGPSA</td>
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<tr>
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<td>SC</td>
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<td>Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate</td>
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<td>School Managing Committee</td>
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<td>Seed Replacement Ratio</td>
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<td>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan</td>
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<td>SC, ST Development Department</td>
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<td>TLSA</td>
<td>Taluk Legal Services Authority</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tonne Per Annum</td>
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<td>TSP</td>
<td>Tribal Sub Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-DISE</td>
<td>Unified District Information System on Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULB</td>
<td>Urban Local Body</td>
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<tr>
<td>VD</td>
<td>Veterinary Dispensary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VH</td>
<td>Veterinary Hospital</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Welfare Extension Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPR</td>
<td>Work Participation Rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER-I

GENERAL

Introduction

Rayagada District came into existence on 02.10.1992 vide Notification No. 49137/R dated 01.10.1992 published in Odisha Gazette. It comprises two Sub-Divisions i.e. Rayagada and Gunupur and 11 Blocks, namely Kashipur, Kalyansingpur, Kolnara, Rayagada of Rayagada Sub-Division and Ramanaguda, Gunupur, Padmapur, Gudari, Chandrapur, Muniguda and Bissamcuttack of Gunupur Sub-Division. This District consists of 11 Tahasils co-terminus with Block boundaries. Rayagada Municipality, Gunupur NAC and Gudari NAC are three urban local bodies.

Location

The District is located between 82.51 to 84.02 E longitude and 19.00 to 19.58 N latitude spreading over an area of 7073 square kilometres. It is surrounded by Gajapati District on the east, Kandhamal in north-east, Kalahandi on west, Koraput on south-west and Andhra Pradesh (Vijaynagar District) on south. The State Highway No.4, 5 and 6 pass through this District and the Raipur-Vizianagaram Branch of East-Cost Railways traverses through this District.

Topography

This District is diversified in nature so far as relief and slope is concerned. The highest elevations of 1100 to 1500 meters from mean sea level (MSL) are found in Kashipur, Kalyansingpur and Muniguda (Ambadhoni, Ambadola) Blocks. From this region, one of two main rivers, Nagavali has its origin. The main geographical features of this District are the low lying valleys of Vamsadhara river and Nagavali river and the high hills rising up to nearly 5000 feet. The valley of Vamsadhara slopes down from a height of 1300 feet near Ambadola to 260 feet at Gunupur while that of Nagavali descends from about 1200 feet north of Kalyansingpur to 500 feet in the south of Rayagada Block and after flowing for 101 kilometres it merges in Srikakulam. The entire Kashipur, Kalyansingpur and Kolnara Blocks contiguous with the west and south-west of Rayagada is a wild countryside with terrains of hills and valleys. Several tributaries like the Gadagada of the river Indrāvati, the Jhanjabati of the river Nagavali have their origin in this area. Next important river the Vamsadhara, originated from extreme north of Muniguda Block, flows through Blocks of Bissamcuttack, Gudari, Padampur and Gunupur (141 Kilometres in Rayagada Districts) before it enters Andhra Pradesh and merges into Bay of Bengal. The river Vamsadhara is joined by the tributaries like the Chauldhua, the Pandka, the
Haribanga, the Mahendra Tanaya, and the Pedagurha. The topography of the District reveals it as a watershed full of virgin forests and rivers.

**Hill System**

Rayagada District lies on a section of the Eastern Ghats having mean elevations from 3000 feet to 500 feet above MSL. The most conspicuous mountain range is in the Gunupur Sub-Division which is the Niyamgiri, a rugged mass on the borders of the Rayagada and Gunupur Sub-Divisions which rise steeply from 1000 feet to a number of peaks of which the highest is 4,970 feet above MSL. The south-west and the west of Rayagada are the hilly region of Narayanpatna and Kashipur which are, in part, continuous with the 3000 feet plateau. The east of Rayagada and between the valleys of Nagvali and Vamsadhara are the Kailaskota hills. Here there are summits of 3000 feet and more, the principal being ‘Matti Dongar’ (3,304 feet) and ‘Jora Dongar’ (3,289 feet). On the left bank of the Vamsadhara, east and north-east of Gunupur, rise the Puttasingh hills, the abode of Lanjia Savaras. The highest peak of the hills is ‘thaladi Dongar’, which is 3,217 feet above MSL.

**River System**

Rayagada District has two large and important rivers, the Vamsadhara and the Nagvali which flow southwards into Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh and fall into the Bay of Bengal.

**Vamsadhara**

The Vamsadhara is 173 miles (277 kilometres) long of which 88 miles (140 kilometres) are through this District. For some distance, this river serves as the boundary between Gajapati district of Odisha and Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh. Rising from the extreme north of the Tahasil of Bissamcuttack, the river Vamsadhara flows through both the Tahasils of Gunupur and Bissamcuttack.

**Nagvali**

The river Nagvali is 151 miles (241 kilometres) long out of which 63 miles (100 kilometres) run through this District. It rises in the Kalahandi District and flows through the fertile Kalyansingpur valley, then flown past Rayagada and enters Srikakulam District. Ultimately, it falls into the Bay of Bengal. Near Rayagada it becomes a gorge with two falls of 20 and 30 feet. The river travels occurring at a height of 200 feet above the river-bed indicates a deep cutting river through soft soil as well as rising land. It is joined by another tributary the Jhanjabati, which drains the Narayanpatna area. Before it reaches the sea near Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh, it undergoes a change of name.
Geology

The rock types exposed in the District can broadly be grouped into ‘Eastern Ghat Super Group’, ‘Granite Gneiss and Quaternary Formations’. Eastern Ghat Super Group are represented by quartz-garnet-sillimanite graphite schist, garnet sillimanite schist, quartzite, calc granulite etc., belonging to khondalite group and acid to intermediate charnockite, with minor basic charnockites; constitute the Charnockite Group. These are intimately associated with garnetiferous granite gneiss and leptynite. The eastern extremity of the District is occupied by granite gneiss. The litho boundaries and structure show a general north-south strike with easterly dip. All the rock types have attained granulite facies of metamorphism. Except for the lateritic patches over the granulites, quaternary formations are mostly confined to the Nagavali and the Vamsadhara river basins and catchment area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Super Group</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Lithology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late Holocene</td>
<td>Present day</td>
<td>Soil/Alluvium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cainozoic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flood plain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Deposit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laterite/Lateritic</td>
<td>Bauxite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achaean</td>
<td>Garnetiferous</td>
<td>Granite gneiss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leptynite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Charnockite Acid/Intermediate</td>
<td>charnockite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eastern Ghat Super Group</td>
<td>Khondalit gneiss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quartz-garnet-sillimanite schist/</td>
<td>Basic charnockite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quartzite</td>
<td>Calc silicate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minerals

Rayagada District has a potential reserve of graphite, manganese, bauxite, china clay, limestone, quartz, gemstones etc. The following paragraphs are a brief account of the minerals of the District.
Bauxite

The District has many high level bauxite occurrences. Important bauxite deposits of the District are Sijimali, Kutrumali, Baphilimali, Sashubohumali, Lakharasi, Kutrumali and Sijimali deposits extended into both Rayagada district and Kalahandi district.

Gibbsite is the main aluminous mineral. Al2O3 content ranges from 44 to 57.80 per cent, SiO2 content is between 0.40 to 8.74 per cent, and Fe2O3 content ranges between 16.2 per cent and 27 per cent. The resource of bauxite in the District is more than 600 Mt. However, this figure is likely to be much higher with numerous occurrences of smaller plateau rising more than 900 m above MSL contained bauxite, which have been explored by Directorate of Geology and Geological Survey of India (GSI).

Manganese

Manganese Ore deposits in the District are associated with khondalite suite of rocks belonging to Eastern Ghat Super group. Nischikhal manganese deposit is the most important, single largest deposit in the area with a reserve of nearly 10.2 mt (Mn-28-38 per cent). It is currently being mined by the Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC) and fed to Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant. The other deposits in the area are Podakina-Taldhoshi (7 metres), Kuttinga-Debjholla (1 metre) etc. Manganese occurrences have been reported around Devajhola, Kutingpadar, Nisikhal, Rukunibadi, Paikaranipinda, Kandharanipinda, Taladoshi, Upardoshi, Podakona, Kinchikhal, Koka, Liliguma, Sirljodi, Balkapai, Bhitardulki, Sakapai, Pariguda, Katubadi, Sunakhunti, Anjorhi, Bada Siringul, Purunapani, Mandhara, etc. Manganese content varies from 7 per cent to 38 per cent.

Graphite

Graphite occupies a very prominent position in the District with regard to its extension, reserve and number of deposits. There are quite a number of graphite deposits in the District occurring at the contact of the khondalite and the granite gneiss. The important occurrences which are under active mining are in the famous Tumudibandh belt. Nearly 150 occurrences of graphite have been identified. The most important occurrences of the District are Bandhamandi, Solagudi, Birida, Naringponga, Jagdalpur, Dukkum, Pangadi, Hajaridangu, Sada, Minahala, Pichaliguda, Rauli, Bhitardulki, Jholaguda, Sikabarhi, Kaliapalli, Patrani, Gandrugam, Dallurgam, Mlimunda, Disidaku, Deulbadi, Alanda, Budaguda, Murkakona, Ajaygarh, Pipliguda, Bhitarsaja, Kumbhikota, Boragaon, Dongipadar, Tutter etc. Graphite is mostly of crystalline and flaky variety. It occurs in the form of disseminations, veins, pockets, lenses and also as bedded deposits. Mineralisation is controlled by lithology, stratigraphy and structure. Graphite
is associated with khondalite, calc-granulite, and granite gneiss and also with pegmatites and quartz veins. The fixed carbon value in low grade and high grade graphite occurrences varies from 5 per cent to 25 per cent and 30 per cent to 80 per cent respectively.

**Limestone**

Limestone occurrences in the District have been reported from Talasaja, Salimi, Gummiurha, Sikarpai, Ranjabadi, Bhitarjhola, Bheja, Santinagar, Nilabadi, Karlakona etc. Limestone occurs as lenticular bands associated with calc-granulite. The average CaO content varies from 28 per cent to 52 per cent.

**China clay / Kaolin**

China clay / kaolin occurrences have been reported in the District from Ambadola, Bandhamandi, Pipliguda, Kanipai, Bondichuan, Ladiponga, Loharahira, Bantichura etc. These occurrences are associated with khondalite, granite gneiss as pockets and lenses. The occurrences are highly gritty.

**Quartz**

Quartz veins of different dimensions are reported in the District. Among them, the notable occurrences are found around Bainibasa, Jamraguda, Bhaliapadar, Dangipada, Torumohra, Gudikhal, Sikampadar, Machhkhunti, Srirampur, Purlikona, Chitikapangu, Kusumpadar, Kasli, etc.

**Quartzite**

There are several quartzite bands having more than 97 per cent SiO2 content in the Eastern Ghats Super Group of rocks. Notable among them are the occurrences around Kondakora, Karlakona, Sana Kuanga, Loharasahi, Malkajuba, Pordiguda, Bhitarjhola, Matiguda, Adabarhi, Guriaguda and Sikarpai, etc.

**Calc-Tufa**

Minor occurrences of calc-tuffa have been reported from Kiribiri, Durgi, Podabai, areas of Rayagada District. These occur as pockets in khondalites.

**Red-Ochre**

Red-ochre has been reported to occur at Marichakona with Fe2O3 content of 20.4 per cent to 42.8 per cent and Al2O3 content of 28.58 to 42.4 per cent. Red-ochre has also been found at Ganiabhadra with Fe2O3 of 36.69 per cent, SiO2 of 12.40 per cent to 12.56 per cent and also at Budharaja Parbat with Fe2O3 of 25.20 per cent to 42.44 per cent, Al2O3 of 28.58 per cent to 42.44 per cent and SiO2 of 0.03 per cent to 0.85 per cent.
**Gemstones**

(i) **Garnet:** Hessonite garnets are reported around Bandhaguda, Hat dahikhal, Lataguda.  

(ii) **Chrysoberyl:** Gem quality chrysoberyl occurrences are reported in the area around Dhakalguda, Berhu. Often, the chrysoberyl exhibits cat's eye effects.  

(iii) **Sillimanite Cat's eye:** Fibrolite variety of this group with excellent cat’s eye effect is reported from the areas around Hamsa, Anabadi and Bada irkubadi.

**Dimension and Decorative Stones**

The District has good potential as regards to the occurrences of dimension and decorative stones. The massive granite and charnockite serve as excellent construction material extensively used in foundation structures, roads and buildings. Of these, the pink granite of Gurumulu, porphyritic granites of Chatikona, granite gneiss of Bissamcuttack are important.

**Status of Mining Leases in Rayagada District**

The status of mining lease of different minerals in Rayagada District and their level of production are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>Number of Mines</th>
<th>Level of production</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Working</td>
<td>Non-working</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauxite</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese Ore</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz and Quartzite</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The District has encouraging mineral potential. However, owing to lack of statutory clearances and various associated problems the mines are not in operation at present. Mining sector has good potential to generate employment in the District in future. There are also three decorative stone mines in the District out of which one mine is in operation at present.

Leaving aside the above major mineral resources, the District is also rich in minor mineral resources such as river sand, road metals, morrum, laterite etc. These sources are being developed by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of the State with an objective of meeting
the demands from the construction sector and other allied necessity of the State. The minor mineral sector is also contributing to a large extent to employment generation in the rural areas of the District and the State as a whole.

**Character of Vegetation and Biodiversity**

The biodiversity of flora and fauna has been adversely affected due to considerable degradation of forests over the years. The proposed Narayanpatna Wild Life Sanctuary which even extends to Rayagada Forest Range of this District.

**Main Habitat System and Its Composition**

Bulk of the area is terrestrial habitat. However, the river Nagavali in K. Sonepur and Rayagada Ranges besides the river Vamsadhara and its tributaries in Muniguda and Gudari Ranges provide congenial aquatic wildlife habitat. Even, the Haribanga Dam in Gudari area besides confluence of the Vamsadhara river and its tributary Sana-nay, near village Chalkhamba in Gunupur Range are frequented by migratory birds providing the ideal habitat for the aquatic wildlife including the transitory home for migratory birds. Sub-terrestrial habitat consists of burrows and natural crevices interspersed extensively with all the forest areas. Many burrows are even dug by the locals in the process of removal of roots and tubers. Besides, the accumulated rock pieces at the foothills and cracks in the rocky patches on the steep slopes also serve as a shelter for many reptiles like snakes, lizards etc. The vast stretch of forest cover of the Division, particularly in Muniguda; Gudari;

Rayagada and Gunupur Ranges besides scrubs interspersed all through which are crisscrossed by many seasonal and perennial streams; provide most ideal arboreal habitat for varieties of rich avifauna as well.

**Flora**

**Autotrophs**

Most of the forest blocks of the Division support almost dry miscellaneous types of forest though pure concentration of Sal also exist besides moist peninsular Sal forests in Kashipur/Tikiri/Muniguda Forest Ranges. The top canopy includes species like Shorearobusta; Mitragynaparvifolia; Anogeissuslatifolia and Gmelinaarborea etc. The middle storey consists of Bridelliaretusa; Dalbergiasisso; Desmodiumoojeinensis; Lanneacoromandelica; Lagerstroemia parviflora; Buchanania-lanzan; Aegle marmelos; Terminalia bellirica; Terminalia chebula; Semecarpusanacardium; Sygygiumcumini; Diospyrosmea-noxylon; Schleicheraoleosa; Madhucaindica; Cleistanthus-collinus: Morindatinctoria; Sterculiaurens;
Delleniapentagyna; Emblic officinalis; Tamarindusindica; Anogeissusacuminata; Mangiferaindica; Bauhinia variegata; Mallotusphillippensis and Pongamiapinnata etc. Undergrowth like Woodfordiafructicosa; Holarrhenaintidysenterica; Indigoferapurpurea; Andrographisp-aniculata; Phoenix acaulis; Tridaxprocumbens; Eupatoriiumodoratum and Clerodendron infortunatum etc. are also noticed in this forest type.

**Fauna**

**Heterotrophs**

The most striking and important animal encountered in the Division is Elephant (Elephas maximus) and its habitat forms a major part of the proposed South Odisha Elephant Reserve under the project Elephant. However the species structure of major communities is as follows:

1. Primary heterotrophs are Sambar (Cervus unicolor); Cheetal (Axis axis); barking deer (Muntiacsmuntjak); Pangolin (Manis crassicaudata); Elephant (Elephas maximus); Wild boar (Sus scrofa); Mouse deer etc.

2. Secondary heterotrophs are Tiger (Panthera tigris); Leopard (Pantherapardus); Jungle cat (Felis chaus); Civet cat (Vivericulaindica); Leopard cat (Felisbengalensis) etc.

Scavengers and other animals are Hyaena (Hyaenahyaena); Jackal (Canis aureus); Wild dog (Cuon alpinus); Sloth bear (Melursus ursinus); Mongoose (Herpestes edwardsii); large Indian squirrel (Ratufaindica) and Otters (Lutrogaleperspiciculata) etc.

3. The primates are represented by the common Langur (Presbytis entellus) and the common Pati (Macaca mulatta).

4. Amongst the snakes, Dhamana (Zameris nucosus), Python (Python molurus), Cobra (Naja tripudians), Viper (Vipera russelii) and the Krait (Bungarus candidus) are met with all over the Division.

5. The avifauna includes peafowl, red jungle fowl, common quail; green pigeon. The imperial pigeon. Doves, the hill mynas, the red-vented bulbuls, the golden back and the pied wood-peckers, the koels, the crow pheasants, large Indian parakeets, the common king fisher, the common hombills, the common Indian night jar. The screech owl, the great horned owl, the swifts, pariah kite, the eagles, bush quail (Perdicula asiatica), the grey patridge, the cattle egret, storks, pond herons, the jungle crow, pipits and wagtails etc.
Climate

The climate of the major portion of the District, which lies to the east of the eastern ghat, is more like that of the east coast. The climate of the remaining region of the District due to its elevation and situation on the Eastern Ghats is different than this.

The year may be divided into four seasons, the hot season from March to May, the southwest monsoon season from June to September, the post-monsoon season from October to November and the cold season from December to February\(^1\).

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall over the District is 1285.9 mm. The spatial distribution of rainfall in southwest monsoon season is largely influenced by Eastern Ghats. Region around Rayagada gets lesser rain i.e. about 1180.4 mm being leeward side during southwest monsoon while the region around Gunupur (Hydro) gets about 1404.9 mm of rainfall in the southeastern part of the District. Considering the District as a whole, the rainfall during the monsoon season constitutes about 72 per cent of the annual rainfall. August is the rainiest month in the year. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large. During the 90 year period, 1901 to 1990, 1990 was the year with the highest annual rainfall amounting to 153 per cent of the normal while the lowest annual rainfall, amounting to 61 per cent of the normal occurred in 1920. During the same period, there were 10 years when the annual rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal, two of them viz. 1945 and 1946 being consecutive.

Annual average rainfall of last 15 years of Rayagada District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Rainfall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1515.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>962.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>1994</td>
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<tr>
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<td>06</td>
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<td>07</td>
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<td>08</td>
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<td>863.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>876.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1202.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>907.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1992.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) N.Senapati and N.K.Sahu(Eds.) Orissa District Gazetteers, Koraput, (1966), p.29
Temperature

As there is no meteorological observatory in the District, the description of climate which follows is based on the records of meteorological observatories in the neighbouring Districts. December and January constitute the coldest part of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 28°C and the mean daily minimum temperature at about 14°C in the southern and southeastern region of the District and the mean daily maximum temperature at about 24°C and mean daily minimum temperature at about 10°C in the western and northern hilly region of the District. Both the day and night temperatures, progressively increase from February till May which is the hottest month. During this month the mean daily maximum temperature is about 34°C and the mean daily minimum temperature is about 21°C in the hilly area of the District, while mean daily maximum temperature is about 39°C and the mean daily minimum temperature is about 27°C in the plains. On individual days in May and in June before the onset of the southwest monsoon, maximum temperature may reach up to about 45°C. Thereafter temperatures decrease with the onset of the monsoon and remain more or less steady during July to September. Though the night temperatures start decreasing from October onwards, the day temperature increase slightly in October and then decrease up to December\(^2\).

Humidity

During the southwest monsoon season, the condition of skies generally range from heavily clouded to overcast. Moderate clouding prevails in the post-monsoon season. During the rest of the year the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

\(^2\)N.Senapati and N.K.Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit, pp.30-31
Winds

Wind generally blows light with some strengthening during summer and early part of the southwest monsoon season. In the summer and southwest monsoon seasons, winds are mostly from directions between south and west. In the post-monsoon and winter seasons, winds are mostly northerly or northwesterly in the afternoons and southerly or southeasterly in the mornings.  

Special Weather Phenomena

The District is affected by storms and depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal particularly in September and October and cause high wind and widespread heavy rain. Thunderstorms mostly occur during the afternoons of summer and post-monsoon seasons.

Origin of the name of the District

Legend says that one Ray Jani was the traditional chieftain. The ruler of Nandapur failed to subdue Ray Jani even though the latter was defeated in open war. Finally the ruler of Nandapur and Ray Jani entered into an agreement after which a ‘fort’ was built which was known as Rayagada. There is a stone described as ‘Jani Pathar’, believed to have been inside the fort, which is worshipped till date by the tribals in reverence of Ray Jani.

There is another story by which it is believed that after surrender in war with the ruler of Nandapur, Ray Jani invoked his last wish to be killed inside the fort as a symbol of supreme sacrifice for the welfare of his kingdom. Even today, the Paikas are believed to be the descendants of Ray Jani who continue to live in Biriguda, the supposed entrance to the fort. They are also the traditional worshippers of Goddess Majhi Ghariani, believed to be the family deity of Ray Jani who is also worshipped as the presiding deity of Rayagada town.

However, in page 33 of Koraput Gazetteer by R.C.S. Bell, there is a brief mention of the existence of a fort at Rayagada. It mentions: “A breach was soon ensued and on 16th September, 1849, the son seized his father and latter’s chief servants and confined them all in the fort at Rayagada.” Since the meaning of ‘gada’ in Sanskrit and also in Odia is ‘fort’ it is likely that the town is named after the ruler of the fort. But in the absence of any recorded or historical evidence it is difficult to conclude how the fort town came to be named.

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[^3]: Ibid., p.31
[^4]: R.C.S. Bell, District Gazetteer of Koraput, 1945
Evolution of the District as an Administrative Unit

The whole of the District of Koraput comprises the ex-Zamindaris of Jeypore and Kashipur. Vinayak Deo, the founder of the present Jeypore Raj family, inherited the kingdom of the Silavamsis by the middle of the 15th century AD. It is said that this kingdom then extended up to Budalinga of Kalahandi District in the north, up to Kambamottu in the present Malkangiri subdivision in the south, up to the Bhaskar river in the west and up to the coastal plains in the east. The capital of the kingdom was at Nandapur which had been founded by the Silavamsis. This kingdom, however, lost its independence in 1571 when it became a feudatory of the Qutub Shahis of Golkonda and the Nandapur kings started paying annual tribute to the Sultans. During the time of Viravikram Deo, who ruled in the middle of the 17th century AD, the amount of such annual tribute was Rs.24,000. During the rule of Sri Biswambhara Deo, I (1672-1676) and his successor Sri Mallaki Mardana Krishna (1676-1681) a number of feudal estates were created which in course of time assumed independence. During the time of Balaram Deo III (1711-1713) large number of zamindars and feudatories seceded from the Jeypore kingdom with the help of the Marathas. Viziaram Raju of Vizianagaram took away a large slice of coastal territory with the help of Jafar Ali Khan, the Fouzdar of Chicacole, during the reign of Biswambhara Deo II (1713-1752). In 1768 the descendants of Viziaram Raju claimed Kashipuram\(^5\), Nandapur, Madgol, etc., under an alleged patta of Salabat Jang and they were supported by the East India Company. Vikram Deo I, the then ruler, held back those territories in lieu of an annual rent of Rs.40,000 of which no more than three-fourths was ever paid. It was during the rule of Vikram Deo II that the capital of the kingdom was finally transferred to Jeypore.\(^6\)

Though Lord Clive obtained in 1765 from the Moghul Emperor a Firman granting the Northern Sircars to the Company and four years later Vizagapatam was made the headquarters of the District, a century elapsed before the British Government assumed the direct administration of Jeypore territory. At the time, the whole of modern Koraput District was not directly under the control of the Jeypore Rajas. There were a number of semi-independent chiefs like the Zamindar of Pachipenta and Raja of Bissamcuttack who were administering their own territories without having any concern with the Jeypore kings. The Kotpad Pargana and the Salimi Mutta were parts of Bastar till 1777 and 1828 AD respectively. This state of affairs continued till 1862 AD and on 1st January, 1863 AD British Government appointed an Assistant Agent at Jeypore, with jurisdiction over

\(^5\) This is a district from the ex-Zamindari of Kashipur as mentioned in N.Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds) (1966), op.cit., p.3.
\(^6\) N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966) op.cit., pp.3-4.
the present Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Koraput (except Narayanapatna P.S.) subdivisions. Another Assistant Agent at Parvatipuram with jurisdiction over Narayanapatna police-station and Rayagada and Gunupur subdivisions was also appointed under the Collector of Vizagapatam for the administration of civil and criminal justice.\textsuperscript{7}

From the time of assumption of administration by the British Government no perceptible change occurred in the territorial limits of the Jeypore estate till the time of Vikram Deo III (1889-1920). This ruler purchased the Pachipenta estate for six lakhs of rupees and thus the boundary of Jeypore extended down to the Ghat near Itikavalsa. In 1920, he also acquired a portion of the Madgol estate by purchase and the other portion was later on acquired by his son Rama Chandra Deo by relinquishment in the year 1928 AD.\textsuperscript{8}

The District of Vizagapatam, like those of Ganjam and East Godavari Districts, was divided into two sharply distinct portions, namely, the Plains and the Agency. Due to some administrative difficulties T. Harris, Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam District, strongly urged the Government of Madras to form a single administrative division of the Agencies in the three Districts. His plan was approved and in 1920, all the Agency tracts were removed from the control of Collectors and were placed under the charge of a Commissioner who had his headquarters at Waltair. The administrative subdivisions were distributed as far as possible on linguistic lines overriding the former District boundaries. The present Koraput District was parcelled out among four subdivisions called Kondh, Savara, Odia and Ghats each in charge of an Officer, designated as Assistant Commissioner. Due to some practical difficulties, lack of accommodation and financial stringency, the experiment had to be abandoned in 1923. The office of the Commissioner was abolished and the old arrangements were restored.\textsuperscript{9}

No further changes of importance were made until the formation of Odisha Province in 1936 when Koraput District was created and a number of changes were found necessary. The Parlakimedi taluk was included in the District for seven months after which it was again restored to Ganjam. The District is now in charge of a Magistrate and Collector with headquarters at Koraput. There were, at the beginning, two subdivisions – Rayagada and Koraput. Koraput subdivision comprised five taluks, namely, Koraput, Pottangi, Jeypore, Nawarangpur and Malkangiri. The Rayagada subdivision had three taluks – Rayagada, Gunupur and Bissamcuttack. On 1st March 1941 a new subdivision called the Nawarangpur, was created. The taluks of Koraput and Pottangi were abolished and areas of these ex-taluks and of the

\textsuperscript{7} Ibid., p.4  
\textsuperscript{8} Ibid., P.4  
\textsuperscript{9} Ibid., pp.4-5
Narayanpatna Agency which was separated from Rayagada taluk constituted the new Koraput subdivision. At the same time Bissamcuttack taluk was abolished and the area included in Rayagada taluk, less Narayanpatna Agency to form one taluk. The arrangement of three subdivisions continued till 1962 although meanwhile some new taluks or Tahasils were created. Nawarangpur subdivision, with 5,511.95 square miles, was too extensive and was presenting administrative problems, its remote places being as far as 200 miles apart. The former Malkangiri taluk was, therefore, constituted a separate subdivision. On 1st August 1962 Kashipur police-station area of Kalahandi District was included in Rayagada subdivision as the area was contiguous to Rayagada and it was extremely difficult to manage the affairs of Kashipur from Bhawanipatna the headquarters of Kalahandi District, for want of communications. On the same day Gunupur and Bissamcuttack Tahasils were separated from Rayagada subdivision to form a new subdivision with headquarters at Gunupur. Thus Rayagada continued to be a subdivision under Koraput District until it became a District on 2nd October, 1992.

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10 Ibid., p.5.
CHAPTER-II

HISTORY

Introduction

Rayagada in its present form has seen several twists and turns of time. Prehistoric survey on the Vamsadhara river valley was conducted long back by Prof. Satyanarayan Rath when he found Paleolithic artifacts. Prof. A. K. Mishra had found out some volcanic ash from Karini village (near Gumuda) on left side Vamsadhara river. Scholars have mentioned about volcanic ash near the Hathipathar waterfall near Rayagada. The evidence of volcanic ash is found in the absence of the growth of upper Paleolithic as well as Mesolithic cultures which is found in the Indravati valley in Kalahandi, Malkangiri and Kandhamal District. As Paleolithic age ranges in between 1,50,000 years to 50,000 years back in world and India, scholars of history and anthropology conclude that Paleolithic culture near Vamsadhara valley must have evolved in between 150000 B.P. to 1,40,000 B.P.

After Paleolithic phase, this District has witnessed the development of Middle Stone Age culture and the artifacts of this period have been collected by Sri Raghunath of Archeological Survey of India, S. C. Nanda and Prof. V. N. Mishra. Prof. Nanda’s exploration of cultural fossils near J. K. Paper Mill area (Chandili) has brought to light existence of Neolithic culture. Last phase of Neolithic Age was meshed by artifacts mainly made of ehert, dolenite used for chisel, hard-axe and ring-tones, potteries discovered on Vamsadhara river side. Though much light has not been thrown on prehistory of Rayagada, scholars do not doubt the existence of human civilization of Paleolithic Age in Rayagad District.

History of Rayagada is an unwritten history of aborigines mainly Kondhas, Sauras and other tribals of the District. Though scholars have gathered evidence of existence of a civilization of Paleolithic Age on river side of Vamsadhara and Nagavali, due to lack of research, excavation, fossil analysis, history has not been written till 1516 AD (rise of Nandapur Kingdom). Existence of an earthen fort near Rayagada and Paik villages near Biriguda throws light on the fact that Rayagada was a strong political entity since rise of Nandapur kingdom in 1516 AD with non-titling in a tribal dominated kingdom.

Early History

The territory comprising the modern District of Koraput with its hills and impenetrable fastnesses was a part of the ancient Atavika land referred to in

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11 This account of “History” has been prepared mainly from N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.) (1996), op.cit., pp.43-77.
the Special Rock Edicts of Asoka. From these Edicts it is known that the Atavika people were a great source of strength of Kalinga in the third century B.C. Ashoka occupied Kalinga in 261 B.C., but the land of the Atavikas which could not be conquered remained outside his empire. The emperor in his Special Rock Edict No.2 clearly referred to the Atavika people as his unconquered neighbours. The fierce and war-like people of that territory were a constant source of anxiety for him and he was trying his best to appease them and make them his allies. He eschewed the idea of subduing them by his military prowess and initiated a sublime idea of conquering the hearts of these people by paternalism flavoured with love. Very little is known about the history of this region after Ashok till the rise of the Mahameghavahana dynasty in the first century B.C. when Kalinga regained her political predominance. Under Kharavela, the third ruler of this dynasty, Kalinga became one of the strongest powers in India and the Atavika land comprised an important part of her growing empire. This territory appears to have been referred to as the ‘invincible Vidyadhara region in the Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela. This inscription reveals that Kharavela in his fourth regnal year pulled the resources of the invincible Vidyadhara territory that had been the military recruiting ground for the former kings of Kalinga and marched to the west to subdue the Rathikas and Bhojakas. From this record it becomes clear that the forest-clad territory lying to the west of Kalinga formed a great source of strength for that kingdom in ancient times. Nothing more, however, is known about the history of this territory during the pre-Christian centuries.\(^{12}\)

**The Satavahanas**

The Nasik Inscription\(^{13}\) of Vasishthiputra Pulumavi dated in his 19th regnal year (Cir. 149 AD) indicates that this region formed a part of the extensive empire of Gautamiputra Satakarni (Cir. 106 – 130 AD) which extended from the Western Ghats (Sahyadri) to the Eastern Ghats (Mehendragiri). Gautamiputra Satakarni was succeeded by Vasishthiputra Pulumavi (Cir. 130 – 159 AD) who maintained the integrity of the empire but after him it rapidly began to decline. The next great king of this dynasty was Sri Yajna Satakarni who flourished from Cir.174 to 202 AD but it is not known whether the easternmost region including Koraput formed part of his empire.\(^{14}\)

**The Ikshvakus**

In the third century AD the supremacy of the Andhra Satavahanas was supplanted by that of the Ikshvakus but the Ikshvaku dominion was not as

\(^{12}\)Ibid., pp.-43-44

\(^{13}\)Ep.Ind. VIII, p.67, ff.No.2; N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.) (1996) op.cit., p.44.

\(^{14}\)For Chronology of the Satavahana Kings, vide D.C. Sirkar, Successors of the Satavahanas, pp.161-164; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.) (1996), op.cit, p.44.
extensive as the Satavahana Empire. The epigraphical records of the Ikshvakus are found in the Eastern Deccan whereas the Satavahana inscriptions are found both in the Eastern and Western Deccan. Evidently the Ikshvaku dominion comprised the eastern part of the Satavahana Empire and Sri B.V. Krishna Rao is of opinion that it extended over Andhradesa, Kalinga and Kosala and from the banks of Penna or Pinakini on the south to the foot of the Mekala range on the north. The inscriptions as well as the Puranas testify to the fact that Sri Santamula, the founder of the Ikshvaku power, acquired great wealth and won extensive territories by Digvijaya, after which he performed several Vedic sacrifices including a horse-sacrifice. His son and successor, Mathariputra Sri Virapurushadatta was by far the greatest monarch of this dynasty and under his rule the Ikshvaku suzerainty embraced the whole of the Eastern Deccan. Thus Koraput region passed from the hands of the Satavahanas to those of the Ikshvakus in the third century AD.

The Vakatakas

By the middle of the third century AD the Vakatakas came to prominence in North Deccan and Vindhyasakti, the founder of the dynasty, succeeded in extending his kingdom from Malaya to Vidarbha. Pravarasena I, the son and successor of Vindhyasakti, widely extended his patrimony in all directions, after which he performed four horse-sacrifices signifying probably his successful campaigns in four quarters. His conquest of eastern and north-eastern region very likely brought Bastar-Koraput area to the Vakataka dominion. The great achievements of Pravarasena justify his proud title of ‘Samrat’ which he assumed after performing a Vijopeya sacrifice. None of the successors of Pravarasena claimed this ancestral title although they ruled over quite extensive territories probably because none of them performed this significant Vedic sacrifice. Pravarasena I was succeeded by his son, Rudrasena I who according to scholars was the same as Rudraveda of Allahabad Pillar Inscription who was killed by Samudragupta. Dr. A.S. Altekar, however, dismisses this supposition and argues that Samudragupta did not overthrow Rudrasena and that his conquests did not materially affect the Vakataka interests.

But the Koraput region was not under the rule of the Vakatakas at the time of Samudragupta’s campaign in Cir.350 AD. This region forming part of the Mahakantara territory was then under a king named Vyaghraraja whom Samudragupta claims to have defeated. The territory of Mahakantara is very

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16 Ibid., pp.44-45.
likely the same as the land of Mahavana referred to in one Nagarjunikonda Inscription and it comprised the modern Koraput and Kalahandi tracts. The Koraput region did not probably form a part of the Gupta Empire. None of the Gupta kings after Samudragupta are known to have made a military venture towards south and south-west and Gupta influence in the Deccan was more of cultural than of political importance. Matrimonial relations of the Gupta monarchs with the Vakataka ruling family of Berar region and with the Kadambas of Banavasi; the use of the Gupta era in the official records of some kings like Bhimasena of South Kosala, Prithivi Vighraha of Kalinga, Madhava Varman of Kongoda and Sambhuyasas of Toshali; the discovery of the coin of king Mahendraditya in South Kosala, as well as that of the Satara Gupta coin hoards are some of the important vestiges to point out the cultural contact of the Gupta power with south and south-eastern India. The political influence of the Gupta kings over this region was short-lived but their cultural influence could endure for a long time. The emergence of Saivism and Vaishnavism in the inaccessible region of Koraput may be attributed to the influence and inspiration of the Gupta-Vakataka culture.\textsuperscript{18}

The Nalas

In the 4th–5th century AD the Nalas rose to prominence with their headquarters at Pushkari in the modern Umarkot Tahasil of Koraput District. We know about the Nalas directly from four of their inscriptions, two inscribed on copper plates and the other two on stones. The copperplate inscriptions are the Rithapur plates of king Bhavadatta Varman and the Kesaribeda plates of king Arthapati, and the two stone inscriptions are Podagada Inscription of Skandavarman, son of Bhavadatta Varman and the Rajim Inscription of Vilasatunga. We have also obtained 32 gold coins issued by Varaharaja, Sri Arthapati Raja and Bhavadatta Verman. Short discussions on the inscriptions and coins of the Nala kings have already been given above Sri S.N. Rajguru draws our attention to seal No.25 found from the excavation of Vita, belonging to a king named Brishadhwaja whose appellation resembles that of the Nala king. Sri Rajguru is inclined to take Brishadhwaja as one of the early Nala kings and the Vita seal has been attributed by Sir John Marshall to the 3rd or 4th century AD.\textsuperscript{19}

The Nala kings claimed descent from the famous king Nala of the Nishadas described in the epics. It is supposed that Narwar, a variant of Nalapura, situated on the right bank of the Kalasindhu, 40 miles to the south-west of Gwalior, was the capital of the King Nala. Nothing definite, however, can be said about it and we may say that the earliest known historical king of


\textsuperscript{19} Archacological Survey Report, 1911-12, p.51; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.46.
this dynasty whose name is recorded as Brishadhwaja flourished in Central India in Cir. 4th century AD. The power of the early Nala kings increased rapidly and by the time of king Varaharaja in early fifth century AD the political supremacy of the Nalas extended over Bastar-Koraput territories. The Edenga hoard of gold coins issued by king Varaharaja clearly testifies to the fact that the Nalas were a mighty and prosperous power in the fifth century AD ruling over north-eastern part of the Deccan. The rise of the Nalas was a great challenge against the prestige and power of the Vakataka monarchs and a clash between these two powers became inevitable. It has already been pointed out that the Vakatakas held sway over the Baster-Koraput region at the time of Pravarasena I, but after him their political influence declined for sometime over that region. The Vakatakas had to face formidable challenge of the Nala powers from the time of Pravarasena II who attempted to recapture the lost territories. Under Narendrasena, the son and successor of Pravarasena II, the Vakatakas suffered serious reverses at the hands of the Nalas. The Nala king Bhavadatta Varman who consolidated his power in Bastar-Koraput region, invaded the Vakataka dominion and penetrated as far as Nandivardhana which was one of the headquarters of the Vakatakas, Narendrasena admitted defeat and was forced to surrender a part of his territory to the victor who is known to have granted a village in Yeotmal in the heart of the Vakataka dominion. After his victory, Bhavadatta Varman is known to have proceeded up to Prayaga where he took his sacred bath at the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna and granted lands to the Brahmins. It is not known whether Prayaga was included in the empire of Bhavadatta Varman, but there is no doubt that the Nala empire extended far and wide and embraced a considerable portion of the Deccan and Northern India during his time.

Bhavadatta Varman was succeeded by his son Arthapati Bhattarka who continued the struggle with the Vakataka power, but was subsequently defeated and killed by Pravarasena II, the successor of Narendrasena. The temporary eclipse of the Nala power has been referred to in the Podagada stone inscription of Koraput District, wherefrom it is known that the lost glory and prestige of the Nala dynasty were retrieved by Skanda Varman, the brother of Arthapati. Skanda Varman must have defeated the Vakataka power to regain his independence and he rehabilitated the city of Pushkari which had been destroyed during the war with the Vakatakas. The rising power of the Nalas under Skanda Varman was, however, short-lived and soon after him they were completely defeated and crushed by Chalukya Kirtivarman, who was said to be ‘a night of death’ to Nalas. After this serious reverse they apparently shifted to South Kosala and ruled there for

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20 Ep. Ind. XIX, pp.100-104; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.47.
21 Ep. Ind. VI, p.1; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.47.
some time. The Rajivalochan Temple Inscription at Rajim\textsuperscript{22} preserves the names of three generations of Nala kings: Prithviraja, Viruparaja and Vilasatunga. But nothing much is known about them at present. The Nalas, however, were not completely ousted from the Bastar-Koraput regions and a copperplate grant discovered from the village Pandiyapathara near Aska reveals that even as late as the 10th century AD one Nala king named Bhimasena was ruling over the territory known as Khindirasringa mandala comprising parts of modern Ganjam and Koraput Districts.\textsuperscript{23}

**The Matharas**

Contemporaneous with the early Nalas of Pushkari the Matharas ruled over the eastern coast of modern Odisha and Andhra Pradesh and their territory comprised for sometime parts of Koraput District. The earliest known Mathara king was Visakha Varman who started his rule about the middle of the fourth century AD from Sripura identified with modern Batia Sripura near Parlakimedi in Ganjam District.\textsuperscript{24} The territory considerably extended under the next ruler Uma Varman who assumed the title of ‘Lord of Kalinga’ and made Simhapura – the modern Singupuram in Srikakulam District – his political headquarters. The next ruler was Sankara Varman about whom we do not know much. The records of the family make only passing reference to him and call him as “one who increases the glory of the Mathara family”. His son and successor Maharaj Sakti Varman was by far the greatest among the Mathara rulers and he extended his political suzerainty from the Mahanadi in the north to the Krishna in the south.\textsuperscript{25} The valleys of the Vamsadhara, Nagavali and Jhanjhavati very likely formed parts of his far flung empire the headquarters of which then shifted from Simhapura to Pishtapura. The son of Sakti Varman was Ananta Sakti Varman during whose rule the extent of Mathara territory suffered some set-back because of the rise of the Vishnukundin power in the south and the headquarters had to be retransferred from Pishtapura to Simhapura. The next two rulers Chanda Varman and Prabhanjana Varman followed mild and peaceful policy and although they failed to regain the Pishtapura region their sway over parts of modern Koraput tract seems to have continued as revealed by the epithet ‘Sakala-Kalingadhipati’. The last ruler of the family, so far known to us, was Nanda Prabhanjana Varman who was overpowered by the Eastern Gangas about 498 AD.\textsuperscript{26}

**The Eastern Gangas**

\textsuperscript{22} Ep. Ind. XXVI, PP.49-58; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.47.
\textsuperscript{23} OHRJ VI, pp.97-102; N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., pp.47-48.
\textsuperscript{24} JBORS XIV, pp.282-284; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Edn.), (1966), op.cit., p.48.
\textsuperscript{25} Ep. Ind. XXX, pp.112-18; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., pp.48.
\textsuperscript{26} N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.48.
By the end of the fifth century AD the Eastern Gangas appeared in south-eastern part of modern Koraput District and started there a small principality which was named after the traditional name of Trikalinga.\(^{27}\) Their rule commenced from Cir. 498 AD which is taken to be the initial date of the Ganga era.

The earliest king of this dynasty in Trikalinga was Indra Varman I, whose copperplate grant discovered at Jirjingi near Tekkali in the Ganjam District was issued on the 21st day of Vaisakha in the year 39, i.e., 537 AD.\(^{28}\) The Godavari grant of Raja Prithvimula indicates that Adhiraja Indra, who is identified with Indra Varman I, organized a mighty confederacy and defeated Indra Bhattarak, the Vishnukundin king of Vengi. The next king after Indra Varman I of Trikalinga so far known to us was Samanta Varman whose Ponnutur grant was issued in the year 64, i.e., 562 AD.\(^{29}\) The grant was issued from Saumyavana which was described as an abode of the Goddess Jayasree. It recorded the gift of the village Pratisthapura in the Vishaya (District) of Daghapanchali on the occasion of Uttarayana. King Samanta Varman was succeeded by Hasti Varman alias Rajasimha and Ranabhita. The Narsimhapalli charter issued in the year 79 (i.e., 577 AD) and the Urlem charter\(^{30}\) dated in the year 80 (i.e., 578 AD) reveal that Hasti Varman acquired sovereignty over Sakala-Kalinga by wielding the quivering edge of his own sword. He transferred his capital from Dantapura to Kalinganagara (modern Mukhalingam) which according to his charters was ‘comfortable in all seasons’. He was succeeded by Indra Varman II who is known to us by three of his Copperplate Charters – Achyutapuram\(^{31}\), Santabommali and Parlakikedi.\(^{32}\) Like his predecessor, Indra Varman declared himself as the Lord of Sakala-Kalinga, and assumed the title of Rajasimha. In the chronology of the early Eastern Ganga kings of Kalinga, there is a hiatus between the Urajam plates\(^{33}\) of Indra Varman II dated in the year 97 (595 AD) and the Chicacole plates of Indra Varman III dated in the year 128 (i.e. 626 AD).\(^{34}\) This was the period when the Eastern Chalukyas of Badami extended their suzerainty almost in the whole of the Deccan. Pulakesin II, the son of Kirti Varman and the nephew of the hero Mangalesa, came to the throne in 609 AD and at once began his career of expansion. His north-Indian contemporary Harshavardhan was also then bidding for a career of

\(^{27}\) For Trikalinga, vide DHRJ, Vol.I, No.1, p.73 f; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.48.

\(^{28}\) OHRJ, Vol.VI, No.4, pp.251-54; N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.49.

\(^{29}\) Ep. Ind. XXVII, p.216 f, JAHS XII, pp.94-95; N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.49.

\(^{30}\) Ep. Ind. XXV, p.128 ; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.49.

\(^{31}\) Ep. Ind. XXV, pp. 94-95; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.49.


\(^{33}\) Ind. Ant. XIII, p.120 [70B of R-7]; N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.49.
conquest, and several states at the fringe of the Deccan and North India began to toss in between these two imperial powers. When Harshavardhan conquered the Odra country and thundered at the gates of Kongoda (modern Ganjam District) Pulakesin lost no time to engulf the whole of Kalinga and also Kosala and thus the political power of the rising Eastern Gangas was eclipsed for a time. Indra Varman III, however, succeeded in maintaining his authority as a feudatory over Kalinga although he lost his hold over the Trikalinga territory. The city of Dantapura which was once the metropolis of Trikalinga during the time of Indra-Varman I was included in the kingdom of Indra Varman III. It was from this city that the king granted the Purle charter in the year 137 (635 AD) to Brahmin Bhavadatta of Kausika-gotra who hailed from Trikalinga, donating the village Bhukkukura in the Kuruka Rattrap on the occasion of the full-moon day of the month of Kartika.35

The history of Trikalinga territory after Pulakesin II remains in obscurity for about two centuries. Neither the Eastern Gangas nor the Eastern Chalukyas seem to have exercised undisputed sovereignty over this region during this period. The Chalukyas continued to maintain their sway over Vengi region and the Masulipatam plates of Amma I (Cir. 918 to 925 AD) reveals that the forest-clad Trikalinga was an adjoining territory to Vengimandalam.36 On the other hand, no king of Eastern Ganga dynasty of Kalinga assumed the title of Trikalingadhipati or Sakala-Kalingadhipati till the time of Vajrahasta V, who ascended the throne in 1038 AD.

The Somavamsis

Trikalinga, however, came into prominence with the rise of the Somavamsis in South Kosala. Mahabhavagupta Janamejaya I who consolidated the powers of the Somavamsis in Sambalpur-Sonepur regions by middle of the 9th century AD extended authority over this territory and declared himself as Trikalingadhipati. The Somavamsi kings who followed him assumed this epithet till the time of Mahabhavagupta Udyotakesari who has been ascribed to the end of the 10th and the beginning of the 11th century AD.37

Udyotakesari is probably the last king of the dynasty to have suzerainty over the Trikalinga region. The kings who followed him were Janamejaya II, Puranjaya and Karnadeva who were too weak to maintain the integrity of the Somavamsi empire. In about 1023 AD the famous Chola king Rajendra Chola occupied the Bastar-Koraput region then known as Chakrakota after which he also conquered Kosala and Odra territories. His victory appears to

35 Ep. Ind. XXVIII, p.308; N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.50.
36 Ep. Ind. XXIII, p.69; N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.50.
37 N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.50.
be short-lived and after the withdrawal of his conquering arms, the Trikalinga region was claimed by the Ganga king Vajrahasta V, who revived the early family title of Trikalingadhipati. All the Ganga kings who followed Vajrahasta V are known to have borne the title of Trikalingadhipati till the time of Narasimhadeva II who ruled from 1278 to 1305 AD.  

The Later Gangas and the Kalachuris

At the outset, there was a great political rivalry between the Gangas of Kalinga and the Kalachuris of Ratnapur and Dahala, and the Kalachuris of Dahala persistently claimed the title of Trikalingadhipati as a challenge to the authority of the Gangas over that region. The Ganga king Vajrahasta V attempted reconciliation with the Kalachuris and married Vijaya Mahadevi, a Kalachuri princess. His grandson Chodaganga Deva occupied Utkala defeating the last Somavamsi king in about 1112 AD. Jajalladeva I of Ratnapur occupied South Kosala defeating the kind Bhujabala of Suvarnapura sometime before 1114 AD. The Kalachuris then speedily extended their political power over Kimedi, Lanjia and Andhra regions, at which Chodaganga lost no time to get possession of the whole of Genii about 1118 AD. The Trikalinga territory thus became the bone of contention between these two powers and when Ratnadeva II succeeded Jajalladeva there took place a war between him and Chodaganga Deva in which the latter suffered some serious reverses. After Chodaganga, his successor Jateswara Kamarnava continued the war with his contemporary Kalachuri king Prithvideva II and the latter has been credited with victory over the Ganga king in the Kharod Inscription of 1181 AD. The Ganga-Kalachuri war, however, was a long drawn one and the issue between them remained unsettled till the time of the Ganga king Anangabhima Deva III, who ascended the throne in his newly built Varanasi-Kataka (modern Cuttack) in 1211 AD. The Chateswara Inscription reveals that Vishnu, the General of Anangabhima, crushingly defeated the king of Tummana, The Kalachuri king of Ratnapur, while fighting on the banks of the Bhima at the out skirts of the Vindhya hills and on the seashore. This defeat enabled the Gangas to exercise undisputed authority over the Trikalinga regions and it also enabled them to annex South Kosala to their empire.

The Chindaka Nagas

During the interregnum of the Ganga-Kalachuri contest for supremacy the Bastar-Koraput region underwent important political changes. The Naga dynasty had already established its rule in this region as early as the Saka
The earliest known Naga king named Nripati Bhushana is believed to have entered into this territory in the train of Rajendra Chola’s campaign. It is not quite clear as to whether the Nagas after Rajendra Chola owed allegiance to the Chalukya emperor Somesvara I Ahavamalla (1042–1063 AD). It appears, however, that they enjoyed some independent status owing to mutual rivalry and jealousy of the contemporary imperial powers for occupation of the Trikalinga territory.

The Nagas belonged to Kasyapa-goтра and they called themselves Chindakas, probably because of hailing from Sindavadi country comprising parts of modern Mysore and Madras States. They not only had for their crest figure of the tigress with a cub, but also had the snake banner (Phani Pataka) as a symbol of royalty. The Sindas of Bagalkot, Yelburga in the Mysore region and the Chindakas of Bastar-Koraput region belong quite likely to the same stock.

The fragmentary Errakote Inscription dated in the Saka year 945 (1023 AD) refers to the Naga king Nripati Bhushana who has been taken to be the earliest king of the Chindaka Nagas in Chakrakota roughly comprising the Bastar-Koraput area. He was succeeded by King Jagadeka Bhushana alias Dharavarsha who is referred to in the Barsur Inscription of 1060 AD. The Telugu Chodas, who had entered into Bastar-Koraput region along with the military expedition of the famous Vikramaditya VI sometime before 1063 AD (the date of the death of Somesvara I, Ahavamalla the father of Vikramaditya VI), settled in that region as the feudatories of the Chindaka Nagas and became a source of strength for them. The Telugu Choda chief Mahamandaleswara Chandraditya Maharaja, the lord of Ammagama, was a feudatory of Chindaka Naga king Dharavarsha Jagadeka Bhushana. When Maharaja Chandraditya consecrated the temple of God Chandradityeswara constructed by him on the bank of the bank named Chandraditya Samudra excavated by him in the city of Barsur in 1060 AD his overlord Jagadeka Bhushana personally attended the ceremony and allowed the sale of two villages for the maintenance of the temple.

Jagadeka Bhushana was not in good terms with the Bhanjas of Khinali then comprising the parts of modern Ganjam and Baudh-Khondmals Districts and he appears to have been defeated by the Bhanja king Yasobhanja who in his Antarigam charter calls himself ‘Jagadekamalla

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42 Hiralal Inscriptions of C.P. and Berar, Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.51.
43 N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.51.
44 Ibid., p.52
45 Hiralal op.cit., Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.49.
46 Madras Report on Epigraphy, 1908-09, Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.49.
47 Ibid., p.52.
Vijayi', the vanquisher of Jagadeka Malla.\textsuperscript{48} This Jagadeka Malla has been identified by Prof. R.D. Banerji\textsuperscript{49} with the Mehera chief Jaga Malla, the feudatory of the Chalukya king Bhima I of Gujerat of Vikram Sambat 1264, i.e. 1207 AD and he has also been sometimes identified with Jagadeka Malla of the Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani ruling from 1139 to 1149 AD. But as the Antarigam charter reveals that Yasobhanja in later part of his career was influenced by Ramanuja and embraced Sri Vaishnava cult, he may well be assigned to the second half of the 11\textsuperscript{th} century AD and his adversary Jagadeka Malla may, therefore, be identified with Chindaka Naga king Dharavarsha Jagadeka Bhushana. Very probably Jagadeka Bhushana was killed by Yasobhanja in 1060 AD and after his death the Chindaka Naga throne was usurped by one of his relatives named Madhurantaka who issued the Danteswara Inscription in 1061 AD.\textsuperscript{50} Somesvara, the son of Jagadeka Bhushana, claimed his paternal kingdom and bitter rivalry started between him and Madhurantaka for the succession to the Chindaka Naga throne. Madhurantake in order to secure his possession solicited help from the Cholas of Vengi while Somesvara was supported by the Later Chalukyas of Kalyana. The Rajapur plates\textsuperscript{51} indicate that Madhurantaka ruled at least up to 1065 AD when he registered the grant of the village Rajapura located 22 miles north of modern Jagadalpur in Bhramarakotya Mandala, identified with modern Umakot region of Koraput District, which was then a part of Chakrakota. War, however, continued between Madhurantaka and Somesvara for the occupation of Chindaka Naga throne and one mutilated Kuruspal Inscription reveals that Somesvara obtaining favour of the Goddess Vindhyavasini killed the powerful king Madhurantaka in a battle-field and acquired suzerainty over Chakrakota. Kulottunga Chola, the then ruler of Vengi, had given help to Madhurantaka whereupon Somesvara is known to have marched into the kingdom of Vengi in course of the war. The said Kuruspal Inscription\textsuperscript{52} mentions that Somesvara burnt Vengi, subjugated Bhadrapattana and Vajra and annexed six lakhs and ninety-six villages of Kosala. Bhadrapattana and Vajra are identified with modern Bhandak and Wairigarh, respectively, in Chheda District of Madhya Pradesh and it may be said that the accounts of Somesvara's claim of Kosala have been somewhat exaggerated. It is, however, certain that Somesvara was a great adversary of Kulottunga of Vengi and the latter in 1074 AD speaks of his triumph over Vayiragaram (same as Vajra) and Sakkarakottam (Chakrakota). Somesvara could obtain assistance from the generals of Chodaganga Deva of Kalinga after the accession of that Ganga Prince to the throne in 1077 AD. The

\textsuperscript{48} Ep. Ind. XVII, pp. 289-99; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op. cit., p.52.
\textsuperscript{49} History of Orissa, Vol.I, pp.185-186; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op. cit., p.52.
\textsuperscript{50} Hiralal op. cit.; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op. cit., p.52.
\textsuperscript{51} Ep. Ind. IX, p.17; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op. cit., p.53.
\textsuperscript{52} Ep. Ind. X, p.25; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op. cit., p.53.
strength of Kulottunga had, however, increased tremendously from 1070 onwards when he usurped the Chola throne and became the lord of a mighty and extensive empire. But the Chindaka Nagas with the help of their friendly neighbours succeeded in maintaining their political integrity for a long time.\textsuperscript{53}

Somesvara was a very ambitious king and he aimed at carving out an empire for himself incorporating the whole of South Kosala into his dominion. He seems to have utilized the power of his stalwart feudatories, the Telugu Chodas, to conquer for him the territory of Kosala and the Telugu Choda chief Yasoraja, father of Chandraditya (the lieutenant of Dharavarsha Jagadeka Bhushana), succeeded in establishing there a principality which was subsequently ruled by his own descendants.\textsuperscript{54}

Somesvara was the last great king of the Chindaka Naga dynasty and after his death the power of this family began to decline steadily. The Narayanpal Inscription dated in 1111 A.D.\textsuperscript{55} reveals that Kanharra, the son of Somesvara and the grandson of Gunda Mahadevi (mother of Somesvara), succeeded his father sometime before that year, but nothing more is known about him owing to paucity of reliable records. Although the Chindaka Nagas ceased to be reckoned as a political power after Somesvara, scions of his family continued to rule in the Bastar-Koraput area during the 13\textsuperscript{th} century AD. A king named Jagadeka Bhushana Narasimha was ruling over this region during 1218–1224 AD as known from the Jatanpal\textsuperscript{56} and Dantesvara\textsuperscript{57} Inscription as the worshipper of the feet of Manikya Devi (Danteswari of Dantewara) is taken to be the same as Jagadeka Bhushana Narasimha, but nothing much is known about him.\textsuperscript{58}

**The Matsya family**

By the middle of 13\textsuperscript{th} century, the south-eastern part of Chindaka Naga dominion passed on to the hands of a new line of chiefs known in history as the Matsya family and the territory over which they ruled was called ‘Vaddadi’. The name Vaddadi is said to have been derived from Odda-Adi meaning the beginning of Odra country and a small village named Vaddadi (17º50' N-82º56' E) is found even today at the entrance of the hilly tract of Madgol which was under the possession of the zamindar of Jeypore. The Dribbida copperplate grant\textsuperscript{59} dated Sake 1191 gives an interesting account of the origin of the Matsya family of Vaddadi. Arjuna Deva Narasimha Vardhana, the donor of the Dribbida grant, may be taken as the first great

\textsuperscript{53} N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.52-53.
\textsuperscript{54} Ibid., p.53.
\textsuperscript{55} Hiralal, op.cit.; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.54.
\textsuperscript{56} Ex. Ind. X, p.40; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.54.
\textsuperscript{57} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{58} N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.54.
\textsuperscript{59} Ep. Ind. V, pp.106-112; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.54.
ruler of this family as his father Jayanta Raju and grandfather Mankaditya Raju are obscure and unimportant figures in history. Jayanta Raju, son of Mankaditya Raju, was a feudatory under the famous Ganga king Narasimha Deva I and he had three sons named Narasimhavardhana Arjuna Deva, Sri Rangavardhana Mankaditya and Gopalavardhana Annama Raju. Out of these sons, the youngest Gopalavardhana was a great hero and is declared a victor in many a battle. He died in 1292 AD. Sri Rangavardhana Mankaditya married Sriya Devi and begot a son named Jayantika Raju. The eldest Narasimhavardhana Arjuna Deva ascended the throne of Vaddadi after his father and ruled during the second half of the 13th century AD. He was a contemporary of the Ganga kings Bhanudeva I (1274–1278) and Narasimha Deva II (1278–1305). King Arjuna Deva married Surama (domestic name Kondika), the daughter of Virupaneni of Paddamunnetti Praketi family of Draksharama and gave her a village called ‘Maruwada’ identified with the modern village ‘Maruwada’ on the left bank of the Matsyeru river a little below the Duduma fall. The king is said to have built a temple of Arjuna Deva Vaibhogaraya on the crest of Arjunagiri near the modern town of Madgol.60

Narasimhavardhana Arjuna Deva was succeeded by his son Srikrishnavardhana Jayanta Raju towards the end of the 13th century. This king is known to have donated the villages of Gudisingaram and Gotlam to the God Simhachalam in 1337 AD and his queen Bhima Devi has also recorded a donation to Simhachalam on Margasira Su.13, Saka 1270 corresponding to Thursday, 4th December 1348 AD. He was a feudatory of Ganga king Narasimha Deva III who ruled from 1352 AD to 1378 AD. In 1361 AD Sultan Feroz Toghluq of Delhi invaded Odisha and occupied for sometime the capital Varanasi-Kataka. This great onslaught led to the decline of the prestige and power of the Ganga monarch and taking advantage of it Vira Arjuna tried to shake off the Ganga suzerainty by the help of the Reddis of Rajahmundry. In 1375 he gave the village Gottivada to Chinnama Naidu, the son of Narayan Das, the Chief Minister of Anavema Reddi, evidently with a view to maintaining his good relations with the Reddi chief. Vira Arjuna was succeeded by his son Pratapa Arjuna about 1381 AD and the new ruler was a feudatory of the Ganga king Narasimha Deva IV. In 1381, the year of accession of Pratapa Arjuna, the Reddi chief Anavema invaded Odisha defying the authority of the Gangas and occupied Simhachalam region. But immediately after this venture he was killed by the Velama chief Simgama II who lost no time to consolidate his power in Simhachalam and if the Velugoti Vamsavali is to be believed, worsted the Gajapati monarch in the battle. The Anaparti61 and the Gopavaram62 grants

60 N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.54-55.
reveal that Kumaragiri Reddi who had regained his suzerainty over Rajahmundry in 1389 invaded Odisha under his able general Katayavema who defeated the Gajapati king and assumed the proud title of ‘Kataka Churakara’ the destroyer of Kataka. In an inscription of the same year (1389 AD) another general of Kumaragiri named Devaya alias Goghnaya also claims victory over the Ganga monarch.\(^{63}\) Evidently Narasimha Deva IV suffered some serious reverses at the hands of the Reddis and the territory of Vaddadi appears to have slipped away from his suzerainty for some time. But one Simhachalam Inscription reveals that he could regain his power in that region in 1391 AD.\(^{64}\)

“Under Bhanudeva IV, when Sri Kapileswara Routray became the minister and general, the southern frontier of Odisha demanded his immediate attention. As a vigorous and ambitious general, he made up his mind to pursue the aggressive policy in the south. In 1420 AD the Odishan army marched against the Reddi powers and successfully drove them away from the famous stronghold of Kondavidu. Pratapa Arjuna, the chief of Vaddadi, appears to have sent armies against the Reddis during this conflict and he claims to have conquered Jantaranadu in 1421 AD which was then apparently under the Reddis.”\(^{65}\)

“It is not known for certain whether Jayanta Raju, son of Pratapa Arjuna, ruled over Vaddadi territory or not, as no records directly issued by him are available to us. It was probably during the time of Pratapa Arjuna that Singamma, daughter of Jayanta Raju, was given in marriage to Viswanadha Raju, the Silavamsi prince of Nandapur and thus the Matsya and the Sila families came very close together. Two inscriptions dated Saka 1348 Plavanga Ashadha Su.11 and 15, Friday and Tuesday corresponding to 4\(^{th}\) and 8\(^{th}\) July 1427 record the gift of Singamma, wife of Viswanadha Raju of the Matsya family of Vaddadi. This indicates that the marriage was performed sometime before 1427 AD and probably during the rule of Pratapa Arjuna. Singa Raju, the grandson of Pratapa Arjunaru, led contemporaneous with the Silavamsi king Pratapa Ganga Raju, son of Viswanadha Raju and both these rulers are known to have jointly donated the village Kampana in the territory of Killaris (Bobbili). Vallabhadeva Raju who succeeded Singa Raju was a feudatory of Gajapati Purushottama Deva. He performed the Agnistoma sacrifice on the banks of the Danta near Duttada where he also dedicated a temple to God Vallabharaya and donated the village Annavaram for the maintenance of his worship. One of his subordinates named Malaya set up an image of Garuda in the said temple for the merit of the chief. Vallabhadeva Raju was probably succeeded by

\(^{63}\) S II, Vol.No.1; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), op.cit., p.55.
\(^{64}\) Annual Report of Epigraphy, 1890, No.349; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.49.
\(^{65}\) N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.56.
Pratapa Sri Ganga Raju, but the relation between them is not yet known to us. The latter was succeeded by his son Vira Pratapa Singa kRaju and both father and the son appear to have ruled one after the other as feudatories of the Gajapati king Prataparudra Deva. When Krishnadeva Raya, the great king of Vijayanagar, invaded Odisha in 1512 the chief of Vaddadi fought against the Vijayanagar forces along with the other chiefs of Odisha. Krishnadeva Raya occupied the stronghold of Udayagiri and the impregnable fort of Kondavidu in 1515, after which he took possession of Kondapalle in 1516. After Kondapalle, the next onslaught came upon Simhachalam and the Vaddadi territory. The Telugu Prabhandha ‘Manucharitam’ written by Allasani Peddanna, the court-poet of Krishnadeva Raya, as well as the ‘Amukta Malyada’ attributed to Krishnadeva Raya himself, declare that Krishnadeva Raya destroyed Madems (Madgol), turned Vaddadi to ashes and ignited Kataka. It is presumed that Pratapa Sri Ranga Raju died fighting with Krishnadeva Raya and as his rule was of short duration, no records issued by him are found at present. A contemporary Telugu prose work ‘Rayavachakam’ states that Prataparudra Gajapati fought against the forces of Vijayanagar personally with the help of his 16 Mahapatras (Generals) one of whom, according to Sri G. Ramadas was the chief of Vaddadi. Gurasada Sriramamurthi Pantulu in his ‘History of the Telegu Poets’ states the names of 16 Mahapatras of Prataparudra Deva and among them Rana Ranga Patra may be identified with Pratapa Sri Ranga Raju, father of Virapratapa Singa Raju. Mahamandaleswara Singa Raju is the last known ruler of this dynasty and he is known to have made Agra harams and Khondikas tax-free.”

The Silavamsa

“The Silavamsis of Nandapur were a branch of the famous Sailavamsis who ruled over the Vindhya tract from their capital at Nandivardhana (Nagardhan) about twenty miles north-west of modern Nagpur. The Ragholi plates reveal that the Sailavamsi rulers had gained victories over the kings ruling over Gujerat, Benaras, Bengal and Bihar regions. They declined with the rise of the Haihayas of Ratnapur early in the 12th century AD and their territory was subsequently incorporated into the Haihaya kingdom. After the fall of the dynasty one of its branches migrated towards Trikalinga and succeeded in carving out a dominion in modern Koraput region. The capital of the new kingdom was named as Nandapur after the ancestral capital Nandivardhana and the rivulet flowing close to its site was called Sila after the name of the ruling dynasty.”

“Altogether three generations of rulers of this family are known to us. The earliest known king Ganga Raju was ruling over Nandapur sometime in

66 Ibid., pp.56-57.
67 Ibid., p.57.
the middle of the 14th century AD. His son Viswanandha Raju alias Bhairava Raju was ruling at Nandapur in the second half of the 14th century AD. It has already been pointed out that he married the princess Singamma, the daughter of Jayanta Raju of Matsya family of Vaddadi. His son Pratapa Ganga Raju was a powerful ruler and a feudatory of Kapileswara Deva, the famous Suryavamsi monarch of Odisha. He has left two inscriptions, one at Srikurmam dated 1435 AD and the other at Simhachalam dated 1437 AD. The Srikurmam Inscription states that he washed his sword in the sea and offered the village Kakatapalli and some silver vessels to God Srikurma. According to Bidyadhar Singh the Silavamsi dominion under Pratapa Ganga Raju extended to the north up to Budalinga in the present Kalahandi District, on the south up to Kambammottu in the Malkangiri area in the west up to Bhaskar river and on the east up to Chicacole Nagarkhana. Its limit also extended up to Gummagada and Pottachanchada in Parlakimedi and Badakimedi, respectively. The ruins of the famous throne of 32 steps found at Nandapur are ascribed to the rulers of this dynasty. It indicates that these rulers with their power and pelf emulated the glory of the famous Vikramaditya of Ujjain who is said to have mounted the throne of 32 steps. Both Jainism and Saktism are known to have flourished in the Nandapur kingdom during this period and ruins of Jaina and Sakta temples are still found in the neighbourhood of the village Nandapur.

The Suryavamsa

“Pratapa Ganga Raju was the last king of the Silavamsa and after his death he was succeeded to the throne by Sri Vinayaka Deo who founded the rule of a new dynasty which ruled over Nandapur dominion in continuous succession till the end of the British period. The dynasty to which Sri Vinayaka Deo belongs is not definitely known to us, and while Carmaichael is of opinion that he was a Rajput of the Lunar dynasty, the tradition recorded in Vadivelu’s ‘Ruling Chiefs, Nobles and Zamindars of India’ states that Vinayaka Deo was a descendant of the Solar race ruling over Kashmir and Jammu. Carmaichael observes “the Rajah of Jeypore claims descent from an ancient line of kings in Jambudesa. After noting the names of eighty-seven kings, the family chronicle introduces a prince named Vinayaka Deo who was encouraged by a dream to go forth and found a new dynasty at Nandapuram, the ancient capital of Jeypore. The Rajah of the country who was of the Silavamsa received him with the great cordiality and marrying him to his only child, shortly after resigned the throne in his

68 Nandapur (A forsaken kingdom), p.8. The claim regarding extension of kingdom of the Silavamsis as suggested in this work seems to be an exaggerated one [70 B. of R.-8]; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), op.cit., p.57.
69 N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.58.
favour”  

A different theory is however advanced by the author of the ‘Gangavamsanucharatam’ who lived in the middle of the 18th century AD. He states that the eldest son of Bhanu Deo IV, the last of the Ganga kings of Kalinga, was deprived of his kingdom as Kapileswara Deva usurped the throne and thereafter he went southwards and founded a kingdom at Gudari (near Gunupur) and that subsequently the Gudari kings became masters of Nandapur. This theory lacks confirmatory evidence and it may be said that the rule of this new family at Nandapur started not long after the accession of Kapileswara Deva. Oram\(^{71}\) advances another theory in his report on ‘Nandapuram or Jeypore of 1784 AD’. Relating to the origin of the Nandapur ruling dynasty, he says “Ramachandra Deo, Rajah of Nandapuram, is descended of a Rajah formerly a servant and a favourite to an ancient king of Jagannath and sovereign of these northern circars, who gave him a daughter in marriage and bestowed this feudatory principality upon him.” It was about 1435 AD that the plane lands of Odisha and Northern Circars passed from the sway of the Ganga dynasty to that of the Suryavamsi Gajapati kings. As the changes of dynasty occurs almost contemporaneously in Nandapur and as this new line of kings were obviously of Odia descent, it is not unlikely that the Nandapur kingdom was conferred by Kapileswara Deva, the first Suryavamsi Gajapati, to one of the scions on his family as a mark of favour.”\(^{72}\)

“Vinayaka Deo is said to have married princes Lilavati, daughter of Pratapa Ganga Raju, the last Silavamsi ruler of Nandapur and ascended the throne of thirty-two steps after Pratapa Ganga. It is said that at the beginning Vinayaka Deo was not recognized as a ruler by a section of people who overthrew his rule and at that critical period he was helped by an influential merchant named Lobinia to recover his possession. The merchant prince offered him a large army of cavalry and infantry and also 10,000 cattle for transport, and with this help Vinayaka Deo reoccupied Nandapur and suppressed the turbulent enemies. After thus securing his throne he firmly ruled over his territory which according to tradition extended as far as the Guntur District in the south. The Jeypore ruling family which bears the name of Deo and has ‘Sun’ as its emblem has descended from this ruler.”\(^{73}\)

“Vinayaka Deo was succeeded by his son Vijaya Chandra who consolidated the newly earned kingdom by subduing some rebellious chiefs. He was a contemporary of Gajapati Purushottama Deva and he appears to

\(^{70}\) Carmaichael; Manual of Vizagapatam District; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.) op.cit., p.58.  
\(^{71}\) Circuit Committee’s Report of 1784; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), op.cit., p.58.  
\(^{73}\) Ibid., p.59.
have fought for him during his expedition against Kanchi and Vijayanagar. The episode that he stole away the original image of Kanaka-Durga and the stone image of Vallabha Narayana from the custody of the armies of Purushottama Deva, when they were led astray in the dense forests on their return from the expedition of Kanchi-Kaveri, is more legendary than historical. It may, however, be said that the image of the Goddess Kanaka-Durga who was being regarded as the family deity of Jeypore Raj family was installed by Vijaya Chandra who also appears to have brought to his capital the image of Vallabh Narayana that had been installed at Duggada by Vallabhadeva Raju of the Matsya family of Vaddadi. Vijaya Chandra died in 1510 AD and was succeeded by his son Bhairava Deo who was a feudatory of Gajapati Prataparudra Deva. When Krishnadeva Raya invaded the fort of Kondapalle in 1516 AD Bhairava Deo is said to have defended the fort with great courage and heroism. He excavated a very large tank called after him as ‘Bhairava Sagar’ in the modern Bobbili taluk of Srikakulam District. He was succeeded by his son Viswanatha Deo who chose Rayagada as his capital and shifted his headquarters to that new town. He built an enormous mud-fort at Rayagada, the ruins of which are still to be seen there. As a capital of the flourishing kingdom, Rayagada became during that time a centre of trade and commerce for the east coast of India. Viswanath Deo also constructed rows of temples along the river Nagavali and the ruined temple called Majhighariyang near Rayagada is also attributed to him. He was a devout Vaishnava and during his rule Vaishnavism gained much popularity in the Nandapur kingdom. He founded a village named Viswanathapur after him and installed there the images of Sri Gopinath and Harachandi which are worshipped till the present day by local people. It is said that Viswanatha Deo assumed the title of ‘Nauna Gajapati’ which means no less than a Gajapati or equal to Gajapati and this was used as a traditional title of the kings of this family after him. Most probably, during the period of chaos and confusion that followed after the death of Prataparudra Deva in 1540 AD Viswanatha Deo declared himself as a Gajapati. But after the accession of Gobinda Vidyadhar he seems to have capitulated to his sovereign authority. Viswanatha Deo ruled for a pretty long time and he witnessed the fall of Odisha in 1568, when the rule of Mukunda Deva, the last independent Gajapati of Odisha, was overthrown by the Afghan forces of Bengal. He died in 1571 and at his death, his queens numbering more than 100 performed the rite of ‘Sati’ by jumping into a huge fire-pit constructed for the purpose, near Rayagada and the pit which is called today as ‘Satikunda’, is regarded as a sacred site.”\(^\text{74}\)

**Muslim occupation**

\(^{74}\text{Ibid., pp.59-60.}\)
“In the later half of the 16th century, Vizagapatam plains became the battle-field for the contending armies of local Hindu chiefs and the invading Mohammedan armies of the Sultans of Golconda. The Gajapati kings of Odisha continued to rule as sovereign power till Mukunda Harichandan was overthrown in 1568 as a result of the Muslim invasion from Bengal. Three years before that in 1565, king Rajaram of Vijayanagar had been defeated at the battle of Talikota by a confederacy of the Muslim Sultans of the Deccan. Thus with the fall of the powerful kingdoms of Odisha and Vijayanagar, the Hindu power in the south steadily declined and the Mohammedans raised their heads to dominate South Indian politics. It was during the last year of Viswanatha Deo’s rule that the Nandapur kingdom encountered formidable invasions of the Mohammedans from the south. Rufutt Khan who had made his mark in the famous battle of Talikota was sent by his master Ibrahim Qutb Shah, the Sultan of Golconda, to reduce the neighbouring Hindu territories after the fall of Vijayanagar. Rufutt Khan marched with a large army and occupied Rajahmundry and Kassimkota after defeating the chiefs of those places. Thereafter, he proceeded towards Nandapur territory which was then under the rule of the old king Viswanatha Deo.”

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

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

“Balaram Deo was succeeded by his son. Yasovanta Deo in 1597, The Moghul emperor Akbar was then casting longing eyes on the Deccan and as

75 Ibid., p.60.
76 Ibid., p.60.
77 Ibid., p.61.
he devoted his strength to reduction of Ahmadnagar to submission, the Qutb Shahi kingdom of Golconda was spared such aggressive invasion. The situation in the Deccan became more complicated after the death of Akbar in 1605 and Ahmadnagar successfully defied Moghul authority. It was by that time that the feudatory chiefs of Golconda rose in general revolt against Qutb Shah, and taking opportunity Yasovanta Deo (whom Ferishta wrongly calls Veji Nat Deo) sent his force to make nocturnal attacks and plunder the Mohammedans of Kassimkota. The Sultan of Golconda dispatched a large army under Chungiz Khan and Dharma Rao to suppress the revolution and to punish Yasovanta Deo. The Mahammedan army marched up to the Jeypore country where Krishna Deo, the nephew of the Raja, together with a large number of courtiers sided with Chungiz Khan. Yasovanta Deo readily submitted and agreed to send tribute regularly while Krishna Deo was recognized as his rightful successor.\(^78\)

“The accounts of Ferishta clearly indicate that Yasovant Deo’s campaign against the Qutb Shah in 1609 ended in fiasco and that his successor Krishna Deo, who was installed as the Raja by the help of Mohammedan army, acknowledged the suzerainty of the Qutb Shahis and agreed to pay the annual tribute. But sometime later, as the stipulated sum for his installation and also the annual tribute were not paid the Sultan once again sent his general Chungiz Khan against him and Krishna Deo was compelled to pay the arrear dues to him. The family records of Jeypore Raj mention that Yasovanta Deo was succeeded by Viravikrama Deo in 1647 AD. But Ferishta placed the rule of Krishna Deo in between that of Yasovanta Deo and Viravikrama Deo. The family records ascribe long period of reign to Yasovanta Deo from 1597 to 1637. But this does not agree with the account of the Muslim Chronicle according to which Yasovanta Deo died about 1610 AD Bidyadhar Singh Deo is inclined to believe that Yasovanta Deo (Dasamatta Deo) continued to rule as a feeble ruler till 1622 AD and that as there would have been a general anarchy after his death, Krishna Deo was recognized by the Qutb Shahis as the ruler of Nandapur.\(^79\) The opinion of Singh Deo is based on conjecture and we find no reason to discard the accounts of Ferishta that Yasovanta Deo died of serious illness shortly after the siege of his capital by Chungiz Khan, and Dharma Rao, the generals of the Qutb Shah in 1609 AD and that his nephew who had taken shelter in the Muslim camp was allowed to succeed to the throne. A copperplate charter records the grant of Sri Lal Krishna Deo Maharaja in Sambat 1570, i.e. AD 1648, to the commander of his forces conferring two

\(^{78}\) Ibid., p.61.
\(^{79}\) Nandapur, p.66; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu, (Eds.) op.cit., p.62.
villages. This indicates that Krishna Deo who succeeded Yasovanta Deo about 1610 AD continued to rule at least up to 1648 AD.\(^{80}\)

“Raja Krishna Deo was succeeded by his son Viravikrama Deo some time in the middle of the 17th century AD. It is said that Vinayaka Deo and his first six successors had each only one son and considering it inauspicious Viravikrama Deo resolved to remove his headquarters elsewhere. The astrologers reported that the site of the present Jeypore was a place for the Kshatriya class and so was quite suitable to be the honoured capital for his kingdom. Acting on the advice, it is said Viravikrama shifted his capital to that place and named it as Jayapura. It was during his rule that Gupteswara Siva was discovered in a cave in the dense forest of Ramagiri and the king made all possible arrangements for the worship of this deity.

Viravikrama granted Potnuru and Bhogapuram (now in Visakhapatnam District) as Sarvamokhasa (rent free) to members of Bahubalendra family who had migrated to his kingdom from Rajahmundry and who had matrimonial relations with the Nandapur family. The descendants of Bahubalendra family are now living in Gunupur and Machhmora in Parlakimedi tahsil of Ganjam District. This grant indicates that the possessions of Viravikrama included not only the territory of the Jeypore zamindari but also the land which lies at the base of the Ghats and even as far east as Potnuru and Bhogapuram. He was paying a tribute of Rs.24,000 to the Sultan of Golconda. In 1661 Abdullah, a relation of the Sultan of Golconda, invaded the Jeypore hills, but as the Rajah was loyal to the Sultan, he presented Viravikrama a sword ensign and standard together with a copper plate grant conferring upon him the title of Maharaja. The copper plate is still preserved in the Jeypore palace and the two golden ensigns called ‘Mahi’ and ‘Marad’ were being used by the Maharajas during the Dashara festival.

Viravikrama Deo had two queens, the first queen belonged to the Ganga family of Badakimedi and her son Sri Krishna Deo succeeded Viravikrama in 1669 AD; the second queen who belonged to the Ganga family of Parlakimedi was the mother of Yasovanta Deo who received Gunupur as jagir. The Maharaja Sri Krishna Deo born in 1630 was installed as king after the death of his father in 1669. He granted Kumuli and Gundredu as Mokhasa to the family of Pushapati Sitarama Chandra Raju, the ancestor of the present Vizianagaram family as they had come over to his territory deserting their ancestral home in Vijayawada. According to Bidyadhar Singh, not only the ancestors of the present royal families of Vizianagaram but also those of Bobbili settled as Mokhasadars in the territories of the Nandapur kings.\(^{81}\) But in course of time, the prestige and glory of Nandapur were eclipsed when the French and the English began

\(^{80}\) N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.49.
\(^{81}\) Nandanpur, p.53; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.63.
playing their political games. The Mutts known as Devapalli, Rekapalli, Kataki and Kottapalem were granted to Chotrai, the house of Suredi, Sivaram Mahapatra (once Minister of Nandapur) and the family of Muttavaru, respectively, during the time of Sri Krishna Deo Maharaja. These Mutts are now in the talums of Vizianagaram, Salur, Gajapatinagaram and Cheepurapalli. The Narava Mutta in Vizagapatam taluk was granted to one Jagannath Roy who also got the title of Medini Roy. All these indicate that the territory of Sri Krishna Deo was quite extensive stretching far beyond the limits of Jeypo Zamindari and the king who had the title of Rajadhiraja and Maharaja ruled over this country with the help of his able minister Parimalla Basava who was a nityogi Brahmin.82

“Maharaja Sri Krishna Deo had four sons, viz., Biswambhara, Mallakimardana Krishna, Hari and Balarama and these four brothers ruled one after another. The eldest one, Biswambhara ascended the throne after the death of his father in the year 1672. He was a great military genius and with his strong and well trained armies, was a terror to the European traders particularly to the Dutch who used to call him ‘Sumbar Deo’. It may be noted here that not only Biswambhara Deo but also his successors, down to Raghunatha Krishna were known as ‘Sumbar Deo, or ‘Sumbur Dus’ by the Europeans. Biswambhara Deo’s military exploits are known from an Odia inscription inscribed on the temple of Lakshmi Narasimha Swami. It is known from this inscription that the Nawab of Chicacole was defeated by him and was forced to surrender two villages, Nandigram and Narasannapeta in Bontala Koduru Mutta (now in Gajapatinagaram taluk) for defraying the expenditure of worship of Lakshmi Narasimha Swami.83

“Biswaabhara Deo organized the administrative system of his kingdom in a systematic manner, based on the land-tenure system. The occasion for the introduction of this novel system was given by the Bahubalendras who had got Mokhasas during the rule of Maharaja Krishna Deo and gradually becoming unruly, encroached upon territories lying beyond the limits of their Mokhasas as far as Gudivada. This unwarranted activity was rightly resented by Biswambhara Deo who reoccupied the encroached territories and in order to chastise the Bahubalendras, confiscated most of their Mokhasa lands. The Bahubalendras thereupon retreated towards the northern parts of Chicacole leaving most of their lands at the mercy of the aggressive Pushapatis who very soon extended their Mokhasas and occupied the Mutts of Potnuru and Bhogapuram. It was to face this trouble that Biswambhara Deo organized the feudal system in his kingdom. He divided his kingdom into a number of estates and placed each in charge of a retainer who was made responsible for peace and order of the estate. He owed

83 Ibid., p.63.
direct allegiance to the king with whom he was bound by the tie of feudal principles. He was to maintain an army and was required to appear at the court when called upon. At the beginning, Biswambhara Deo organized feudal tenure in Souresa (Salur) and Pedda Padma granting lands to the chief of the senior branch of the Kimuri family and conferring on him the title of Bolyar Deo. After that the junior branch of the Kimuri family was given Ramabhadrapuram with the title of Ranabahu. The family of Ranasingha got Shuidi or Chemudu (now in Bibbili taluk). The family of Sanyasi Raju Dora received Kurupam with the title of Baricharla. Jagannatha Raju Dora received Merangi with the title of Satrucheria and Jogi Naik who was a faithful servant of Biswambhara Deo was given the Mutta of Palem with the title of Patro. The son of one Donaita who was a favourite of the king was given Palkonda Virakotta with the title of Narendra Roy. Tamanna Dora of Teda who used to be courageous in the battle-field received the title of Dakshina Kavata Durga Raja and almost the whole of the zamindari of Panchipenta excluding the seven villages, viz., Sunki, Rajagada, Chalampur, Patraput, Podagada, Bidari and an unknown one. The Poram zamindari now in Bobbili taluk was given to Dinabandhu Roy with the title Paikrai. Harihar Rai received the Mutta of Rangavalasa (now in Gajapatinagaram taluk) with the title Pratapa Roy. Mokhasas Kodur and Bondapalli were conferred on Saluva Roy and Pitamani Roy respectively. The Parlakimedi family received the Mutta of Varanasi with its boundary extended up to Goribandha including portions of Gadi and Brahmani. The Bhupati family of Madgol being proved disloyal was set aside and Madgol was given to a man of Nukka caste with the title Ganatala Sambhu Bhupati.84

“Thus Biswambhara Deo is regarded as the father of feudal system in Nandapur kingdom, traces of which still survive there. Placing himself at the helm of this brilliant administrative organisation and commanding vast resources of the far-flung Nandapur territory Biswambhara ruled as a semi-independent monarch, caring little for the fainéant Sultan Abu Hassain of Golconda, who was then gasping in the whirl pool of Moghul imperialism.”85

“Biswaabhara Deo died issueless in 1676 and was succeeded by his brother Krishna Deo, popularly known as Mallakimardana Krishna. The French were by that time busy in building a maritime trade in the eastern coast of India. Caron with the help of his lieutenant Franchis Martin had already built a French factory at Masulipatam and the French trade was thriving vigorously under the patronage of the Sultan of Golconda. It is said that a contingent of French soldiers led by Mallik, a commander of Golconda, invaded the Nandapur kingdom but were repulsed by king Krishna Deo, who having thus crushed general Mallik assumed the title of Mallakimardana. The

84 Ibid., pp.63-64.
85 Ibid., pp.64-65
Nandapur forces captured from the Mohammedans fourteen country-made cannons which are still preserved in the Jeypore palace.\textsuperscript{86}

“Mallakimardana Krishna organized a confederacy of the chiefs of Malkangiri area where he constructed a strong fort which was named after him as Mallakimardanagarh, and the name Malkangiri is believed to be a variant of this name.”\textsuperscript{87}

“Mallakimardana Krishna was succeeded by his brother Hari Deo in 1681, and it was during his rule that the English built a factory at Vizagapatam in 1682. Hari Deo died in 1684 and after him his brother Balaram Deo II came to the throne and ruled till 1686. The very next year witnessed the overthrow of the Sultan of Golconda by emperor Aurangazeb who incorporated the entire Deccan into the Moghul empire and appointed a Subedar for the Deccan who later on came to be known as Nizam of Hyderabad.”\textsuperscript{88}

“Balarama Deo II like three of his elder brothers had no male issue and so he adopted a boy named Raghunatha from the collateral branch of his family at Gunupur. It has already been pointed out that of the two sons of Maharaja Viravikrama the elder Krishna Deo became the ruler of Nandapur kingdom while the younger Yasovanta got the Jagir of Gunupur. Yasovanta’s son Viswanatha had three sons named Raghunatha, Sankara and Mukunda. Maharaja Balaram Deo II adopted the eldest son Raghunatha who succeeded him to the throne of Jeypore in 1686 AD assuming the name Raghunatha Krishna. The second son Sankara remained as the Jagirdar of Gunupur while the third son Mukunda received Rayagada as Jagir.”\textsuperscript{89}

“Raghunatha Krishna was popularly known as Sano Krishna Deo and he was known to the Europeans by the name Sumbar Deo. He was a very powerful ruler and his attitude towards the European traders was stern and uncompromising. As pointed out above, the English first established a factory at Vizagapatam in the year 1682, the Dutch having been a few years before them at Bimilipatam. The Company’s records mention a curious incident of the year 1693.”\textsuperscript{90}

“Ranga Rao, a neighbouring Raja (clearly the Raja of Bobbili), upon clearing a tank of his country found a vast treasure buried in earthen pots with a small piece of copper in each pot mentioning what contained therein and by whom buried, by which it appeared to belong to the family of the Sumberdues (the Rajas of Jeypore) and to be buried by the great-

\textsuperscript{86} Ibid., p.65.
\textsuperscript{87} Ibid., p.65
\textsuperscript{88} Ibid., p.65
\textsuperscript{89} Ibid., p.65
\textsuperscript{90} Ibid., pp.65-66.
grandfather of the present Raja, which has made a great contest between the neighbouring Rajas and impeded all commerce in those parts, Ranga Rao claiming it because took up in his Government and Sumberdue asserting a right to it by the copperplates which specify it to be buried by his ancestors who formerly had the Government of those parts. The event we must leave to time, but it is conjectured and not without reason that upon the Seer Lascar’s return from Metchelepatam he will soon decide the matter to the dissatisfaction of both parties by condemning it all to the king’s and his own particular treasure.”

“In 1694 AD Raghunatha Krishna appointed his own man in Bobbili and marched against the Nawab of Chicacole and defeated and forced the Nawab to accept a ‘dishonourable treaty’. In October 1697, Raghunatha Krishna and other hill chiefs again revolted and slew the Seer Lascar’s troops on every possible occasion and confined him to Chicacole. The Company’s agents did not interfere in the local disturbances, but endeavoured to maintain friendly relation with the Fouzdar not always with success as in 1711, the Fouzdar besieged Vizagapatam when the chief of the factory was unable to repay a sum borrowed from him. After a blockade of some months, the Company paid the amount and the siege was raised.”

“On the death of Raghunatha Krishna, Ramachandra Deo I succeeded to the throne in 1708 AD. He appointed Viziaram Raju of Vizianagaram taluk, a relation of Pushapati, to look after the management of Jeypore estate. This was a political blunder as this new Dewan secretly acted against the interests of Jeypore and instigated the neighbouring zamindars of the plains to encroach upon the contiguous territories of the Nandapur kingdom. Balaram III, who succeeded Ramachandra Deo on his death in 1711, rightly resented the appointment of Viziaram Raju and compelled him to retire from administrative affairs. But it was too late as by that time all the zamindars in the plains had seceded from his kingdom. The rulers of Bindra-Nowagarh, Khariar and Kalahandi, on the northern borders of Jeypore joined hands with the Marathas against Jeypore. Thus, during the rule of Balaram Deo III the territories of Jeypore began to shrink at the onslaught of the rising neighbours.”

“Balaram III ruled for a brief period of two years and he was succeeded by Biswambhara Deo II who ruled over Nandapur kingdom from 1712 to 1752 AD. He assumed power at the age of 22 years probably with the help of Maharaja Jugaraj Deo of Kala2handi, whom he gave away the garh of Kashipur, together with Chandragiri, Bissamgiri and Mahulpatna in 1712.

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91 R.C.S., Rell, Orissa District Gazetteers, Koraput, p.26; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.66.
92 N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.66.
93 Ibid., p.66.
entrusted the management of his affairs to a Brahmin minister named Mahidhara Mishra. He was a feeble and indifferent ruler and relied much upon the faithfulness of his loyal servants named Chintamoni Gauda and Allar Khan, a resident of Thova village in Nandapur tahsil. He maintained a big seraglio named Champanagar at Narayanpatna for the residence of his mistresses called Ranis and constructed a big dam on the Jhanjhavati river close by the side of the fort wall for the bathing purposes of his Ranis which is called the Gariaghat. By the side of the dam is noticed one small Satikunda where some unknown lady ascended the funeral pyre of her husband. The strategic position of the fort was enhanced by the construction of the dam. Within the compound walls of Champanagar rested a big cannon 8 cubits long, which was being used against the French and the Mohammedans. The king was an ardent lover of Vaishnavism and a number of ‘Danasasanas’ (grants) were granted to Brahmins in his regime. The village of Maghuput near Gajapatinagaram (Srikakulam District) still bears testimony to his generosity.

“During his reign a great portion of the coastal tract was taken away by Viziaram Raju who with the help of Jafar Ali Khan encroached upon the territories of Nandapur.”

**Anglo-French conflict**

“The death of Aurangazeb in 1707 ushered in a chaotic period in the history of the Deccan. The Subedar of the Deccan made himself independent for all practical purposes and tried his best to bring order out of confusion. He appointed Anwaruddin as the Fouzdar of Chicacole Circar which was firmly ruled by him till he became the Nawab of Arcot in 1744. The death of the Subedar Asaf Jha Nizam Ulmulk in 1748 led to a serious trouble for succession between his second son Nasirjung and his grandson Muzafarjung in which the English and the French took the sides of the son and the grandson, respectively. Matters became critical when Anwaruddin, the Nawab of Arcot, was killed in 1749 giving rise to a dispute between his son Ahmed Ali and Chanda Saheb for the Nawabship. In 1750 the French protégé Muzafarjung became the Nizam who was shortly after killed, whereupon the French declared Salabatjung, the third son of Asaf Jha, as the Nizam. The French general Bussey obtained from the new Nizam the four Northern Circars including Chicacole in 1753 for maintenance of his troops.”

“When Bussey sent Lieutenant Morasin to take possession of the Circar of Chicacole, Jafar Ali, the Fouzdar, prepared to resist the entry of the

94 Ibid., p.67.
95 Ibid., p.67
96 Ibid., p.67.
French with the help of Gajapati Viziaram Raju of Vizianagaram. But the attempt of Jafar Ali was foiled as Bussey could win over Viziaram Raju and thereupon the discontented Fouzdar invited the Marathas of Nagpur to invade the territory and under the guidance of the zamindar of Pachipenta the Marathas marched through the Ghat roads and devastated the entire Chicacole Circar. The English being the supporters of Jafar Ali, Vizagapatam was spared from ravage. But this invasion ultimately brought disasters on the Marathas themselves and more than half of their number fell a sacrifice to the noxious air of the hills. The remnant of the invaders desperately marched through hills and jungles by unfrequented routes and subsequently crossing the Godavari could come back to their territory with considerable booty."

“The French, however, succeeded in consolidating their power in the Northern Circars and in 1754 Bussey appointed a new Fouzdar at Chicacole who was of doubtful loyalty. This Fouzdar intrigued against the French and Bussey had to strive hard to restore French authority in 1756, when with the help of Viziaram Raju he sacked Bobbili and Ganjam and subdued the local chiefs and zamindars. The English of Vizagapatam surrendered in 1757 and the reputation of the English in the Circars came to low ebb. Fortunately for the English, Viziaram Raju died in 1758 and was succeeded by Ananda Raju who was a great enemy of the French and revolted against their authority in the Circar. He invited the English to help him to expel the French from the Circars Clive immediately sent Col. Forde by sea who regained Vizagapatam and with the help of the army of Ananda Raju fought against the French at Rajahmundry on the 9th December. This battle of Rajahmundray was one of the decisive battles fought between the French and the English and the French being completely defeated lost their hold on the Circars. It was after this battle that the Nizam Salabatjung deserted the French and making common cause with the English restored his authority over the Northern Circars.”

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

“In 1765 Clive obtained the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha (to the north of Suvarnarekha) from the Moghul emperor Shah Alam who also granted the Northern Circars to the Company by a Firman. In 1769

97 Ibid., pp.67-68.
98 Ibid., p.68.
99 Ibid., p.68.
Vizagapatam was made a District headquarters with Mr. John Andrew as the first Chief in Council. But although the British authority was established over the Circars and political power was exercised over the plainst, then a land of disturbances, the hill country of Jeypore remained outside the sphere of British administration and almost a century elapsed before the direct administration of the British was established in that inaccessible tract.100

“Vikram Deo I succeeded Lal Krishna Deo in 1758 and ruled for a long time till 1781. He retransferred his capital from Narayanpatna to Jeypore which had been deserted from the time of Balaram Deo in 1711 AD. In order to strengthen the capital he constructed a fort at the foot of the Naktidongar hill. He married Lalitamani Devi, the grand-daughter of Raja Udaya Singh of Kalahandi and consolidated his friendship with the ruler of that state. Vikram Deo had a strong army and he stationed a troop of 4,000 to guard between Jeypore and Narayanpatna. The French, who led an expedition through Malkangiri, were driven out by his army and he also successfully hurled back the Marathas, who once marched as far as Umarkot.”101

British occupation

“In 1768 the successor of Viziaram Raju claimed the Jeypore territory under an alleged patta granted in 1752 by Salabatjung, the then Subedar of the Deccan. The patta recorded the grant of the villages – Kasipuram, Nandapur, Madgol, etc., by way of Jagir to Raja Viziaram Raj Manna Sultan on an annual payment of Rs.24,000. Vikram Deo refuted the claim of the Raja of Vizianagaram and sent his Agent Jagannath Patro to Vizagapatam to get support of the British authorities. But in September 1768 the Madras Government acknowledged the Jagir of Viziaram Raju and thereupon some disaffected chiefs and zamindars rose against Vizianagaram with the open help of the Raja of Jeypore. It was during the course of this disturbance that the British first asserted their authority over the hill country by sending a body of troops to Jeypore. In 1773 Vikram Deo assembled a strong force in the Rayagada valley and made arrangements for a reinforcement of 2,000 Maratha horses. He offered the hand of this daughter to the Raja of Parlakimedi to get his alliance in that critical time.”102

“Captain Richard Matthews, who was then commanding the Northern Circars, was deputed by the East Indian Company to march into the hill country of Jeypore with a company of Sibbandis of the Raja of Vizianagaram. Captain Matthews acting on his own initiative took possession of Rayagada by 15th January 1775. He intimated the Chief in the Council at Vizagapatam on 22nd January about his possession of passes leading

100 Ibid., pp.68-69.
101 Ibid., p.69.
102 Ibid., p.69.
towards Narayanapatna. On 14th February, he wrote from his camp near Jeypore that he had come through the pass with great difficulty as the enemy continuously fought with his army and that he was by that time only six coss from Jeypore. He besieged the fort of Jeypore in the last week of February and defeated the Maratha troops who rushed to the help of the Raja. Vikram Deo subsequently “agreed to surrender the fort and quit all pretensions to the several passes leading into the Circar, requesting that he might be spared the good country to the westward”. Capt. Matthews took possession of the fort built of mud. “The wall, 20ft. high. The bastions very good, the rampart tolerable and the ditch 20ft. wide and as many deep”. He ordered the fort to be destroyed, and the ruins of it are seen at present to the east of Jeypore town. As a result of this campaign, the Jeypore territory was completely occupied by the British and large portion of the east was brought under the control of Raja of Vizianagaram who helped Captain Matthews in his campaign.”

“...The Madras Government appointed in 1776 a Committee of Circuit to enquire into revenue system of the Northern Circars. The Committee was recalled after two years but was again revived in 1783. In its report of 1784, it expressed indignation about the maladministration of the Chiefs in Council of Vizagapatam District and condemned the oppressive rule of Sitaram Raju, Dewan of Vizianagaram estate. The Committee recommended Jeypore to be treated as a separate zamindari independent of Vizianagaram and fixed its peshkash at Rs.35,000. The report of the Committee was, however, not given effect to. In 1793 the Raja of Vizianagaram due to his misrule and heavy arrears of peshkash money, was sequestered and was directed to leave his District. The Raja suddenly rose in rebellion and in July 1794 Lt.-Col. Prendargast was sent to suppress him. The battle took place at Padmanabham where the Raja was defeated and killed. The followers of the Raja were, however, not suppressed and declaring his eight years old son Narayan Raju as the Raja of Vizianagaram, they sought help from Ramachandra Deo II, Raja of Jeypore. But Ramachandra Deo did not support this rising and kept himself aloof from it, as a result of which the rebellion automatically collapsed. The British satisfied with the neutrality of the Raja of Jeypore granted him a permanent Sanad for the estate of Jeypore for an annual peshkash of Rs.25,000. They also liberally treated other zamindars who had been dispossessed of their estates by Raja of Vizianagaram and the estate of Vizianagaram greatly curtailed was restored to the young Raja. In 1802–03, Permanent Settlement was introduced throughout the District of Vizagapatam and Ramachandra Deo having accepted this settlement got his peshkash reduced to Rs.16,000. The Permanent Settlement satisfied neither the ryots nor the zamindars and

103 Ibid. pp.69-70.
chronic disturbances broke out in many of the estates of Vizagapatam District. In 1832 disturbances in this District, as well as in the Parlakimedi zamindari of Ganjam District, became very serious, as a result of which George Russel, a member of the Board of Revenue, was sent as Special Commissioner to find out measures for the suppression of the troubles and in 1839, on his advice, the Act XXVI was passed. According to this Act, 7/8th of the District was removed from the operation of much of the ordinary law and administered directly by the Collector with extraordinary powers conferred upon him in the capacity of Agent to the Governor. Later on, the extent of application of this special law was gradually reduced but the Jeypore estate continued to remain under this Act. After the creation of separate Odisha Province and also the District of Koraput, this Act operated in the whole of the District till it was abolished in 1952.

“In 1848 during the rule of Maharaja Sri Vikram Deo a serious quarrel broke out between the Maharaja and his eldest son, the latter being supported by the chief Queen and some influential Sirdars. Both the parties solicited arbitration of Smollett, the Agent, who came to Parvatipuram towards the end of April 1849 to hear complaints and to suggest some compromise. The Maharaja did not come to meet him in person but the son came with some Sirdars and armed guard of one thousand and demanded some changes in administration. Smollett thereafter separated four taluks, viz. Gunupur, Rayagada, Narayanpatna and Alamanda, which were lying to the east of the Ghats from the control of the ruler and placed them under the administration of the British Government. It was held that the administration of these taluks would be carried on by the Government accounting the annual rent of about Rs.50,000 for Maharaja. Neither of the parties was satisfied with this arrangement and Smollett had again to come to Parvatipuram to meet the father and the son. A temporary reconciliation between them was effected an5d the taluks were given back to the Raja. But soon after that the son imprisoned the Counsellors of his old father in the fort at Rayagada and they were set free only after the intervention of Captain Haly who was sent by the Agent for the purpose. The son, however, subsequently submitted to his father and the disturbances ended in 1850.”

“On 10th July, 1855, the Government authorized the Agent to assume the control, both police, and revenue of the tracts above the Ghats, and to manage directly the taluks below. But Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, objected to such a policy as he thought that might involve the British Government in a protracted jungle and hill war as in the case of Ghumsur. Accordingly the Agent was again directed to the effect that the assumption of the management of the hill Zamindari was a measure to be

104 Ibid., pp.70-71.
105 Ibid., p.71.
depreciated unless an imperative necessity existed for its adoption. But as the attachment of Gunupur had been already made, it might not be withdrawn. On receipt of these orders, Smollett addressed the government advocating direct interference in Jeypore and to take up the revenue and police management of the estate for better governance and maintenance of peace and order. But the opinion of Smollett was probably not communicated to the Governor-General."106

“Smollett was succeeded as Agent by Reade who was advised to follow a policy of non-interference. The old Maharaja Sri Vikram Deo died on 10th August 1860 and was succeeded by his son Sri Ramachandra Deo. Fane, the then Agent, observed that from the administrative experience of the taluks below the Ghats no reasonable difficulty be apprehended in establishing a police station and proper tribunals in the hill tracts of Jeypore. He supported the policy of Smolett and ultimately the proposal to locate an Assistant Agent together with an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Jeypore was sanctioned by Government. With the assumption of the direct administration of the Jeypore country, four Sub-Magistrates were placed above the Ghats at Jeypore, Nawarangpur, Mahadeopur and Aurada with a considerable police force. In the territory below the Ghats, including the Khond and Saora hill tracts, there were two Sub-Magistrates with police force one at Gunupur and the other at Rayagada.”107

“The introduction of the British Police and Magistracy into the Jeypore territory gave rise to some reactions among the advisors of the Maharaja and the situation was brought under control after the arrest of the leading malcontents. In July 1864, there was an outbreak of unrest the Saora tribe inhabiting the mountain country between Gunupur and Badakimedi. It was occasioned by the improper arrest of the Headman of Puttasingi by an Inspector of Police; although it originated as a local affair, it took a serious turn by the month of November as the entire Saora tribe rose in arms against the Government. The rising was suppressed with the combined force of Ganjam and Vizagapatam police as well as with the assistance of the Maharaja of Jeypore. Five Saora leaders were hanged at the foot of the Ghats and nine were transported for life, while orders were passed to station a strong police guard at a central place in the Saora hills. When the police guards moved to take their position towards the end of 1865, they were attacked by the Saoras and were forced to retreat. But in January 1866, the Saoras were overwhelmed and the police occupied the selected post firmly. Three of the ring leaders were transported for life on that occasion.”108

106 Ibid., p.71.
107 Ibid., p.72
108 Ibid., p.72.
“Maharaja Ramachandra Deo III died in 1889 and his son Vikram Deo III, who was then only 14 years of age succeeded to the estate which was taken under the management of Court of Wards. H.D. Taylor, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam, was appointed as Manager of the estate and was given the charge of the taluks above the Ghats, while one Rao Bahadur Purniah Pantulu was placed in charge of the rest of the Thana. The young Raja’s education was entrusted to a renowned scholar J. Marsha, M.A., LL.B. He married in 1893 a princes of Udaipur state in C.P. On attaining majority the estate was handed back to him in 1895 and a year after, the distinction of Maharaja was conferred on him. In 1906 Maharaja Vikram Deo, K.C.I.E. was presented to the Prince of Wales when the latter visited Madras. He purchased the Pachipenta estate for six lakhs after which the boundary of Jeypore estate was extended down to the Ghat near Itikavalsa. The Pachipenta estate had formerly been granted by Biswambhara Deo I (1672–76) to guard the tract which led from the 3,000-foot plateau into the Jeypore country and the chief of the estate was given the title of Dakshina Kavata Durga Raja or the Lord of the Southern Portal. The then chief Virappa Raju showed the way to the Marathas through the Ghat of Pachipenta to attack the Raja of Vizianagaram who was afterwards imprisoned for life in the fort of Vizianagaram. Vikram Deo also acquired half of Modgol estate through sale-deed executed in 1910 and his son Ramachandra Deo acquired the other half on relinquishment by Madgol Ranees in 1928. During the first World War he contributed one lakh rupees to the Madras War Fund and a thousand rupees every month till the war lasted. He contributed Rs.25,000 for a fighter place to be named after Jeypore. He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal.”

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

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

“Ramachandra Deo IV acted as Honourable Lieutenant in the World War I in his young age. He introduced election system of Village Naiks in

109 Ibid., pp.72-73.
110 Ibid., p.73.
111 Ibid., p.73.
villages. He died in 1931 leaving no issue behind. On his death, Vikram Deo, the son of Krishnachandra Deo, the last surviving member of the family of Jeypore Raj, succeeded to the estate at the age of 60. The widow of Maharaja Ramachandra Deo IV entered into a family settlement with Maharaja Vikram Deo IV."

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

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

**National Movement**

“During the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, which has been recognised as the War of Independence in India, Raja Vikram Deo of Jeypore maintained strong neutrality and there was no record to show his alignment either with the rebels or with the British. In Sambalpur a great uprising took place under the leadership of Surendra Sai who could not be suppressed till 1862 AD. During the trial of Surendra Sai in 1862, a suspicious letter said to have been written by the Raja of Jeypore to Surendra Sai was produced as evidence against the latter. The letter was dated 20th September, 1862 and it referred to a matrimonial negotiation of the daughter of Raja of Jeypore with the son of Surendra Sai. The Raja of Jeypore was alleged to have intimated Surendra Sai his intention of sending a force of 5,000 strong to assist him to be installed on the Gadi of Sambalpur and hoped that the territories and properties of Jeypore and Sambalpur would be treated in common. The evidence of the letter was *prima facie* untenable. Surendra Sai’s son Mitrabhanu was already married to one of the daughters of the Raja of Bonai. On enquiry, the Raja of Jeypore denied to have written such a

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112 Ibid., p.73.  
113 Ibid., p.73.  
114 Ibid., p.74.
letter to Surendra Sai and the Judicial Commissioner Sir John Scarlett Campbell in his judgment declared that the letter was a forged document.\textsuperscript{115}

“The tribal people of Koraput are by nature freedom-loving and do not like the idea of subjugation. Their sporadic attempts against the authorities by violent upsurge had been crushed by combined efforts of the British and the local chief. When the National Movement of India gained momentum under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Koraput could not immune to outside it and the local Congress leaders came forward to bring the District into line with the current political movement of India. But at the beginning, the struggle for Independence was not very widespread among the people and it was only in 1929 that an enrolment of Primary Congress membership was started to make the movement popular. In 1930, volunteers were recruited to launch the Salt Satyagraha and the local leaders were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.”\textsuperscript{116}

“By 1936, the organisation of the Congress gained much popularity among the people and that year soon after the formation of the Odisha Province and the creation of the District of Koraput, a District Congress Committee was formed to take active part in the movement. During the election of 1937, Congress candidates in all the constituencies of the District were elected with majority of votes, for the Odisha Legislative Assembly. The success of the Congress candidates in the General Elections brought immense popularity for the Congress Movement in the District. The District Congress Committee organized in 1938 a Volunteers’ training in constructive work in rural areas. About 1,200 volunteers were trained on Prohibition, Khadi, Cottage Industries, Agriculture and Village sanitation. Response from the people was highly satisfactory, as a result, many village roads were constructed, drinking water wells were dug and spinning centres started. In 1938–39 the enrolment to Primary Congress membership rose to 56,000.”\textsuperscript{117}

“With the outbreak of World War in 1939, and following the direction of the All-India Congress Committee, the elected representatives resigned from the Legislative Assembly. In 1940 they launched individual Satyagraha and along with them about 300 volunteers who participated in the Satyagraha courted imprisonment.”\textsuperscript{118}

“The August Revolution in 1942 took a very remarkable form in the District of Koraput. On 2nd August 1942 the District Congress Committee met in full session and decided to start a movement in the lines of Civil Disobedience under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. But the

\textsuperscript{115} Ibid., p.74.
\textsuperscript{116} Ibid., p.74.
\textsuperscript{117} Ibid., 75.
\textsuperscript{118} Ibid., p.75.
Government declared the Congress an unlawful organisation and arrested all Congress leaders, as a result of which the popular outburst in the District as in other parts of India was directed towards violence and sabotage. Congress volunteers went into the interior of the District and inspired the tribal people to rise against the authorities. The movement started by the people’s refusal to pay ‘one-pice tax’ on head-load of articles and very soon took the turn of mob fury against the British Raj. Police-stations at Lakshmipur, Mathili and Dasmantapur were attacked and the activities of sabotage like cutting of telegraph wires, cutting down trees in reserved forests, destruction of railway sleepers, etc. continued. Besides, picketing was started in schools, excise shop and in front of Courts. “119

“The Government on their side took serious repressive measures by taking resort to arrest, lathi charges and firing. On 21st August 1942, a big crowd of about 2,000 persons under the leadership of Lakshmana Naiko of Tentuligumma in Malkangiri subdivision proceeded to Mathili where they held a public meeting at the weekly market place about half a mile from the police-station. Lakshmana Naiko exhorted the people to establish people’s Raj and not to co-operate with the British Government. The police arrested him and brought him to the Thana where a large crowd very soon gathered following their leader. Not being able to disperse the people, the police took to simultaneous lathi charge and firing as a result of which six persons died on the spot, about one hundred people received injuries and many were speared and bayonetted. On 24th August a large procession proceeded to Dabugan to decide the course of action of the National Movement. As soon as the procession reached the bridge on the Papadahandi river, then flooded, a police party stopped the procession and resorted to lathi charge and firing. The road was narrow on either side and fields were inundated by flood water. A large number of people jumped into the overflowing river to swim across for safety. As a result of this attack, 19 persons were killed and about one hundred were injured while 140 were put under arrest.”120

“After Mathili firing a case against Lakshmana Naiko and 53 others was started for the alleged offence of murder of a forest guard. The case ended in conviction and sentence of Lakshmana Naiko to hanging, while others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment including transportation for life. Ten of them were, however, acquitted on appeal by the Patna High Court. Shri Lakshmana Naiko was made to mount the gallows in Berhampur Central Jail on 29th August, 1943. To commemorate his name, a Memorial Hall has been constructed at Jeypore and a bust statue has been installed at Bhubaneswar.”121

119 Ibid., p.75.
120 Ibid., pp.75-76.
121 Ibid., p.76.
“During this famous Movement, a large number of patriots were arrested and the Koraput Jail which was to accommodate 250 persons at the most, was huddled with about 700 to 800 persons. The total figures of casualties in the District during the revolution are as follows. 25 persons died in firing, 2 persons including a boy of 4 years died in lathi charge, 50 died inside the jail and 32 persons were to undergo transportation for life. These persons were however released on 23rd April, 1946, the date of assumption of office by the Congress Ministry. Besides this, the court imposed fines amounting to Rs.11,200 out of which Rs.9,371 was realized. This indicates the magnitude of the revolution in Koraput District. After coming of new Ministry to office, Government granted political pensions ranging from Rs.10 to Rs.25 to about 107 persons in this District.”

**National Movement and Rayagada**

Gandhiji’s call for civil disobedience movement had tremendous impact in undivided Koraput. In 1927, Radhakrushna Biswasroy exhorted people to fight against British rule and Zamindari exploitation like Bethi and Forest laws. In Bissamcuttack under the leadership of Narasingha Sahu, thousands of Kondhas protested against Britishers despite promulgation of 144 CrPc. Sri Sahu escaped from arrest, to Jeypore and started Khadi movement. K.Damodar Nayak, Jaya Singh, Laxman Nayak, Balaram Mundi, K.Bismati started mobilizing people against British raj. Most of them were detained in Koraput Jail but civil disobedience movement was intensified. More and more people of Koraput joined the movement. Freedom fighters like Laxman Nayak, Biswanath Pattanayak (Kujendri), Nilakantha Gamango, Gobardhan Gamango (Karininguda), Bairagi Kandh (Gingerghada), G.Patika (Karininguda) fired the imagination of people to join the teeming millions of freedom fighters. As per official records, women leaders Champa Sabar, Shanti Sabar, Lakshmi Sabar, Sita Gamango, Jadi Sabar, Laxmi Gamango led the women wing of freedom fighters in this District. Call of Mahatma Gandhi echoed in Rayagada including the tribal belt by which tribals in numbers joined Quit India Movement and made valuable contribution not only to the freedom movement of India, but also against misrule of Rajas. Rayagada was a subdivision of Koraput when India got independence and finally became a District on 02.10.1992.

**Rayagada in Post Independence Period**

When India got independence in 1947, Rayagada was a Sub-Division under Jeypore Estate. With the abolition of the Estates, Koraput was declared as an independent District with Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri and

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122 A.B. Patrika, Independence Number, 1947, p. 180; Quoted in N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), op.cit., p.76.

123 N. Senapati and N.K. Senapati (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.76.
Nawarangpur as four Sub-Divisions. In 1962 Rayagada was further divided into two Sub-Divisions viz. Rayagada and Gunupur under Koraput District.

On 1st August, 1962 Kashipur police station area of Kalahandi District was included in Rayagada Sub-Division as the area was contiguous to Rayagada and it was extremely difficult to manage the affairs of Kashipur from Bhawanipatna, the District headquarters of Kalahandi District, for want of communication. On the same day Gunupur and Bissamcuttack Tahasils were separated from Rayagada Sub-Division to form a new Sub-Division with headquarters at Gunupur. This arrangement continued till 02.10.1962 when Rayagada was declared as an independent District as per Government Notification No.49137/R dated 01.10.1992.

Now Rayagada has four blocks viz. Rayagada, Kashipur, Kalyansinghpur and Kolnara under Rayagada Sub-Division and seven blocks viz. Gunupur, Padmapur, Gudari, Ramanaguda, Chandrapur, Muniguda and Bissamcuttack under Gunupur Sub-Division. This District has 11 Tahasils which are co-terminus with Block boundary.

Since independence till date, there has been significant growth in different walks of life and this can be visible in the newly created Rayagada District.

As per census 1951, the population of Rayagada Sub-Division was 3,41,241 and the Sub-Division which has been declared as an independent District has a population of 9,67,911 as per census 2011.

There has been noticeable progress in terms of road connectivity both in urban and in rural area. Today, there is all weather road connectivity to majority of the villages of the District which has been expanded under various schemes of State as well as Central Government.

Similarly, electricity has been provided to every Gram Panchayat and there is an on-going progress in the extension of electricity to all rural areas under rural electrification programme of the Government.

There has been significant growth in Elementary, Secondary, Higher and Technical Education in the District. In fact Rayagada District has become a hub for technical education in the State.

There has been appreciable expansion of health care facilities in almost every village. The setting up of Anganwadi Centres in every village is a great step in terms of providing health care and nutrition to the children up to 05 years and to the expectant mothers.

There has been expansion of revenue and general administration of the District in an attempt to reach out to almost every habitation of the District.
There has been remarkable improvement in the living standard of the tribals of the District with the setting up of welfare department for the tribals as well as three micro projects for the welfare of primitive tribals like Dongaria Kandha and Lanjir Saura which is seen in the increasing participation of the tribals in public as well as political activities.

There has been noticeable progress in the establishment of cottage industries, small and medium industries and heavy industries.

There has been significant progress in posts and telecommunication facilities and the use of a telephone or a television which was a dream in the sixties and seventies, has now become a household possession.

There has also been significant growth in banking, trade and commerce in the District since independence.

There has been increasing participation of the people in the formation of local self government and significant progress in women empowerment in terms of 30 per cent reservation of seats for women in all panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Zilla Parishads and urban local bodies. The formation of women Self Help Group is certainly a great movement in empowering women.

Notwithstanding the progress made in various fields after independence, this District has also witnessed many challenges.

**Left-Wing Extremist Movement in Rayagada District**

The ‘Naxal Movement’ which originated in 1967 in West Bengal had its impact particularly in Rayagada District which came under its influence under the leadership of Nagbhusan Patnaik, Purushottam Palli, Purna Gamango, D.B.M. Patnaik, Rabi Das, Jagannath Mishra, Gananath Patra and others who were in the forefront, in organizing this movement in Odisha.

In the seventies, armed groups of militants of Naxal group used to visit interior villages, held Praja Courts and carried out selective murders of some Landlords or Sahukars treating them as their ‘class enemies’.

In the early eighties, this movement again became active with the formation of CPML-People’s War Group (PWG) in 1980 in Andhra Pradesh. It had its impact in the adjoining neighbouring areas particularly in Rayagada District.

In the nineties, consequent upon the formation of Maoist Group, this District came under the influence of Maoist group led by Sabyasachi Panda and others.
The convergence of these left wing movements in different phases in Rayagada District has led to many killings by the extremists and counter killings by the law enforcing authorities.

Very recently, a tribal young boy was killed by suspected Maoists near Parsali village in Kalyansingpur Block dubbing him as a police informer which points out how the tribals of the interior villages of the District find themselves at crossroad of politics of violence. On the one hand when the tribals feel deprived of the benefits of development, they feel inclined toward the extremists who promise them great liberation from all sorts of exploitation. The tribals are dubbed as sympathisers of extremists and the law enforcing authorities unleash a reign of terror. On the other hand when the tribal people sympathise the District administration which makes constant endeavours to win the tribals away from extremism, they are suspected as police informers and they become soft targets for the extremists. It calls for a careful analysis by social thinkers, planners and administrators.

**Starvation Death in Rayagada**

Kashipur Block of Rayagada District has hit the National headlines for starvation death. In 1987 about 50 people of this Block reportedly died of starvation. In the previous year about 40 people reportedly died in the block only for similar reasons.

When the news of starvation death in Kashipur block hit the headlines in 1987, it prompted the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to visit Kashipur who got a glimpse of the poverty of the people of this area. Immediately after his visit, Government initiated a project through International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFDA) for the development of agriculture, irrigation, rural roads and reportedly spent Rs.60 crores over a period of nine years in addition to expenditure of about 40 crores reportedly spent through ITDA.

However, a visit to any of the tribal villages of Kashipur Block even after 25 years of such massive investment does not reveal any remarkable improvement in the life of the tribals of these villages.

**Peoples Movement in Rayagada**

When it was decided to set up an Alumina Plant at Kucheipadar near Tikiri by a Multi National Company exploiting the bauxite mines of Kashipur Block, the tribals of this area started a peoples movement under the banner “Prakritika Sampad Suraksha Samiti” in 1994 for the protection of their land, water, forest and natural resources which they feared would lead to deprivation from their means of livelihood. In this background they opposed...
the establishment of Alumina Plant at Kucheipadar and initiated a sustained movement up to 2000. On 16th December, 2000, the police resorted to firing at Maikanah of Kashipur Block to disperse the agitationists and as a result, three tribal people were killed and more than dozen sustained serious injuries. Such unfortunate incidents in different parts of the country had prompted the then President K.R. Narayan to observe in his Republic Day Address on January 26, 2001, “The development process of the country needs careful examination. Let the future generation not tell that the democratic country’s development has been built on the dead body of the tribals”. This seems to be a great reminder to the development planners of the State.

Similarly, it is worthwhile to mention the Niyamgiri Movement. The Dongaria Kandhas are up-in-arms against mining lease to Vedanta Alumina Ltd. in Niyamgiri Hills. Dongarias are opposing it tooth and nail from the very beginning and have it as a socio-political and legal battle. They have won the legal battle in Supreme Court in 2013. After several agitations through Niyamgiri Suraksha Samiti since 2003, it has attracted the attention of the country due to the involvement of social activists, NGOs, political parties and Maoists who have been camping there since 10 to 12 years. Though the District administration is making all out efforts to prevent violence and protect the Dongarias, it seems the tribal people have been caught in the cobweb of politics and economics of development.

**Rayagada and the Paradox of Development**

During the post independence days Rayagada District has witnessed growth and development in different sectors of activity. But the irony is that despite the growth in literacy, Rayagada continues to be one of the educationally backward Districts of the State and in terms of literacy it occupies 27th position among 30 Districts. Similarly in spite of the expansion of health care facilities, this District continues to be backward in terms of health indicators. Though the per capita income of the people has registered marginal increase, this District occupies 25th position among 30 Districts in terms of human development index. Thus it is seen that Rayagada District with its natural resources endowed with, a dominant human resource of indigenous tribal community, continues to remain backward. This scenario presents the picture of paradox of an island of poverty in the sea of prosperity.
CHAPTER-III

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY

Population Size

The natural beauty of Rayagada District fills one’s heart with immense joy and thrills. The emerald valleys of the river Nagavali and the Vamsadhara, vast stretches of hills, evergreen forests, perennial streams, stiff and massive rocks and the rocky river beds; are attractive features of the District.

Rayagada is a mineral-rich District in the southern part of the state of Odisha. The city Rayagada is its headquarters. The population of the District mainly consists of tribals. The Kondhas form the majority of population followed by Souras. Apart from Odia which is the official language, several tribal languages like Kui, Kondha and Soura are spoken by the indigenous population of the District.

Rayagada District has a geographical area of 7584.7 kilometres which is the 8th District of the State in terms of its size of 21st in terms of the population of the State. As per 2011 census the population of Rayagada District is 9,67,911 of which 4,71,960 are males and 4,95,951 are females.

The District has a population which is roughly equal to the nation Fiji or the US State of Montana. (Source: Wikipedia).

Population Growth Rate

As per census 2011, Rayagada District has a decadal growth of population (from 2001–2011) at 16.46 per cent which has gone up compared to the decadal growth (from 1991–2001) which was 15.27 per cent.

Population Density (Per Square Kilometre)

Population density in Census 2011 works out to be 137 showing an increase in 19 points from 2001. Among the blocks, Kashipur (290) turns out to be the most densely inhabited followed by Rayagada (205) in 2011 Census. The lowest density of population is recorded in Gudari (56) and Padmapur (66). In urban areas, Rayagada Urban (3818) turns out to be the most densely inhabited followed by Chandili (3588).

Distribution of Population

Rural population constitutes 84.82 per cent and urban population 15.18 per cent of the total population. Kashipur block (14.53 per cent) has the highest proportion of rural population and Chandrapur Block has the lowest rural population. Rayagada has the highest population in urban area and K.Singpur (0.48 per cent) has the lowest proportion of urban area.
Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)

The Sex Ratio in the District which was 1028 in 2001 has increased by 23 points to 1051 in 2011 Census. In rural area, the sex ratio has increased from 1038 to 1064. The corresponding increase in urban areas has been of 13 points from 968 to 981. Rayagada has recorded the highest sex ratio in respect of total population (1051) and also highest in Odisha State. K.Singpur Block (1128) and K.Singpur (CT) (10100 has recorded the highest sex ratio in Rural and Urban Population respectively. The lowest Sex Ratio in rural area has been recorded in Muniguda and Chandrapur block (1015). The corresponding value in urban areas has been returned in Chandili (CT) (990).

Child Sex Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Population (0 – 6 Age)</td>
<td>17.51%</td>
<td>15.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Population (0 – 6 Age)</td>
<td>17.92%</td>
<td>16.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls Population (0 – 6 Age)</td>
<td>17.10%</td>
<td>14.70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographic profile

The following table indicates the demographic profile of Rayagada District from 2001 to 2011.

Demographic Profile of Rayagada District (2001 to 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Population Demography</th>
<th>As per Census 2001</th>
<th>As per Census 2011 (Provisional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>8,31,109</td>
<td>9,67,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4,09,792</td>
<td>4,71,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4,21,317</td>
<td>4,95,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Population Growth</td>
<td>16.40%</td>
<td>16.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ST Population (56.04 per cent)</td>
<td>4,63,418</td>
<td>5,41,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ST Male</td>
<td>2,24,908</td>
<td>2,59,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ST Female</td>
<td>2,38,510</td>
<td>2,82,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SC Population (14.28 per cent)</td>
<td>1,15,665 (13.61 per cent)</td>
<td>1,39,514 (14.41 per cent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SC Male</td>
<td>57,265</td>
<td>68,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>SC Female</td>
<td>58,400</td>
<td>71,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Total No. of families</td>
<td>1,88,499</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>No. of BPL families (72per cent)</td>
<td>1,35,785</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Per Capita Income</td>
<td>Rs. 5300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Agriculture labourers (as percentage of total working population)</td>
<td>1,16,816 (18.7 per cent)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Population density / Squarer Kilometre</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Proportion to Odisha Population</td>
<td>2.26%</td>
<td>2.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sex ratio per 1000 Male population</td>
<td>1028</td>
<td>1051</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Important feature of population growth since 2001 to 2011

1. Rayagada is the 8th District in terms of size and also 21st in terms of population in the state of Odisha. The population of Rayagada District as per 2011 Census is 9,67,911 of which 4,71,960 are male and 4,95,951 are females.

2. There are 197 uninhabited villages in the District whereas two villages are having a population of more than 5000 each.

3. Padmapur is the most populated village having 6654 population in the District.

4. Kashipur block is having highest population and Chandrapur block is the lowest one.

5. Rayagada is the 10th urbanized District in the State with only 15.18 per cent of its population living in urban areas as against 16.69 per cent of State’s population living in urban areas.

6. Male population is dominated by that of female population in all rural and urban blocks in the District.

7. Kashipur block is having the highest no. of males (68,291) and females (72,342) in the District.

8. Chandrapur block is having lowest no. of males (20,416) and females (20,713) in the District.

9. Rayagada police station is having highest no. of villages (334) and Andirakanch Police Station is having the lowest number of villages (41) in the District.
Scheduled Caste Population

The total Scheduled Caste population returned in Census 2011 is 1,39,514 out of this, 1,16,657 are in rural areas and 22,857 in urban areas. In terms of population, the SC population constitutes 14.41 per cent of the total population. The proportion during the last decade was 13.62 per cent. There has thus been an increase of 0.79 per cent points during the last decade. The highest proportion of Scheduled Caste has been recorded in Kashipur Block (3.04 per cent) and the lowest in Gunupur Block (0.40 per cent). The Scheduled Caste population in absolute numbers has increased by 23,849. This constitutes a decadal growth of 2.46 per cent. The highest number of Scheduled Caste has been recorded in Kashipur Block (29,403) and the lowest in Gunupur Block (3,842). In terms of gender composition, there are 68,068 male Scheduled Caste (Rural-56,888 and Urban-11,180). Female Scheduled Caste numbered 71,446 (Rural-59,769 and Urban-11,677).

Scheduled Tribe Population

The total Scheduled Tribe population returned in Census 2011 is 5,41,905 out of this, 5,22,208 are in rural areas and 19,697 in urban areas. In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 55.98 per cent of total population. The highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes has been recorded in Kashipur block (8.71 per cent) and the lowest in Padmapur block (2.93 per cent). The Scheduled Tribes population in absolute numbers has increased by 78,487. This constitutes a decadal growth of 16.94 per cent. In terms of gender composition, there are 2,59,040 male Scheduled Tribes (Rural-2,49,459 and Urban-9,581) and female Scheduled Tribes numbered 2,82,865 (Rural-2,72,749 and Urban-10,116).

Literacy Rate

Literacy Rate in Rayagada works out to 49.76 per cent (Rural-44.40 per cent, Urban-78.0 per cent). There has been an increase of 13.61 per cent points in the literacy rate. The male literacy rate of the District works out to 61.0 per cent (Rural-56.2 per cent, Urban-85.6 per cent). Thus, there has been an increase of 12.8 per cent male literacy rate. The female literacy rate of the District works out to 39.2 per cent (Rural-33.5 per cent, Urban-70.40 per cent). Thus, the female literacy rate has been increased only by 14.6 per cent.

Castes and Tribes

Scheduled Caste

In Rayagada District, out of 2676 number of inhabited village, SCs are found in 1057 villages. The ethnic composition of these villages reveals that in 744 numbers of villages, SCs are living together with STs and non-
scheduled communities. As per report of 2001 census, 23 villages of the District are exclusively inhabited by SC communities. In urban area, SCs are found in 45 Wards out of 48 Wards. In this District, as many as 50 SC communities are found. The SC communities having population more than 1000 each are Domb, Dhoba, Reli, Pano, Kondara, Jaggali, Bauri and Dewar.

Bauri

The Bauris are a low class of Odia basket-makers and more familiarly known as Khondala. They claim that palanquin bearing is their traditional occupation and consequently call them ‘Bhoi’.

Earlier, the Bauris used to occupy a position lower than the Kandaras, but now they are considered as higher than the Kandaras.

Dhoba

Their population in Rayagada Districts is 3919 (2001 census) and the 2nd largest S.C. community. Their traditional occupation is washing of clothes of caste Hindus for their wage earning. They do not get the service of Brahmin and barber. But their level of literacy is higher than other SCs.

Domb

The Domb with total population of 88,044 (2001 census) constitutes the largest SC community. The word is believed to be derived from “Dumba” meaning Devil. The traditional occupation is weaving and menial job. They work as middle-men, money-lenders and small traders of the Dongaria. Relation between Dongaria and Domb is symbiotic.

Jaggali

They are primarily leather workers who speak both Telugu and Odia. They are treated as untouchable by the caste Hindus. They do not get service of the caste Hindu during their religious ceremony.

SCs have reservation in job and all Government benefit schemes. During 6th Plan Period, a new approach called SC Component Plan (SCP) with cent percent financial assistance from Central Government was adopted to strengthen the economic base of SCs

Kondara

Their number is 1658 as per 2001 census. They do not get the service of Hindu Brahmin, barbers and washer men of localities. Their traditional

\[125\] N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit., p.90.
\[126\] Ibid., p.92.
\[127\] Ibid., p.93.
priest is called Vaisnavas. They use the surname “Mallick”. Their primary occupation is to work as daily labourer, fishing, net-weaving.

**Panos**

Even though Panos are numerically the largest S.C. communities of Odisha, they are the 4th largest number of S.Cs. in the District. As per 2001 census, their number is 2417. Panos are confined to Soura tribe concentrated area of Puttasing. Most of them have adopted Christianity. They have good interactions with Souras and outsiders for their livelihood.

**Rellis**

The Rellis with a total population 3213 (2001 census) have migrated from Andhra Pradesh. Their traditional occupation is fruit and vegetable growing and selling. They live in separate wards in ULBs or at a corner of the village.

**Scheduled Tribes**

The tribes of Rayagada District can be broadly divided into the following three broad divisions:

**Real primitive tribe**

These tribes are isolated and distinguished from the non-tribal people and in some cases also from other tribes. They maintain a language of their own and have manners, customs and practices, dresses and appearance which are uniquely distinctive of them. They mostly have an unstable economy, such as depending on shifting cultivation and are largely dependent upon the forest. They do not stay in one village for generations together but when the adjoining areas are no longer suitable to make a living, they desert the place and settle in another place. Most of them speak a Dravidian tongue.

**Tribes in transition**

These tribes have come closer to the outside civilization and have adapted themselves to the civilized society in different ways. They readily adopt the economic system of the civilized society, but their social organization is less responsive to change. They speak their own tribal language while talking among themselves but they talk either in Odia or Desia with outsiders.

**Assimilated tribes**

These tribes have been completely assimilated with the Hindu society and their status has become equivalent to one or other of the established castes. They speak either Odia or Desia even when they talk among
themselves. They have adopted the dress and ornaments of the Hindus and also practice the Hindu religion though in most cases they have their local gods.¹²⁸

Out of different Scheduled Tribes of Rayagada District, Kandha, Paraja and Saura occupy the largest portion of scheduled tribe communities.

**The Kandha**

In Odisha, the Kandha is numerically the most populous tribe. It is a major tribe of the State as well as the country. Though their population is unevenly spread across the State, they are mainly concentrated in south Odisha particularly in Rayagada, Boudh and Kandhamal Districts.

The word ‘Kandha’ seems to have been derived from the Telugu word ‘Konda’ meaning a small hill as well as the hill-men. Originally they were hill-dwellers. Kandha is the name the non-tribal people seem to have given them as a matter of individual description. But the Kandhas identify themselves as ‘Kui Loku’, Kui enju’ or ‘Kuinka’ because they speak ‘Kuvi’ or ‘Kui’ language belonging to Dravidian linguistic group. ‘Kuvi’ and ‘Kui’ are two regional linguistic variations. While ‘Kuvi’ is spoken by a majority of the Kandhas of undivided Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir District, ‘Kui’ is spoken by the Kandhas of Phulbani District. Kuvi appears to have original structural composition while Kui, is an acculturated and transformed form of Kuvi language.

On the basis of socio-cultural characteristics, the Kandhas may be divided into several groups such as Desia Kandha, Dongaria Kandha, Kutia Kandha, Sitha Kandha, Buda Kandha, Pengo Kandha, Malua Kandha etc. Among the several sections of the Kandha communities, two sub-sections such as Kutia Kandha and Dongaria Kandha have been identified as particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs).

The name Kutia Kandha refers to their house floor which is about 2ft below the level of the village road and this low lying floor of the house is known as ‘Kutti’. Accordingly, they are named as Kutti-dwellers or Kutia Kandha. They mostly inhabit the Tumudibandha Block of Kandhamal District and Lanjigarh Block of Kalahandi District.

The word ‘Dongria’ in Kuvi language means ‘Hill’. As Dongaria Kandhas inhabit the high altitude hilly terrain of Odisha, they are popularly called as Dongaria Kandha. They are

¹²⁸ N. Senapati and N.K. Sahu (Eds.), (1966), op.cit. pp-97, 98
mostly found in Bissamcuttack and Muniguda Blocks of Rayagada District.

Other sub-groups of the Kandha tribe like Sitha Kandha, Buda Kandha, Desia Kandha and Malua Kandha live in Koraput, Kandhamal and Bolangir Districts. The Sitha Kandhas (Sitarange) are basket makers. The Malua Kandhas are well-known for their pattern of living in groups in hilly areas for which they are called so. On the other hand the Desia Kandhas are found in ‘desh’ or plain area for which they are called Desia Kandha. There is also another group of Kandha people who pronounce the word ‘Bengo’ (frog) as Pengo and relish the flesh of frogs and as such they are locally known as ‘Pengo Kandha’.

**Jatapu**

The Jatapus have synonyms like Jatapu Dora and Samenthulu etc. Believed to be a civilized section of the Kandha tribe, now they are a distinct community and consider themselves socially superior to the Kandha. The name ‘Jatapu’ is popularly believed to be an abbreviated form of Konda Jatapu Doralu or Londs or the Kond (Kondha).

They live in the hilly terrain and foothills of undivided Koraput District adjoining Srikakulum and Vizianagaram of Andhra Pradesh. They speak Kuvi, a Dravidian language spoken by the Kandhas. The Jatapu residing in border area adjacent to Andhra Pradesh speak Telugu to communicate with their Telugu speaking neighbours.

**Paraja**

The Paraja is a well-known major Scheduled Tribe of Odisha. This tribe has its largest concentration in Odisha which they regard as their homeland. They inhabit the hills and valleys of Southern Odisha particularly in undivided Koraput District. Quite a sizable population of this tribe lives in Kashipur Block of Rayagada spreading towards Koraput District.

The Parajas are hill cultivators. The Paroja seem to have inhabited this country from about the second century of the Christian era (District Gazetteer: Koraput; 1966: 103). Paraja is a conglomeration of various endogamous sections and is not a compact community.

The term Paraja is a local Odia term sometimes pronounced as ‘Paraja’, ‘Paroja’, ‘Parja’ or ‘Poroja’. It is an impure form of Sanskrit word ‘Proja’ literally means the common people i.e. subjects or citizens as distinct from the former ruling chiefs called Raja or the Zamindar in pre-
independence period. The term ‘Paraja’ also has another meaning in Odia language, namely the tenant (peasant) or Royat. In the Madras census report 1871, Carmichael stated that Paraja is a class denomination, the familiar epithet of ryot (cultivator).

Their mother tongue ‘Parji’ is a form of Gondi belonging to Dravidian family or languages which varies ascending to locality influenced by the local tongues like Odia or Telugu. But now most of them living in undivided Koraput District speak the regional language called ‘Desia’. The Parojas have many socio-cultural features in common with the neighbouring major tribes namely, the Gond, the Kandha and the Gadaba.

There are four sub-tribes of Parajas: (1) Bade Paraja or Sodia Paraja (2) Bade Jadia Paraja or Pengo Paraja (3) Borengo Jhodia Paraja (4) Konda Paraja or Chhelia Paraja. They can be distinguished from other tribal people from their dress, ornaments, behavior in youth dormitory, marriage and different festivals. Their way of life has been immortalized by the acclaimed Odia litterateur Sri Gopinath Mohanty in his eponymous creation “Paraja”.

Saora

The ‘Saora’ or ‘Savara’ are a great ancient tribe. They are not only numerically important but also historically and culturally a significant tribal community of the State. They have been mentioned quite frequently in Hindu mythology and ancient classics, epics, purans and various other scriptures especially in Odisha, they have been very intimately associated with the cult of Lord Jagannath, who according to a legendary tradition originated as a tribal deity and was later brought to Puri under royal patronage.

The tribe is called by various names such as Saura, Sabara, Sahara, Saur, Sora etc. and has their racial affinity with the proto-Austroloid stock, which is dominant among the aborigines of Central and Southern India.

The term Saora appears to have two connotations, one derived from the sagories, the Scythian word for axe and the other from Soba Roye, the Sanskrit term for carrying a dead body. Both of them fit well with their habit of always carrying an axe over their shoulder and their primitive occupation of hunting and living on the spoils of chase.

They speak an ancient Mundari dialect of their own called ‘Sora’. It is an uncultivated language and has no recognized standard. It varies considerably not only between villages but also between individuals. It belongs to the Austric family of languages to which Mundari belongs.
Lanjia Saora constituents are of the primitive sections of the Saor tribe. They are so called by their neighbours for their distinct style of male dress in which the long and narrow strip of male loin cloth is worn in such a fashion that both the red embroidered ends hang down in front and back like a tail (Lanjia).

Urbanisation and Emerging Issues

From a small Zamindari under Jeypore estate to its present identity of a newly formed District with distinct geographic and administrative boundary and from a small population size of 1,86,480 in 1901 to 9,67,911 in 2011, the District has made tremendous strides in various sectors of activity and consequently has thrown up many emerging issues and new challenges.

One of the distinct phenomena noticed in urban areas like Rayagada, Theruvali and very recently at Tikiri near Kashipur is the increasing pollution of air, water and soil. The setting up of J. K. Paper Mill at Rayagada, although it has brought some improvement in the economic conditions of some people, has also added to the air pollution of Rayagada Municipality and also to the water pollution of Nagavali river. Similarly the setting up of IMFA at Theruvali and Utkal Alumina at Tikiri has also added to the air pollution of surrounding areas.

The depletion of natural forest and its replacement with Eucalyptus by J.K. Paper Mill in the nearby villages has not only disturbed the natural habitat but has also to a great extent contributed to the receding water level of the area.

A visit to any of the urban areas of the District catches attention to the poor management of domestic effluent and municipal solid waste which is responsible for many health hazards. Hence it calls for a robust system of environment and solid waste management.

In view of the current debate on climate change and preservation of natural environment there is an urgent need to undertake long term measures for the protection of the environment of the District.
The District is rapidly turning into a major industrial hub and a centre of trade and commerce with railway connectivity to the whole country and with different important industries. This increasing trade and industrial activity will witness migration and cross migration of different categories of workers which are bound to increase law and order problems.

This District has also witnessed many peoples’ movement since pre-independence. Past history of the District reveals Kondha uprising against the British people and freedom movement against British rule which has left behind indelible imprints.

In the seventies, this District came under the influence of Naxal movement under the leadership of Nagbhusan Patnaik which was a kind of violent political protest against the landlords and Zamindars.

In the nineties, this District witnessed peoples’ movement under tribal leaders opposing the setting up of alumina plant by Utkal Alumina at Tikiri near Kashipur for the protection of land and livelihood, which has left behind many bloody trails.

Similarly the Dongaria Kandhs are up in arms against the mining lease to Vedanta Alumina Ltd., in Niyamgiri Hills. The tribal people of this District have been opposing this tooth and nail from the beginning under the banner ‘Niyamgiri Suraksha Samiti’ since 2003. After several agitations, they have won the legal battle in Supreme Court in the year 2013 and it has attracted the attention of the country due to the involvement of social activists, NGOs and political parties.

Very recently this District has also come under the influence of Maoist movement and there have been numerous incidents of killing by Maoists and counter killing by law enforcement agencies.

It has been noticed in various parts of the country that the benefits of so-called industrialization have gone to the privileged sections of the society and have not percolated down to the deprived sections who are displaced from their health and home.

Many peoples’ movement call for careful analysis by the sociologists, political economists, planners and thinkers to address the emerging issues and future challenges, to chalk out the course for a more peaceful and prosperous society.

It is also noticed that there is a gradual shift from the rural areas to urban areas for better employment opportunities thereby increasing the demand for agricultural produce for day to day consumption. Hence there is an urgent need for the expansion of agriculture and horticulture in all villages sustaining life in urban areas. In view of migration from rural to urban areas
the number of unemployed persons is likely to increase, giving rise to manifold socio-economic problems.

Health care facilities in remote areas are very deplorable and it becomes quite acute during the rainy season. Hence health care facilities need to be bolstered at every Panchayat to provide necessary support throughout the year.

Like any other modern urban town, this District is also going to witness a sizable number of senior citizens who would require appropriate health care and social support. This will be more acute in rural and tribal areas. Hence it calls for urgent planning and measures to look after the senior citizens.

Increasing urbanization of the District is likely to extinguish the ethnic tribal art and cultural in course of time which need to be preserved and protected for the benefit of posterity.

There are about 10,000 Self Help Group operating in the District. This is a great opportunity for generation of employment and empowerment among women and needs to be reinforced.

One of the offshoots of globalization is the increasing use of telecommunication in terms of internet, cell phones, different types of software and hardware in day to day life. In addition to getting numerous advantages, this is also going to pose a great threat to life and security of the citizens in terms of cyber crime and terrorist network. Hence it calls for careful planning and appropriate measures well in advance to address such challenges.

Though this District offers a wonderful mix of composite culture of different language and religion, it is also vulnerable to linguistic and religious tension which is very often fuelled by vested interests. Hence, it calls for round the clock vigilance on the part of District administration and quick action teams to confront any kind of unforeseen situations.

Finally, we should imagine ourselves in the same position as that of a CEO of a company called LIFE, Saddled with the task of creating a healthy balance sheet with increasing assets and diminishing liabilities to run the company and make it successful. In the same manner the leaders, administrators, educationists, writers, social activists and above all conscious citizens, should contribute their might for charting healthy balance sheet of life for the people of Rayagada District so as to make it a decent place to live in.
CHAPTER-IV

AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND ALLIED SECTORS

Introduction

As early as 5000 BC the Vedas and Upanishads as well as other ancient Indian documents have made soil synonymous with land - the Mother supporting and nourishing all life on earth.

Since the dawn of time, soil has been on the move. Rain and wind have scoured away almost constantly from the earth’s surface and transported soil particles from place to place. The favourable soil balance prevailing under natural conditions has been disturbed almost from the moment when man started tilling the earth for food.

To overcome such problems, participatory Watershed Development Programme has been introduced widely for conserving natural resources especially land and water in rural areas to empower rural communities socially and economically. Conservation of soil by adopting different soil conservation activities for rain water in the rivers, lakes, ponds, check dams, soil and below ground; have been practised for precise water application in different crop conditions.

Rayagada is positioned in the south of the state Odisha and located in between 19.0’ to 19.9’ North latitude and 83.00 to 83.25” east longitude. The total geographical area of the District is approximately 758746 Ha. The agro ecological regions of the District lie with Eastern Plateau of Eastern Ghats, and hot sub humid eco-region with red and lateritic soils under North eastern agro-climatic zone.

Physiographic and Agro-climatic Condition

Agro Climatic Zone

Rayagada is coming under North Eastern Ghats Agro-climatic zone characterised by hilly streams and undulated topography. It has vast mountain ranges along with fountains which form 2 important rivers i.e Vamsadhara and Nagavali. The altitude of this District varies between 300 m to 800 m above Mean Sea Level. This District lies between 19 to 20 degree North latitude and 84 degree East longitude. The Agro-climatic zone of the

All data for the Chapter “Agriculture, Irrigation and Allied Sectors” have been collected and compiled by Deputy Director, Agriculture, Deputy Director, Horticulture, District Fishery Officer and District Chief Veterinary Officer of Rayagada District.
District can be divided into two sections, one being the Kashipur and Chandrapur Block area having more precipitation and comparatively more cold during winter whereas the rest part of the District is having less rainfall and high temperature. The average rainfall of the District is 1177.8 mm with minimum Temperature of 12°C and maximum temperature of 45°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No.</th>
<th>A:Climate</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mean Annual Rainfall (mm)</td>
<td>1567.5 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mean Max. Temp</td>
<td>45°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mean Min. Temp</td>
<td>12°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physiography of Rayagada is high hill range with few areas under isolated hillocks and valley with flood plains.

**Drainage System**

The entire geographical area of the District falls on Bay of Bengal drainage region (Code – 04) and basin of the river Nagavali and the Vamsadhara. The streamlets originating from upper hillock regions are ephemeral in nature. The entire precipitation received by the District, drains through different tributaries (Nala and small rivers) of the river Nagavali and the Vamsadhara and ultimately drains to the Bay of Bengal causing excessive soil erosion of that region.

**Soil**

The major soils of Rayagada District is Red-loam soils, Alluvial soil, mixed red and Black soil, wherein the red-loam soils occupy 50 per cent of the total geographical area of the District. Further the soil characteristics are described as (North and central region) moderately deep to completely deep, poorly drained to somewhat excessively drained, with fine loamy soil on moderately sloping hills with loamy surface, strong stone beds associated with moderately shallow, well drained loamy skeletal soils and fine soils with very gently sloping inter-hill valley with clayey surface and severe flooding associated with very deep, well drained, fine soils with loamy surface and moderate erosion.

Soil of central region is moderately deep to very deep; somewhat excessively drained fine loamy soils on moderately sloping hill slopes with loam surface associated with shallow somewhat excessive drained loamy soils with severe erosion and strong stone beds.

Soils of south eastern region of the District is characterized by deep to very deep, poorly drained to well drained fine soils on moderately sloping hills with loamy surface and moderate erosion associated with shallow
somewhat excessively drained loamy soils with loamy surface and strong stone surface. In very gently sloping inter hill valley; with clayed surface with moderate erosion and severe flooding associated with very deeply drained, fine soils with loamy surface and moderate erosion.

Some portions of soil present in scattered manner in the District showing the characteristics of poorly drained, fine soils with very gently sloping inter-hill valley with clay surface and severe flooding associated with very deep, well drained, fine soils with loamy soil surface.

Soil of extreme south represents very deep, poorly drained, fine soils on nearly level inter-hill valley with clayed surface and slight erosion associated with deep, imperfectly drained fine soils with loamy surface and moderate erosion.

**Nature and type of soil**

Rayagada District is characterized by hot, moist and sub-humid climate and consists of Brown forest, lateritic, red alluvial, black and mixed red soil groups. The soil of Rayagada is rich in aluminium and potash produced from degradation of lateritic rocks. The soils are acidic in nature, low in organic carbon, phosphorus and rich in potash

**Different Soil Sub-groups**


**Geology (Parent materials)**

The geology of the entire Rayagada District is dominated by unclassified genesis, Khondolite and chalcolite. A small portion of the area representing Alluvium is under the category of earliest geological area (Archaean).

**Rainfall Distribution**

The entire area of Rayagada District received 1521.8 mm as normal annual rainfall was whereas the lowest rainfall recorded during the month January i.e. 5.6 mm and highest recorded as 344.6 mm during September. The rainfall in the District is erratic and sporadic in nature. The quantum of rainfall hampers crop production and other plantation growth significantly. During last few years it is evident; by comparing with the antecedent of the locality.
Soil Erosion Problems

The bad effects of soil erosion in the District which were noticed during last few years decides that there will be huge loss of plant nutrients due to top soil loss. Agricultural production is reduced by 10 per cent-20 per cent. Cradling of moisture in the ponds and tanks and other water bodies has also been reduced. More than 50 per cent of total geographical area is susceptible to moderate to severe soil erosion. There will be reduction in ground water level due to less moisture conservation. More than 50 per cent of rain water directly drains to the Bay of Bengal through the river Nagavali and the Vamsadhara River. Collection of water in the existing ponds, tanks and other water bodies is found less due to congregation of sediments in drainage line (Nala and stream lets). There are chances of flood and draught and loss of fertility status of the cropped land. Eventually there is a loss of ecological balance in the locality.

As discussed earlier that the soil and moisture being most precious natural resources its conservation is indispensable for meeting the increasing demand for food and the need for maintaining overall quality of environment. It is therefore essential that the conservation of soil and water resources is used rationally not only for sustainable agricultural production but also to develop a better heritage for the posterity.

Rayagada lies in the Western part of the North-Eastern Ghat range and forms a part of the Plateau land of the Long high hill ranges scattered throughout the whole terrain intercepted by narrow valley of frequent rolling topographical features and severe undulations with high grade deep drainage lines. The light textured soil characteristics, high grade slopes, severe undulating to rolling topographical land features of the terrain combined with un-scientific agricultural tillage practices and indiscriminate felling of trees and forest growth for adoption of shifting cultivation, being practised by the Tribal farmers of the area; have all aggravated the problems of soil erosion and rain water losses, causing degradation of natural bases of lands and soil and water resources, adversely affecting the ecology and environment of the land.

In order to tackle problems of soil erosion, land degradation and continuous degradation of the environment in the District, a soil conservation Sub-Division with headquarters at Rayagada and Sub-Division headquarters of Gunupur was established in 1960 and 1973 respectively. The soil conservation Sub-Division at Rayagada was having jurisdiction over four revenue Block i.e. Rayagada, Kolnora, Kashipur and Kalyansingpur. Similarly the Sub-Division at Gunupur has the revenue Blocks of Gudari, Padmapur, Ramanaguda, Gunupur, Bissamcuttack, Chandrapur and Muniguda. During 1960 to 1991 treatment was done in some of selected
patches. At that time, there was no mini watershed or Micro watershed approach, which resulted in loss of soil and moisture.

In the mean time the Government of India decided not to release the funds meant for natural resource management under NWDPRA and directed to converge with the national scheme of NREGA, later metamorphised to MGNREGA. Participatory planning has been the hallmark of watershed development programme since 2000.

It has been proposed to take up small water harvesting structures. Diversion weir on perennial and semi perennial streams to provide life saving irrigation to the small and marginal farmers, land development, field bunding, bench terracing and contour bunding; to arrest the surface soil loss and conserve water. By the end of 1990-91, it was worked out that 16448 ha of land had been treated under departmental and non-departmental scheme.

After launching of National Watershed Development Programme in Rain-fed Area (NWDPRA) Government of India Ministry of Rural Development; a perspective plan for the District was prepared on the basis of area already and treated under NWDPRA. Wherein it was worked out that a total area of 543000 Ha of land required is to be treated. Under the scheme NWDPRA, 40 numbers of mini watersheds were enlisted and treated during the period from 1990-91 to 2012-13 throughout the District in a circular wave manner to escalate the number of mini-watershed and it should be contiguous to development of each mini-watershed.

Rayagada District has 838 numbers of micro-watersheds as per Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centre Bhubaneswar (ORSAC). The District Rayagada falls in the drainage region of bay of Bengal (Code-04) and in the river Basin of the river Vamsadhara and the Nagavali (Code-0406) having major two catchments i.e. Catchments of the Nagavali and the Vamsadhara.

As of now, the soil conservation organisation has completed the micro watershed treatment of watersheds under the scheme EAS, ACA to TSP, RLTAP, IWDP, Special plan for KBK, RLTAP and NWDPRA, over 58 numbers, 66 nos, 76 nos, 20 nos, 40 nos and 50 nos respectively. By the way 129059 ha of land have been treated and total expenditure aggregating to 19880 lakhs has been incurred.

The details of area treated, expenditure incurred scheme wise, as of now, are presented in the Appendix-I for reference.

Eventually a scheme launched by Government of India, MoRD named as IWMP (Integrated Watershed Management Programme) in supersession of all other schemes for micro-watershed Development programmes has been launched. This scheme envisages that all the planning will be based on
participatory method and the local people (inhabitants) will be involved directly in preparation of their DPR (Detailed Project Report) in consultation with watershed management team. The watershed management team constitutes a member from Engineering, Social background, Livelihood and micro Enterprises and will work directly under the supervision of project implementing agency. All the developmental works will be executed through the watershed committee at watershed level and quantum of funds directly released to the watershed committee with the knowledge of concerned PIA with the help of WMTs by providing technological support to the watershed committee and in record keeping of the watershed, by the elected or selected secretary of the watershed.

After launching of the scheme during 2009-10 till date, 132 numbers of micro watersheds have been treated in Rayagada District under the administrative control of Project Director watershed-cum-Deputy Director, soil conservation. There are 16 numbers of IWMP clusters in force as of now in Rayagada District. All Watersheds are ongoing and have been implemented in a concerted effort with the watershed committee for development of natural resources and livelihood. Intervention of the line departments like Agriculture, Horticulture and Fisheries has been also helpful in planning and implementation of project works in an integrated manner.

Coffee cultivation in Odisha, as it seems, is not new since it was taken up in undivided Koraput by Maharaja of Jeypore in the year 1930 and its growth and yield-pattern were so encouraging that this drive was again revived with full vigour after a long gap, in Rayagada District in view of the topography, terrain climate etc, which are conducive for the purpose. Kashipur block in Rayagada District is found most suitable for coffee plantation. In order to utilize the full potential, Coffee Board opened the office of the senior Liaison officer at Koraput and one Division was setup during 2005-06 at Koraput with Sub-Divisions at Koraput and the other at Rayagada exclusively for coffee development under the Soil Conservation Directorate in Agriculture Department. The inhabitants of the above coffee belt are largely tribal people who extensively resort to shifting cultivation for their livelihood resulting in soil erosion hazards affecting eco-balance. Coffee raising was thought to be the best alternative to refrain the tribal people from podu cultivations and at the same time to utilize the vast stretches of government waste lands for planting shady trees as well as, coffee which would eventually safeguard the environment.

In addition to all other plantation work taken under this establishment, Coffee (A costly beverage) is planted in the eroded hill slope of Kashipur
Block covering in an area of 235 Ha to conserve soil and to provide extra income of the local tribal beneficiaries.

As found by Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centre, Bhubaneswar out of 838 numbers of micro-Watershed demarcated as per the topographical position and drainage condition of the District Rayagada, by the end of 2015, 220 numbers of micro-watershed, have been treated. Treatment of other 222 numbers is going on leaving another 396 micro-watersheds coming up in reserved forest area. The left out watershed might be proposed for treatment under newly launched scheme PMKSY in future.

Besides this, a supplementary scheme i.e. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) and Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern Area has been introduced in the watershed for augmenting irrigation potential by harnessing rain water and proper utilization of cropped land providing input subsidy to the farming communities of the watershed, where it includes, water harvesting projects, integrated farming system basing on community tank with horticulture, livestock, apiculture, fishery and tree based farming system.

**Land Utilization Pattern of the District**

The total geographical area of the District is 758746 hectares. The area under forest is 12.14 per cent of the geographical area which includes reserve forest, demarcated forest, protected forest, marked under protected forest and unclassified forest.

**Irrigation: Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects: Traditional Mode of Irrigation**

The District has got 28 per cent irrigated area out of the total cultivated area during Khariff and 26 per cent during Rabi. Though the District receives around 1567.5 mm of annual rainfall, most of the rain water runoff through rivers, streams etc. The irrigation potential has been proposed to be increased up to 70 per cent by creating different irrigation projects like MIPs, check dam, diversion wares, micro watershed, river lift point, bore wells and dug wells etc. The source wise present irrigation status of the District as follows, under State Government plan and Central Government plan.

**Khariff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Med. Med. Irrig.</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>6986</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>8491</td>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>M.I.P</td>
<td>22980</td>
<td>22388</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>20046</td>
<td>20046</td>
<td>19604</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>L.I.P (Govt.)</td>
<td>10910</td>
<td>10724</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>12692</td>
<td>11893</td>
<td>8889</td>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Deep Borewell</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>475</td>
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<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>L.I.P. (Pvt.)</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>L.I.P. (OAIC.)</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>1007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Crop Rotations

It is introduced and practised for last 15 years. Tribal people have adopted it in crude form. It is recurrent succession of crops on the same piece of land either in a year or over a longer period of time. Crop rotation is a process of growing different crops in succession on a piece of land in a specific period of time, with an objective to get maximum profit from least investment without disturbing the soil fertility. One cycle of crop rotation may take one or more season to complete. In Rayagada District following crop rotations are adopted as.

1. Paddy :- Sunflower/ Biri/ Filed Pea/ Moong/Sun hemp
2. Maize:- Mustard/sunflower
3. Veg:- Vegetable

With the introduction of ICM techniques like sun hemp mulching as in-situ as green manuring, inoculation of bio agents like PSB, Azotobacter and Tricodurme vindi in to the soils the cost of production is reduced. Inter cropping of cotton + Arhar, maize + cotton, Arhar + maize is now popularized as a part of sustainable agriculture.

Farm Mechanization

Use of bullock drawn wooden ploughs is now replaced by heavy tractors and power tillers resulting in better soil tillage. Now 100 per cent deep ploughing with M.B plough for cotton crop and 80 per cent pudding for paddy crop are done by tractors/power tillers. Apart from that there are combined harvesters, axial flow threshers and paddy transplanters, drum seeders, reapers, power threshers and several other agricultural implements.
and equipments are provided to the farmers at a subsidized rate, cost by the Agriculture Department to encourage farm mechanization and reducing the cost of labour. The distribution of farm implements at subsidized cost of 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are mentioned below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the implements</th>
<th>Achievement 2012-13</th>
<th>Achievement 2013-14</th>
<th>Achievement 2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Tractor</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>102</td>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Power tiller</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Reaper</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Transplanter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Power driven implements</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Spl.power driven implements</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Rotavator</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Combine harvester</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Diesel pump-sets</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use of Manures and Fertilizers**

To meet the growing demand of food for the large population, Agriculture-sector is compelled to go for judicious use of manures and fertilizers. In the past, maximum part of soil was covered by forest coverage as a result of which the physical and biological condition of soil was good. Due to intensive agriculture with indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides; the fertility of the soil was degraded.

Therefore a long term strategy has been followed with an approach to integrated nutrient management (INM) practices such as combined use of organic manure, bio-fertilizer, chemical fertilizer and micro nutrients.

**Horticulture**

During past four decades horticulture has emerged as one of the most potential agricultural enterprises in accelerating the growth of economy in Rayagada District.

The growing economic importance of Horticulture crops in the District especially fruits like Mango, Cashew, Banana, Pineapple could be attributed to the increasing demand arising out of domestic as well as foreign market.

Different aspects of horticulture like crop selection, intercultural operations, use of fertilizers, mechanization and the like were quite traditional up to the year 1980. Now there is a major change in horticultural intervention and people’s acceptance.

**Different fruit crops**

**Mango** – Previously people used to plant mango stones. The gestation period was 5-6 years. The fruits were not true to the type. Fruits were sour
with negligible pulp. Then people started planting grafted commercial mango varieties like Banganapalli, Totapuri, Neelam, Amrapalli, Mallika. Gradually the trend shifted to growing of grafted hybrid mango varieties like Sindhu, Kesar, Ratna, etc. Kashipur, Kalyansingpur, Gudari, Padampur, Chandrapur and Gunupur are famous for mango fruits.

**Cashew**- Cashew cultivation started by growing of cashew seedlings. Gradually the trend shifted to cultivation of grafted cashew varieties like Vengurla-4, Hyb-1608, Hyb-2/16, Bhubaneswar-1, VRI-2. Entire District, especially Gunupur, Gudari, Padampur have been efficient in growing cashew and do good business.

**Banana**– Banana suckers were the propagating material for banana cultivation. Now the trend is shifted to growing of Tissue culture banana plantlets. Kashipur, Kalyansingpur and Gunupur Blocks have adopted this.

**Pineapple**- Previously pineapple suckers of wild variety used to be grown by the tribal on hilly terrain and marginal lands. Now pineapple is grown by using slips and crown suckers of Kew and Queen varieties. Dongaria Kondhas grow pineapple in Niyamgiri Hill.

**Micro Irrigation**– Micro irrigation through drip and sprinkler system aims at judicious use of irrigation water at the root zone of the plant as against the flooded system normally observed in crops. Micro irrigation thus ensures conservation of irrigation water, labour and time through fertigation (fertilizer application and irrigation).

**Oil Palm**– Even marginal lands are suitable for growing of oil palm crops with copious irrigation facilities. Extraction of oil from fresh fruit bunches enables us to earn on extra foreign exchange. Gunupur, Padampur and Rayagada Block have successfully cultivated this.

**Horticulture Mechanization**– Introduction of sprayers, pot hole diggers, Rain Gun, etc has helped to boost horticultural production of fruits and vegetables.

**Post Harvest Management** – Cashew processing units, Lemon grass oil extraction units, Pack House etc. are some of the major achievements under Post Harvest Management activities.

**Organic Farming** – People used to grow crops using farm yard manure or compost. The trend then shifted to use of chemical fertilizers. Now-a-days use of organic manures like vermi compost and Phospho-soluble bacteria is the call of the day.

**Processing Unit**– The harvested mangoes is subjected to hot water treatments to increase the shelf life for distant export and storage.
Fishery

The District office of the Fisheries Department started functioning from 28.2.1996. Till then it was part of Koraput District. Now it is headed by District Fisheries Officer.

Administrative Setup

DFO-cum-CEO, F.F.D.A., Rayagada is the administrative head of the Department in the District supported by Additional Fishery Officer, Junior Engineer, Assistant Fishery Officer, Inspector of Cooperatives and Supervisors.

Water Resources

Besides the two major rivers i.e. the Nagavali and the Vamsadhara there are number of perennial streams and the tributaries to those rivers flowing through the District. The total water resource available is 1938.70 hectares of ponds, tanks, swamps etc. which includes Badanala Medium Irrigation Project and five other Minor Irrigation Projects holding water during summer. Most of ponds and tanks are seasonal and dry up by February/March. There are limited perennial tanks also.

Government Fish Farm

There are 2 nos of Government fish farm namely Muchikipadar fish farm and Vikrampur fish farm.

Muchikipadar Fish farm

It is located at a distance of 75 kilometres from Rayagada on the way of Rayagada-Berhampur Road. It is adjacent to Badanala Canal, established during 1990-91. The capacity of fry production is 30 lakh.

Total area of the farm 16.80 Ac.
Area of N.T. 3.63 Ac.
Area of R.T. 0.70 Ac.

Bikrampur Fish Farm

Established during 1958, located at Gunupur, the total area of 5 acres of land was purchased and 1.80 acres of nursery tank of 12 nos. developed which was the only source for meeting the requirement of the District earlier. The capacity of fry production is 15 lakhs.
Fish Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 1-2</th>
<th>Quantity (MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>2840.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>3558.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>2997.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>3295.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>3507.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Veterinary

As early as 1929, a Veterinary Dispensary was opened at Jeypore. In the year 1937 the average no of animals treated there per day was 39. There was one touring veterinary surgeon for each of the Sub-Division. More no of Veterinary Dispensaries, Stockman centres were opened in subsequent years both at Block and Grama Panchayat headquarters respectively. In December 1952, one District Veterinary Officer was appointed and he was under the control of Deputy Director of Veterinary services Odisha, whose head quarter was located at Cuttack.

In 1961-1962, there were 23 Veterinary Dispensaries functioning in the then Koraput District out of which 16 were provided with diagnostic sets.

The reorganization of the Animal Husbandry Department was held during 1983 which changed the structural pattern of the Department.

After formation of Rayagada as new District on 2nd October 1992 the staff pattern changed again. The post of new Chief District Veterinary Officer was created as the head of the Animal Husbandry District.

Animal Resources Development of the District

ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
RAYAGADA

- No of Veterinary Hospital (VH) - 01 (Rayagada)
- No of Veterinary Dispensary (VD) - 15
- No of Livestock Aid Center (LAC) - 85
- No of Artificial Insemination Centre - 100
- Mobile Artificial Insemination Centre - 88
- Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) - 11
- Per capita availability of milk - 50.4 Gm/Day
- Per capita availability of Egg - 48 no/year
- Per capita availability of Meat - 5 Gm/Day
## Live Stock Population of the District

### LIVESTOCK POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cattle Crossbreed</td>
<td>9994</td>
<td>7018</td>
<td>7434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cattle Indigenous</td>
<td>362546</td>
<td>355948</td>
<td>296647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Buffaloes</td>
<td>108381</td>
<td>75130</td>
<td>72801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>40754</td>
<td>33493</td>
<td>59354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>155689</td>
<td>151965</td>
<td>148801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>37392</td>
<td>24120</td>
<td>25667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>488586</td>
<td>447542</td>
<td>423537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Others (Dog)</td>
<td>28983</td>
<td>25406</td>
<td>7504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ongoing Programme of Animal Husbandry Sector

Basic Animal Husbandry Service

The basic Animal Husbandry services like Treatment of diseased animals, Vaccination to protect and prevent the spread of various contagious diseases among the live-stocks, castration and other animal husbandry extension activities are being carried out by the wide network of departmental field functionaries with utmost priority starting from District Head quarter up to the village level.

Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU)

The Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) Programme has been taken up in all 11 blocks of the District since 2nd October 2012 with the aim of providing veterinary services at the door steps of the Livestock owners residing in the remote areas of the District where departmental veterinary services are in inaccessible. The MVU is discharging four major services viz. Treatment of ailing animals, Preventive vaccination, door step Artificial Insemination services, Castration, Pathological sample examination, Training and awareness camps. The Staff of MVU consists of one Retired Veterinary officer, One retired Para-vet and one attendant equipped with adequate medicines, vaccines and instruments necessary for their works. It has been of great help to the District in preventing out-breaks.

Livestock Insurance Programme

As a measure of risk management of the livestock of the District, Livestock Insurance Programme is under progress under National Livestock Mission so as to protect the livestock owners against the loss from death of animals. In 2013-2014 total no of 2040 and during 2014-15 total no of 1100 animals were covered under Livestock Insurance programme.

Dairy Development Programmes

For income generation of poor rural small and marginal farmers of the Districts, various programmes like promotion of dairy entrepreneur (PDE), short-term and long-term interest sub-vention schemes have been taken up for promotion of dairy farming in the District so as to augment milk production in the District. Besides schemes like Commercial Agri-Enterprise (CAE) has also been taken up for Dairy development programmes of the District.

Milk Collection

OMFED through its DCS (Dairy Cooperative Society) procure surplus milk to the tune of 4000 litres per day in the District. For this purpose eight numbers of bulk cooler units are operating in the District. Efforts are on for
increase of more milk routes and organization of more number of DCSs by induction of a lot of animals through various govt. sponsored schemes to augment the milk production of the District.

**Calf Rearing Scheme**

Through calf rearing schemes, at about 250 numbers of calves have been provided with calf feed on subsidy basis for their optimum physical and sexual growth and attainment of early productive mother hood. This helps in additional milk production in the District.

**Artificial Insemination Programme**

There are 88 no of Artificial Insemination centres operating in the District for Insemination of Existing breedable indigenous and crossbred cows and buffaloes with genetically improved quality of semen, thereby increasing the cross bred population of high yielding capacity just to boost the production of milk. Extra departmental Agencies like JK Trust and OMFED are also working in collaboration with the AH department in this regard.

**Future vision of the Department by the end of 2020**

1. Production of about 12000 crossbred cows with genetically improved quality through the cross breeding programme.

2. An increase in per capita availability of milk in the District from 50.4 gm per day to 75 gm per day.

3. An increase in per capita availability of eggs in the District from 48 no per year to 80 no per year.

4. An increase in per capita availability of meat in the District from 5 gm per day to 15 gm per day.

**Forestry**

Rayagada forest division was created on 15.11.1957 and the first working scheme for the division was prepared for a period of 5 years with effect from 1962-63. Later, it was modified for 10 years, actually implemented from 1990-91 to 1999-2000 for protection of Reserve Forest of this Forest Division. Another working plan to develop bamboo forest was developed. The present working plan includes all the Reserve Forest notified u/s 21; proposed Reserve Forest u/s 4 and the deemed Protected Forest u/s 81 of Odisha Forest Act, 1972. The Protected Forests included in the plan are Demarcated Protected Forests (DPF), Reserve land and Protected Land including compensatory Afforestation areas. This plan period was for 10 years from 2006-07 to 2015-16.
Rayagada Forest Division comprises of entire Rayagada District. Main urban centres in this Division are Rayagada, Gunupur, Muniguda and Jaykaypur. Other significant settlements are Kashipur, Kalyansingpur, Bissamcuttack and Gudari.

Rayagada forest division lies between 18°54’ to 19°58’ North latitude to 82°52’ to 84°01’ East longitude and is one of the largest forest divisions of the State with total geographical area of 7075 square kilometre and 07 forest division. At present total forest area norms out to be 32.63 per cent of geographical area with working plan for 207024 hectar. This Forest Division consists of 276 Forest Blocks (RF, PRF and DPF) covering an area of 228526 hectar.

Reserve Forest - 77337.3800 hectar
PRF - 117754.7421 hectar
DPF - 33434.6912 hectar
Village Forest - 488.5000
Unclassed Forest - 96.0000

(As per survey of India Topographic Map)

Niyamgiri Mountain occupies an important place in Rayagada Forest Division

Forest Range data-Boundary position

The boundary pillars of most of the forest blocks have been surveyed, demarcated and maintained during the plan period by various departmental schemes. The descriptions have also been notified in the relevant Odisha Government notification of the gazette which is maintained in RF Register in the Division office. In most of the forest blocks boundary lines are not cleared. The position of most of boundary pillars masonry and stone cairns are maintained. However many boundary pillars are in dilapidated condition, at places boundary pillars are missing. It is often damaged by shifting cultivation. Repairing of pillars is inevitable. Systematic annual maintenance of boundary pillars should be done by the DFO as per the five years maintenance programme which is given in miscellaneous regulations. The total length of the boundary length of Reserved Forests, Protected Reserved Forest and Demarcated Protected Forests are 3946.2391 kilometres. Range wise boundary length in kilometers is given in Table below.

Boundary Length in Kilometre of Rayagada Forest Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Range</th>
<th>Number of Forest Blocks</th>
<th>Boundary Length in Kilometres</th>
<th>Boundary pillars (in Nos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>652.6902</td>
<td>5223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>K.Singpur</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>376.392</td>
<td>3026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Tikiri</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>188.899</td>
<td>1552</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legal rights and concessions of different types have been conferred gradually even though Natural Forest Policy, 1988 prescribes that enjoyment of rights and concessions should be subject to capacities of forests and availability of adequate quantities of relevant forest produce without jeopardizing regeneration of forests. This principle has been followed in this District.

**Right under Estate Rules**

As per rule 5 of the Jeypore Forest and Waste Land Rules of 1895, the bonafide hill ryots (also called “privilege holders”) had been allowed cutting of trees up to 3 feet girth, free of charge and without permit, in Reserved Lands for their consumption. Other persons, not being bonafide hill ryots, but inhabiting the estate, were allowed to use specified forest produce under “Permit System” after payment of such fees as prescribed in the Schedule of Rates for all timber and other produces.

As per the amendment of the said rules in 1916 and notified in the year 1922, the “privilege-holders”, were also allowed free of charge, the removal of reserved class trees inclusive of sal, bija and teak up to 3 feet from Unreserved lands and protected lands for their own bonafide consumption. Besides this, they were allowed to graze their cattle and to remove other forest produce. For the non-privilege holders, another system was introduced during 1923. This was called as “Annual Royalty System” or locally called as “the plough tax” by virtue of which an annual royalty of one half to one rupee per plough was collected from the tenants for allowing them to remove reserved class trees up to 3 feet girth for making ploughs. This practice was discontinued in 1949.

**Right under Anchal Administration**

With the vesting of Ex-Jeypore estate with the State of Odisha vide Government Notification No. 8231/R dated 29.12.1951, the Protected Lands and unreserved lands continued to be rightly burdened as they were earlier. At the same time, a few rights such as right to use specified foot-paths and cart-tracks, the right to worship at the specified shrines inside the Reserved Lands and the right to use water and fishing in hill streams were admitted in the Reserved Lands. These concessions were otherwise also allowed in accordance with Rule 6 of the Koraput Forest Rules, 1956. Grazing was also
allowed inside Reserve Lands on payment of a very nominal grazing fee of two anna per buffalo, bullock, cow or pony, one anna per calf and sheep and one and half anna per goat, in case of permanent residents of the adjoining villages, and at twice these rates for outsiders.

The resident hill tribes were allowed to practise mass-hunting in the Reserve Lands adjoining their villages for the annual festival popularly known as “Chaitra-Bento Parba” during the summer season.

**Rights under Odisha Forest Act, 1972**

On implementation of the Odisha Forest Act, 1972 number of Reserve Forests have been constituted where in rights and concessions of the local people have been duly inquired into by the Forest Settlement Officers; and the admitted rights and concessions as well as privileges are duly listed in the relevant Government Notifications issued U/S 21 of the said Act.

Some common rights, concessions or privileges, admitted in different Reserve Forests are as follows:

i) The villagers are allowed to collect firewood for their domestic needs and allowed to graze their cattle subject to restrictions as may be imposed by the Forest Department from time to time. However, the browsers and grazers are not allowed in the regeneration and plantation areas to encourage regeneration and growth of plantations.

ii) Right to collect and remove edible roots, fruits, minor forest produce such as mohua, kendir, char, siali leaves and others except sandalwood and cashew nut, free of cost, for domestic consumption. However, girdling and tapping of trees are forbidden. They are even forbidden to collect these items from the trees which have been planted by the Forest Department.

iii) Allowed to collect thatching grass subject to payment of fees as usual.

iv) Right to enjoy fruits of horticultural plantations, permitted within the boundaries of Reserved Forests, as may be decided by the Collector of the District, in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, would be available to the village community or to specified individuals which includes their successors in interest.

v) Right to use specified roads, foot-paths and cart-tracks running across the specified reserved forests to adjoining villages subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the competent authorities.

vi) Rights are not to be bartered or transferred. However, they shall pass on to their successors.

The specified rights admitted and restrictions imposed in certain RF blocks include the following.
i) Allowed to offer ‘puja’ inside the RFs like Pedakonda and Bariholla.

ii) In Ramanaguda RF, allowed to take water for the purpose of irrigation as per the existing law on payment of water rate as may be fixed by the competent authority, if any.

iii) In Kanupulisee RF, the genuine inhabitants of the neighboring villages are allowed the felling of trees that are not of the reserve category, free of charges, for their genuine agricultural and domestic purpose. The privileged holders are also permitted to cut, free of charge subject to marking of trees by the Forest Department and issue of free permit on unreserved land for their own genuine domestic consumption, reserved trees up to 3 feet girth.

iv) In Ampaballi RF, they are allowed to collect timber of unreserved species for agricultural and domestic purposes free of any charges.

However, in some RF blocks like Dhepaguda Extension; Bhairaguda alias Kudilima; Minabai; Paluru; Kumbhari; Buduni and gharabari, no rights and privileges have been admitted.

In view of the ban on “green felling” in Rayagada District, since 1990, some of these rights, such as removal of timbers for house building materials, have been affected. Timber for house building, for fire affected persons and for agricultural implements are to be supplied through M/s. OFDC Ltd from their depots. In addition, Government in Forest and Environment Department have been pursuing since 1988, a policy of encouraging peoples participation in local forest management and of developing greater use of forest rights among people. This is being done under JFM programme through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), jointly agreed by the Forest Department and the interested local people. However, details on JFM are mentioned below in paragraph no. 1.16 of this chapter.

Further, as per the Government Policy of March, 2000 on MFPs, 68 items are transferred to the Panchayats for their collection and disposal. The Forest Department does not charge any royalty on these 68 MFP items. However, details of this policy are dealt in Chapter-3 (Utilisation of Produce) and Chapter-17 (Non Timber Forest Produce (Overlapping) Working Circle).

Area diverted under Forest Conservation Act, 1980

In Rayagada Forest Division during the implementation of outgoing Working Plan (2007-08 to 2016-17) the following area of Forest has been diverted for different non forestry works as per the provision of the Forest Conservation Act-1980.
Diversion of Forest area for Non-forestry purpose is given below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Name of the Forest block from which diverted</th>
<th>Area diverted in Ha.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>33 KV line from Muniguda to Dangsorada</td>
<td>Chandrapur R.F.</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Koraput-Rayagada Railway line</td>
<td>Lilligumma RF: 389.89</td>
<td>785.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Revalkona RF: 195.71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laxmipur RF: 4.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Forests: 195.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total: 785.43</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Badanala Medium Irrigation Project</td>
<td>Saradhapur RF: 19.28</td>
<td>833.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thorlendi RF: 42.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chakunda PRF: 35.423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P.J./B.J.: 734.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total: 833.46</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Graphite Mining of Sri R.Mediratha at Gotiguda</td>
<td>Patra Jungle</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>220 KV D/C Transmission line from Therubali to Narendrapur</td>
<td>Tharlendi R.F.: 7.700</td>
<td>54.911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed Jungle: 11.788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B.J./P.J.: 35.423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total: 54.911</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>132 KV S/C line from Therubali to J.K. Paer Mill</td>
<td>Patra Jungle</td>
<td>0.891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>220 KV D/C line from Indravati to Therubali (1st circuit)</td>
<td>Mandibisi R.F.: 4.823</td>
<td>10.773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patra Jungle: 5.950</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total: 10.773</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jagadalpur MIP</td>
<td>Bada Jungle</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Construction of Alumina Refinery of M/s Utkal Alumina International Ltd. (UAIL)</td>
<td>Revenue Forest</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>33 KV line from Bandhamandito for power supply to tunnel No. 23 and 25 of S.E.Rly.</td>
<td>Gramya Jungle</td>
<td>0.900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sanamuligaon MIP</td>
<td>Bada Jungle/ Gramya Jungle</td>
<td>11.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patra Jungle</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kundanpadar MIP</td>
<td>Mandibisi R.F.: 8.495</td>
<td>20.115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bartibali PRF: 0.175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2nd 220 KV D/C transmission line from Indravati to Therubali</td>
<td>B.J./P.J.: 11.445</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total: 20.115</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Maikanch MIP</td>
<td>Gramya Jungle</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total: 1834.696</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Scheduled Tribe and Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right Act, 2006)

Under Forest Right Act, 2006, forest right titles have been distributed in Rayagada District from 2006 onwards. In Rayagada Forest Division, 18125 numbers of titles have been distributed to the ST persons involving revenue forest and forest area under the control of the Forest Department amounting to 11956.10 hectares. But it is observed that the Title holders are not properly sensitized about their duties and responsibilities as mentioned in the act towards forest conservation because of which there is loss in forest cover in some areas, in anticipation cutting trees and clearing of land will vest them with inherent rights to get forest rights titles.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>No. of titles distributed</th>
<th>Area (in Acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revenue land</td>
<td>Reserve Forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>17990</td>
<td>1274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Forest Fire**

Forest fire normally occurs from mid February to 2nd week of June. It is intentionally than accidentally. Tribal people collecting MFP like Mohua flower, clear the leafy litters under the tree by setting fire, for easy collection. Sal seeds are burnt for removal of wings. Hunters also set fire to scare wild life. Villagers also set fire to the forest floor for good growth of uerdu leaf and podu cultivation, crown of Mohua tree is set on fire for good growth. Besides this, for collection of charcoal by forest dwellers, the forest is set on fire.

**Year wise Forest fire incident of Rayagada Forest Division mentioned below**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of incidents</th>
<th>Area burnt (in Ha.)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>86.00</td>
<td>On receipt GIS information the staffs squad engaged are put their full effort to fight and restore the forest fire down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>128.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>223.96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>43.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>126.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>79.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>21.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Forest Encroachments**

Forest encroachment for podu cultivation, agriculture and household is a fact to reckon with. It happens due to lack of forest block and demarcation of boundary. Influential people try to encroach more and more forest lands taking advantage of flaws in the laws and policies. Despite booking of encroachment cases, villagers resort to encroachment and illicit tree felling in Jimidipeta R.F., Barihola R.F., Dardahadi R.F., Leliguma R.F., Thatuni R.F., Ambadola R.F., Bangi R.F., Bijaynagar P.R.F., Buduni P.R.F. and Jalanidhi P.R.F. Cases are booked to stop encroachment and steps are taken to recognize rights of regular forest dwellers, under Forest Rights Act, 2006. Besides this prior to reorganization of this District, one-time pre-1980 forest encroachment cases have been sent to Govt. of Odisha for regularization as per letter No. 21060 dated 04.05.2000 of Revenue Department, Government of Odisha.
Mineral Resources in Forests
Bauxite

Deposits of Bauxite have been found in forest area of Kashipur, Bissamcuttack and Muniguda Tahasil. Geologists have found out Buxite in Baphlamali, Sashubohumali, Sitimali, Chandragiri, Kuturamali, Lakharis, Arimali, Patramali, Malipadar Dongar, Tikirimalli, Sunderghati, Ghusurimalli and Niyam Dongar.

Manganese

Three tracks of Manganese deposits have been identified in Mishikhal (Kutuli, Karashola, Barijhola etc.) in Kashipur and Rayagada Tahasil; Periguda to Ambadola (Ambadola, Karadakandha, Chukukona, Urlakona, Rukunibari etc.) of Bissamcuttack Tahasil and in localities of Renga, Khalkani, Khunigaon, Kashipur etc. of Kashipur Tahasil. Geological Survey of India has completed exploration work in Nishikhal and traced deposit of 7 million tones. A Nishikhal Manganese mine of M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd is temporarily closed.

Graphite

Sporadic graphite deposits (low quality) are traced in areas of Jagdalpur, Ambadola, Durgi of Bissamcuttack-Gunupur and Rayagada Tahasil.

Quartz

Low quality quartz and quartzite are found in Ambadola, Muniguda and Rayagada forest. Numbers of applications have been filed for prospecting license and Mining Lease recently.

Gemstone

Semi precious gemstones like chtysobery, cat’s Eye and Garnets are found in forest area of Paikadakuluguda and Hatadahikhal of Muniguda Forest Range, Karlaghati area of Bissamcuttack Forest Range.

Granite (Coloured decorative stones)

Multi coloured granite deposits are found in the areas of Gunupur Forest Range and Tediliguda of Bissamcuttack Forest Range.

For the last 10 years, mining operations even in small scale have been opposed by tribal people, LWEs, local leaders and environmentalists. Vedanta Alumina Ltd. has finally declared to close down the factory. Other companies are also afraid of coming to Rayagada District for lack of forest clearance.
Forest Management in Rayagada Forest Division

Rayagada Forest Division has developed different working circles as per extensive study conducted by Sri Popli, included bio-diversity surveys, soil studies, regeneration surveys, illicit tree felling, range of Podu cultivation etc. As per this study, 8 working circles were developed in this Forest Division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Working Circle</th>
<th>Area in Ha.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Selection-cum-Improvement WC</td>
<td>88,425.2503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Podu Rehabilitation WC</td>
<td>22,585.4869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rehabilitation WC</td>
<td>76,703.8438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Plantation WC</td>
<td>6,928.2339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Protection WC</td>
<td>12,381.6308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bamboo (overlapping) WC</td>
<td>98,760.3530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>NTFP (overlapping) WC</td>
<td>1,94,642.8148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Wildlife (overlapping) WC</td>
<td>2,07,024.4457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even though this working circle is going to be outdated, this year it has its relevance with introduction of GPS system and other modern technology and new schemes. New system of management needs to be developed.

The low level Rayagada plain hardly varies from 207 to 600 mt from the sea level. The forest of this area due to low rainfall and high temperature supports mostly dry deciduous mainly miscellaneous species. The forests are also more or less covered with dry bamboo breaks. The Miscellaneous Forests are mainly found in the forest blocks of Rayagada Division. The common species seen are Terminalia tomentosa (Asan), Mangifera indica (Ambo), Anogeissus latifolia (Dhouda), Lagerostroemia parviflora (Sidha), Adina cordifolia (Haldu), Dillenia pentagyna (Rai), Schleichera oleosa (Kusum), Bridelia retusa (Kasi) Mallotus philippensis (Kamalagundi), Careya arborea (Kumbhi), Combretum decandrum (Atundi), Bauhinia vahliii (Siali) and Miliusa velutina(Gandha Palas), Shorea robusta (Sal).

Bamboo occurs in all most all forest Blocks of the Rayagada Division. The Salia Bamboo (Dendroclamus strictus) is seen in the hill slopes where as the Daba Bamboo (Bambusa arundinacea) is confined to narrow belts along streams and nallas.

Wild Life Protection

In Rayagada Forest Division, wild life working circle spreads over 207024.4457 ha. During last working plan, no systematic bio-diversity survey and qualitative observations were made from the standpoint of wildlife preservation. But it is discussed frequently that wildlife habitat of the division continue to be degraded due to man-animal conflict, shortage of food etc. So, awareness programmes are organized on importance of preservation of bio-diversity wildlife, development of greenery to protect man and wild life sanctuary.
CHAPTER-V

INDUSTRIES

Introduction

Rayagada District is located on the main railway line from Vizianagaram to Raipur. Majority of inhabitants are of different tribal communities. Lack of communication, transportation, skilled man power, marketing, power supply; results in large area of Rayagada District, remaining industrially and economically under developed in spite of its rich minerals and forest wealth and surplus agricultural produce.

With a view to accelerate the growth of the MSME as well as Handicraft and Cottage Industries, the District Industries Centre, Rayagada was set up since 01.04.1990. Now, it is upgraded as “Regional Industries Centre” with effect from 01.05.2011 headed by General Manager having rank of JDI (Level-II) which is functioning as such for development of MSME and Handicraft and Cottage Industries activities in Rayagada District. It has the objective for changing industrial scenario in Rayagada District in an integrated approach for development of entrepreneurship for economic growth of the District and to generate sustainable employment for local people through optimum utilisation of available local resources / youth force.

Evolution of Industries in the District

Cottage industries

After the formation of the concept of “District Industries Centre” in 1978, responsibility for development of cottage / village industry through Cooperative sector is on the Odisha Khadi and Village Industries Board. There are 40 Cooperative Societies formed and the artisan members were provided credit facility as well as grant through all these Cooperative Societies as indicated below.

1- Artisan Multipurpose Industrial Cooperative Society - 11
2- Pottery Industrial Cooperative Society- 05
3- Bell Metal Industrial Cooperative Society- 01
4- Lac Industrial Cooperative Society- 01
5- Bamboo Craft Industrial Cooperative Society- 01
6- Sugar Cooperative Society- 01
7- Shoe making Cooperative Society- 01
8- Oilmen Industrial Cooperative Society- 04
9- Gur and Khandsari Industrial Cooperative Society- 01
10- NEO and Soap Industrial Cooperative Society- 01
11- Hand pounding Industrial Cooperative Society- 02
12- Polyvastra Industrial Cooperative Society- 07
13- Leather Industrial Cooperative Society- 03
The above cooperative societies were assisted by OK&VI Board / Director of handicrafts and Cottage Industries for promotion of the following sector for better employment scope and income generation for artisans under Cottage / Village Industries. Carpentry, 2- Pottery, 3- Blacksmithy, 4- NEO/ Soap 5- Leather Industry, 6- Bee-Keeping, 7- Bamboo Craft, 8- Gur and Khandasari, 9- Bell Metal etc.

Old time Industries were few and their growth was limited to local needs only, like Handicraft, Handloom and Utility materials.

There was no machinery. Manual labour was being utilised to produce requirements on a small scale that lay within the capacity of a small number of workers. Products were few in number and with crude in finishing.

i) **Agricultural and Cottage Industries** are interdependent because “Agricultural sector needs.

1. Plough
2. Bullock Driven Cart
3. Bamboo Basket
4. Kulla / Paddy cleaner
5. Dolly
6. Sickle
7. Hammer
8. Knives etc. which were being manufactured by local blacksmiths, carpenters, artisans in a crude method.

ii) **Clothing**

Spinning and weaving are the most important old time industries. Till today the art of weaving shawls is known to Dongria Kandha. They have their unique style of weaving Shawls.

iii) **Utility materials**

Old time cottage industries for production of Oil, Household wooden furniture / Door / Pillars, Drum and Musical Instruments/ Cot/ Pipes decorated on bamboos for smoking tobacco/ bamboo basket making/ storage bin/ water pots/ earthen utensils/ metal craft etc. reveal the primitive art and tradition of the land. Pottery and basket making mark this civilization at Neolithic stage and these industries continued in more or less in complex form and varieties in the historic period remaining in the cottage stage.

“Oil” is an essential utility for human consumption. Earlier, oil pressing was done in three different ways.

i) Where, little oil was required the oil seed was crushed with the help of a stone to break the crust and then it was boiled in water. In the process, the
oil would float on the water and would pour out. Almost, every Adivasi household knows this process.

ii) Community oil pressing was done by a wooden wedge weighed down by a heavy stone. The oil seed was warmed and crushed. It was then put in a bag made out of siali fibre. The bag was pressed between two planks tied at one end and weighed down by a heavy stone at the other end.

iii) The third method was the ordinary Ghani, where instead of a bullock four men contrive to push the pressing column round by manipulating two cross bars. Traditional oil producers are found sporadically in all blocks of the District.

Carpentry and Wood Curving

Carpenters were manufacturing Bullock Driven carts/ Door/ Windows/ household articles like cot, husking lever (Dhinki), different types of combs, found among the tribes. Pipes of decorated bamboos for smoking tobacco were also popular mostly among tribal people. Looms splinter continue even today in their primitive form, so also drums and musical instruments.

Most of the old time industries that still exist in the District reveal the tribal characteristic of the District. Gradually the traditional craft found it difficult to compete with the new generation of industries which came up with developed technology and gradually started disappearing. Wood carving and carpentry are developed into an art form now, through training in DIC.

Handicrafts

In the initial stage only three nos. of crafts i.e. Lacquer, Bell Metal and Tribal Shawls were practised in crude method. Subsequently, other crafts like tribal jewellery, Dhokra casting, Terracotta, Artistic bamboo, Wood Carving / Bamboo craft are also found in practice.

Dhokra

Dhokra is the exotic name of metal craft of ancient India that combines the skill, ingenuity of craft persons with the display of artistic talent. The process involves clay modeling followed by embossing it with intricate patterns and designs by a special thread made out of bee wax. In Rayagada District the artisans of Jhigidi, Dongrinali and Gotiguda village of Bissamcuttack are engaged in this craft.

Pottery and Terracotta

Pottery is an age old traditional craft practiced since the dawn of civilization. In Rayagada District, this craft too is found in practice in many villages. Around 1200 potters are living in 15 villages of different blocks as noted below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Name of the artisan concentrated village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>Kumudabali, Singari, Bhairaguda and Ambadola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>Kumbhar Dhamuni, Godaba, Bhataguda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kashipur</td>
<td>Sorispodar, Kumbharsila, Tikarapada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Amalabhata, Beleius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>Keliguda, Khadabeda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tribal Jewellery**

The tribal people use varieties of jewelleries generally made of brass aluminium, copper and white metal. Silver and gold are rarely used by tribal of higher economic status. Both males and females use jewelleries as part of their tradition and costume. There are certain jewelleries adorned for specific events. Jhigidi village in Bissamcuttack block is famous for tribal jewellery and around 50 artisans are engaged in this craft activity. It is also found in other places like:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Name of the artisan concentrated village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>Gotiguda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bissam Cuttack</td>
<td>Jhigidi, Dumernali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>Bellama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>Selim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bamboo Craft

Bamboo basketry is a common activity of the District. Around 500 artisans living in 10 different blocks practise the craft by utilizing the bamboos available in nearby forests and the articles are sold in local market (hats). A few of them have acquired skill to manufacture utility-cum-decorative items. But, these are occasionally prepared to display this product at the time of exhibition or on specific order for supply. These artisans are found mostly in the blocks as indicated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Name of the artisan concentrated village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>Munikhol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Komtalapeta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lacquer Craft

Molten lac with its resilient characteristics is applied on different surfaces to give a leathery coating coupled with designs done by lacquer thread. Lac of different colours is used generally on terracotta cores, bamboo baskets, other articles made of bamboo and wood to make toys, decorative boxes, wall plaques, table wares etc. In Rayagada District quite a few women have been engaged in this craft at Padmapur. Due to non
availability of materials and lack of supply to meet the demand in market, the artisans are going away from this craft.

Brass and Bell Metal Craft

A few traditional artisans of village Padmapur, Derigaon and Gunupur area have been pursuing this craft since long. In the past they were making only utensils by heat and beat process to cater to the local demand. Due to popularity of aluminium, steel and plastic materials, the demand for brass and bell metal utensils gradually declined. Therefore, this industry has received a great set back and the artisans are leaving this craft.

Dongria Kandha Art Textiles

The ethnic tribes wear specific clothes woven by handloom and embroidered with designs of distinctive tradition and motifs. The Dongaria Kandha, a primitive tribe of Kurli, Khambesi, Kadali of Chatikana area practise embroidery works on shawls which are used in different cultural functions and festivals. The women folk of the tribe are practicing this craft
generally during their leisure. The products are marketed locally as well as outside through exhibitions.

Ancestral Industrial Activity

Soura Painting (Ideetal) was earlier recognised as a handicraft. The traditional paintings practiced by Lanjia Sours, a primitive tribe living at Puttasingh of Gunupur block is linked to their culture and known as “Ideetal”. They portray the paintings with different concepts in the inner wall of their house with strong belief to appease the God/Goddesses and their forefathers for better living, good harvest, curing of diseases, hassle frees hunting etc. The structure and style of the paintings are more or less geometrical in shape and design. The choice of colour is usually white made out of the rice paste and brush is made from indigenously available twig of soya trees. The painter as well as the paintings follows rigorous rituals before and during the act of painting which is distinguished from Warlis paintings of Maharashtra.

Small Scale Industries

In 1962, Odisha Government declared a policy that Panchayati Raj Institute will be given prize for their best performance. The prize money given to Panchayati Raj will be utilised in the form of share capital to establish a “Small Scale Industries” in the form of industrial Cooperative Society. This was known as Panchayat Samiti Industries (PSI) unit.

In Rayagada District following three PSI units were established.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Panchayat Samiti Industry</th>
<th>Regn No. and Establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nairaguda Sugar Cane Processing and marketing Coop. Society</td>
<td>Regn No. 44/ 10.10.1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bhemini Tiles Industrial Ltd, Ukumba</td>
<td>Regn No. 77/27.11.1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Padmapur Rice Mill Coop. Society Ltd.</td>
<td>Regn No. 83 / 18.06.1965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional information of small, medium industry of Rayagada District units having investment in plant and machinery more than one crore Industrial scenario of Rayagada District from 1999-2000 to 2014-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Industries</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Industries</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro / Small Enterprises</td>
<td>3202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table gives the detailed picture of the establishment of different micro and small enterprises in the District over the years.
### Year-wise Establishment of Micro and Small Enterprises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of units set up</th>
<th>Investment (in Crore)</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>10.91</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>8.08</td>
<td>1715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>9.51</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>12.98</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>9.32</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>17.25</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>8.08</td>
<td>754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>58.45</td>
<td>3120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3202</td>
<td>179.06</td>
<td>13505</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Types of industry


One industrial oxygen plant was closed due to want of marketing.

### Ancillary Industry

The following industries are working as Ancillary industry of J.K. Paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the unit</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M/s Satyam Packers and Processers (P) Ltd, Kadambari</td>
<td>1- Corrugated Box/ Duplex Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guda, Kothapeta</td>
<td>Cartoon/ Laminated wrapper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M/s Famakin Industries, Komtalapeta</td>
<td>Wet ground Calcium carbonate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Downstream Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>No. of units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sundry Board / Egg Tray</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fly Ash Bricks</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following is the list of industrial units in Rayagada having investment of more than one crore rupees.

1. Name of the Unit: Chandan Agro-tech Pvt. Ltd
   At- Eduruvalasa, Ukamaba, Gunupur, Rayagada
   Date of Production: 2005-06
   Investment: 475.66 (In Lakh)
   Product: Cotton Lint and Seed
   Capacity: 25344 quintals.
   Employment: 25

2. Name of the Unit: Shiridisai Ginning and Pressing Pvt. Ltd.
   Fl- Antamada, Kolnra, Rayagada
   Date of Production: 16.01.2014
   Investment: Rs. 6, 47, 38,000 /
   Product-Cotton Lint and Seed
   Capacity: 4300
   Employment: 38
3. Name of the Unit - SVS Mookambika Construction Pvt. Ltd.
   Fl- Hazariguda. PS- Chandili Kolnara, Rayagada
   Date of Production: 2010
   Investment- 250 (In Lakh)
   Product- Stone Metal and Chips
   Capacity-36000 Tonnes
   Employment-26

4. Name of the Unit: L. M Cotex Pvt. Ltd.
   At-Bikrampur, Gumuda road, Gunupur
   Date of Production: 2013-14
   Investment- Rs. 7, 64, 74,351 /
   Product:- Cotton Lint and Seed
   Capacity:-8500 MT
   Employment:-107
Units having investment in plants and machinery more than one crore

5. Name of the Unit: Sree Sai Yarn Packaging Pvt. Ltd
   At/Po- Komatalpeta, Rayagada
   Date of Production: April 2015
   Investment- 839.02 (In Lakh)
   Product- Cotton Lint and Seed
   Capacity- 1260 MT
   Employment- 35

6. Name of the Unit- Ramgopal Agro Tech Pvt. Ltd.
   At/Po-Kujendri, Ramanaguda, Rayagada
   Date of Production: 2006
   Investment- 118 (In Lakh)
   Product:- Cotton Lint and Seed
   Capacity- 10000 bales
   Employment- 11
7. Name of the Unit: Ambica Stone Crusher
   At/Po-Kolnara, Rayagada
   Date of Production- 25.10.1999
   Investment- 147 (In Lakh)
   Product- Stone Chips and Metals
   Capacity:-60000 MT
   Employment:-11

8. Name of the Unit: Hanuman Cotton Industries
   At/Po- J. K. Pur Road, Rayagada
   Date of Production: April 2010
   Investment- 202.76 (In Lakh)
   Product:- Cotton Lint and Seed
   Capacity- 1260 MT
   Employment:-30
Units Having Investment in Plant and Machinery More Than One Crore

9. Name of the Unit: Tarun Shree Cotton Pvt. Ltd.
At/Po- Komatalapeta, JK Pur Road, Rayagada
Date of Production: 1999
Investment- 700 (In Lakh)
Product: -Cotton Lint and Seed
Capacity- 15000 Quintals
Employment:-34

10. Name of the Unit: Subhadra Industries (Pvt.) Ltd.
At/Po- Kholliguda, Rayagada
Date of Production: 2000
Investment- 270 (In Lakh)
Product: -Cotton Lint and Seed
Capacity- 13000 Quintals
Employment:-34
11. Name of the Unit: Gannon Dunkerleys Co. Ltd.
   At/Po-Rayagada
   Date of Production: 1989
   Investment- 128.99 (In Lakh)
   Product: -Prestressed Concrete Sleeping for Railways
   Capacity- 1, 20,000 Nos
   Employment:-22

12. Name of the Unit: Sri Jagannath Cotton Ginning and Pressing (P) Ltd.
   At/Po- Komatelapeta, Via- Jaykaypur, Rayagada
   Date of Production: 25.01.2000
   Investment- 131.21 (In Lakh)
   Product: -Cotton Lint and Seed
   Capacity- 13000 Quintals
   Employment:-25
Units Having Investment in Plant and Machinery More Than One Crore

13. Name of the Unit: Fimakem India Ltd.
At/Po- Komatlapeta, Rayagada
Date of Production: 2006
Investment- 1000 (In Lakh)
Product: -Wet Ground Calcium Carbonate
Capacity- 9900 MT
Employment:-44

14. Name of the Unit: Satyam Packers and Processors Pvt. Ltd.
At/Po- Kadambariguda, Kothapeta, Rayagada.
Date of Production: 20.05.2005
Investment- 8 (In Crore)
Product: -Corrugated Boxes, Duplex Board Cartoons, Laminated Drapper, Flexible Food Packing Material
Capacity- 75 Lakhs No
Employment:-95
15. Name of the Unit: Laxmi Balaji Oil (P) Ltd.  
At/Po- Attada, Salara, Via- Kereda, Rayagada  
Date of Production: 2008  
Investment- 397.05 (In Lakh)  
Product: - Crude Palm Oil and Palm Kernel Nut  
Capacity- 2220 MT  
Employment:-68

16. Name of the Unit: Vardhaman Chemical Industries  
At/Po- B7-B12, IDCO Industrial Estate, Pitamahal, Rayagada  
Date of Production: 2011  
Investment- 400 (In Lakh)  
Product: - Distilled Solvents, THF, IPA, Acetone, NDC  
Capacity- 8KL  
Employment: - 36
The following Large Scale Industries were established in Rayagada District as noted below. The large Scale Industries have made major contributions to the socio-economic development of Rayagada District.

1. The Jeypore Sugar Cooperative Ltd, Rayagada went into production on December, 1937.

2. The Ferro Manganese Plant at Rayagada was established by the Jeypore Sugar Co Ltd on 2nd July, 1958.


4. M/s Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Ltd (IMFA) started its production in 1967 at Therubali, Rayagada.

5. M/s Utkal Alumina International Ltd a Flagship company of Aditya Birla Group has started its production in 2013 at Doraguda of Kashipur Block.

JK Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd., JK Pur, Rayagada

Year of commercial production: 18-10-1962
Project cost: 227542.88 (lakhs)
Major products: Paper, Pulp and others.
Annual installed capacity: 291000 mt.
Employment: 4259

JK Paper Mills, a unit of JK Paper Limited, is one of the leading manufacturers of high quality writing and printing paper in India. It is flagship Company under the umbrella of JK organisation. Singhania family set up the first cotton Mill in north India in 1921. This led to the foundation of JK
Organization which steadily diversified to Jute, Iron and Steel, Oil Mills, Hoshiary, Sugar etc.

JK Paper Mills came in to existence in 1962 as an integrated Pulp and Paper Mill based on Bamboo as the main raw material. The Mill is situated in the bank of river Nagabvali near Rayagada a tribal District in the southern part of Odisha of eastern India. The plant installed capacity in 1962 was 18000 TPA with one paper machine.

The Mill has embarked upon a mega project with State–of–the Art Technology Pulp Mill of 2,00,000 TPA of Pulp and New Paper Machine of 1,50,000 TPA of Paper capacity to increase the production since 2013. 55 MW Co-generation Power Plant will propel JK Paper Mills to a new horizon. Today the total production of the Mill is 295000 TPA.

J K Paper, the "Value Leader" of paper industry has continuously upgraded product quality and customer service to improve its market penetration and maintain its leadership. With strong brand equity, on the strength of its quality and extensive network, nearly 70per cent of total production of JK Paper is focused on strong brands like JK Copier, JK Easy Copier, JK Copier Plus, JK Excel Bond, JK Cote. Other brands such as Sparkle, Cedar, and JK Club Card have enabled JK Paper to emerge as a One-Stop-Shop Paper Company. The brand “JK Copier” is the market leader with a market share of 28per cent. As a law abiding Company, J.K. Paper contributes Rs. 123 crores to the state exchequer.

**Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., Therubali, Rayagada**

Year of commercial production: 1967  
Project cost: 24300 lakhs  
Major products: high carbon Ferro-chrome/charge chrome, Ferro-chrome  
Annual installed capacity: 123000 mt (high carbon Ferro-chrome)  
Employment: 1420
Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys

Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd (IMFA), situated in Odisha, is India’s leading integrated producer of Ferro Chrome which is used in making stainless steel. Founded in 1961, IMFA began its operations with the production of Ferro Alloys and silicon metal. Over the years, IMFA has successfully diversified the product portfolio and a bulk of their production today mainly consists of Chrome Alloys.

The company is the largest exporter of value-added Ferro Chrome. Globally, IMFA has long term supply contract with major steel makers like Nissin Steel and POSCO; besides other large customers in China.

IMFA was the first entity in the private sector in India to produce and export silicon metal from the Indian sub-continent. IMFA has production facilities with 187 MVA installed furnace capacity situated at Therubali in Rayagada District and Choudwar in Cuttack District with chrome ore mines located in Jajpur and Keonjhar District of Odisha. Besides, IMFA recently commissioned the second unit of its 2X60 MW Captive power plant located at Choudwar, Odisha thereby increasing the captive generation capacity to 258 MW.

IMFA’s operations are certified to have conformity with international standards with multi-product/multi locations ISO 9001 quality management system certifications; while some of its units have received ISO 14001 environment management system certification and OHSAS 18001 occupational health and safety certification.

IMFA is actively involved in socio-economic transformation of communities through its corporate social responsibility (CSR) arm Bansidhar and Ila Panda Foundation (BIPF). The foundation pursues a number of activities in the fields of Water and Sanitation, Healthcare, basic and vocational education. The activities in these categories are currently being implemented in Rayagada, Keonjhar, Jajpur, Angul and Choudwar. Shambhavi Puraskar instituted by the foundation recognizes excellence and innovation by emerging social catalysts in Odisha. It also provides scholarship to six meritorious students from Odisha each year pursuing technical and professional Education in the name of Professor Ghanashyam Dash. The group also recognizes outstanding literary work in the name of Sarala Puraskar instituted in 1980 and Ekalabaya Puraskar in recognition of budding sportsperson instituted in 1993 under the aegis of IMPaCT.
Utkal Alumina International Limited Doraguda, Kashipur, Rayagada
Year of commercial production: 2013
Major products: smelter grade – calcined alumina
Project cost: 752130 (lakhs)
Annual installed capacity: 1.5 mmt/pa (million metric tonnes per annum)
Employment: 3776

M/s. Utkal Alumina International Limited was incorporated in 1993 as a JV between Alcan, Norsk Hydro, Tatas and Indal to set up an Alumina Plant at Doraguda, Rayagada District of Odisha. However, due to a number of local issues and disturbances, the project did not see the light of the day for a long time. The project was re-launched for execution when Utkal Alumina International Limited became a 100 per cent subsidiary of HINDALCO Industries Ltd. (a flagship company of Aditya Birla Group) in 2005. It is one of the most prestigious projects for the Aditya Birla Group and has been executed with meticulous care taking into account incorporation of state of the art technology, the world class standards for energy and environment management and also launching a sustainable developmental model that addresses the peoples issues, be it the land-losers, project affected persons and the local populace at large.

The scope of Utkal project comprises 1.5 million TPA Alumina Refinery, 3x30 MW Cogeneration Power Plant, captive bauxite mines at Baphlimali which transports bauxite to alumina through a 18.5 kilometre long distance conveyer belt, a railway siding with lead line of 11 kilometres long, a water intake facility from San river from a distance of 14 kilometres and a dedicated township to house all personnel.

The Technology for the alumina refinery has been procured from Rio-Tinto Alcan, an international leader in the field and the plant is engineered by Uhde India Limited for the refinery side, Fichtner for the Cogeneration Power Plant and M N Dastur for the Mines facility.
As per the company’s statement it has created employment opportunities to as many as 3777 persons in Plant and Mines, an overwhelming majority of them are locals. Besides, Company offered opportunities to around 400 local persons for self-employment from local community.
CHAPTER - VI
BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Rayagada Economy

Rayagada is primarily a tribal economy. This cannot be understood without an idea about the life style and economic condition of the tribal people like that of Kondhas, Dongaria Kondhas, Lanjia Sours, Sabars, Jatapus, etc. The tribal people live with limited resources, limited demand and limited technology. The tribal people of this District generally depend on minor forest produces like mahua flower/ fruits, sal leaf, siali leaf, turmeric, honey, tamarind, amla etc. Hence, progress of trade and commerce is not so speedy like coastal Districts of Odisha. They collect NTFP from surrounding forest and sell in the nearest market and purchase their daily-use materials. The podu cultivation of tribal people has not given them enough produce to be sold in markets. They also don’t get the competitive market price to be encouraged for business. They are always exploited by middlemen of plain area of the District. Due to bad financial condition, there is no storage facility in tribal villages to prepare them for better prices during lean season. Due to insufficient production and alcoholic habit, tribal people fall a victim to socio economic debt trap. In pre-independence and post-independence era tribal people are exploited by Sahukars/ money lenders. Indebtedness is a lifelong phenomenon for most of the tribal family. It will not be wrong to say that money lenders dominated Rayagada economy for a long time. The tribal people mortgage land, goats, cows, buffalos and even their jewelleries to come out from the crisis. The gothi, khambari and bheti system have broken the backbone of the tribal people for centuries. In gothi (khambari), a tribal cannot come out of the debt even though he serves the master throughout his life for some food, 2/3 pieces of clothing in a year etc. After, enactment of Odisha Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation Act, 1948 the situation has changed, though it is not a complete recovery. In bheti system the tribals offer gift to Royal families and Zamindars annually. This is also a system of exploitation. There was a system of ‘godam’ pratha by which a tribal had to give a part of his produce to King or chieftain as they were symbol of protection. In gothi system the landlords/ village heads use to identify able and healthy tribal farmers having ploughs and bullocks and ask them to cultivate their land to share the produce 50-50. But the tribal people fall into debt trap. The ‘dakhina’ system for temple and Brahmins were also prevalent for centuries. Besides this, Afghan Muslims known as Kabuli Pathans were engaged in money lending business even though it is barred in holy Koran. Most of them use to lend money during the transition of ripening of crops and harvesting (Nua Puruna Sandhi).
So, this exploitation came to light during freedom movement. A number of freedom fighters in undivided Koraput organized agitations against this exploitation. OLR Act, 1960, Odisha Money Lender Act, 1939, Odisha Scheduled Tribes Transfer of Immovable Property Act, 1956 and the like try to help the tribal people to come out of this exploitation. Cooperative Societies were formed by cooperative movements. Banks also came to this District in numbers to help the inhabitants of the District in a number of ways. System of LAMPCS, PACS, HBCS, Credit Societies, Poultry Cooperative Societies and Consumer Cooperative Societies were also organized. In every three months, there is District Consultative and Coordination meeting of banks where Lead Bank Manager, Reserve Bank of India representative, AGM, NABARD, heads of all nationalized/private sector banking organizations, Branch Managers of all the banks and District level officers sit together under chairmanship of Collector to assess credit potential and its proper channelization. This gives a clear picture about the potential of agriculture, trade and commerce and creates an atmosphere of exploitation free society in this District. SHG movement under Swarna Jayanti Gram Sworojgari Yojana and now NRLM has come forward to help ST/SC women to come out of exploitation and sell their product in markets and earn a livelihood. General Manager, Regional Industry Centre, Rayagada and Odisha ST/SC Finance Development Corporation encourage youth to develop business enterprise. It is a fact, that in Rayagada Telugu speaking people dominate the economy than the local Odia people.

**Trade and Commerce**

Rayagada District is surrounded by Koraput in South, Kandhamal in north, Gajapati in east, Srikakulam/Vizianagaram in south-east and Kalahandi in west. The trade and commerce of the District link itself to Parvatipuram/Srikakulam, Bobili (Vizianagaram) and Visakhapatnam. This relation is as old as the Suryavamshi King of Nandapur (Jeypore). The bullock/horse driven conveyance was only way for the business in the past. The road connection started during the period of Suryavamshi King of Vizagapatnam and Kalahandi District. Road from Koraput-Rayagada-Gunupur played a pivotal role to improve the commerce of District. Similarly, road from Parvatipuram to Ambadola via Banjarghati to Bhawanipatna (S.H.-4, 5, 6 and N.H.-326) have paved way for better trade and commerce in the District. The British Agent like Smollet, stationed at Parvatipuram in 1849 had developed road from Parvatipuram to Rayagada to safeguard the interest of British people and rulers. The only water borne trade was through the river Bansadhara by which the bamboos of Gudari forest area were transported to Rajmahendry. The railway link from Paralakhemundi to Gunupur and Srikakulam to Rayagada was started in the year 1931 and 1932 respectively. At present, there are 40 passenger and mail trains and
similar numbers of goods train passing through Rayagada District headquarters every day. Besides, passengers, cotton, oil seeds and mahua flower are exported and salt, edible oil, kerosene, petroleum products and other essential commodities are imported through railway and by road. It is pertinent to mention that once upon a time Rayagada District was full of sugarcane to give rise to Jeypore Sugar Company Ltd. that worked for a long time. Similarly several dal industries (small industries) were set up which are non-existent now as both sugarcane and dal have been replaced by cotton. Besides Rayagada, all block headquarters have now become business centres. The weekly Hata at Ambadola, Bhelesi (via Bisamcuttack and Tandikona), Bhamini Cattle Market (via Gumuda), Chakunda (near Ramanaguda), and Chandrapur have been the centre of business activity for many years. Now Adivasi Bazaar at Parsali of Kalyansingpur, Chatikona of Bissamcuttack has been constructed to help the Dongaria Kondhas in doing business. Tribal World, a business centre at Rayagada Bus stand to sell the tribal products through TDCC is coming. Civil Supply, Commercial Tax and Weight and Measures Department help the business in different products. There is a Chamber of Commerce of business men of Rayagada to organize business and ventilate the business problems.

Banking

Evolution of Bank in Rayagada District

After independence, government seriously thought about the overall development of India in which Banks particularly played a major role in the economic development of the State and the District. State Bank of India opened its Rayagada Branch on 01.08.1958 to cater to the need of general public and govt. Later after a gap of more than eight years other Banks like Andhra Bank (06.03.1967) opened its branch at Rayagada as a private sector Bank. Subsequently Koraput Central Cooperative Bank opened its branch at Gunupur on 13.07.1967 and at Rayagada on 17.07.1967. In the same year State Bank of India also opened its branch at Gunupur on 01.08.1967.

Lead Bank Office came into existence in the District at Rayagada on 06.08.2002 under the management of State Bank of India. This office is playing an important role in liaising Government machinery with the entire banking community in the District and also rendering service as representative of Reserve Bank of India and State Level Bankers Committee. Besides, this office is also taking the lead in carrying out the development of financial literacy in the District by way of organizing various camps preferably in rural areas through Financial Literacy Centre, w.e.f. 05.07.2012 as per extant instructions of Reserve Bank of India, under the control and supervision of Lead Bank.
NABARD, engaged in Agriculture and Rural Development came into existence in the District during 1999. It is also providing Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for construction of rural roads, bridges, minor irrigation, paddy procurement, creation of godown facility etc. The total loan sanctioned to State Govt. under RIDF in the District stands at Rs.273.7 crores as on 31.03.2015. NABARD has been taking various initiatives for tribal development and women empowerment through plethora of development schemes like WADI, Umbrella Project under Natural Resource Management, Watershed, Rural Innovation Projects, WSHGs, Farmers Producers Organisation, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development Programme. NABARD also provides refinance to commercial Banks, RRBs, and cooperative Banks for both production credit and investment credit besides preparing Potential Linked Credit Plan for the District. One Asst. General Manager is in charge of NABARD. He has a stellar role in development of agriculture asset, SHG finance and monitoring different government schemes implemented through Banks. Every quarter, District coordination committee meeting of banks and District level officials is conducted under chairmanship of Collector to monitor CD ratio, financing of projects, implementation of government programme.

Year-Wise Break up of Opening of Bank Branches of Rayagada District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PUBLIC SECTOR BANK</th>
<th>PRIVATE SECTOR BANK</th>
<th>RRB</th>
<th>COOPERATIVE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>1975</td>
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<td>1977</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>1978</td>
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<td>1989</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cooperative Bank

Cooperative movement supported by various types of cooperatives including cooperative bank have played a major role in socio economic development of Rayagada District. Prior to formation of Rayagada Division all cooperative activities were under the jurisdiction of DRCS, Jeypore till 27.03.2012. Now the new office has started functioning in rental building at Brahmin Street, near DWO Office, Rayagada. Two ARCS circles are functioning at Gunupur and Rayagada. 03 Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. are functioning at Rayagada, Gunupur and Muniguda. There are 13 LAMPCS and one MPCS functioning under Rayagada Sub-Division that helps in providing loans (short term/ middle term/ long term) and distributing fertilizers/ seeds through PACS. There are three central societies namely RWCCS, Rayagada, RCMS, Rayagada and RCMS, Gunupur functioning in the District. Besides, there are 44 other central societies functioning in the District to develop socio-economic condition of its members by catering loans, seeds, fertilizers and now helping the farmers in paddy procurement. The detail investment position of this division during last 03 Khariff/ Rabi Season is as follows:

### Khariff Investment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>No. of farmers</th>
<th>‘A’ Component</th>
<th>‘B’ Component</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>13788</td>
<td>2554.78</td>
<td>723.27</td>
<td>3278.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>20781</td>
<td>4271.37</td>
<td>1024.38</td>
<td>5295.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>21908</td>
<td>5058.12</td>
<td>1081.55</td>
<td>6139.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rabi Investment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>No. of farmers</th>
<th>‘A’ Component</th>
<th>‘B’ Component</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>4700</td>
<td>15221</td>
<td>2900.01</td>
<td>797.65</td>
<td>3697.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>17164</td>
<td>4110.34</td>
<td>889.54</td>
<td>5000.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>6200</td>
<td>17910</td>
<td>4325.69</td>
<td>1001.34</td>
<td>5327.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution of Fertilizer in Khariff Season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>53327</td>
<td>665.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>52172.56</td>
<td>669.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>47675.65</td>
<td>742.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution of Fertilizer during Rabi Season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>1453.74</td>
<td>22.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>8894.79</td>
<td>65.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>614.50</td>
<td>22.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Paddy Procurement during KMS 2015-16 Implementation of P-PAS

Under Rayagada Division during the year 2014-15 only one LAMPCS i.e. Bissamcuttack LAMPCS implemented P-PAS system. For
KILOMETRES-2015-16 the following LAMPCS are going to be implemented P-PAS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the LAMPCS</th>
<th>Year of implementation</th>
<th>DSC issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>K.Singpur</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>Not issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Godown under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The details regarding construction of Godown under RIDF are mentioned below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the LAMPCS</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Khata No.</th>
<th>Plot No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>1000 MT</td>
<td>42.80</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.51 cent</td>
<td>Own land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>300 MT</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>35/4</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>Pending at Tahasil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tikiri</td>
<td>300 MT</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>Pending at Tahasil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>K.Singpur</td>
<td>300 MT</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>115/1</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>Own land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>1000 MT</td>
<td>42.80</td>
<td>34/1</td>
<td>19/380</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>Own land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>1000 MT</td>
<td>42.53</td>
<td>87/202</td>
<td>353/612</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>Own land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>1000 MT</td>
<td>42.80</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>282/7</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Lease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>1000 MT</td>
<td>42.80</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>Pending at Tahasil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>Accorded administrative approval by Govt. of Odisha, Cooperation Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Godowns under WIFC (Warehousing Infrastructure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Block</th>
<th>Name of Society</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>300 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>Ambadola</td>
<td>300 MT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the District Level Consultation and Coordination meeting held in every three months under Chairmanship of Collector, it is seen that Koraput Central Cooperative Bank has fared well in CD ratio in 2015-16.

*Source:* Koraput Central Cooperative Bank

Co-operative Societies

The Cooperative Societies also played a major role in improving the trade and commerce of the District. The following table will indicate the functioning of Marketing Cooperative Societies in Rayagada District.
### Marketing Co-operative Societies in different Blocks and Urban areas of Rayagada District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year/Block/ULB</th>
<th>No. of Societies</th>
<th>Membership (No.)</th>
<th>Share Capital by Govt.</th>
<th>Working Capital</th>
<th>Business Turnover</th>
<th>Profit (+) or Loss (-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2009 - 10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>62093</td>
<td>52.85</td>
<td>64.53</td>
<td>55.47</td>
<td>-46.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>63615</td>
<td>37.10</td>
<td>2080.30</td>
<td>5270.04</td>
<td>12.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010 – 11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>63615</td>
<td>52.85</td>
<td>64.53</td>
<td>55.47</td>
<td>-46.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2010 – 11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>63615</td>
<td>37.10</td>
<td>2080.30</td>
<td>5270.04</td>
<td>12.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BLOCK**

1. Bisam-Cuttack
2. Chandrapur
3. Gudari
4. Gunupur
5. Kalyansinghpur
6. Kashipur
7. Kolnara
8. Muniguda
9. Padampur
10. Ramanaguda
11. Rayagada

**URBAN**

1. Gudari (N.A.C.)
2. Gunupur(N.A.C.)
3. Rayagada (M.)

### Source: District Statistical Handbook, Rayagada

**Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (P.M.J.D.Y.)**

Extending financial inclusion Prime Minister’s Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJODY) has ushered in a new era of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the beneficiary. Govt. of India has planned to establish relation with the beneficiary and the citizen as a whole directly without any middlemen. In this District 3,20,207 numbers of passbooks have been opened till 31.03.2016. In the year 2015-16, 69,170 numbers of passbooks are opened. The ATM facility also has made disbursement of money easier. This has stopped misappropriation and bribery to a large extent. It has encouraged common man to be acquainted with cashless transactions.

**Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) / Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)**

Govt. of India have introduced two landmark insurance schemes in the year 2015 namely “Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)” and “Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)” to give relief and grant compensation in the lives of citizens of India in case of death and serious injury in accident. In Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana all savings bank account holders in age group of 18-70 years in any of the participating banks will be entitled to avail accidental insurance for accidental death or disability due to accident. The insurance cover shall be for one year period from 1st June to 31st May through “auto-debit” from the account of
the account holder but on applying to include him/her under this insurance. The applicant may exercise option for indefinite/longer period for enrollment in insurance. By this the account holder will have to apply to debit Rs. 12/- per annum per member and the insurance holder will be eligible to receive Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh rupees in case of death or total/irrecoverable loss of both eyes and both hands/feet and loss of sight of one eye or one hand/feet respectively. Insurance through auto-debit system and payment through account have encouraged the account holders to cover him/her under this insurance scheme to face loss, in crisis. Under this insurance 49,930 numbers of insurance policies have been made during 2015-16.

Similarly, ‘Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana’ introduced in the year 2015, have been extended to cover 12,005 numbers of account holders, in the age group of 18-50 years, willing to join on application process in between 01.06.2015 to 31.05.2016 on payment of annual premium of Rs. 330/- by “auto-debit” process. This insurance helps the affected persons in getting Rs. 2 lakh rupees due to death of family member for any reason.

**SHG Movement in Rayagada District**

Concept of Self Help Group came into existence through ‘Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar’ Yojana during 1999-2000. This scheme has already merged into National Rural Livelihood Mission without disturbing the concept and movement of SHGs. These days, SHG members are getting small capital either through bank or federation of SHGs at block level. This District has 7,219 SHGs covering 1.5 lakhs families including ST, SC and OBCs. The District Administration has taken lots of initiatives for training and orientation of ST/SC SHGs and takes steps and sponsors their names to the banks for sanction of loan with subsidy. The RSETI has been taking initiative for training of SHGs in different trades. This year banks have already sanctioned loans for 639 ST SHGs and 361 SC SHGs amounting to Rs.12 crores.
CHAPTER- VII
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Road and Building

Brief Description

Rayagada District was established in the year 1992 with its headquarter at Rayagada. Previously Rayagada Revenue District was under the Revenue control of “Koraput District” and Rayagada was one of the Revenue Sub-Divisions. Rayagada District is well connected to Koraput, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Gajapati District as well as with the state of Andhra Pradesh. Rayagada is a tribal dominated District of Odisha. The District is rich in mountainous region, hilly tracts and full of mineral resources. Rayagada District is geographically positioned in such a way that it is the gateway to Southern Odisha and a link between states like Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.

Road Communication during Pre-Independence

Prior to independence one (R and B) Sub-Division was functioning at Rayagada to look after the roads and buildings of the locality. In the Rayagada Sub-Division there were only two roads of importance, which were constructed in order to give accessibility to the people of the area to Visakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh. One road, which was metalled throughout but still required a few bridges, connected Gunupur with Parvatipur. Only eighteen kilometres of this road ran through the Koraput District. It ended at the river Bansadhara just short of Gunupur and an extension had been constructed northwards to Gudari. The Gunupur-Parvatipur road was fairly busy, but the greater part of the producers of the fertile Gunupur taluk; found their way by rail and road to Paralakhemundi and Srikakulam in the east.

Another road ran towards north from Parvatipur to Rayagada and onwards through Bissamcuttack to Ambadola in the extreme north of the District and then it ran into Kalahandi State. The Road runs for 116 kilometres through this District. It was metalled except for 32 kilometres. The river Nagavali, 10kilometres beyond Rayagada was still unbridged and was a formidable obstacle to traffic. The bridge over the gorge just south of Rayagada (near Majhigharani temple), which was completed in 1900, was a notable piece of work, standing 95 feet above the level of the stream, but is now overshadowed by the very fine railway viaduct which has been built here. The Raipur-Vizianagaram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway,
which opened in 1931, ran parallel to this road throughout its course, and the road consequently did not carry a great deal of traffic.

The 38.60 kilometre long ranch road from Komatalapeta to Kalyansingpur had been greatly improved and was metalled throughout and needed only a few small bridges. This route had always been one of the principal outlets for the trade of the Kalahandi state. It still carried a lot of traffic and is now an important feeder road to the railway.

Another road which was improved and was likely to increase in importance was that connecting Bissamcuttack via Durgi and Ramnaguda with Gunupur.

Owing to the natural trend of commerce in last century, administration of the District centered up on Visakhapatnam. All the principal roads in the District run down from the hill country to the plains and there were few lateral communications. This defect in the system of communications was felt in 1921 when all the agency tracts in the Madras Presidency were united under the single administration of a commissioner. A thorough road map right through Ganjam and Vizagapatam was then felt to be an administrative necessity. But the unified system of administration continued for too short a time for any progress to be made in this direction. With the creation of Odisha province and with the formation of Koraput as a separate District, the want of lateral communication again obstructed itself. The quickest means of reaching the head quarter of Sub-Division Rayagada from Koraput was by descending the ghat to Salur and then by driving through Bubbli and Parvatipur or nearly 80.5 kilometres of road in Vizagapatam District. Similarly the only convenient route from Rayagada to Gunupur, the headquarters of one of the taluks in the subdivision, involved passing through Parvatipur and travelling over some 65 kilometres of roads in Koraput-Vizagapatam. The first of these difficulties had been removed by the construction of a direct through road from Koraput to Rayagada. This was followed for the first sixty kilometres of the existing road from Koraput to Lakshmipur, and from there a new road had been cut across 25kilometres of wild country to Kumbhikota in the Rayagada taluk. From Kumbhikota there was already in existence a rough road leading to Rayagada. But a good deal of expenditure had been incurred on improving this section, as it contained a very steep descent which required grading and a number of streams to be bridged. The road was altogether 110 kilometres in length, as against the distance of 180.5 kilometres from Koraput to Rayagada by the old route. Work had begun on the new project in 1938, and the road was opened in 1940.

The Koraput District was most unfavorably placed in respect of road communication with the rest of the province. The only practicable route was down the ghat to Salur and there up to the, trunk road from Vizianagaram to
Berhampur, a journey of 335 kilometres, almost entirely over Madras roads. In the interests of administrative efficiency it was felt necessary to find a means of access which would not involve a long journey through another province. The most practicable proposal was to link the main road from Rayagada to Ambodala with the Ganjam Agency by constructing a new road from Muniguda in Bissamcuttack taluk to Balliguda. Work on this project was started.

All important roads were maintained by the Public Works Department, while minor roads were in charge of officers of the Revenue Department. The local boards had control only over roads lying within the limits of unions. The total length of roads under the control of the Public Works Department was 993.5 kilometres, of which 599 kilometres were metalled and 394.5 kilometres un-metalled. All the roads under the Revenue Department were un-metalled.

Formation of Road and Building (R&B) of Rayagada Division after Independence

Rayagada (R&B) Division was established in the year 1974. Previously it was under the control of Koraput (R&B) Division with a (R&B) Sub–Division at Rayagada.

This organization is known as Rayagada (R&B) Division at Rayagada in the District or Rayagada. This division (Public authority) belongs to Works Department and the EIC-cum-Secretary Government Works Department is the Administrative head of the Department. The department is accountable for public works such as "construction and maintenance of Roads, Bridges and Buildings. The department is divided into several branches, each being in charge of Chief Engineer i.e. Chief Engineer, (DPI and Roads), and Chief Engineer (Buildings). For administrative purposes each branch is divided into circles, a circle in to Divisions, a Division into Sub-Divisions, a Sub-Division into sections having territorial as well as functional jurisdictions. The executive unit of the Works Department is the Division. The main aim of this public authority is to construct and maintain public roads, bridges and buildings coming under its territorial jurisdiction i.e. in the entire revenue District of Rayagada. A total length of 390-400 kilometres of State High Way (SH) 129.80 kilometres of Major District Roads (MDR) and 69.0 kilometres of Other District Roads (ODR) including all the Bridges (High level, Submergible), Culverts etc. coming under these roads are being maintained and improved by this authority. Besides, this division is in charge of annual maintenance and repair of 129690 square metres of plinth area of both non-residential and Government residential buildings throughout the District. Also this public authority acts as ex-officio Professional Advisor to all departments in the District of Rayagada. For discharging of assigned duties,
this public authority was responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Jeypore (R&B) Circle, and Jeypore till June 2013. In subsequent formation of Rayagada (R&B) Circle the Division came under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Rayagada (R&B) Circle.

The Rayagada (R&B) Division has been divided into two Divisions as Rayagada (R&B) Division No-I and Rayagada (R&B) Division No-II in April 2015. The detail structure including Sub-Divisions and Sections are detailed below.

**Administrative Setup of Rayagada (R&B) Division No.I, Executive Engineer, Rayagada (R&B) Division No-I**

- Deputy Executive Engineer
  Rayagada (R&B) Sub-Division No-I
  Rayagada

- Assistant Executive Engineer
  Rayagada (R&B) Sub-Division No-II
  Rayagada

- Assistant Executive Engineer
  Rayagada (R&B) Sub-Division No-I
  Rayagada

- Rayagada (R&B) Section No.-I, Rayagada
  Rayagada (R&B) Section No.-II, Rayagada
  Kull (R&B) Section, Rayagada

- Kashipur (R&B) Section No-I Kashipur
  Kashipur (R&B) Section No-II, Kashipur
  Tikiri (R&B) Section, Tikiri

- Roads (R&B) Section Rayagada
  Building (R&B) Section, Rayagada
  Kerada (R&B) Section, Rayagada
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the Road</th>
<th>Rayagada (R&amp;B) Sub-Division No.</th>
<th>Rayagada (R&amp;B) Sub-Division No.</th>
<th>Kashipur (R&amp;B) Sub-Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td>Koraput-Laxmipur-Rayagada-Gunupur Road (SH-4)</td>
<td>118/100 to 149/0 kilometres. (30.9 kilometres.)</td>
<td>78/0 to 118/100 kilometres. (40.1 kilometres.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td>Komtalpeta – Muniguda – Tumudibandha Road (SH-5)</td>
<td>0/0 to 36/0 kilometres. (36.0 kilometres.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td>Bhawanipatna – Muniguda Road (SH-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td>Bhawanipatna – Gunupur – Kashipur – Rupkona Road (SH-44)</td>
<td>118/8 to 135/1 kilometres. (17.0 kilometres.)</td>
<td>64/2 to 118/8 kilometres. (54.6 kilometres.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td>Komtalpeta – K.Singpur Road (SH-45)</td>
<td>0/0 to 38/5 kilometres. (38.5 kilometres.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td>Ramnaguda – Bissam cuttack Road (SH-46)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td>132 K.V.Line Road (SH-17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td>Rayagada – Kerada Road (MDR-48B)</td>
<td>0/0 to 25/0 kilometres. (25.0 kilometres.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td>Gunupur-Gumuda-Gudari Road (MDR-58)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td>Gunupur – Padmapur Road (MDR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td>Parvatipur – Gunupur Road (MDR-61)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td>Jagannathpur – Bathili Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td>Kashipur – Th. Rampur Road (MDR-112)</td>
<td>13/155 to 40/155 kilometres. (27.0 kilometres.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td>Kuli – AP Border Road</td>
<td>0/0 to 23/2 kilometres. (23.2 kilometres.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td>Ramanaguda – Katiki Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td>Ladiguda Junction to Paikakupakhal Road</td>
<td>0/0 to 11/0 kilometres. (11.0 kilometres.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td>Totaguda Jn. – Ladiguda Jn. Road</td>
<td>0/0 to 24/0 kilometres. (24.0 kilometres.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>128.6 kilometres.</td>
<td>106.1 kilometres.</td>
<td>92.6 kilometres.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Administrative Setup of Rayagada (R&B) Division No.II, Executive Engineer, Rayagada (R&B) Division No-II

List of Roads under Rayagada (R&B) Division No-II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the Road</th>
<th>Bansadhara Bridge (R&amp;B) Sub-Division</th>
<th>Gunupur (R&amp;B) Sub-Division</th>
<th>Muniguda (R&amp;B) Sub-Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Koraput-Laxmipur-Rayagada-Gunupur Road (SH-4)</td>
<td>149/0 to 160/8 kilometres (11.80 kilometres.)</td>
<td>160/8 to 190/0 kilometres.</td>
<td>36/0 to 67/2 kilometres. (31.2 kilometres.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Komtalpeta – Muniguda – Tumudi-bandha Road (SH-5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37/0 to 68/0 kilometres. (31.0 kilometres.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhawanipatna – Muniguda Road (SH-6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bhawanipatna – Gunupur – Kashipur – Rupkona Road (SH-44)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Komtalpeta – K.Singpur Road (SH-45)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ramanaguda – Bissamcuttack Road (SH-46)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0/0 to 33/2 kilometres. (33.2 kilometres.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7132 K.V.Line Road (SH-17) 109/5 to 150/1 kilometres. (40.6 kilometres.)

**Major District Roads**

8 Rayagada - Kerada Road (MDR-48B) - -

9 Gunupur-Gumuda-Gudari Road (MDR-58) 17/2 to 32/0 kilometres. (14.8 kilometres.) 0/0 to 17/2 kilometres. (17.2 kilometres.)

10 Gunupur – Padmapur Road (MDR) - 0/0 to 23/4 kilometres. (23.4 kilometres)

11 Parvatipur - Gunupur Road (MDR-61) - 49/0 to 67/0 kilometres. (18.0 kilometres.)

12 Jagannathpur - Bathili Road - 0/0 to 3/2 kilometres. (3.2 kilometres.)

13 Kashipur - Th. Rampur Road (MDR-112) - -

**Other District Roads**

14 Kuli - AP Border Road - -

15 Ramanaguda - Katiki Road 0/0 to 10/8 kilometres. (10.8 kilometres.)

16 Ladiguda Junction to Paikakupakhal Road - -

17 Totaguda Jn. - Ladiguda Jn. Road - -

**Total** 67.2 98.8 kilometres. 95.4 kilometres.

**Grand Total** 261.4 kilometres.

**Rural Works**

Rayagada District has been carved out of the undivided Koraput District in October 1992. A comparative statement of the connectivity sector (roads/bridges) of the Rayagada District in 1992 and the present scenario of the Rayagada District are given below.

**Road Sector**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>As on 1992 Total of Road</th>
<th>Length of Road</th>
<th>Length of BT condition</th>
<th>As on 8/2015 Total of Road</th>
<th>Length of Road</th>
<th>Length of BT condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>N H Road</td>
<td>82.10 kilometres</td>
<td>393.40 kilometres</td>
<td>393.40 kilometres</td>
<td>82.10 kilometres</td>
<td>311.30 kilometres</td>
<td>93.70 kilometres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>State Highway</td>
<td>69.00 kilometres</td>
<td>796.43 kilometres</td>
<td>76.49 kilometres</td>
<td>129.80 kilometres</td>
<td>1170.39 kilometres</td>
<td>93.70 kilometres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3     | MDR                                      | 1431.38 kilometres       | 132 K.V.Line Road (SH-17) to 150/1 kilometres. (40.6 kilometres.)

7132 K.V.Line Road (SH-17) 109/5 to 150/1 kilometres. (40.6 kilometres.)

**Major District Roads**

8 Rayagada - Kerada Road (MDR-48B) - -

9 Gunupur-Gumuda-Gudari Road (MDR-58) 17/2 to 32/0 kilometres. (14.8 kilometres.) 0/0 to 17/2 kilometres. (17.2 kilometres.)

10 Gunupur – Padmapur Road (MDR) - 0/0 to 23/4 kilometres. (23.4 kilometres)

11 Parvatipur - Gunupur Road (MDR-61) - 49/0 to 67/0 kilometres. (18.0 kilometres.)

12 Jagannathpur - Bathili Road - 0/0 to 3/2 kilometres. (3.2 kilometres.)

13 Kashipur - Th. Rampur Road (MDR-112) - -

**Other District Roads**

14 Kuli - AP Border Road - -

15 Ramanaguda - Katiki Road 0/0 to 10/8 kilometres. (10.8 kilometres.)

16 Ladiguda Junction to Paikakupakhal Road - -

17 Totaguda Jn. - Ladiguda Jn. Road - -

**Total** 67.2 98.8 kilometres. 95.4 kilometres.

**Grand Total** 261.4 kilometres.
Even though in areas of 11 blocks of the District many bridges have been constructed to provide all weather road connectivity to the villages of Rayagada, it being a LWE District it is very difficult to take up and construct the bridge and roads due to continuous naxal activity in almost all the block areas.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadaka Yojana (PMGSY) was conceived as a centrally sponsored programme to overcome this vital deficiency.

After the commencement of the PMGSY Scheme by the Government of India during 2001, it has been programmed to provide all weather connectivity to the villages having population of more than 250.

Accordingly this District could get maximum sanction till 2013 and in almost 7 blocks of the District, the villages having population of 250 or more could be given all weather BT road by executing a length of 1720.22 Kilometres out of PMGSY. In this context KBK, RLTAP, MLA LAD, Biju KBK, IAPs has inducted to fill the gaps in the District by interlinked programme.

Connectivity Status

By connecting different bridges and roads the connectivity status has been raised to a great extent by which the existing 4-wheelers are able to run to the unconnected villages in the District up to >250. There is easy approach to the market places, medicals, and to GP headquarters, Block headquarters and District headquarters.

The following table indicates the number of villages connected by all weather road by 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Category of village population</th>
<th>Unconnected total village</th>
<th>Unconnected prior to 1992</th>
<th>Connected by 2015</th>
<th>Left out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000 +</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>500 +</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>250 +</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Below 250</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, these 730 villages have all weather connectivity by effective implementation of several schemes in the District.

Building Infrastructure

In order to improve building infrastructure of this Division the following steps have been taken by this division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Building</th>
<th>Taken up (In Nos)</th>
<th>Completed (In Nos)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tahasil Office</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School (RMSA)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model School</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sub Center 173 135
Revenue Quarter 18 18
Cluster House 20 20
Medical Quarter 77 58
R.I. Quarters 13 4
300 MT Godown 9 9
Flood Shelter 2 2
Drug ware House 9 2
Total: 408 296

Baily Bridge Information of RW Division, Rayagada ending 30.09.2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>No of Project (In No)</th>
<th>Agreement Amount (In Crore)</th>
<th>Expenditure (In Crore)</th>
<th>Physical Progress</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phase-I</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>90.31</td>
<td>50.14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phase-II</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>163.24</td>
<td>24.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
<td>253.55</td>
<td>74.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Phase-I: 26 no Civil Work Complete and 2 nos Civil work in progress.
2. Phase-II: 06 no Civil work completed and 10 no work in progress.

Railways
First railway service in small gauze was inaugurated in 1931 and broad gauze train service in 1932 (Visakhapatnam to Raipur). Over the year Rayagada railway station is an important station from where direct trains are
available to Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Raipur, New Delhi, Bangalore, Ahmadabad, Puri, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and other cities. There are 40 trains commuting in Rayagada and Gunupur as follows:

List of the trains running from Rayagada railway station :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#No</th>
<th>Train Number</th>
<th>Train Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>18302</td>
<td>Rayagada - Sambalpur Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12844</td>
<td>Ahmadabad - Puri Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12843</td>
<td>Puri - Ahmadabad Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>17481</td>
<td>Bilaspur - Tirupati Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>13352</td>
<td>Alleppey - Dhanbad Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>13351</td>
<td>Dhanbad - Alappuzha Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>18444</td>
<td>Jagdalpur - Bhubaneswar Hirakhand Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>18447</td>
<td>Bhubaneswar - Jagdalpur Hirakhand Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>12835</td>
<td>Hatia - Yesvantpur Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>18005</td>
<td>Howrah Jn - Jagdalpur Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>18006</td>
<td>Jagdalpur - Howrah Jn Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>18517</td>
<td>Korba - Visakhapatnam Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>18310</td>
<td>Nanded - Sambalpur Nagawali Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>12807</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam - H Nizamuddin Samta Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>12808</td>
<td>H Nizamuddin - Visakhapatnam Samta Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>12836</td>
<td>Yesvantpur - Hatia Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>12889</td>
<td>Tatanagar - Yesvantpur Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>12890</td>
<td>Yesvantpur - Tatanagar Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>17482</td>
<td>Tirupati - Bilaspur Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>18107</td>
<td>Rourkela - Koraput Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>18108</td>
<td>Koraput - Rourkela Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>18189</td>
<td>Tatanagar - Alappuzha Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>18309</td>
<td>Sambalpur - Nanded Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>18518</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam - Korba Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>12375</td>
<td>Chennai - Asansol Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>12376</td>
<td>Asansol - Chennai Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>18211</td>
<td>Durg - Jagdalpur Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>18212</td>
<td>Jagdalpur - Durg Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>18437</td>
<td>Bhubaneswar - Bhawanipatna Link Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>18438</td>
<td>Bhawanipatna - Bhubaneswar Link Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>22847</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam - Lokanayak Tilak Super Fast Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>22848</td>
<td>Lokanayak Tilak - Visakhapatnam Super Fast Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>18301</td>
<td>Sambalpur - Rayagada Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>18452</td>
<td>Puri - Hatia Tapaswini Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>57271</td>
<td>Vijayawada Jn - Rayagada Passenger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>57272</td>
<td>Rayagada - Vijayawada Jn Passenger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>18638</td>
<td>Yesvantpur - Hatia Weekly Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>18574</td>
<td>Bhagat Ki Kothi - Visakhapatnam Weekly Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>19454</td>
<td>Puri - Gandhidham Weekly Express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>58301</td>
<td>Sambalpur - Koraput Passenger (Un-reserved)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First railway line

First train service in small gauze was inaugurated in the year 1931 in Gunupur and in Rayagada in 1932. Its divisional office is at Visakhapatnam.

Koraput–Rayagada Railway Line

Popularly known as the KR line, the Koraput–Rayagada line is an offshoot from the Kirandul-Kothavalasa (KK) line, Koraput is about 800 meters above sea level. The distance from Koraput to Rayagada is about 176 kilometres. With 36 tunnels and about 250 bridges the journey till Rayagada at 200 meters is an enchanting downhill experience. The dense forests and horse shoe curves add a charm to this unknown ride.

RTO Office, Rayagada

As the District is surrounded by hills/ghats it was very difficult to construct roads for communication and conveyance for a long time. Famous ghats like Kailashkota ghat, Mukundpur ghat, Banjeri ghat and Kerada ghat are the main hindrances to Rayagada District. Because of hilly and difficult terrains, tribals and local people had to satisfy and confine themselves to the villages. Outsiders were not interested to come to the District except in emergency. In the past Kings and Chieftains were using elephants, horse and pallinki, palanquin (human carrier) to carry them to distant areas. After a long time the middle class people used bullock carts.

After invention/capture of Odisha in 1803 by the Britishers, the latter dethroned many Rajas and Chieftains of Odisha and strengthen the communication system by constructing bridges of wood and steel for easy passage of military power and transportation of valuable goods from Odisha to Visakhapatnam. The bicycle introduced as “sunyagadi” by the British was adopted by no. of common men. Rickshaw started moving in urban areas. The Telugu speaking business men introduced bus based on coal. After
independence, Government of Odisha decided to appoint Regional Transport Officer to regulate motor vehicles. RTO Office, Rayagada was established in the year 1995 with Shri Sarada Kanta Mohapatra as its RTO. Sayed Mubarak was registered as the 1st person with TATA Safari with Registration No. OR18 0001 dated 11.07.1995. Prior to that one tanker vehicle No ORK 0017 was registered on 19.11.1953. ORK 0001, an ambassador car was registered in the name of Sri K. B. Patel. Queen Sambunath Priya Devi, D/o. Nruparaj Singh of Sadheikala purchased a motor vehicle in the year 1947 was registered same year. Now the revenue collection of RTO Office is Rs.14,15,27,529/- against the target of Rs.14,17,00,000/-. The total no of motor vehicles registered up to 31.03.2015 is 56,879.

Post and Telecommunication

Apart from road and railway communication, there have been rapid strides in communication through media and television.

In 1982 when Asiad was organised in New Delhi, it started beaming live telecast of the events and people started capturing these events through dish antennae and domestic television sets. In course of time television towers by ministry of communication came to be set up at different places for beaming news and other events of entertainment through Doordarshan. This District also witnessed rapid expansion in postal and telephone offices throughout the District as the local Member of Parliament Mr. Giridhar Gamango was then a Minister in charge of communication at the Central Government; who has a significant contribution to the expansion of communication network in the District.

With the setting up of Telecom Mission by the Central Government, the manual telephone exchange offices gradually gave way to automatic telephone exchange offices with the installation of optical fibre network. For a long time the Central Government had the monopoly of controlling the telephone and TV network. However, with gradual entry of private players in telephone and TV sectors, there have been sea changes in the day to day life of the people.

Further, the gradual introduction of computer as a subject in schools and colleges and the introduction of Computer Science, IT and Electronic and Communication Engineering in Technical Institutions have given fresh impetus to the telecom boom. As a result there has been increasing use and application of computer at home and in workplaces and the use of cell phones by a commoner to the Collector has become a common sight. The private players have also contributed to the expansion and penetration of
tele-network to the most inaccessible part by installing private telephone towers.

With the availability of satellite services, many private media network also started beaming their news and entertainment services which gradually led to the loss of monopoly of government media and telecommunication network.

The expansion and reach of media and telecommunication services has brought about significant impact in the day to day life of common people.

Earlier, writing or receiving a letter through post cards, inland letter or through enveloped letter was an exciting experience. Today with different kinds of smart phones and e-mail services letter writing through postal services is going to be a thing of the past.

Today, rooftop mobile towers by different private players have become a common sight. Similarly, use of telephone which was earlier considered to be a symbol of aristocracy or richness, now has become a common possession by an ordinary individual.

The increasing use of mobile phone with the availability of different services like Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, You Tube etc. have brought in significant changes in the taste and behavior of ordinary people.

Very recently, the entry of private players like Flipkart, Snapdeal, and Amazon etc. in e-commerce has also contributed to the growth of trade and communication in the District. The following table indicates the Postal Networking and Tele-communication services in different blocks and urban areas of the District.

| Postal Net-working in different Block and Urban area of Rayagada District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl. No. | Year/ Block/ ULB | No. of Post Offices | No. of Post Offices having Head Post Office | Sub Post Office | Branch Post Office | Total Business Turnover | Profit (+) or Loss (-) |
| 1 | 2009 - 10 Bissamcuttack | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 2 | 2010 – 11 Chandrapur | 1 | 23 | 178 | 202 | 9 | 9 |
| 3 | 2010 – 11 Gudari | 1 | 24 | 178 | 202 | 9 | 9 |
| 4 | 2010 – 11 Gunupur | 0 | 1 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 1 |

134
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year/ Block/ ULB</th>
<th>No. of fixed Land line</th>
<th>No. of PCOs</th>
<th>No. of Mobile Users</th>
<th>No. of Broadband connections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2009 - 10 Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>8190</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2010 – 11 Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>8190</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2010 – 11 Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>8190</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kalyansingpur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kashipur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Padampur</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** District Statistical Handbook, Rayagada

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## Telecommunication Service in different Block and Urban areas of Rayagada District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Block/ ULB</th>
<th>No. of fixed Land line</th>
<th>No. of PCOs</th>
<th>No. of Mobile Users</th>
<th>No. of Broadband connections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gudari (N.A.C.)</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gunupur (N.A.C.)</td>
<td>1477</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rayagada (M.)</td>
<td>3790</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** District Statistical Handbook, Rayagada

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***
CHAPTER - VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

District Domestic Product

It is necessary to have a preliminary understanding of the level of economic development of a region in order to have a planned development for the region. In this context, the District Income Estimates (District Domestic Product) assumes great importance as an indicator of development. The District income estimates also bring to light the inter District variations in the economic development and help the planners to decide the priority areas in formulating development plans for each District.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha compiles Gross District Domestic Products with base year 2004–05 which represents the sum of economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the District after deducting the necessary inputs consumed in the process of production and Financial Intermediation Services indirectly measured. From this Gross District Domestic Product, Consumption of Fixed Capital is deducted to arrive at the Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) which is normally termed as District Income. The District Income is divided by the mid year estimated population of the District to get the per capita income of that District. For this purpose of estimation of District income, the economy is divided into four sectors; viz. the primary, the secondary, the tertiary and the finance and services sectors.

The Primary Sector includes Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishery, Mining and Quarrying. The Secondary Sector consists of Manufacturing (both registered and un-registered), Electricity, Gas and Water supply, and Construction. Trade, Hotel and Restaurant, Transport and Communication come under the Tertiary sector. In Finance and Services are included Banking, Insurance, Real Estate, Community, Social and Personal services.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is defined as the total value of all goods and services produced within the territory of a district during a given year. It is designed to measure the market value of production that flows through the economy.

Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) represents the net book value of all goods and services produced within a region geographic border over a specified period of time. NDDP adjusts the GDDP figure by subtracting
depreciation on the region’s capital assets (housing, machinery, vehicles etc.). This depreciation is officially referred to as the “capital consumption allowance”. In other words GDDP is the broadest quantitative measure of a district’s total economic activity.

The Net District Domestic Product of Rayagada District at constant (2004-05) prices is indicated below:

### Comparative Trend of Domestic Product and Per Capita Income in Rayagada District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NDDP (Rs. Lakh)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Per Capita NDDP (Rs.)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Per Capita Income Differences</th>
<th>NSDP (Rs. Lakh)</th>
<th>Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>140657 (2.07)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16082 (91.00)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1568</td>
<td>6798702</td>
<td>17650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>149259 (2.10)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16818 (92.00)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1376</td>
<td>7100497</td>
<td>18194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>167606 (2.10)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18611 (92.00)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>7984484</td>
<td>20194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>182978 (2.11)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20023 (93.00)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1617</td>
<td>8669191</td>
<td>21640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>196624 (2.11)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21203 (92.00)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>9320665</td>
<td>22963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>202797 (2.16)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21551 (94.00)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1295</td>
<td>9395723</td>
<td>22846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>203913 (2.04)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21354 (89.00)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2614</td>
<td>9987972</td>
<td>23968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>216830 (2.29)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22376 (91.00)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2166</td>
<td>10362763</td>
<td>24542</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha*

**Note:**
1. Figures in parentheses at col.2 indicate percentage share in NSDP, Odisha
2. Figures in parentheses at col.5 indicate NDDP Per capita in Rayagada as percentage of per capita income, Odisha
3. Product / Income figures are at 2004-05 Constant prices

The table shows an increasing trend of NDDP. In terms of the size of the NDDP it has the 22nd ranking among the districts probably because it is a small district in the state in terms of population which is the source of human resources for generating income and output. Its position improved to 21 in the the ranking of districts for the year 2011-12. The per capita income of the district also shows an increasing trend except in 2010-11. But it is disheartening to note that the per capita DDP continues to remain below the state average by large margins throughout the 2004-05 -2011-12 period. In terms of comparative per capita income the district has a position 12-17 during 2004-05 to 2011-12. Broadly speaking it constitutes about 90 per cent
of per capital NSDP of the state. On the basis of the above analysis it can be said that the district economy is growing and trying to keep up with the state.

A comparative picture of trend of per capita income at the district and state levels is presented in the following figure. It may be seen from the figure that the line representing per capita income for Rayagada district is gently rising in consonance with that of the state.

Comparative Trend of Per Capita Income in Rayagada District and Odisha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
<th>Finance &amp; Services</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>36.22</td>
<td>22.60</td>
<td>16.27</td>
<td>24.91</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>33.74</td>
<td>23.81</td>
<td>17.33</td>
<td>25.12</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>32.25</td>
<td>25.60</td>
<td>18.20</td>
<td>23.95</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>31.37</td>
<td>26.75</td>
<td>18.05</td>
<td>23.83</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>30.64</td>
<td>25.54</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>25.32</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>33.22</td>
<td>20.45</td>
<td>19.30</td>
<td>27.03</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>33.63</td>
<td>21.55</td>
<td>19.69</td>
<td>25.13</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>28.85</td>
<td>25.28</td>
<td>21.90</td>
<td>23.97</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha

Sectoral composition of NDDP throws light on the relative contributions of the four major sectors of the economy to the DDP. A detailed picture is given in the following table:

Sectoral Shares in NDDP/NSDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
<th>Finance &amp; Services</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>32.37</td>
<td>23.31</td>
<td>19.22</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>32.16</td>
<td>21.27</td>
<td>21.18</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>30.28</td>
<td>23.12</td>
<td>22.52</td>
<td>24.08</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>28.49</td>
<td>24.89</td>
<td>22.66</td>
<td>23.95</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>27.03</td>
<td>24.05</td>
<td>23.35</td>
<td>25.56</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>28.55</td>
<td>18.45</td>
<td>25.16</td>
<td>27.83</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>26.35</td>
<td>18.61</td>
<td>26.68</td>
<td>28.35</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>24.58</td>
<td>19.32</td>
<td>27.42</td>
<td>28.68</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha
The table makes interesting reading. The district economy is seen to be more dependent on the primary sector than the state economy. The share of the primary sector has declined from 36.22 per cent is 2004-05 to 28.85 per cent in 2011-12. During this period the primary sector witnessed a similar decline at the state level with its share declining from 32.37 per cent to 24.58 per cent. The tertiary, finance and services sectors together account for 45.87 per cent of NDDP as against 56 per cent at the state level as in 2011-12. This suggests that the district economy is more primary sector dominated while the state economy is more dominated by the tertiary and service sectors. It is pertinent to note that there has been a greater structural shift towards the tertiary and services sector led economy at the state level while the structural composition of DDP has experienced very marginal changes since 2004-05.

**Human Development Indicators**

Apart from the per capita income of the people, Education, Health and Income are important indicators that decide the human development of a nation, state or a District. According to State Human Development Report, Odisha, 2004, the value of Human Development Index (HDI) for Rayagada District is 0.443 and the HDI for the State as a whole is 0.579.

As per the Human Development Index, Rayagada possess the rank of 25th among the 30 Districts in the State. The health, income, education and human development index or Rayagada District is indicated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/State Rank</th>
<th>Health Index</th>
<th>Education Index</th>
<th>Income HDI Index</th>
<th>HDI Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>0.531</td>
<td>0.547</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>0.468</td>
<td>0.723</td>
<td>0.545</td>
<td>0.579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Level of Prices**

Prices are an important economic variable in a market economy. From the point of view of economic analysis, prices are of immense use for building up different economic models and indicators through which fluctuation of an economy could be easily perceived. Prices of agricultural products and by-products have a significant influence in formulation of production plans and policy decisions relating to taxes levied on agricultural income and subsidies provided to farmers on agricultural inputs. In many countries, the type and volume of agricultural production activity very much depend on the current market prices of various products. The relative changes in prices received by the farmers for the produce and paid by them for meeting input requirements and consumer demands influence his economic activities.
The wages of different classes of rural labourers in Rayagada District and the wholesale price of some important crops of the District from 2008–09 to 2010–11 are indicated in the following table.

**Average Daily Wages of Different Classes of Rural Labourer in Rayagada District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Rural Labourers</th>
<th>Average Daily Wages Per Manday (In Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Carpenter</td>
<td>165.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Mason</td>
<td>170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Tractor driver</td>
<td>165.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Field Labourers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Men</td>
<td>75.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Women</td>
<td>62.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Agricultural Labourers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Men</td>
<td>88.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Women</td>
<td>70.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

**Wholesale Prices of Some Important Crops of Rayagada District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Crops</th>
<th>Wholesale Price in Rs. Per Qntl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>1005.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ragi</td>
<td>781.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mung</td>
<td>2841.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Biri</td>
<td>2943.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kulthi</td>
<td>1925.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Arhar</td>
<td>2837.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mustrad</td>
<td>2681.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>2343.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Til</td>
<td>3747.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jute</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>828.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

**Occupational Composition**

**Categories of Occupational Activities of the Workers**

As per 2011 Census, the broad categories of economic activities also known as a fourfold classification of the workers are cultivators, agriculture labourers, workers, household industry and industrial workers. In Census 2011, out of 4,67,122 total workers, 99,265 are cultivators and another 2,48,175 agriculture labourers. Thus, 3,47,440 workers are engaged in agricultural activities of the remaining workers, 9,959 are in household industries and 1,09,723 are other workers. During the decade 2001-11, the
Census show a fall of 16,901 in cultivators and an increase of 64,311 in agricultural labourers. The household industry has shown an increase of 2368 and other workers have increased by 18,160.

**Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

As per 2011 Census, the total number of workers (who have worked for at least one day during the reference year) in Rayagada District is 4,67,122, of this, 2,58,032 workers are males and 2,09,090 are females out of the increase of 67,938 workers during the decade 2001-11, male workers accounted for 32,665 and female workers 35,273. The workers have registered a growth of 17.02 per cent. 4,13,699 workers are in the rural areas and 53,423 are in the urban areas. The female workers are 1,95,903 in rural areas and 13,187 in urban areas. The work participation rate for the District works out to 48.23 per cent. This is higher than the corresponding WPR of 0.23 per cent in 2001 Census. The WPR for males has been decreased to 54.7 per cent in 2011 in composition to 55.0 per cent in 2001 Census. The female WPR has increased to 42.2 per cent in 2011 Census from 41.30 per cent in 2001 Census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S N</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Male workers</th>
<th>Female workers</th>
<th>Total workers</th>
<th>Male workers</th>
<th>Female workers</th>
<th>Total workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>22862</td>
<td>16188</td>
<td>39050</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>4.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>10672</td>
<td>9837</td>
<td>20509</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>11429</td>
<td>11119</td>
<td>22548</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B Cuttack</td>
<td>22231</td>
<td>22427</td>
<td>44658</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>5.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>K Singhpur</td>
<td>15882</td>
<td>16207</td>
<td>32089</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kashipur</td>
<td>36615</td>
<td>34035</td>
<td>70650</td>
<td>9.20</td>
<td>8.04</td>
<td>8.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>28654</td>
<td>26524</td>
<td>55178</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>6.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kolanara</td>
<td>18928</td>
<td>16602</td>
<td>35530</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>4.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>14484</td>
<td>11721</td>
<td>26205</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>15327</td>
<td>11922</td>
<td>27249</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>3.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>20712</td>
<td>19321</td>
<td>40033</td>
<td>5.21</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>4.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Total</td>
<td>217796</td>
<td>195903</td>
<td>413699</td>
<td>54.75</td>
<td>46.29</td>
<td>50.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Urban | Tikorpoda (CT) | 2302 | 722 | 3024 | 3.10 | 0.99 | 2.06 |
| 2 | B Cuttack (CT) | 2168 | 945 | 3113 | 2.92 | 1.30 | 2.12 |
| 3 | K Singhpur (CT) | 1238 | 636 | 1874 | 1.67 | 0.87 | 1.28 |
| 4 | Rayagada (M) | 19527 | 5909 | 25436 | 26.32 | 8.12 | 17.31 |
| 5 | Chandili (CT) | 5105 | 1259 | 6364 | 6.88 | 1.73 | 4.33 |
| 6 | Gunupur (NAC+OG) | 8016 | 3100 | 11116 | 10.81 | 4.26 | 7.56 |
| 7 | Gudari (NAC) | 1880 | 616 | 2496 | 2.53 | 0.85 | 1.70 |
| Urban Total | 40236 | 13187 | 53423 | 54.24 | 18.12 | 36.35 |
| District Total | 467122 | 258032 | 209090 | 54.67 | 42.16 | 48.26 |

*Source: Census of India 2011 - Population abstract (General)*
MNREGA in Rayagada

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is being implemented in Rayagada District vigorously with the following objectives:

1. Improving productivity of lands of households specified in land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures.
2. Improving livelihoods through horticulture, sericulture, plantation and farm forestry.
3. Development of fallow or wastelands of households to bring it under cultivation.
4. Unskilled wage component in construction of houses sanctioned under the Indira Awaas Yojana and Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana.
5. Creating infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as, poultry, shelter, goat shelter, etc.
6. Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains.

Income and Employment Generation Activities under Livelihood Mission and Financial Inclusion

There are various income and employment Generation Activities (IGA) taken up by Women Self Help Groups for their sustainable livelihoods facilitated through Financial Inclusion under NRLM, such as, Goatary, Poultry, producing and marketing of Ginger, Turmeric, Vegetables, Dal Processing, Spices, Tamarind, Bamboo craft, Pottery etc.

In NTFP (Non Timber Forest Product) category; the following activities are taken in different blocks:

a. Hill broom : Kashipur, K.Singpur
b. Tamarind : Rayagada (GP: Jimidipento, Karubai, Dangalodi), Kashipur (GP: Sankarada)
c. Sal leaf : Bissamcuttack (GP: Chanchadaguda)
d. Cashew : Kashipur (GP: Chandragiri, Manasgaon), Bissamcuttack (GP: Paikadakulguda, Jhigidi, Kurli)
e. Turmeric : Bissamcuttack (GP: Kurli, Sahada, Durgi)

Similarly SRI Cultivation i.e. System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is a methodology aimed at increasing the yield of rice produced in farming. It is a low water, labor-intensive, organic method that uses younger seedlings singly spaced and typically hand weeded with special tools. It is being followed by SHGs in Muniguda and Bissamcuttack.
Implementation of Rural and Tribal Development Projects

Important projects implemented by DRDA Rayagada

District Rural Development Agency, Rayagada came into existence in the year 1993 soon after the formation of new District. DRDA, Rayagada was registered under Society Registration Act-1860. Both the District level officials and public representatives like M.Ps, M.L.As, President-Zilla Parishad, and Panchayat Samiti Chairpersons etc. are members of the society headed by District Collector. In November 1993, DRDA was identified as District Cell under Zilla Parishad. President, Zilla Parishad was recognized as Chairman of Governing body of DRDA. District Collector was declared as Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad and Project Director, DRDA as Executive Officer for implementation of important flagship and other programmes.

MNREGA

The main objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranteed Act is to enhance livelihood security in the rural areas by providing minimum 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members voluntarily want to be engaged in unskilled manual works. Achievement under this programme since 2011-11 in the District has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Financial Achievement (Rs in Lakh)</th>
<th>Physical Achievement (In person days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>Rs. 6425.11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>Rs. 3396.32</td>
<td>1573971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>Rs. 4683.03</td>
<td>1405149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>Rs. 5186.65</td>
<td>2281909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>Rs. 3695.03</td>
<td>1915523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>Rs. 8030.74 (As on 10/02/2016)</td>
<td>2773086 (As on 10/02/2016)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

One of the flagship scheme i.e. IAY is being implemented from the year 1985-86 to provide assistance for construction or up-gradation of dwelling units to the BPL rural households belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and freed bonded labourers. From 1993-94 onwards, the scope of the scheme was extended to cover the rural BPL from the non-SC and ST poor subject to the condition that the benefits to the non SC/ST poor, would not be more than 40 per cent of the total IAY allocation.

The benefits of the scheme have also been extended to the families of the ex-servicemen of the armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. Three per cent of the houses are reserved for physically and mentally challenged persons.

Apart from this, 15 per cent of the total houses are earmarked for the religious minority communities (i.e. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist and Jains) from 2006-07. IAY is a centrally sponsored scheme that is jointly funded by the government of India and the state government in ratio of 75:25.

The unit cost of the houses has been extended to Rs. 75000/- from the FY 2013-14 onwards. In addition the beneficiaries are allowed 95 days unskilled wage employment under MGNREGS scheme to construct the houses.

Further, under Swacha Bharat Mission (SBM) IHHL are constructed to every rural housing beneficiary with a unit cost of Rs.12000/- assistance from the Rural Development Department.

Mo-Kudia / Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY)

Odisha state has launched Mo Kudia (My House) scheme from the year 2008-09 to meet immediate need of the most vulnerable households who need immediate shelter for dignified existence. The scheme got renamed as Biju Pucca Ghara Yojana (BPGY) from the financial year 2014-15.

The amount of assistance for each unit of approximately 20 square meter house shall be Rs.75,000/- same as IAY. The scheme is confined to low-income groups, if listed under BPL. The rural households whose name do not find place in the BPL list but are otherwise genuine 14 poor, may also be allotted a house in the joint name of spouse with preference to the followings:

a. The poor women in distress, physically challenged (over 40 per cent), mentally challenged, victim of domestic violence, destitute widows, women-headed households, adult orphans of government registered institution, victims of leprosy and AIDs will be eligible to get a house;
b. The poor victims of ethnic and naxal violence may be considered on priority;
c. The tribal households whose houses are fully collapsed due to elephant menace can be considered
d. The flood damage assistance of Rs. 10,000/- may be tagged with BPGY for fully collapsed category;
e. The Primitive Tribes Groups (PTGs) may be given priority without insisting on title of land;
f. The list of beneficiaries shall be placed before Palli Sabha for information to avoid duplication and better targeting.
g. BPGY may also be linked with Mo-Diha (My homestead land) in case of SC and ST persons. BPGY is a hundred per cent State sponsored scheme.

### Physical Target of Rural Houses since 2001-02 to 2015-16 of Rayagada District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>IAY(Normal)</th>
<th>IAY (FRA)</th>
<th>IAY (PTGs)</th>
<th>Biju Ghar Yojana</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>1261</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>2253</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>2234</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>2234</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6702</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>9409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>3416</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>3663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>2989</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>3227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>2709</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>2949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>3002</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5154</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>8516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26901</strong></td>
<td><strong>5154</strong></td>
<td><strong>6702</strong></td>
<td><strong>1558</strong></td>
<td><strong>40315</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>4644</td>
<td>3778</td>
<td>1453</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>10517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>7193</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>8220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>6364</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2077</td>
<td>8441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18201</strong></td>
<td><strong>3778</strong></td>
<td><strong>1453</strong></td>
<td><strong>3746</strong></td>
<td><strong>27178</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45102</strong></td>
<td><strong>8932</strong></td>
<td><strong>8155</strong></td>
<td><strong>5304</strong></td>
<td><strong>67493</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Matsyajibi Basagruha Yojana

The Scheme is designed and funded by State Government in order to provide houses with the same cost of IAY/ BPGY to the Matsyajibi beneficiaries. The beneficiaries who deal in fishing can avail such houses under the scheme. Other criteria as in IAY/BPGY are also applicable for selection of beneficiaries under the scheme.

### Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

It is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India responding to an approved Action Plan for the relevant year, releases funds for implementation of the projects in the scheme. The funds received under this scheme are utilized as per the B.R.G.F guidelines issued by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India and time-to-time instructions received from Panchayati Raj Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar. The projects in the scheme are
implemented at both the Urban and Rural Sectors. The annual entitlement fixed for this District has been divided at District level in two parts i.e. Urban Sector and Rural Sector. As per BRGF guidelines all the projects with estimated cost, less than Rs. 5.00 lakh has to be executed through V.L.L and the projects with estimated cost above Rs.5 lakhs has to be executed through tendering process. The scheme has been discontinued from the year 2015-16.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan Vis-à-vis 4th SFC and 14th CFC Grants

Mostly citizen centric, providing basic civic amenities to the people such as:

1. House hold piped drinking water connection
2. Construction of small overhead tanks
3. Rural Sanitation
4. Modern street light (Led Lights)

SFC and CFC grants to provide basic civic services in locality

The State Finance Commission and the Central Finance Commission also provide funds for development of certain critical facilities in the District with almost similar guidelines as follows:

1. Drinking water: Overhead tank in the locality with House hold Piped Water connection);

2. Sanitation: Cleaning of roads, Dumping yard for storing Garbage etc. at regular intervals and use it as a compost pit;

3. Street light: led light connection in conspicuous places of the village;

4. Maintenance of roads: Road must be free from encroachment/ with footpaths and drains. Road side avenue plantation out of MGNREGS to be encouraged;

5. Crematorium: Green fencing surrounding and plantation out of MGNREGS and rest shed to give it a look like a Park)Creation and maintenance of other Capital Assets of the GP;

6. Village Ponds: Excavation, plantation on embankment out of MGNREGS, Bathing ghat with dress changing room for the ladies;

7. Play Grounds: Village Play Ground, School/ College Play ground with boundary plantation out of MGNREGS;

8. Market complex: Out of Income Generating Fund and Untied Funds to raise own source of income of G.P.; and
9. Extension of G.P. Ghar/ G.P. Conference Hall can be used as Kalyan Mandap in a village.

**Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana**

The scheme aims at providing additional developmental assistance to bridge the critical gaps in infrastructure in rural areas by complementing and supplementing existing resources with special focus on Bijili, Sadak and Pani in every village on need based manner. 50 per cent fund allocated on the basis of population. Rest 50 per cent allocated on the basis of rural area.

**Cement Concrete Road (CC Road)**

CC road scheme is designed by state Government and 100 per cent assistance is allowed for this purpose. Annual Plan under the scheme is approved through Palli Sabha/Gram Sabha and submitted to Collector for final approval. After approval by Collector, projects are taken up at village level. During 2015-16 an amount of Rs.810.13 Lakh is available out of which an amount to the tune of Rs.748.91 lakh has been spent by end of January, 2016.

**District Supply and Marketing Society (DSMS), Rayagada**

DSMS is the District level unit of Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS). It is constituted as a society and functions under DRDA under the aegis of Panchayati Raj Department of Government of Odisha, set up with the aim of bridging the gaps in the chain from production to marketing especially for the rural beneficiaries covered under the various poverty alleviation programmes of GOI. At the District level, DSMS works with the same objectives and guidelines as applicable to ORMAS at the state level.

**Pallishree Mela**

Pallishree Mela is organised at District Headquarters during “CHAITI” (Zilla Mahotsav) every year under Mass Marketing Mission, by creating a platform to Exhibit-Cum-Sale of rural products, produced by the Rural SHGs. DSMS is the nodal agency to sponsor SHGs to participate in the Exhibition/Melas inside and outside of the state throughout the financial year.

**Odisha Aam Admi Bima Yojana (OAABY)**

Government of Odisha has signed a memorandum of understanding with LIC of India on 19.12.2011 for implementation of OAABY. Odisha poverty reduction mission of Panchayati Raj Department is the nodal agency for effective implementation of the programme.
In the first phase the families who have worked under MGNREGS and completed 100 days of work in the financial year 2010-11 have been considered to be covered under the scheme (Period 1st March 2012 to 28th February 2013). Head of the family or the earning member of the rural household aged between 18-59 will be beneficiary of the scheme.

**Natural Death:** Upon death of a member, prior to the terminal death, on admission of claim by the corporation, the sum assured of Rs. 30,000/- under assurance, then in force, shall become payable to the nominee.

**Accidental Death/Disability Benefits:** The following benefits are provided to members in case of accident on admission of the claim by the corporation:

i. On death, due to accident: Rs.75,000/-

ii. Permanent total disability, due to accident: Rs.75,000/-

iii. Loss of two eyes or two limbs or loss of one eye and one limb, in accident: Rs.75,000/-

iv. Loss of one eye or one limb in an accident: Rs.37,500/-

**ST/SC Development Administration in Rayagada**

Rayagada Welfare District came into existence as a separate Welfare District on bifurcation from erstwhile Koraput District w.e.f. 08.11.1973, covering 15 Blocks in 3 Sub-Divisions/ ITDAs viz. Rayagada (4 Blocks), Gunupur (7 Blocks) and a part of Koraput (4 Blocks). After creation of Rayagada Revenue District vide Notification No. RDC-36/92/4513/R dated 01.10.1992 of Government of Odisha, the jurisdiction of the Rayagada Welfare District has been confined to Rayagada Revenue District only i.e. comprising 2 Sub-Divisions viz. Rayagada and Gunupur with 11 Blocks. Rayagada District comes under Tribal Sub-Plan and is one among the KBK Districts.

There are two Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) functioning in the District. One covers Rayagada Sub-Division and the other coterminous with Gunupur Sub-Division to implement various schemes exclusively for the welfare of the tribal people.

Besides, the District has been implementing three micro projects for focused attention to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribes (PVTs) viz. Dongaria Kandha Development Agency at Kurla in Bissamcuttack Block; Dongaria Kandha Development Agency at Parsali in Kalyansingpur Block; and Lanjia Saura Development Agency at Putasingh in Gunupur Block.
ITDA, Rayagada and ITDA, Gunupur

A number of income generating schemes and developmental projects are being taken up by ITDAs mainly for socio-economic uplift of tribal communities. Funds for implementing these programmes are received from the Central Government and under the State Plan/Non-Plan. The two mains schemes under which major chunk of allocations are received are briefly detailed as follows:

**Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan Area (SCA to TSP)**

The Special Central Assistance is sanctioned by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India as an additive to State Plan. As per guidelines, 70 per cent of the allocations have to be spent for implementation of income generating schemes and the remaining 30 per cent for development of infrastructure incidental to such schemes. Tribal beneficiaries in group or individually under this scheme are selected in a participatory manner involving Panchayat institutions at the village and Block level. This programme has helped tribal communities in improving their socio-economic conditions.

**Article 275 (1)**

Allocations under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are made by the Central Government in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs from the Consolidated Fund of India for specific projects to bridge the critical gaps in relation to infrastructure by creating capital assets. A number of educational complexes, tribal hostels including Ekalavya Model School have been implemented under this very useful programme.

**Standard of Living**

Standard of living refers to the level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socio-economic class in a certain geographic area. The standard of living includes factors such as income, quality and availability of employment, class disparity, rate of poverty rate, quality and affordability of housing, people, hours of work required to purchase necessities, gross domestic product, inflation rate, number of holidays per year, affordable access to quality health care, quality and availability of education, life expectancy, incidence of disease, costs of goods and services, infrastructure, economic growth, economic and political stability, political and religious freedom, environmental quality, climate and safety. The standard of living is closely related to quality of life.

Standard of living is generally measured by standards such as real income per person and poverty rate. Other measures such as access and quality of health, income growth, inequality and educational standards are
also used. It is the ease by which people living in a time or place are able to satisfy their needs or wants. The idea of a 'standard' may be contrasted with the quality of life, which takes into account not only the material standard of living but also other more intangible aspects that make up human life such as leisure, safety, cultural resources, social life, physical health, environmental quality issues etc. Per capita income and HDI are considered as good indicators for measuring the standard of living of the people.

Majority of the population in Rayagada District belong to Scheduled Tribe. They mainly depend on cultivation to meet their annual requirements. They easily get into the hands of speculative persons to defraying their drinks and needs for feasts and festivals. They are not accustomed to make any savings to guard against any unforeseen situation. The annual income does not vary remarkably and any rise in prices entails hardship for them which badly affect their standard of living. Their tendency to borrow is high; earning is low, spending exceeds of it and thus they incur a debt which keeps hanging on their heads throughout their life. In recent years, Cooperatives, Regional Rural Banks and Commercial Banks have opened branches in rural areas to help the needy and the poor. The tribals are yet to get the full benefits from these institutional sources of credit.

The foodstuff generally consumed by rural and tribal people are rice, ragi, suan, chalan, pith of the sago-palm, dried Mahua flower, jomar, bajra, red-gram, green gram, sometimes mango-kernel, salt, mustard, chilli, niger etc.

Of course, the pattern of consumption has undergone noticeable changes in recent years which are evident in their dressing patterns, ornaments, use of cosmetics etc.

The per-capita income of Rayagada District was Rs.16082/- in 2004-05 which has gone up to Rs.21354/- in 2010-11, thus witnessing a growth of 7.53 per cent. It also indicates an increase in the standard of living of the people over the years.

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150
CHAPTER - IX
GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

General Administration

Brief History

The entire undivided Koraput District with present Rayagada was under the administrative control of Raja Pasupati Chinna Vijaya Rama Raju (a scion of Suryavamsi Dynasty), king of Vizianagaram in the year 1760-1794 AD. The British after conquering Calcutta by Battle of Palassey in 1757 and by Battle of Wandiwash in 1760-61 captured Madras and Pondicherry and tried to capture the rest middle portion of Eastern India. In 1793 the Raja of Vizagapatnam rebelled against the British, but was defeated and killed in the battle of Padmanabham in 10.07.1794. At that time Raja Ramachandra Deva II of Jeypore, 19th descendant of Solar or Suryavamsi Dynasty remained neutral and declined to support Raja of Vizagapatnam, Sri Pasupati Chinna Vijaya Ramma Raju. As a result, the British appreciating the attitude of Raja Ramachandra Dev II recognized Jeypore as a District estate. They granted Sanad in favour of Raja Ramachandra Deo II and fixed his annual Peshkash to the British in 1802-03 at Rs. 25,000/- (later reduced to Rs. 16,000/-) as a token of loyalty as per permanent settlement policy (1777) of Government. Ramachandra Deo II died in 1825 and was succeeded by his son Vikram Deo II who held the Zamindari system of Jeypore till 1860 AD. But dispute arose in between Vikram Deo II and his elder son Ramachandra Deo III, supported by his Chief mother queen (Patta Mahadevi). Smollet, the British Agent of Parvatipuram intervened to settle the dispute towards end of April 1849 with the help of Capt. Haly. The British Agent helped Ramachandra Deo III to be Raja of Jeypore. Smollett separated Rayagada and Gunupur from Jeypore estate and placed under administration of Assistant Agent of British Government stationed at present Parvaipuram of Andhra Pradesh. Both parties were aggrieved on this. On 10.07.1855, Government authorized the British Agent to assume control of Police and Revenue Administration. Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor General objected to such policy. Smollett was succeeded by British Agent Reade who advised British Government for a policy of non-interference. Vikram Deo II died on 10.08.1860 and was succeeded by Ramachandra Deo III who died in 1889. But he got scope to develop the entire administration of Jeypore estate including Rayagada, Kalyansingpur and Bissamcuttack with his strong administrative ability and liberal policy. Raja Ramachandra Deo III died when his son Vikram Deo III was minor (14 years). During his regime, Britishers got ample scope to usurp power by appointing Agent for administration and education of minor Raja with fixed Peshkash. Rao Bahadur, H. D. Talor,
Pruniah Pantulu and J Marsha were appointed Agent for general administration, police administration and Supervisor of Education respectively for Raja Vikram Deo III. During the period of Vikram Deo III, all Land Revenue, Forest Revenue and Police Administration were streamlined as per instruction of British policy. Roads were built to enhance Peshkash. To flatter the King the Britishers changed the title of the Raja to Maharaja (who was actually a puppet). All territory of Malkangiri, Koraput, Rayagada, Narayanapatna, Bissamcuttack, Kalyansingpur were brought under the control of Britishers. Knowing the literary excellence of Maharaja in Sanskrit, Odia and Telugu, Britishers conferred on him the title of Knight Commander (KCIE) and appointed him as Pro-Chancellor of Andhra University. But the administration continued to be with British Agent. Maharaja Vikram Deo died on 15.04.1951 without a male issue and adopted, Sri Ramakrishna Deo, the second son of his only daughter who was minor when Maharaja died. When Estate Abolition Act was promulgated, the entire estate of Jeypore came under the control of Collector of Koraput from court of wards of Britishers leaving Jeypore Maharaja Palace as “Divya Bhavan” or monument of heritage. Powers of those Agents have undergone changes like Court of Wards, Dewan and Tahasildar with decentralization. During Vikram Deo Verma III, Pula Venkam, a retired Deputy Tahasildar of Madras Sub-ordinate Service was appointed Dewan to manage administration. His son Ramchandra Deo managed the Estate from 1926 to 1932 and 1932 to 1936. From 1936 to 1940 Jeypore Estate was managed by One Additional District Magistrate (Asst. Dewan) who was in charge of Rayagada. Dewan of Jeypore was visiting Rayagada off and on to supervise revenue administration. Rayagada was sub-divided into 06 (six) Revenue Thanas, placed under ‘Amins’ designated as Nigaman under whom Revenue Inspectors were working for collection of Land Revenue. Most of the time, revenue was collected in terms of crops for which granaries were developed in Rayagada (Near Asoka Talkies), Bissamcuttack, Gudari.

Under Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act of 1839, the Collector, as British Agent was Civil Judge and Sessions Judge. In the year 1920, all Agency tracts were removed from the control of Collectors of the Districts and were placed in charge of Commissioner with headquarter at Waltair. Sub-Districts were rearranged. But it was abolished in 1923. In 1936 with the reorganization of Odia speaking areas and birth of Odisha; Koraput District came into being. Collector of Koraput was an Agent to the Governor. It had two Sub-Divisions namely Koraput and Rayagada. Rayagada had 3 taluks in charge of Sub-Deputy Collectors who had control over Sub-Treasury and Sub-Jail. This administrative arrangement was continuing since 1839 to 1923. In the year 1923, a Judicial Officer with the designation of Agency Subordinate Judge was appointed who had to dispose of all civil suits
beyond Rs. 500 value and all appeals from Munsif court. Subsequently, Agency Sub-Judge was vested with powers of Additional Sessions Judge in 1940. By 1945, even though Collector had transferred all criminal cases to jurisdiction of Additional Sessions Judge, he was the de-facto District and Sessions Judge. In 1st January, 1953, normal administration of Justice, both civil and criminal was introduced in District repealing Agency Rules after promulgation of Odisha Regulation 5 of 1951. On 01.07.1962 Gunupur Sub-Division was formed with Gunupur and Bissamcuttack. Kashipur was annexed to Rayagada Sub-Division on 01.08.1962.

**District Administration**

Before Odisha was formed as a separate state in 1936, Koraput District consisted of present Districts of Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri and Koraput and was under Madras Presidency. In the year 1920, formation of the agency commission necessitated redistribution of the administrative units. Koraput division consisted of six Taluks namely Koraput, Jeypore, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Padwa and Pottangi. The Narayanapatna Agency was a part of Parvatipur division. However, for administrative convenience Koraput District was parcelled out among four subdivisions namely, Kondh, Soboro, Odia and Ghats, each in the charge of an officer designated as Assistant Commissioner. No further changes of importance were made till 1936 when Koraput District was created along with the state of Odisha. Then it consisted of just two subdivisions with headquarters at Koraput and Rayagada. Subsequently, Sub-Divisions were created for administrative convenience with headquarters at Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Jeypore and Gunupur.

Revenue administration is a three tier system; The Board of Revenue is the apex body in controlling almost all matters starting from collection of land revenue to disposal of revenue cases and supervision of the field revenue administration. It is the apex Revenue Court in disposal of revenue cases under different Revenue Laws. The Board of Revenue is headed by a very senior member of the Indian Administrative Service equivalent to the rank of Chief Secretary. There are three Revenue Divisional Commissioners for Northern, Southern and Central Divisions. Koraput District comes under Southern Division with Headquarters at Berhampur. There are ten (10) Districts under this Division. Revenue Divisional Commissioner is the Head of the Division. Collector and District Magistrate is the head of revenue administration of the District. There are two subdivisions in the District which are headed by Sub-Collectors cum Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Each Sub-Division has been divided into Tahasils headed by Tahasildars and there are 11 Tahasils in Rayagada District. For the purpose of revenue administration
at the grass-root level, each Tahasil has been divided into Revenue Circles headed by Revenue Inspectors.

The present Rayagada District came into existence with effect from 02.10.1992 as per Notification No.49137, dated 01.10.1992 of Government of Odisha in Revenue and Excise Department comprising of two Sub-Divisions i.e. Rayagada and Gunupur after carving out of the District from erstwhile Koraput District which came into existence with the creation of Odisha province on 01.04.1936.

At present, Collector, Rayagada is assisted by Additional District Magistrate and several Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors, Sub-Registrars, Excise Superintendent at District level, Sub-Collectors at Sub-Division and Tahasildars at Tahasil level and BDOs at Block level. Collector is the Chief Coordinator in between all departments and District level offices. For that he is answerable to Revenue Divisional Commissioner at Berhampur, Member, Board of Revenue, Cuttack; all Secretaries of Departments of Odisha and Chief Secretary of Odisha.

Collectorate, Rayagada

Rayagada District being separated from Koraput District vide Govt. Notification No. 49137/Rev. dated 01.10.1992 started functioning in a portion of Municipal Office building from 02.10.1992. It was shifted to a portion of Zilla Parishad building during 2001. The first Collector of the District is Shri Rajendra Nath Jena, IAS (02.10.1992 to 31.05.1995). The foundation stone of present Collectorate was laid down by Shri Bhaskar Jyoti Sarma, IAS, Collector and was inaugurated by Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon’ble Chief Minister, Odisha on 22.06.2007. At present Collectorate has sections like Establishment, Revenue and Forest Settlement, Judicial, Emergency, Gen. and Misc., Land Acquisition, Social Welfare, Gram Panchayat, Touzi, Nizarat, Election, Small Savings, Sports, Planning, Welfare and Computer. Single Window system to process the application has been introduced during the year 2009.
Different Sections of Collectorate

Establishment Section

This section deals with drawal of salary, maintenance of service books, increments, disciplinary proceedings, recruitment, transfer, posting and promotion, and rehabilitation. It follows the ORV Act strictly.

Revenue Section

This section deals with revenue records, revenue collection, revenue meetings, revenue cases like OLR, encroachment, appeals etc. As per the report 12,884.431 Ac ceiling surplus land, 51,510.320 Ac. of agricultural land and 1,696.172 Ac. of homestead land have been distributed since inception. This year as per the report, there are 9,600 homesteadless persons for whom steps are being taken to give them sites for construction of houses.

Judicial Section

This section deals with gun license, law and order, supervision of atrocity case, NHRC/ OHRC cases, tribunal cases, cinema hall license, explosive license etc.

Land Acquisition Section

This section has acquired a lot of importance as it deals with land acquisition, rehabilitation of land losers and facilitates construction of public and private institutions out of CSR activities.

Nizarat Section

This section deals with drawal and disbursement of salary of revenue staff, maintenance of accounts and maintenance of office building and circuit house etc.

Emergency Section

This section deals with preparedness for all types of natural calamities like flood, drought, cyclone, fire accident, relief, lightening death, sunstroke and accidents/ casualties. All Block Development Officers are declared as Relief Officers of their block. Collections of Red Cross contributions and financial assistance through Chief Minister’s Relief Fund and Odisha State Treatment Fund have become an important item of this section. This District has Rs. 1, 10, 79,587/- Red Cross contributions and has rendered financial assistance of Rs. 13, 43,703/- during the year 2015-16.

Welfare Section

This section deals with all round development of ST/SC, OBC and minorities of the District. At present there are 29 High Schools, 41 Ashram Schools, 02
Residential Sevashrams and 58 Sevashrams in the District in which 1748 nos of SC boys, 1566 nos of SC girls, 20,949 nos of ST boys, 19,044 nos of ST girls, 912 nos of OC boys and 559 nos of OC girls are studying. Now 02 Educational Complexes (having 200 girls and 200 boys) have come out at Ansur to take care of Dongaria Kondha students at the cost of Rs. 09 crores. “Anwesha” programme has been started in 2015 to accommodate the ST/SC students mainly of urban areas with all residential facilities from standard-I.

**Gram Panchayat Section**

This section looks after functioning of 171 Grama Panchayats of the District.

**Social Welfare Section**

This section looks after State sponsored old-age pension, widow pension, disable pension, Mamata, mother and child care etc. This section also deals with IGNOAP, IGNDP and IGNWP (Central Government). There are 1947 Anganwadi Centres and 1397 Mini Anganwadi Centres. Kashipur Block is having the highest number of AWCs (316) and 237 number of Mini AWCs. There are 11 ICDS projects headed by CDPOs to look after all those schemes related to development of mother and child since pregnancy to 06 years for the child.

**Civil Supplies Section**

This section deals with distribution of subsidized food grains, kerosene and other essential commodities. The Public Distribution System is entirely supervised by Civil Supplies Officer and his associates like A.C.S.O./ Marketing Inspectors. It also deals in paddy procurement and delivery of milled rice to FCI/ RRCs. This year 2,10,920 nos of ration cards has been distributed out of 2,14,919 beneficiaries under National Food Security Act, 2013. The PDS system is operationalised through 167 GP offices and 4 women self help groups.

**General and Miscellaneous Section**

This section deals with all miscellaneous matters including grievance cell, misc. certificate, society registration, public service, RTI, antecedents verification etc.

**Election Section**

This section regulates election of Odisha Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha. This District comprises of 03 assembly constituencies namely Rayagada-140, Bissamcuttack-139 and Gunupur-138. This District is a part of 21-Koraput Parliamentary Constituency. All seats are reserved for STs. Total 740 nos of booths, having voters with photo identity card are Gunupur (1,94,438), Bissamcuttack (2,06,517) and Rayagada (2,16,853).
Government is taking steps to make all the booths equipped with ramp, rest shed, drinking water facility and double door system.

**Small Savings Section**

This section meant to encourage general public about savings through different govt. schemes especially postal savings. At present, there are 35 postal agents under MPKBY and 11 SAS agents working in the District who have collected Rs. 8.38 crores against target of Rs. 8.00 crores. We try to achieve Rs. 10.00 crores by end of March, 2016.

**Social Security Section**

This new section has been created on 01.12.2015 as per Government notification of Women and Child Development Department that take care of disables and third genders.

**Sports Section**

This section deals with development of sports activities in the District and conducts block level and District level sports. It encourages sports among the youth, at village level and District level. This District has produced good weightlifters, bodybuilders, awarded at state and central level.

**e-Governance Section**

This section deals with maintaining OSWAN/ HSWAN, managing video conference, e-District project, e-Municipality, e-Registration, and implementation of common service centres within the District.

**District National Informatics Centre Unit**

This section deals with Information Technology development and implementation of new project in the District. The official website of Rayagada District (www.rayagada.nic.in) is developed and maintained by NIC. Video conference facility at NIC started in 2005.

**Revenue Administration**

The General Revenue Administration of the District rests with the Collector-cum-District Magistrate assisted by Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Assistant Collectors and subordinate Staff. The Collector is pivot of the District. The revenue administration in the District is entrusted with collection of land revenue, implementation of various revenue laws including land reforms, Regulation 2 of 1956 (Governor’s Order under 5th schedule of the Constitution) to protect the tribal lands being transferred to non-tribal. In order to provide social security, economic benefit and to protect the illiterate, weaker section of the society from the exploitation Regulation 2 of 1956, Odisha Land Reforms Act, and
Odisha Money Lenders Act are in operation. Apart from these, the Acts of Odisha Government Land Settlement Act, Forest Right Act and Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act are administered by the Collector. Further, issuance of various Miscellaneous certificates to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, income certificate, money lending certificate etc. come under the responsibility of Revenue Administration.

**Revenue Administrative Structure**

- **District**
  - Collector and District Magistrate/
  - Additional District Magistrate

- **Sub-Divisional**
  - Sub-Collector-cum-Sub-Divisional
  - Additional Sub-Collector

- **Tahasil**
  - Tahasildar / Additional Tahasildar

- **R.I. Circle**
  - Revenue Inspector / Asst. Revenue Inspector / Amin

In continuity of revenue administration up to 1950 and after abolition of Jeypore Estate in 1952, revenue administration was entrusted to Collector of the undivided Koraput District. In 1992, undivided Koraput District was divided into four Districts namely Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Rayagada. As per administrative setup, Collector of Rayagada was at the top of revenue administration at the District assisted by two Sub-Collectors at Sub-Divisional level (Rayagada and Gunupur). There are 11 Tahasils namely Rayagada, Kolnara, Kashipur, Kalyansingpur in Rayagada Sub-Division and Gunupur, Padmapur, Gudari, Ramanaguda, Bissamcuttack, Muniguda and Chandrapur in Gunupur Sub-Division. Tahasildars are assisted by the Revenue Inspectors and Assistant Revenue Inspectors. There are 81 RI Circles in this District. The Tahasil-wise area is as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Sub-Division</th>
<th>Sub-Name of Tahasil</th>
<th>Area of Tahasil (in square kilometres.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>530.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>Kalyansingpur</td>
<td>418.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kashipur</td>
<td>Gymur</td>
<td>968.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>620.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>648.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>433.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>766.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>856.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>642.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Collector**

Even though Collector of the District is solely responsible for land revenue collection, he is also answerable for revenue from excise, roads and transport, registration etc. He conducts monthly District revenue meeting, inspect Tahasils and R.I. offices, and conduct camp courts for collection of revenue and disposal of different revenue cases. Collector has been entrusted with powers to hear and dispose of cases in revision/appeal or in original cases under OPDR Act, OPLE Act, OGLS Act, Gramakantha Paramboke Rules, OLR Act, Reg.2/1956, Misc. Certificates, Money Lending Act., 107/110/144/145/133 CrPC cases. Besides this, role of Collector has become predominantly important from the standpoint of law and order and reduction of preventable crimes in this District. At present, Collector has prevented continuing law and order situation in industrial area of UAIL, Tikiri and IMFA, Therubali by conducting District industrial coordination and consultation committee every month since January, 2015. Collector has a pivotal role in land acquisition for different irrigation projects, industrial projects and misc. projects of State Government and Central Government. Collector is assisted by ADM, Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors at District level.

**Sub-Collector**

Sub-Collector is at the helm of administration at Sub-Division level. He conducts court for sec. 22 and 23 OLR cases, Regulation 2/1956 cases, OPDR Act cases, appeals in the OPLE Act and the OGLS Act and Misc. certificate cases. They conduct inspections of RI circles and maintain law and order with the help of local Executive Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Police Officer and IICs available at the Sub-Division. They also coordinate revenue collections and conduct misc. enquiries either directly received or that are entrusted to by Collector. At present they have been entrusted with visiting hostels, Sevashrams and Kanyashrams to keep close watch on management of the hostels run by ST and SC Development Department and School and Mass Education Department. Now they have been entrusted
with the task of conducting monthly meeting of school teachers of S&ME and SSD Department. As chairmen of the ICDS they also review the activities of the ICDS of the Sub-Division every month.

**Tahasildar**

All 11 Tahasildars are primarily entrusted with revenue collection and maintenance/ updation of RORs and maps. They hear and dispose of the cases of mutation, encroachment, lease, sairat, misc. certificates and OLR cases. The most important work of Tahasildar has been to maintain the RORs and maps by incorporating necessary and timely changes in ROR, Map and rent/ cess through digitization of ROR and maps of modern record room installed by government of Odisha. All Tahasildars are vested with power of the court to dispose of cases under different revenue Acts as a court for which he is not liable if cases are disposed within the framework of law. They conduct misc. enquiry in the field as entrusted by Collector, Sub-Collector or higher authorities. They have a pivotal role during natural calamities. It is pertinent to note that they have rendered valuable services during ‘Phailin’ in 2013, ‘Hudhud’ in 2014 and drought in 2015-16. Besides, they also conduct law and order duty, inquest in U.D. cases and become Government witness for NDPS cases and dowry deaths.

Prior to 2013, only Odisha Administrative Service officers were in-charge of Tahasildar. But now-a-days Odisha Revenue Service (ORS) Officers (direct recruited and on promotion in 2011) are also entrusted with the charge of Tahasildar. There are seven OAS officers and four ORS officers in-charge of Tahasildars in this District. Grievance redressal has become one of the most important activities of District administration.

Some of the important activities of the revenue administration in the District under the leadership of Collector are given below.

1) The Collector has his office named Collectorate manned by Deputy Collector, Assistant Collector, ministerial staff and other staff under direct supervision of Additional District Magistrate.

2) Supervision of Record Room which preserves old revenue and other records of the District as well as ROR, village maps and case records.

3) Assessment of Rent, Cess and Water Tax.

4) Updating of Land Records followed by changes in the ROR and Map due to lease and transfer of property by way of sale, gift, succession etc.

5) Disposal of lease Cases both in rural and urban areas.

6) Sanction of Lease, Alienation of land to Educational Institutions / Social and Philanthropic Organisation.
7) Lease, Alienation of land in favour of Government of India Department / Public Sector Undertaking.

8) Lease of Government Land to private companies.

9) Matter relating to encroachment cases.

10) Settlement of land kept in inchoate status like Gramakantha Paramboke Land, Sikkim, ceiling surplus land etc.

11) Implementation of Forest Right Act 2006 to confer occupation right to the forest dwellers in the Reserve Forest areas.

12) Safeguarding interest of the tribal land owners under the Regulation 2 of 1956.

13) Identification of homestead less and landless families and distribution of homestead land and waste land to them under Basundhara Scheme.

14) Demarcation of Raiyati and facilitating land owners to identify their land under “Mo Jami Mo Diha” scheme.

15) Protection of Government Land from encroachment.

16) Computerization of Land Records and Maps under “Bhulekh programme”.

17) Maintenance of Law and Order by the District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, other Executive Magistrates with the help of Police.

18) Implementation of various development and welfare schemes for upliftment of people below poverty line.

**Revenue Rent Collection System**

Before settlement operation in the District, Koraput was not surveyed. It was not possible to know the exact extent of land under possession of each ryot. The extent was generally expressed in terms of yoke or seed capacity which was more based on eye estimation than on actual measurement. A yoke capacity of land generally varied from 5-8 acres and different areas had different yoke capacities. It generally meant an area that a yoke of bullocks could plough in one season. Similarly, one putty seed capacity of land meant the extent of land which required one ‘putty’ of paddy as seed at the time of sowing and roughly represented one acre. Therefore, the rent value statement produced by the estate did not show the extent of land or the rate of rent per acre. It only showed the name of the ryot and the amount payable by him. Each area had generally a rate of rent per plough or per one putty seed capacity and from the total rent of the ryot it could be roughly calculated what seed capacity of yoke capacity of land the ryot possessed. Besides, the land on which assessment had been fixed almost
each ryot had in addition which assessment had been fixed almost each ryot had in addition some other land which were un-assessed land, but neither the ryots nor the estate Agent could point out during the Settlement Operation as to which lands were assessed and which un-assessed, because they themselves did not know. But in particular areas some categories of un-assessed lands could be clearly known from the custom of assessing paddy or Dongar lands. In Nawarangpur Sub-Division the custom was not to assess the Dongar lands while in Koraput Sub-Division the reverse was the case. This had relation with the economy and physiography of the area. Generally, flat with slight undulations, the economy of the people is largely dependent upon the product of paddy fields where as in Koraput Sub-Division paddy fields are few being mostly situated in the Jholas and steep undulations do not permit paddy cultivation. There was also no uniformity regarding the kind of rent in different areas of the District. In some areas only cash rent was prevailing and income areas both cash and kind rent were prevalent. In a few holdings purely rent in kind was also realized. The amount of the kind-rent fixed for each holding, where kind rent was prevalent, was not dependent upon the produce of the holding from year to year. It was a permanently fixed amount of kind rent and no where the sharing system of kind rent was prevalent and generally cash-rent was prevalent. Produce rent was very negligible in the District.

Although there is a customary rate of rent which could generally be ascertained by dividing the total rent of the village by the total extent as measured by seed capacity or plough capacity, still no fair apportionment of the same was attempted on individual holdings owing to absence of reliable data regarding the extent of land in each holding. The rate of rent for similar classes of lands varied not only from village to village but also from holding to holding. By dividing the rent of each holding by the total extent of assessed lands as found out after settlement no definite acreage rate could be ascertained owing to this disparity in the rent structure. It may, therefore, be safely said that the existing system of rent was not fixed scientifically as it was not co-related to the extent and classification of the land which indicate the productivity and the income accruing to the tyot.

System of Zamindari Account, Methods of Rent Collection and Village Servants

The cultivated lands in the estate were administered partly on Ryotwari system and partly on village rent system otherwise known as Mustajari system. Ryotwari system was introduced in Rayagada District and gradually extended to other areas. The records and registers were of a very elementary nature. The estate used to keep a register of ryots and their holdings in the various villages together with rent due from each. The
holdings were described in their local names and sometimes a very rough description of their boundaries was given as well as an estimate of their seed capacity. Each ryot used to pay his rent direct either to the Tana Amin or to one of the villagers appointed by the estate as the revenue collecting agent.

The Mustajari system was almost akin to the Gaontia system of Sambalpur and other parallel system in some of the Odisha Estates. The mustajar was in the position of a headman and was an agent for collection of rent, being remunerated by grant of rent free lands called “Heta Bhumi” (These “Heta Bhumi” were recorded in the record of rights as naik nowkari mafi). Sometimes he has also permitted to retain a small percentage of the collections. The rights and responsibilities of the mustajars were defined by no law and ostensibly the Maharaja could appoint any one to the mustajar post. In theory the mustajar was elected by the ryots but in practice the office was usually hereditary, being held by the Nak or headman of the village. The mustajari received a patta locally known as Kabala or Cowle from the Zamindari and in return executed a Kadapa in his favour. Fresh Cowls and Kadapas where normally executed only after death of one of the signatories. The mustajars were not required to keep any accounts or any written record of the holdings in their villages. Although he was getting receipts from the Samasthanam for the rents of the village paid by him, he himself was not generally giving receipts to the ryots for the rents paid by them to him. The only record for the mustajari villages was the record prepared for the Collector’s land cess register which was prepared every three years for the purpose of fixing the cess to be paid to the local boards in the District. Extracts from this register are still regarded as valuable evidence in civil disputes regarding lands. The Mustajari responsible for payment of the entire stipulated sum fixed as rent for the village irrespective of the fact whether he made any collection or not. As the mustajar was an agent of the landlord he was bound by the terms of the Madras Estates Land Act in his relation with the ryots of his village, whereas the relationship between the Zamidar and the mustajar was a civil one with which the revenue courts were not concerned. Suits between the mustajars and ryots were of extremely rare occurrence and there is no case law at all upon the subject. In some areas the mustajar used to lease out waste lands without making a corresponding enhancement in the rent which he paid to the Zamindar. In some other places the estate officials used to lease out waste lands even in mustajari villages and collect rent of the leased out lands quite independently of the mustajar. There were also a few instances of enhancement of rent of the ryots by the mustajars in violation of the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act which the ryots possessed. The Madras Estates Land Act provided remedy for such abuses but the people being backward and ignorant scarcely invoked the provision of the Act in
their favour. Besides being the landholder’s agent for collection of rent, the mustajar was also assisting the Estate and Government officials in their duty during tours, was responsible for village administration, supplying labour for estate and public work and Rasad or Bhatia to estate officers and Government officers. In general it may be safety said that on the whole the relation between the land holder and the tenants was cordial as the incidence of rent was low and pressure on the lands being less the ryot was less vulnerable to harassment although not infrequently the estate suffered in the opinion of the ryots on accounts of the misdeeds of the mustajars and actions of the minor estate officials.

The Estate system was abolished by Government Resolution NO.4103-E.A., dated 7th June, 1955 with effect from the 1st July 1955 and the direct collection of rent by Government through salaried employees was introduced. It was, however, decided to continue Mustajaria in remote and inaccessible areas where it would not be immediately possible to a point collecting staff. As a result of this decision, all Mustajaris have been abolished in all places except in the inaccessible Bonda Hill area. It was also decided on the abolition of the mustajari system that the “Heta Lands” held by them would be resumed and settled with them on Ryoti rights on payment of salami and fair and equitable rent.

There were in mustajari villages a class of people known as “Chalans” and “Gandas” who were to assist the Mustajaris in rent collection and village administration on grant of some rent-free lands. Their services were also terminated along with those of the mustajaris and their service lands resumed for resettlement with them on ryoti rights. Until completion of the resumption and the resettlement proceeding, it was decided that the mustajaris and challans should pay rent at one fourth of the produce.

Both in the Ryotiwari and in the Mustajari villagers there were some other classes of villager servants known as Pujaries etc., who while doing some communal duties used to assist the State officials or the mustajaris, as the case may be, in collection of revenue and other misc. works and got jagir lands as their remuneration. Settlement of their lands is governed under provisions of Section 8(2) and 8(3) of Odisha Estate Abolition Act but as they have outlived their utility under the changed circumstances after vesting, Government in their Order No.46898-R., dated the 4th October, 1962, decided that jagirs as specified (Gonda, Bhukta, Kumbhara, Majhi, Kamari, Noria, Bahuuka, Paika, Dhoba, Hadhai, Katwal, Bhoi, Sardari, Ejralu, Bhandari, Mediri, Kathi, Ghatual, Kuadia, Jaguali) should be abolished immediately and the jagirs land should be settled in occupancy right in favour of the holder of the jagir and other in actual of such land and no reservation to be made out of these jagir lands for Grama Sabhas.
In G.O. No.3535-R dated the 18th January, 1963, “Bariks” have also been abolished but Jannies doing pujahs to deities are allowed to continue. The Revenue Department has taken up the settlement or such jagir lands.

In G.O. No.694-R dated the 6th January, 1959 as modified by G.O. No.35843-R dated the 24th August, 1959, it was decided that the land held by Mustajaris and challans should be settled with them and Ryoti Pattas should be issued to them on payment of salami to be charged for different classes of lands held by them at twenty times the annual rents settled for the rents. It was further decided that if the lands held by a mustajar or challan were in excess of 33 acres of land, 10 per cent of the total land should be used for public purposes and the rest of land should be settled with him on payment of salami and that a small marginal adjustment should be made when the extent of land to be settled with a mustajar and Challan varied from 33 to 36 acres of land to ensure that after deduction for the preservation of mustajar of challan was left with 33 acres of land and that the lands reserved should be placed at the disposal of Grama Panchayats for public purposes. The Mustajar or Challan was required to pay such rent as may be assessed by the Collector as fair and equitable i.e. the average rate or rent payable by occupancy ryots for lands of similar description and similar advantage in the vicinity. In Jiyoroti villages also there were Naiks and challans to assist the state officials in collection of rent. In G.O. No.18803-R dated the 30th April, 1959, it was also decided that the services of Naiks and Challans in these villages should be dispensed with and that the lands held by them should be settled with them on the same lines as ordered for settlement of lands with the Mustajars and Challans in the Mustajari villages to take effect from the 1st July, 1959.

The Revenue Department has taken up the settlement of lands of the Mustajars, Naiks and Challans in both the mustajari and jiyoroti villages.

Land is an important source of livelihood for people in the District. Revenue administration touches all social groups and stakeholders and is concerned with their problems. Activities of the Revenue Administration of the District are not merely confined to solving people’s problems relating to land. The Administration also takes care of providing land to the landless and families without homestead land and also protect the Government land from encroachment. The District administration shoulders the responsibility of providing immediate relief to the people affected by various calamities such as floods, droughts, cyclones, hailstorms, earthquakes, fire accidents, lightening, boat capsize etc. It also takes initiatives for relief, rescue, rehabilitation and restoration works. All these works are implemented by the District Administration under the direct supervision of Collector and District Magistrate.
Land Reforms

(i) The Odisha Tenants Protection Act (Odisha Act III of 1949) was passed as a temporary measure for the protection of Bhagachasis. This Act was given effect retrospectively from 1st September, 1947. This Act was extended from time to time till it was repealed by the Odisha Tenants Relief Act 1955.

(ii) Odisha Estate Abolition Act

A major step towards land reform was the passing of the Odisha Estate Abolition Act, 1951. This Act came into force on the 9th February, 1952. The Muthedars in the Agency tracts were service holders having no proprietary interest to the Muthas in their possession. The Muthadars and their subordinates were making many kinds of excise on the tribal population inhabiting the area in addition to the Muthas they were entitled to. Government decided that in the changed set up these functionaries had no use and their services should be terminated. Accordingly, notices terminating their services and directing them to give back possession of their respective Muthas were issued in March, 1954.

(iii) Jeypore Estate and its abolition

Jeypore territory was recognized by the British authorities as a separate estate in 1794. This estate consisted of Samantas like that of Rayagada, Gunupur, Kalyansingpur, Bissamcuttack (Durgi) and Gudari. Present Rayagada District was a part of this Estate till its abolition in 1952. In 1794, Sanand was granted in favour of Raja of Jeypore fixing his annual peshkas at Rs.2,500/- to British Government Since then, it had undergone several changes in revenue administration till its abolition. This Peshkas was enhanced to Rs.16,000/- in 1863. During rule of Ramachandra Dev III, British assumed direct administration over Jeypore territory to which small estates of Gunupur, Rayagada, K.Singpur, Bissamcuttack were added. Again it was returned back to Vikram Deo III in 1895 to manage this estate for 25 years till his death in 1920. Maharaja Vikram Deo (elevated as such) died on 15.04.1951 when his successor was minor and his estate was placed under management of Court of Wards. On 29.12.1952, Jeypore Estate, while under management of the Court of Wards, was abolished under provision of Odisha Estate Abolition Act. Prior to abolition of Estate, Government of Odisha was receiving a little over Rs.20,000/- in shape of peshkas out of which Rs.16,000 was paid by Jeypore Estate proper and rest other Estates of Koraput. This was one of the big estates of Odisha till 1936.

Initially, revenue administration of this estate was under retired Deputy Tahasildars (from 1895 to 1920) and later on under 2 Officers of Indian Civil Services from 1926-1932, 1932-1936 and from 1936-1940 by Senior Officers
of State and from 1950 under one Barrister. After estate abolition, one Additional District Magistrate of Odisha Administrative Service was in-charge of Jeypore estate with headquarters at Jeypore and Rayagada for the purpose of good administration with an Assistant Dewan in-charge of each part. It was sub-divided into revenue Thanas placed in charge of Amins known as Nigaman. As such, there were six Thanas in Rayagada Sub-Division (Present Rayagada District).

After Estate abolition of Jeypore territory in 1952 survey and settlement work was initiated in undivided Koraput District and RORs were published in present Rayagada District during 1960-62 in which occupancy right was recognized on 99 years' basis by new democratic government. Different occupancy rights like Inams (Dana, Mokhasa, Tenki or Kattubadi etc) under Raiyatwari system and Mustajori system were settled as per acts of Government norms. Rent was fixed for each occupant as per law. Transfer of tribal land earlier, Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 protecting tribal land was sharpened under Odisha Scheduled Area Transfer of Immovable Property (by scheduled tribes) Regulation 1956. By Land Reforms Act 1960 Government of Odisha took away ceiling surplus land (after 10 standard acres per family and 18 standard acre per joint family) and distributed ceiling surplus land to the poorer particularly STs and SCs. After estate abolition, the institution of King of Jeypore was replaced by institution of Government. Virtually, survey and settlement operation and publication of RORs have strengthened the occupancy rights under Government and have taken away ageold apprehension and uncertainty over right over land.

(iv) The Odisha Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation 2 of 1956

Whole Koraput District is in Scheduled Area (as enshrined in the Constitution). In the past, most of the lands in this tribal area were owned by the tribals as they used to cultivate lands both in the hills and plains by clearing the forest. Most of the non-tribal persons are outsiders to this hill plateau over a period of time. They possess more material means compared to the tribal. Once they start selling in this District, they started buying lands from the tribals and took over sizable chunk from them. In order to have a check and regulate transfer of immovable properties by the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas of the State, the Regulation 2 of 1956 has been promulgated by the Governor under the 5th Schedule of the Constitution of India. This Regulation prohibits transfer of immovable properties of Scheduled Tribes in favour of non-scheduled tribes. Written permission was required from the competent authority like Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Officer on Special Duty, Land Revenue, (OSD, LR) prior to transfer of any immovable property of scheduled Tribes for any such transfer
of any immovable property of scheduled Tribes. Any such transfer would be null and void, if the same has been transferred without written permission from the competent authority. This system has been more regulated with its Amendment during 2000. Amendment 2000 restricts the transfer of immovable property within the scheduled tribes only. A scheduled tribe can transfer his immovable property to another person of the scheduled tribe only provided he / she still possesses minimum 5 acres of non-irrigated land and 2 acres of irrigated land after transferring the land. In case, any such transfer has been executed in contravention of this provision in the Regulation, the competent authority designated for the purpose, either suo-motu or on receiving a petition filed on that behalf, shall declare such transfer as illegal and shall restore the land to the lawful land owner or his / her legal heirs by following due procedures of law. The Regulation also provides for penal action in respect of illegal transfer as well as unauthorized occupation to the extent of eviction of persons in forcible occupation of the land belonging to members of Scheduled Tribes.

(v) Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960

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<th>Revenue Villages</th>
<th>Revenue V. Disputed</th>
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<th>Total Acres Held Under Revenue</th>
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**Survey and Settlement**

Survey and settlement operation in Koraput District was taken up prior to the division of this District. The same was started in undivided Koraput District. In some Tahasils the ROR are years old like 1950’s and there has been no Survey and Settlement in the region since then. There are 1986 revenue villages in the District out of which 22 villages are disputed due to boundary dispute with neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh since 1968. These 22 villages are not surveyed.

i. **Introduction of the Programme**

Undivided Koraput was an un-surveyed tract when it was constituted as a new District on the creation of the Province of Odisha on 1st April, 1936, after its separation from the Vizagapatam District of Madras. Great difficulty was then experienced by the administration for want of reliable particulars regarding extent and ownership of lands. In order to secure the raiyats and the land-holders in favour of their respective legal rights it was necessary that a survey should be made and record-or-rights prepared which would be of immense help in the general administration of the District. Before embarking on such a huge scheme in an area covering the entire District, it was decided to take up the operations in the first instance in only 20 villages of Boipariguda area as an experimental measure in 1938. The survey and record-of-rights operations were carried out under the provision of Madras Survey and Boundaries Act (1923) and the Madras Estates Land Act (1908). The result of the experience gained in the experimental survey was encouraging. A programme was framed for taking up survey and settlement operations in the entire District. Operations began in right earnest in the field season of 1941-42 in Block A covering 545 villages of Umarkote area of undivided Koraput. After completion of the preparation of preliminary record-of-rights, the operations were suddenly suspended due to World War (1939-45) but were resumed in 1947–48. The original programme framed was revised in the light of the Government decision to give priority to more developing areas, which meant taking up selected pockets throughout the District. Late in 1951 Government reviewed their order and decided to include the entire District in the programme of survey and settlement. Accordingly, a revised programme dividing the entire District into nine blocks (from A to I) was approved by Government on 22nd August 1951. Again in 1958, Malkangiri was omitted from the programme as having too little cultivation to pay for the expenses of survey but was again included during
1950–60 on the wake of the Dandakaranya Development Authority getting interested in the area for the resettlement of the displaced persons from East Pakistan. The town areas were left out of survey at the time of general survey of the surrounding villages, but they were later taken up during 1950–60 for survey and record-of-rights operations only and not for rent settlement. The latest settlement programme covered the entire District excluding about 500 square miles of Bonda hill and Kondakamberu (presently in Malkangiri District) areas which are the most inaccessible and the least populated and cultivated region in the District. The survey of the area was proposed to be taken up during 1969–70.

ii. Method of survey

A village was taken as the unit of survey. Plane table method of survey of Bihar and Odisha pattern was decided to be adopted in Koraput against the Chain Survey method followed in Ganjam the former being less costly. Cadastral survey is based on the polygon of traverse, done either by Theodolite or by plane table. The former is more accurate, at the same time more costly and also time taking. Theodolite traverse was done by the parties of Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar, in 5 per cent of the villages of Blocks A, B and B-1 (i.e., the area covered by the present Nawarangpur District and in rest of the villages of these blocks plane table traverse was done. Subsequently, it was decided to get all the villages traversed by the T.T.S. Party, Bihar. Accordingly, cent per cent villages of Blocks C,D, D-1 and E (i.e. a small portion of Koraput subdivision and a major portion of Rayagada and Gunupur subdivisions) were traversed by the T.T.S. Party. Portions of E-1 and G were also traversed cent per cent by the T.T.S. Party, Bihar. But as it was not possible on the part of the T.T.S. Party, Bihar, to take up traverse work in accordance with programme, it was thought necessary to take up Theodolite traverse only in 5 per cent of villages in the remaining blocks. Accordingly, 5 per cent of the village of Blocks F, F-1 and G (i.e. a major portion of Koraput Subdivision) were traversed by the T.T.S. Party. But plane table traverse was done in all the villages of Blocks H and I (i.e. the present Malkangiri subdivision). The inter-State boundaries have been completely traversed by the T.T.S. Party, Bihar.

iii. Administrative control

The settlement operation of the District was under the control of the Settlement Officer, Ganjam-Koraput, with headquarters at Berhampur till the end of 1954. Afterward, a separate Settlement Officers was placed in charge of settlement work of the District with his headquarters at Jeypore till 1st August 1960, when the Ganjam-Koraput Major Settlement was again formed having headquarters at Berhampur with the extension of survey of settlement operations to raiyatwari areas of Ganjam District.
The following kinds of Khatas have been prepared during settlement.

1. Ryoti (vide definition in Sec.3 (16) of M.E.L. Act)
2. Private (vide definition in Sec.3 (10) of M.E.L. Act)
3. Parityakta Bedakhali ryoti (for surrendered / abandoned and for the lands in khas possession of the land-holder which are not private lands)
4. Jamadharya-Jogya (for assessable lands)
5. Abad-Jogya Anabadi (for cultivable waste)
6. Abad-Ajogya Anabadi (for un-cultivable waste)
7. Poromboke (for communal lands and reserved lands in all areas excepting Malkangiri)
8. Sarbasadharana (communal lands in Malkangiri subdivision only)
9. Departmental
10. Rakhita (reserved for the benefit of Government and people in Malkangiri subdivision only)
11. Sikimi (rights of Bhagchasis in Malkangiri subdivision only)
12. Gharabari (in town areas only)

Present Land Revenue System

After abolition of the estate on 29th December 1952 under provisions of the Odisha Estates Abolition Act, the Mustajari system has been abolished except in the Bonda hill area and rent is now collected by Government directly from the raiyats.

Unlike previous practice, rent is paid in cash only at present. In the present rent settlement, effort was made to rationalize the earlier irrational and discriminating rent structure. Fair and equitable rent was fixed on a scientific principle correlating the settled rent to productivity and area of the land. The cultivated lands of the District are broadly classified into three classes, namely, (i) Paddy, (ii) Dongar, and (iii) Attal (Alluvial soil on the side of rivers) and to allow for variations in productivity. Each class of land was further subdivided into three sub-classes, namely, I, II and III. Villages were formed into groups to fix uniform rates for similar classes of lands. The yield per acre of each such sub-class of land in each group was determined by crop-cutting experiments and by enquiries from the people, then the gross yield was converted into gross income at average of the prices prevailing during the pre-war years which were considered as normal years. From the gross income thus determined, deductions were allowed towards cost of cultivation at the net income. The principle of fixing the fair and equitable rent at one-third of the net income was generally followed subject to adjustments in favour of the rayats in case of abnormal increase. Attal lands have been assessed at the rates applicable to Paddy lands of the same sub-
classification and bari, tope and other lands at the rates applicable, respectively, to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Dongar lands.

**Land Tenure System and Tenancy Rights**

In the District, where about 80 per cent of the population depends on land for their livelihood, the most urgent problem is to find out ways and means for making the land more productive and the rural economy dynamic. The most important work of a preliminary nature that is necessary for removing all impediments to development of the agrarian economy is to eliminate all elements of idle income derived from land. This, in other words, means that all intermediary interests between the tiller of the soil and the Government should be eliminated. The next is conferment of rights of ownership of such tillers those who do not have such rights at the moment and assuring them fixity of tenure and reasonable rent, so that the right of ownership becomes effective. The availability of cultivable land is limited and more and more land is required for industrial purposes as the country marches towards progressive industrialization. On the other hand, if industrialization with the available economic resources of the country cannot keep pace with the growth of population and if industrialization will not be able to absorb the increased population, the District will, therefore, remain predominantly agricultural for quite a number of years to come and a majority of the population is expected to earn their living from the land itself. This leads to concentration of land in the hands of a few cultivators which would be detrimental to the economy of the country as a whole. A ceiling has, therefore, to be imposed on landed property, of cultivators.

In the first five year plan period, the Odisha Estate abolition Act was enacted and Jeypore estate has been vested in the State Government at the first stage. In the second stage following steps have been taken.

(a) Conferment of rights of the ownership on the tenant.
(b) Security of tenure and fixity of reasonable rent so that right of ownership becomes effective, and
(c) Fixation of ceiling on holdings.

In the second five year plan, following steps have been taken.

The incidents of tenancy where tenants are brought into direct relationship with Government.

Grant of voluntary right of purchase of ownership to cultivating tenants from the owners of the land of non-resumable areas.

Ceiling of holdings

Administrative implementation of necessary land reforms and land records.
At the subsequent stage various acts like Odisha Tenants Relief Act 1955, Odisha Land Reforms Act 1960 / Rules 1965, Odisha Survey and Settlement Act 1958, Land Acquisition Act 1959 with their subsequent amendments have been implemented.

Distribution of Waste Land for Homestead Purpose as on 30.9.15 in Rayagada District

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Tahasil</th>
<th>Govt. waste land distributed since inception of the scheme till 30.9.15</th>
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Total 47424 1014.057 14992 318.580 12279 263.813 74685 1596.250

Distribution of Waste Land for Agricultural Purpose as on 30.9.15 in Rayagada District

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</tbody>
</table>

Total 20833 38503.440 4138 8085.660 2708 4921.220 27679 51510.320

Tahasil-wise settlement of Gramakantha Paramboke Land as on 30.09.2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Tahasil</th>
<th>Nos Settled</th>
<th>Gramakantha</th>
<th>Paramboke</th>
<th>Area Settled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>8228</td>
<td>8740</td>
<td>9.333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Kolnora</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>8379</td>
<td>8417</td>
<td>0.745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>K.Singpur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8996</td>
<td>8996</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Kashipur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5724</td>
<td>5727</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3178</td>
<td>3178</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>1615</td>
<td>4384</td>
<td>5999</td>
<td>50.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>B.Ctc</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>5363</td>
<td>6003</td>
<td>14.840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>4708</td>
<td>5133</td>
<td>7.054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2757</td>
<td>2757</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 3233 53057 56290 82.592 1089.457 1172.049

Modernization of Revenue Administration

Since independence the revenue administration centered around collection of land revenue by way of survey and settlement of the land in favour of eligible persons. Later on various land reform measures came into
play basically to protect the land right of the tenants and safeguard the interests of the weaker section of the society.

With the advent of modern technology particularly Information Communication Technology (ICT), there has been phenomenal change in the land revenue administration with technological intervention.

**Modernization of Land Records**

In the way of modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as to make it citizen-centric, technological intervention has been envisaged under the centrally sponsored Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme. Major focus of the Programme is on citizen services. Various components of the programme are underway in the District which in brief has 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 of all un-contested mutation cases within a maximum period of three months. People have been greatly benefitted due to quicker updation of land records.

In lime 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 headquarters 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-Collectorate, Tahasil and Registration offices
of the District. The District headquarters 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 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.

**National e-Governance Programme**

Under the National e-Governance Programme, the following programmes are being implemented in the District under the aegis of I.T. Department with a vision to “make all Government services accessible to common man in his locality, through the common services delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable cost to realize the needs of the common man”.

(a) I.T. Infrastructure

(i) Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) connectivity to all the Tahasil offices has been established.

(ii) Common Service Centre (CSC) at Gram Panchayat level has been sent up to provide front and access points for the citizens to access common delivery services.

(b) e-District: a Mission Mode Project

The e-District project is a Mission Mode Programme under National e-Governance Programme with an objective to deliver various revenue department services online to the citizens utilizing Common Service Centre
point and which has been successfully implemented in the District. The following services are being delivered online in the District since January, 2014.

1. Caste Certificate
2. Income Certificate
3. Resident Certificate
4. Legal Heir Certificate

Such delivery of services has not only reduced redtapism in the revenue offices but also has taken revenue administration close to the people by way of delivering services at the nearest service centres and to a great extent has provided relief and satisfaction to the common citizens.

In the matter of transfer of property, particularly transfer of immovable property, the Registration Offices under the Revenue and Disaster Management Department play a key role in providing service to the people by registering all documents and collect registration fees and stamp duty contributing to the state exchequer.

**Disaster Resilient infrastructures in Rayagada District**

**Vulnerability of District**

Rayagada District is mostly vulnerable to high floods, flash floods, landslides, forest fires, droughts and industrial disasters. The presence of major rivers like Nagavalli and Vamsadhara poses a potential threat of floods and flash floods in the nearby areas.

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 and another for 2000 capacity.

Accordingly, flood shelters are being constructed above High Flood Level (HFL) with raised platform and stilted floors in different vulnerable areas of Gunupur, Rayagada and Bissamcuttack Blocks of the District basing on the recommendations received from the District administration.

**Use of the shelter buildings**

Almost all the shelter buildings are mainly constructed inside the school premises or adjacent to the school so that it can be used as class rooms during normal time and potential shelters at the time of disasters. The ground floors of these buildings have been designed to be used as shelters for livestocks during emergencies. Relief materials and medicines can be stacked for emergent situations. Additionally, these shelter buildings can be
used as community halls and can be put to various other community uses like Anganwadi centers, training centers, marriage mandaps and for other social gatherings etc. with payment of agreed user charges. Therefore, the shelter buildings are known as Multipurpose Flood Shelters (MFS).

**Features and facilities available in the MFS buildings**

All the MFS have separate hall and toilets for men and women, special room for the sick, labour room, one store room, drinking water supply through submersible pump, internal electrical wiring with all fittings, ramp of 1:12 slope and separate toilets for disabled persons, 5 KVA noiseless diesel generator, shelter level emergency equipments etc.

Community based management and maintenance of the shelter buildings and Capacity Building of community:

To ensure the sustainable maintenance of these shelter buildings, community-based Flood Shelter Management and Maintenance Committees (FSMMMC) are formed and imparted suitable orientation trainings. In addition, shelter level taskforce volunteers have been identified and they are being oriented, trained and involved regularly. Further, the shelter level Mock Drill on disaster preparedness is also conducted at each shelter on 19th June every year. The minor repair works of the shelter buildings are taken up by the FSMMC whereas the responsibility of the major repairs lies with the authority. All the FSMMCs have been provided with corpus fund to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each for regular capacity building of the local community out of the interest generated per year.

**Different Schemes for construction of MCS and MFS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>MCS / No. of Shelters</th>
<th>Period of construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Minister’s Relief Fund (CMRF)</td>
<td>MFS 03</td>
<td>Post Phailin (2013-14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Availability of Block-wise shelters in Rayagada District:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Total number of MCS and MFS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bissam Cuttack</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>03</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 three MFS out of the Chief Minister’s Relief Fund in Rayagada District.
Photo of MFS in Rayagada District:

Gunupur NAC MFS in Gunupur NAC under CMRF

Hatasekhal MFS in Rayagada block under CMRF

***
CHAPTER–X
LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

Police Administration

Present Rayagada Police District continued to be part of Vizagapatanam police District till 18th April, 1936. Till December 1964 there were police stations like Rayagada, K.singpur, Ambadola, Kashipur and Bissamcuttack in Rayagada Sub-Division and Puttasing, Gudari, Gunupur, Padmapur in Gunupur Sub-Division. Bissamcuttack police circle had an outpost at Muniguda and Rayagada police station had an outpost at Therubali. There were other two out-posts at Dangasil and Tikiri in Kashipur police station. Similarly, Gunupur circle had two Out-Posts at Ramanaguda and Gunupur town. Chandrapur Out-Post was under Puttasing police station which is the oldest police station since British time. A beat house was established at Badadahikhal. Present Rayagada police District came into existence on 2nd October, 1992 after being carved out of erstwhile Koraput District with its headquarters at Rayagada. Superintendent of Police is the head of District police with headquarters at Rayagada having control other several establishments like District police office, Reserve Police Office, Home Guard Office and all police stations of the District. At present there are two modern Police Stations at Rayagada and Bissamcuttack.

Basing on the recent critical needs of time modernization of police has been going on and accordingly Rayagada District Police has gradually developed and now has been modernized with latest advanced technology in every aspects such as traffic control, community policing, anti-maoist strategies, anti-extremist trained force, police helpline services, effective intelligence network etc in order to control crime and law and order activities of the District.

With the people friendly community policing approach applied throughout the District, the Rayagada District Police has made a mark in the mind of the public.

Besides assignment of crime detection/control of law and order, traffic control Rayagada District police has faced the challenges of Naxal threats in the District. The District Police has tried its best to combine combing operation of police, CRPF and BSF with hands of friendships towards the Naxals and militia through Maître Mela in Naxal affected areas. In Maître Mela health camp, games, distribution of pensions, books, study materials, cloths, blankets are organized. Naxal movement continues its activities in the District, particularly, in the area adjacent to Niyamgiri hills. Blocks like K.singpur, Bissamcuttack, Muniguda, and Chandrapur are under constant
threat of the Naxals even though Naxal activities have been reduced in Gudari, Padmapur, Ramanaguda and Kolnara after frequent combing operations. Joint excise raids are conducted on regular basis for destruction of cannabis poppy and illegal liquor with coordination of Superintendent of Police. The outstanding feature of this District is that there is no instance of communal riot since 1992. Recently five deaths have occurred in last four months due to suspicion of practices of witchcraft. In the case of conducting of raid, crime detection, filing charge sheet and trial of cases, majority of their problems are sorted out in monthly District level meeting of District Judge, Collector and Superintendent of police. Significant achievements of police since 1992 are:

1. Arrest of hardcore Maoists
2. Traffic Signal System in Rayagada town
3. Police patrol vehicles in Rayagada town round the clock
4. Police patrol bikes round the clock
5. Ama Police Project in Rayagada PS limits.

Surrendered Maoists from the year 2009 onwards (Under revised surrender policy of Government of Odisha)

**Year-Wise Crime Record of Rayagada District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Heads</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Total Cog. Cases</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Dacoity</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.</td>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>Swindling</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.</td>
<td>Rioting</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.</td>
<td>M.V.Accident</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Misc. Cases</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vigilance Unit Office, Rayagada

Rayagada Vigilance Unit Office is functioning vide G.A. Department Notification No. 8682/VE/Dated 30.11.1998. The office was first functioning in a rented house located at Rayagada College Road up to 31.12.2007. Then it was shifted to a rented house located at Hatipathar Road. Now it is functioning in its own building on Plot No. 27/148, Khata No. 09, Mouza Raniguda, Rayagada w.e.f. 01.06.2000. Prior to functioning of Vigilance Unit Office, there was a Vigilance squad office which was functioning in one of the L.I.C. Quarters located near Kali Mandir, Rayagada. This Unit Office is functioning under the Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, Koraput Division, Jeypore and under the jurisdiction of Special Judge, Vigilance Court, Jeypore. The sanctioned strength of this Unit Office is one DSP, two Inspectors, one ASI, three Constables, one Assistant Driver and three FOs. But the present strength is one DSP, two Inspectors, one Junior Stenographer, two Constables, one Assistant Driver and two FOs. The jurisdiction is coterminous with Rayagada Revenue District comprising two Sub-Divisions i.e. Rayagada and Gunupur and eleven Blocks viz. Rayagada, K.Singhpur, Kashipur, Kolnara, Bissamcuttack, Muniguda, Chandrapur, Ramanaguda, Gudari, Gunupur and Padmapur.

The details of registration of criminal cases and its present position for last five years under this unit are furnished below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of cases registered</th>
<th>Present position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DA</td>
<td>Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jail Administration

Three Sub-Jails namely at Rayagada, Gunupur and Bissamcuttack were established in the year 1950, 1964 and 2007 respectively. As the jail system is now more directed towards reforms than punishment, there is provision for welfare of the inmates through games (indoor/ outdoor) and spiritual teachings of different religions. Legal aid is provided to the needy prisoners through District Legal Services Authority, Rayagada and different Para-legal volunteers. Illiterate prisoners are provided with literacy kit. In case of interested prisoners for higher education, admission to IGNOU has been permitted after approval of concerned authorities. Food chart for
children (up to 06 years) and pregnant female as mentioned below are provided without fail.

### For Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups (in months)</th>
<th>Rice/Atta (gm)</th>
<th>Pulses (Dal) (gm)</th>
<th>Milk (ml)</th>
<th>Roots and Tuber (gm)</th>
<th>Green Veg (gm)</th>
<th>Other Veg (gm)</th>
<th>Fruits (gm)</th>
<th>Sugar (gm)</th>
<th>Oil (gm)</th>
<th>Salt (gm)</th>
<th>Protein (Egg, Chicken) (gm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-12 months</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50 (Instead of pulse per week)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Years</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Years</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pregnant female prisoner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Items of Diet</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>250 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>60 gm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>100 gm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fish/ Meat or cures</td>
<td>300 or 200 gm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 ml.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Generally, the prisoners are provided with morning tea, suji upama, chuda santula and ghuguni in breakfast and rice, dal, mixed curry and leafy vegetables to each adult prisoner in lunch, rice/roti and mixed curry in dinner. On Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday chicken and paneer are served and egg is also served on Sunday. Lemon, Sugar and Salt solution is served in summer.

District Committee consisting of District and Sessions Judge, District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, PHD/ RWS&S visit three jails in each quarter to review the basic standard of health, hygiene and institutional treatment. Legal awareness camp is also conducted. Special care is taken for women inmates and children. On their entry into jail, women inmates are supplied with following materials.

1- Blanket - 02 (One extra during winter)
2- Mosquito Net - 01
3- Steel Thali - 01
4- Steel plate - 01
5- Steel Glass - 01

The children are also provided with clothing/dress as per the climatic condition on recommendation of Jail Medical Officer.
### UTP Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Sub-Jail, Rayagada</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sub-Jail, Gunupur</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sub-Jail, B.Cuttack</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Less than 06 months</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>06 months to 01 year</td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
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<td>01</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>02 years to 03 years</td>
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<td>05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>03 years to 05 years</td>
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<td>06</td>
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<td>175</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the three Jails are sanctioned with staffs like Jailor-cum-Superintendent, Medical Officer (contractual), Assistant Jailor, Sub-Assistant Jailor, Pharmacist, Head Warden, Warden (Male), Warden (Female) and Sweeper.

As per the report there is no custodial death, escape, custodial violence and NHRC/ OHRC cases.

### Law and Order

#### Organization of the Reserve

The Armed Reserve is kept at District headquarters in readiness for dealing immediately with eventuality and disturbances. One Armed Reserve is kept at J.K.Pur Chandili headed by one Reserve Inspector, Sergeant, DSI, Havildars and constables. Reserve Inspector is responsible for the control, discipline, training and efficiency of the force under his disposal. He is also responsible of the care and custody of arms, ammunition and equipment, stores, tents, uniforms etc is assisted by armed sergeant in the matters relating to the drill, discipline and training of the force.
It is to worth wise note that after formation of new Rayagada District the Armed Reserve is functioning at J.K.Pur Chandili, Rayagada under the charge of one Reserve Inspector. Besides this there is one sergeant, Inspector-17, DSIs-4, Havildar-57.Havildar major-3, SI-0 51, ASI-63 and Constable 560- including police stations to perform law and order duty, VIP Security, day to day of PS, traffic regulation, prevention and detection of crime in the District to provide peace and tranquility to the citizens of Rayagada District.

Courts

For the purpose of proper prosecution of criminal cases in the courts, the police prosecuting staffs consist of a Sub-Inspector called the prosecuting Sub-Inspector at Kashipur, Rayagada, Bissamcuttack and Gunupur with constables according to requirements. There is District Judge Court SDJM, Court, JMFC court and CJM Court at Rayagada and Gunupur but there are JMFC, Courts functioning at Kashipur, Bissamcuttack.

Railway Police and relationship with District Police

There is a Government Railway Police Station at Rayagada station which remains under the Superintendent of Railways Police, Rourkela. All ranks of the District Police and Railway Police render mutual assistance in the execution of their duty through frequent exchange of the information.

Function of District Intelligence Bureau, Rayagada

The DIB, Rayagada is functioning at Rayagada under the direct supervision of Superintendent of police, Rayagada to collect advance actionable intelligence against agitator tense to communal violence, collect intelligence about anticipated law and order situation in the District,, threat to VIPs ,security to VIPs, keeps track over the anti-Social elements tense to the society, registration of foreigners, Visa extension, activities of NGOs, visit of foreigners to the District, and other matters like union rivalries, industrial issues , labour unrest ,issues of different political parties and others.

Function of Anti-Naxal Cell

Considering the prolonged naxal activities in the District, one DIOC-cum-Anti Naxal Cell is functioning under the charge of SP, Rayagada to curb down their activities and to bring them to main stream of society through Maitree programmes.

Function of Anti-Human Trafficking

Considering the rise up men missing / kidnapping / abduction of minor children by the culprits for the purpose of begging, bonded labour and prostitution etc. one Anti Human Trafficking Cell is functioning at District
Police Office, Rayagada under the charge of one women Inspector to detect the cases.

Function of HRPC Cell

Considering the rise up inaction of Police in different police stations while dealing with various issues / grievances of people in due time, one Human Rights Protection Cell (HRPC) is functioning at District Police Office, Rayagada under the charge of one DSP to sort-out the issues / grievances.

Fire Service

Before 1974, fire and other emergency cases of Rayagada were managed by Rayagada Fire Station, established in September 1974, which was initially functioning from the Rayagada Municipality Building since it had no building of its own. Then it was shifted to rented house till 27.01.2001.

Since then, the Fire and Emergency office has penetrated into rural Rayagada and providing its service through 5 new Fire Stations at Gunupur (1982), Bissamcuttack (1997), Gumuda (2001), Muniguda (2013), Kalyansingpur (2013) and 05 new Fire Stations at Gudari, Padmapur, Kolnara, Kashipur and Chandrapur are under construction and will be operative very soon. The Rayagada Fire Station has been under an Assistant Fire Officer rather than Station Officer for giving better service since 1998. Now, the District Fire and Emergency department has total strength of one Assistant Fire Officer, three SOs, two ASOs, 16 LFM, 13 Drivers and 69 Firemen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Station</th>
<th>Fire Officer</th>
<th>Asst. Fire Officer</th>
<th>Station Officer</th>
<th>Asst. Station Officer</th>
<th>Leading Fireman</th>
<th>Dr. Hav/FMD/Driving knowing Fireman</th>
<th>Fireman/Recruit Fireman</th>
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<td>--</td>
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<td>--</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>01/01</td>
<td>12+01</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>09+02</td>
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<tr>
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<td>02</td>
<td>01/01</td>
<td>07+02</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Judgeship of Rayagada

The Judgeship of Rayagada was established on 07.07.2012. It consists of all the Civil and Criminal Courts in the revenue District of Rayagada. The District Judge, Rayagada, is the highest judicial authority of the District who presides over the District court under the direct control of Hon'ble High Court of Odisha under Article 233 of the Constitution of India. Earlier, the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Revenue Districts of Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Koraput and Malkangiri were under the Judgeship of undivided Koraput District. Long after the creation of the Revenue District of
Rayagada (i.e. 02.10.1992), a Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge, first of its kind started functioning in the Revenue District of Rayagada on 20.12.1999. On 07th July, 2012, the Judgeship of Rayagada was separated from the mother Judgeship of Koraput and started functioning separately. The Court and Office of the District and Sessions Judge started functioning in the building that was earlier used for the Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Rayagada as the construction of the District Court building of Rayagada was under process.

The District Judge, Rayagada also exercises the powers of the Sessions Judge. Under the provisions of Sec.28(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law; but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Hon’ble High Court.

Civil Courts

Under the provisions of Odisha Civil Courts Act, 1984, the Court of District Judge has been declared as the Principal Court of the original civil jurisdiction. It is also a Court of Appeal from all decrees and orders of the Senior Civil Judges. The District Judge exercises general control over all the Civil Courts of the District and their establishments and inspects the proceedings of these Courts.

The District Judge, Rayagada also presides over the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal at Rayagada.

The Sessions Court, Rayagada has been specified as a special Court for trial of offences arising out of violation of human rights under the provisions of The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

In addition to the Court of the District Judge, the Judgeship has the following Courts dealing with civil matters.

1. Senior Civil Judge, Rayagada
2. Senior Civil Judge, Gunupur

These are the principal Civil Courts of the District. In addition, the jurisdiction of the Court of Civil Judges at Bissamcuttack, Gunupur and Rayagada extends to all suits and proceedings of civil nature, the value of the subject matter of which does not exceed Rs. 50,000/-.

An appeal from the decree or order of the Civil Judge, Gunupur lies to the Senior Civil Judge, Gunupur.
Criminal Courts

The District Judge, Rayagada is also the Sessions Judge of the District. He is empowered to try offences under Special Acts i.e. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act), The Schedules Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989, The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) etc., within the local jurisdiction of the revenue District of Rayagada. He is also the Appellate Authority to deal with the Criminal Appeals arising out of the judgments and orders of Assistant Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, SDJM/ JMFC.

Civil Court Campus at Rayagada

In addition to the Court of District and Sessions Judge, Rayagada, the Court of CJM-cum-ASJ, Rayagada, Court of ASJ-STC-cum-Registrar, the Court of Senior Judge, Rayagada, Court of the Civil Judge-cum-SDJM, Rayagada are functioning in the Civil Court campus, Rayagada. The Court building of the G.N.K., Kolnara is yet to be constructed at Kolnara for which the Court is temporarily functioning in the Civil Court premises.

Court of the ASJ-cum-CJM, Rayagada

Government of Odisha in Home Department Notification No. 7782 dated 12.02.1993 have established the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate in the newly created District of Rayagada with headquarters at Rayagada. It started functioning with effect from 22.02.1993. Shri G. D. Sadangi was appointed as the first Presiding Officer of the Court. The Court shifted to its existing building in the Civil Court premises on 21st March, 1997. The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Rayagada is empowered with the power of the Assistant Sessions Judge. He is also the Principal Magistrate of the Juvenile Justice Board, Rayagada (The Board in short). The Board deals with offences against Juveniles in Conflict with Law.

Court of ASJ (STC), Rayagada

The Registrar, Civil Court, Rayagada has been appointed as Assistant Sessions Judge in the sessions division of Rayagada and the Court of ASJ (STC) has been made functional at Rayagada with effect from 12.02.2013 to deal exclusively with offences against women as per Hon’ble Court’s Notification No. 46-A, dated 22.01.2013.

Court of Senior Civil Judge, Rayagada

The Court of Senior Civil Judge, the Principal Civil Court at Rayagada, started functioning from 1971. This is the only Court in the Judgeship that deals exclusively with civil matters.
Court of Civil Judge-cum-SDJM, Rayagada

The Court of Civil Judge-cum-SDJM, Rayagada is the Principal Criminal Court of Rayagada functioning from 18.12.1996. The jurisdiction of the Court extends within the local limits of Rayagada Police Station, Chandili Police Station, K.Singpur Police Station and Seskhal Police Station. In addition to its criminal jurisdiction, the jurisdiction of the Court extends to all suits and proceeding of civil nature, the value of the subject matter of which does not exceed Rs.50,000/-. 

Gram Nyayalaya, Kolnara at Rayagada

Under the provisions of the Grama Nyayalaya Act, 2008, the Grama Nyayalaya Kolnara has been functioning at Rayagada since 15.07.2011 as the Court building of the Grama Nyayalaya is yet to be constructed at Kolnara. The Nyayadhikari has also been vested with the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class.

Civil Court Campus, Gunupur

The Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge, Court of Senior Civil Judge and Court of Civil Judge-cum-SDJM are functioning in the Civil Court campus of Gunupur. The erstwhile First Track Court of Addl. District and Sessions Judge has been abolished with effect from 31.03.2014.

The Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge

Govt. of Odisha in Law Department Notification dated 08.08.2014, vide SRO No. 360/2014, established a Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge at Gunupur. The Court is functioning with effect from 20.09.2014 at Gunupur.

The Additional District and Sessions Judge also presides over the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal at Gunupur and he is also the ex-officio Chairman of Taluk Legal Services Authority (TLSA), Gunupur.

The Court of Senior Civil Judge

The Court of Senior Civil Judge-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge has been functioning in the Civil Court campus at Gunupur since 1982. In 1989 the Court has been functioning in the existing Court building. The power of a Judicial Magistrate First Class has also been conferred upon the officer to try criminal cases.

Presently the Court has been designated exclusively to try cases involving offences against women.
The Court of Civil Judge-cum-Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate

The Court of Additional Munsif-cum-Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate started functioning in a temporary structure near the Government High School, Gunupur about 40 years back. After the 1980 flood, the present new Court building at Marathiguda area came into existence. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to the local limits of Gunupur Police Station, Gudari Police Station, Padmapur Police Station and Putasingi Police Station. In addition, the jurisdiction of the Court extends to all suits and proceeding of civil nature, the value of the subject matter of which does not exceed Rs. 50,000/-. The SDJM has also been declared as the Judge in charge of Nizarat of the station.

The Court of Civil Judge-cum-JMFC

Bissamcuttack

The Court of Civil Judge-cum-JMFC has been functioning at Bissamcuttack in the Tahasil premises since 27th Feb, 1982 and in the existing Court building since 7th March, 1989. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to the local limits of Bissamcuttack Police Station, Amadola Police Station, Muniguda Police Station and Chandrapur Police Station in addition to its criminal jurisdiction. In addition, the jurisdiction of the Court extends to all suits and proceeding of civil nature, the value of the subject matter of which does not exceed Rs. 50,000/-. The JMFC is designated as the Chairman, Taluk Legal Services Authority (TLSA), Bissamcuttack.

The Court of Civil Judge-cum-JMFC, Kashipur

The Court of Civil Judge-cum-JMFC is functioning at Kashipur. The Court initially started functioning at Rayagada in the Civil Court premises and shifted to the existing Court building at Kashipur on 2nd Dec, 1998. The jurisdiction of the Court extends within the local limits of Kashipur Police Station, Tikiri Police Station and Doraguda Police Station.

The JMFC is designated as the Chairman, Taluk Legal Services Authority (TLSA), Kashipur.

Other Law Officers/ Officials

Besides a Public Prosecutor, a Government Pleader, an Additional Government Pleader, two Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed in the Court of District and Sessions Judge, Rayagada. One Additional Public Prosecutor and one Additional Government Pleader have also been
appointed at Gunupur. In addition Assistant Public Prosecutors are functioning in each of the Courts having criminal jurisdiction.

Bar Association

The Bar Association, Rayagada was formed in around 1948 with Late Sri Jagannath Das as President and Sri M. S. Murty as Secretary and the Bar Association was registered in 1952 under The Society Registration Act, 1860. The Bar had the privilege of holding the All Odisha Lawyers Conference in the year 1991. In addition to District Bar Association at Rayagada there are three other associations of lawyers in the District, each one at Bissamcuttack, Kashipur and Gunupur. There are 130 registered member of District Bar Association of Rayagada.

The Bar is having a good library of Law books, contributing to Law journals and conducting seminars and discussions on Law subjects in regular intervals.

Registrar Civil Courts

The Registrar, Civil Courts is the head of the office in respect of all the Non-Gazetted staff of the District office.

Court Manager

In order to help improve the human resources development and also for e-Courts management, data management, Budget management and case management a Court Manager has been appointed in each of the Districts.

Other Stakeholders within the District judiciary District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Rayagada

Under the provisions of Legal Services Authority Act, 2008 the District unit of Legal Services Authority is functioning at Rayagada. The District Authority consists of:

a) The District Judge who is the Chairman
b) The District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Chief Judicial Magistrate of the District Government Pleader as ex-officio members and
c) Other nominated members.

The Registrar, Civil Courts, Rayagada has been designated as the Secretary of the unit. The DLSA co-ordinates the activities of the Taluk Legal Services Authorities functioning at Gunupur, Bissamcuttack and Kashipur in organizing Lok Adalats within the District and performs such of the functions as may be delegated to it from the State Authority (OSLSA) as well as National Legal Services Authority (NALSA).
Mediation Centre

Mediation is an alternative method of conciliation for disposal of civil disputes by settlement between parties under the provisions of Civil Procedure Mediation Rules, 2007. A Mediation Centre has been established in the premises of the District Court and made functional with effect from 28.04.2014. A trained Mediator has been engaged for the purpose of mediating the disputes at pre-litigation and post-litigation stages. Civil suits of simple nature, matrimonial litigations and compoundable criminal cases are being referred by the Courts concerned to the Mediation Centre to facilitate their disposal through settlement at the intervention of Mediator.

Front Office

Under the provisions of National Legal Services Authority (Free and Component Legal Services) Regulations, 2010 a Front office has been functioning in the premises of the District Court, Rayagada. A retainer along with intending PLV’s out of the Panel lawyers has been engaged to provide free and competent legal services to the needy.

Juvenile Justice Board

Juvenile in Conflict with Law are brought before the JJB under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Under this Act children are not to be taken to a regular criminal Court. The purpose of a separate Court is that its purpose is socio-legal reformation but not punishment.

The JJB, Rayagada is a child-friendly body constituted vides notification No. 19081 dated 12.09.2003 of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Odisha with the Chief Judicial Magistrate as the Principal Magistrate of the Board and two other members. One public prosecutor is also engaged to prosecute the cases against the juveniles. The observation home at Berhampur is earmarked for the juveniles of the District.

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Rayagada (DCDRF) is a District level judicial agency in the District headquarters of Rayagada under the Odisha State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. The forum started functioning at the District headquarters with effect from 01.06.1994. The forum consists of the President and three other members. Shri Rajendra Prasad Padhy was the first President of the forum. In 2008, it was shifted to the existing new building.

The aim and objective of the Forum is to safeguard the right of the consumers and provide relief to the consumers under the Consumer
Protection Act, 1986. It is a District level Court that deals with consumer disputes involving deficiency in service with claims upto 20 lakhs.

**Right to Information**

Under the provisions of The Odisha High Court Right to Information Rules, 2005 the following officers have been designated as State Asst. Information Officers and Appellate Authorities to deal with the matters under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Sheristadar</td>
<td>District and Sessions Judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kashipur</td>
<td>Senior most Sr. Clerk</td>
<td>JMFC, Kashipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>Senior most Sr. Clerk</td>
<td>JMFC, Bissamcuttack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Sheristadar</td>
<td>Senior Civil Judge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Committees**

To maintain transparency in all related business of the Judgeship, the following Committees have been formed:

**Vigilance Committee**

The District Vigilance Committee consisting of the District Judge, the Registrar of Civil Courts, Sheristadar of District Court, Rayagada, one member of Bar and one member of public has been set up for checking corruption in the administrative machinery of Courts.

**Sexual Harassment Committee**

The Sexual Harassment Committee consisting of the Nyayadhikari, Grama Nyayalaya Kolnara at Rayagada, Secretary, DLSA, Rayagada, one lady advocate, one female member of NGO, and the Court Manager, Rayagada has been constituted to prevent menace of sexual predation in the Court premises. Similar Committees have been constituted in the Court campuses at Bissamcuttack, Gunupur and Kashipur.

**District Recruitment Committee**

Under the provisions of Odisha District and Sub-ordinate Courts, Non-Judicial Staff Services (Method of Recruitment and conditions of service) Rules, 2008, the District Recruitment Committee has been constituted to conduct the recruitment of Group-‘C’ cadre of this Judgeship. The District Judge is the Chairman and the ADJ, Gunupur and CJM, Rayagada are the other members of the Committee.
Departmental Promotion Committee

The Departmental Promotion Committee consisting of the District Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate and Senior Civil Judge, Rayagada has been constituted to take up promotion of Group-C and Group-D staff of the Judgeship.

Statistics and Data Management

Presently, the official website of the District Court, Rayagada is maintained by the System Officer, Jeypore. The site can be accessed in the following web address: http://ecourts.gov.in/odisha/rayagada

Necessary information/ data regarding adjournments of cases, Judgment and order in disposed of cases and notices and advertisements regarding Recruitment etc. are being uploaded under e-courts project so that the information can be accessed by the litigant and public alike.


***
CHAPTER- XI

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Introduction

Local Self-Government clearly outlines a defined area, an organisation of population and the authority and powers to perform public activities within its territory. A local self government unit seeks to give opportunities to the people of that area to express their opinion regard the local affairs, choose their representatives and take decisions for the local area development.

Local self government in the State of Odisha is of two kinds: the urban local self government and the rural local self government. The units of urban local self government in the District are the municipalities and the Notified Area Councils (NAC). The units of rural local self government are Zilla Parishad at the District level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Gram Panchayat at the Panchayat level.

History

The Rayagada Municipality was initially functioning as Union Board with effect from 10.04.1929 up to 1905; Rayagada was under the Parvatipuram Taluk of the Vizianagaram District. This Board functioned till the end of July 1921 with the agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam as president ex-Officio and the special Assistant Agent, Koraput as the Vice-president and was assisted by a body of 23 other members, of whom four were Officials.

The members of the District Board were being nominated by the Government both from official and non-officials in the District. The members of the Taluk Boards were being nominated by the President of the District Board. The Government had also power to constitute Union Boards were to be nominated by the President of the District Board and the members by the President of the Taluk Board. The members and the President were to hold Office for a term of three years.

The Agency District Board was constituted with headquarters at Waltair from 1st August, 1921 under G.O.No.-1658 ms-Rev dated the 1921 comprising Vizagapatam and East Godavari Agencies excluding Bhadrachalam Taluk. It consisted of 19 members of whom 11 were Officials.

Four Taluk Boards were also constituted viz. the Odia Agency Taluk Board with headquarters at Koraput. The Ghats Agency Taluk Board with Headquarters at Waltair, the Savara Agency Taluk Board with headquarters at Parvatipuram and the Rampa Agency Taluk Board with Headquarters at Polavaram.
The Agency Commissioner, Waltair was appointed President of the District Board and the Revenue Divisional Officers, Odia, Ghats, Savara and Rampa Agencies, the District Magistrate and Special Officer, Agency Division, the Executive Engineer, Koraput, the Agency Divisional Officer and eight non-official gentlemen were appointed members of the District Board. The aforesaid Revenue Divisional Officers were also appointed President of the respective Taluk Boards assisted by both official and non-official members. The District Board was constituted under G.O.No.-260-rev dated the 18th February 1924 owing to the abolition of the Agency Division. The Godavari Agency was excluded from the jurisdiction of the Board and the entire Vizagapatnam Agency excluding the Gudem Agency was constituted into a District Board called Vizagapatnam Agency District Board. The Collector and the Agent to the Governor was appointed President of the District Board. The Personal Assistant to the Collector Vizagapatnam, the Revenue Divisional Officers Koraput and Parvatipuram, the executive Engineer Koraput, The Civil Surgeon, Vizagapatnam agency, the Agency Education Officer, the Dewan Jeypore Samasthanam with 8 Non-official gentlemen were appointed members of the Board. The Ghats Taluk Board was abolished and two new taluk Board, viz. the Koraput Agency Taluk Board and Parvatipuram Agency Taluk Board with headquarters at Koraput and Gunupur respectively were formed with special Assistant Agent Koraput and the Special Assistant Agent Parvatipuram as Presidents. These Boards continued to work till 31st March-1936 when they were abolished and from 1st April, 1936 the following Boards were constituted under Government notification No,16 published in page 19 of Para III of the Odisha Gazette dated 1st April, 1936.

1. Koraput Agency District Board (Headquarters, Koraput)
2. Koraput Agency Taluk Board (Headquarters, Koraput)
3. Agency Taluk Board (Headquarters, Rayagada)

The District Board consisted of seven Official members viz. the Collector Koraput, The Treasury Deputy Collector Koraput, The Special Assistant Agents Nawarangpur and Rayagada, The Civil Surgeon Koraput, the Executive Engineer, Koraput and the District Education Officer Ganjam and nine non-official gentlemen including the Dewan Jeypore Samasthanam. The Special Assistant Agents of Nawarangpur and Rayagada were the President of the two Taluk Boards respectively. The Koraput Agent Taluk Board had sixteen members of whom eight were officials; the Agency Taluk Board Rayagada had 14 members of whom six were officials.

These Boards continued to work till the end of 21st July, 1949 when they were re-constituted with elected members and the Taluk Boards were
abolished with effect from that date. The District Board was re-constituted with 24 elected and eight nominated members. It was divided into 16 Circles with 16 general seats and eight reserved seats for the Backward Tribes. The Headquarters of the District Board was shifted from Koraput to Jeypore from 1st January 1954. The District Board was under government Management under the Odisha Ordinance No.III of 1953 subsequently approved by the State Legislature under Act. V of 1954 and a special Officer was appointed under Government Notification No. II-LSG dated 1st January 1954 to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions which the President, Vice-President and Members of the District Board Koraput were empowered to perform at a meeting or otherwise under the provision of the Madras Local Bodies Act, 1920 (Madras Act-XIV of 1920). The District Board was subsequently abolished on 26th January 1961 and the Zilla Parishad was constituted in its place with effect from that date.

Union Boards

Out of Seven Union boards which functioned till the end of 21st July 1949 Rayagada was one.

The Gudari Union Board was started in 1940. It had 7 members out of these seven only two Union Boards i.e Kotpad and Gudari were left to function and the others were converted to Notified Area Council. These Union Boards were taken over by the Government under Ordinance No.III of 1953 and were placed under the supervision of the District Board. Special Officers were appointed in these boards under Government Notification No. 19-LSG and 17-LSG both dated the 1st January 1954. The Union Boards of Gunupur and Rayagada were also constituted into Notified Area Council under Government Notification Nos. 3689-LSG and 3691-LSG both dated 2nd May 1956. Gudari Union Board was abolished and re-constituted into Gram Panchayat w.e.f 26th Sep. 1956. The Assets and liabilities were taken over by the respective Grama Panchayat.

The Rayagada Union Board was re-constituted into Notified Area Council w.e.f. 15th May 1955 under the provision of the Odisha Municipal Act.1950. The Council covers approximately an area of 5 square miles having 3422 holdings. Its population according to 1961 Census was 14537. It was divided into nine wards.

Urban Local Bodies

Rayagada Municipality

Rayagada Notified Area Council was converted to Rayagada Municipality and started functioning w.e.f 15.01.1971 vide Government Notification No. 1038 dated 01.09.1971 of Urban Development Department,

After separation from Koraput District and creation of new District of Rayagada in 1992 and modernization of J.K paper mill, Utkal Allumina and Vedanta; the floating population has been increasing day by day for which infrastructure pressure has also increased and for which new development works have been taken up by the Municipality.

Area

The Geographical Area of this Municipality is 15.14 square kilometers.

Population

The total population of this Municipality as per 2011 Census is 71208 out of which male population is 36036 and female population is 35172. There are 16362 households within Rayagada Municipality.

Council

The General Election of the Council has been held in every five years. The last General Election to the Rayagada Municipality was held on 19.09.2013. The election to the post of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson were held on 30.09.2013 and 22.10.2013 respectively. The Council meeting is held on 1st Monday/Last Saturday of every month as per section of Odisha Municipal Act.

Public Health

Sanitary Inspector and Health Worker have been deputed to this Municipality from Health Department for Supervision of sanitation work. The Municipality handles sanitation matters of seven wards by its own sanitation staff. Out of the remaining 17 Wards, 16 have been given to a private outsourced agency and one ward is maintained by railway authorities.

Source of own Income (Excluding Grants)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl no</th>
<th>Name of the tax fees</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tax on cart and carriages</td>
<td>21327/-</td>
<td>27112/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Service tax</td>
<td></td>
<td>3318/-</td>
<td>1155/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Education tax</td>
<td>2813/-</td>
<td>5040/-</td>
<td>4500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mutation fees</td>
<td>2620/-</td>
<td>1561834/-</td>
<td>360060/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Under section 290 D&amp;O trade</td>
<td>405605/-</td>
<td>1561834/-</td>
<td>360060/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Road cutting fees</td>
<td>161544/-</td>
<td>171404/-</td>
<td>181175/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Building plak approval</td>
<td>7861370/-</td>
<td>9628514/-</td>
<td>4731798/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Contractor licencee</td>
<td>22450/-</td>
<td>1000/-</td>
<td>5000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rent on land/ buildings</td>
<td>1391070/-</td>
<td>1640854/-</td>
<td>1806375/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S.p of tender schedule</td>
<td>692622/-</td>
<td>2419780/-</td>
<td>1288700/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>S.p of unserviceable articles</td>
<td>111100/-</td>
<td>68104/-</td>
<td>9900/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gunupur Notified Area Council (NAC)

Gunupur NAC has been constituted under the Municipal Act, 1950 (Odisha Act 23 of 1950) in pursuance of Notification No. 3689/LSG dated 2-5-1955 and functioning w.e.f. 15.5.1955. The following villages are included in the NAC area namely; Gunupur Town, (2) Old Gunupur, (3) Karnaguda, (4) Nuagam, (5) Bikrampur, (6) Korabanko, (7) Sano Arsinguda, (8) Kapilpur, (9) Kotuwalguda, and (10) Vakilguda.

Population

The population of this NAC is 24162 as per census 2011 with 4929 SC people and 2322 ST people.

Accommodation

This NAC is functioning in its own Building. The office building has been provided with electrification and water supply through open well.

Election and Meeting

The Gunupur NAC is divided into 17 Wards. The following Wards have been reserved as mentioned against each as per the Municipal Election, 2013.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward No.</th>
<th>Reserved for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12,14</td>
<td>Scheduled Caste men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Scheduled tribe men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,6,7,11,13 and 15</td>
<td>Other Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S.T. Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,16</td>
<td>S.C. Women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taxes

This NAC has imposed the following taxes on the holding situated within the NAC limits situated within the NAC limits.

1. Holding Tax … 8 per cent of Annual value of holdings.
2. Lighting Tax … 5 per cent of Annual value of holdings.
3. Drainage Tax … 3 per cent of Annual value of holdings.
4. Water Tax. … 3 per cent of annual value of holdings.

Besides, this NAC is collecting fees on Cart and Carriages as per the rates prescribed in Schedule III of Odisha Municipal Act, 1950.
Income

The sources of income of this NAC are: 1) Holding Tax, 2) Lighting Tax, 3) Drainage Tax, 4) Water Tax, 5) Cart and Carriages, 6) Rents and Lease, 7) D&O Trades, 8) Building Regulations, 9) Bus stand fees and 10) Lease of NAC properties i.e. Daily Market, Tanks, etc.

The total income of this NAC during 2014-15 was Rs.41,25,896/- which is increasing by 5 per cent from the year 2013-14.

Expenditure

The Council has paid its share of matching contribution towards salary, pension contributions as well as on Municipal development works, remunerative grants etc. The street lighting energy charges, homoeo medicines, street light and sanitation materials and the like are also paid from Municipal funds.

Water Supply

There are 104 tube-wells and 206 stands existing in the NAC area to provide drinking water facility to the public during 2014-15.

Communications

This NAC has constructed B.T. Roads, C.C. Roads, Metalled Roads, Unmetalled Roads and earthen roads. The total length of roads is 157.398 kilometres.

Public Health and Sanitation

The Public Health section of this NAC has one Sanitary Inspector on deputation from Health Department during the year under report. Besides, 25 sweepers, one zamadar and one tractor driver are working in this NAC. The required number of wheel barrows and other sanitary equipments are provided by this NAC to the Health Section for smooth management of sanitation work. This NAC is maintaining two tractors with trolley and one JCB for removal of garbage within the NAC area. All the wells of this NAC are being chlorinated at the regular intervals. Sufficient phenyl, bleaching powder and malarial oil are also provided for better sanitation in the town. All the roads and drains are kept clean regularly.

Besides, one Homoeo Dispensary is maintained by this NAC with its own fund.
Electrification

This NAC is maintaining street lights. One electrician and electrician helper is working as skilled labour for smooth maintenance of street lighting. Almost all the streets have been provided with the lighting facilities.

Reading Room

This NAC is maintaining one reading room namely, “Gopal Krushna Pathagar” in its own building for the benefit of the general public. One television set has also been provided to the said Pathagar to supplement literary and educational activities of the people.

General

The financial position of the Council is quite meager, to meet the day to day expenses such as street light maintenance and energy charges, sanitation, water supply and Homoeo Dispensary etc. Steps have been taken for raising more funds against the outstanding arrear dues vested with departmental buildings and augmenting the revenue from lease of Municipal properties. The new assessment has been made over the newly constructed buildings of the NAC area.

Gudari Notified Area Council (NAC)

Constitution

Gudari NAC was constituted with the following villages and started its functioning with effect from 12.04.1972 as per Notification No. 5993 dated 23.02.1971 of erstwhile Housing and Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha. This NAC has 11 Wards.

At that time our NAC has functioned in a private building up to 1992 at Gudari town and the new Building of the NAC office functioned from the year 1992.

Population

The geographical area of this NAC is 06.47 square kilometres. Now, it has only one revenue village and the total population is 6931 as per 2011 census out of which 3479 are males and 3452 are females.

Category-wise Population of the NAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>2403</td>
<td>2307</td>
<td>4710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>1502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3479</td>
<td>3452</td>
<td>6931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Election

The election to this NAC was held on 19.09.13 and all the elected members are in existence.

Taxes

Demand during 2015-16 was Rs.220888.00. Collection during 2015-16 was Rs.155404.00. Service Tax demand was Rs.108370.00 and Collection was Rs.95600.00

This NAC has imposed the following taxes on the holding situated within the NAC limits.

1. Holding Tax - 8 per cent
2. Lighting Tax - 7 per cent
3. Drainage Tax - 2 per cent
4. Water Tax - 3 per cent

Besides, NAC is collecting fees from Cart and Carriages as per the rates in Schedule-III of Odisha Municipal Act, 1950.

Income

The sources of income of this NAC are, 1) Holding Tax, 2) Lighting Tax, 3) Drainage Tax, 4) Water Tax, 5) Cart and Carriage, 6) Rents and Lease, 7) D & O Trades, 8) Building Regulations, 9) Bus Stand Fees, 10) Lease of NAC properties i.e. Daily Market, Cess Poll Tank and Water Tank, and 11) Lease of Ferry Ghat.

The income of this NAC during 2014-15 was Rs. 15828504/- which has decreased by 2.06 per cent from 2013-14.

Communications

The NAC has constructed B.T. roads, CC roads, Metalled roads, Unmetalled roads and earthen roads. The total length of the roads in the NAC area is 10.713 kilometres. Also, 9.73 kilometres of drains has been created under this NAC.

Public Health and Sanitation

The Public Health section of this NAC has been provided sanitation, anti-vectorcidal spray work, bush cutting, Garbage lifting and transporting and other Public Health works. One cess poll is provided for cleaning of latrine tanks of the general public of this NAC area. There are two tractors and one 3 MT Bin vehicle used for garbage transporting.
After independence, the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1948 was enacted. Article 40 of the Constitution of India lays down, “State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of Self-government”. Thereafter, a new model of empowerment to Panchayati Raj was briefly experimented with the enactment of the Odisha Anchala Sasana Act, 1955. However, the Act was subsequently repealed and the State of Odisha decided to switch over to Mehta Committee’s proposal for three-tier Panchayati Raj to fall in line with national mainstream. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the Panchayati Raj on 2nd October, 1959 at Rajasthan. Accordingly, all States constituted Panchayati Raj Institutions. Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, 1959 were enacted and implemented in 1961. The Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1948 which was there since then came to be replaced by Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1964. In 1968, the Zilla Parishad was abolished and the Odisha Gram Panchayat Rules, 1968 were adopted. However, the OGP Act and Rules have undergone several amendments, especially following the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India in 1992.

In Odisha, under Panchayati Raj administration, the primary level is called Grama Panchayat, the intermediate level is called Panchayat Samiti and the District level is called Zilla Parishad. For each tier of Panchayati Raj Institution there is a separate statute namely Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1964; the Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act, 1969 and the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, 1991.

The enactment of 73rd Amendment of the Constitution empowered the PRIs by endowing them with a statutory tenure and authority to manage their own funds and functionaries. Part-IX of the constitution makes provision for direct election of members to PRI at every tier and indirect election to the Chairpersons at the intermediate and District level whereas at the Grama Panchayat (GP) level it has left to the State legislature to make provision either for direct or indirect election to the Chairperson in the State law. In Odisha there is Provision in the Act to directly elect the Sarpanch (as the Chairman is designated at the GP level) and indirectly elect the Chairperson for the Panchayat Samiti (PS) and the Chairperson who is designated as President of Zilla Parishad (ZP).

In the post independent period there has been a remarkable growth in the number of PRIs in Rayagada District and the following table gives a brief idea on the number of GPs, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>No. of Grama Panchayats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>K.singpur</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kashipur</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bissam-Cuttack</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>140</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thereafter, reorganisation of the GPs was made during 2001 and 31 GPs have been added as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>No. of Grama Panchayats increased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>K.singpur</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kashipur</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bissam-Cuttack</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year 2002, 2007 and 2012 the District Administration conducted General Election to PRI in the following seats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Name of the ZP Zone</th>
<th>Nos. of Sarpanch</th>
<th>Nos. of Panchayat Samiti Members</th>
<th>Nos. of wards block-wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>K.singpur</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kashipur</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bissam-Cuttack</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>171</strong></td>
<td><strong>171</strong></td>
<td><strong>2094</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Zilla Parishad (ZP) and its functions

In Rayagada District, there are 22 Zilla Parishad constituencies. Rayagada being the scheduled area of the District, the seat for the President of Zilla Parishad is reserved for scheduled tribe only. However, the rotation for women is changed from time to time.

Rayagada 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 the Zilla Parishad members of each Zilla Parishad constituency, Chairman of each Panchayat Samitis, Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament whose jurisdiction come under the District. The Zilla Parishad President is elected indirectly by the Zilla Parishad members amongst themselves. The term of Zilla Parishad is five years. Quarterly meetings of the Zilla Parishad are held regularly. Official members can take part in the discussions of Zilla Parishad meetings along with non-official members but are not entitled to vote.

The Zilla Parishad has 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, minor irrigation, health and sanitation, communications, education, welfare and other subjects of general utility entrusted by the Government from time to time. Besides, it has the power to prepare, execute and supervise the District plan relating to monitoring of different Government schemes implemented by the GPs and PSs.

DRDA is the Secretariat of the Zilla Parishad and the Collector is the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad.

Panchayat Samiti (PS) and its function

In Rayagada District, there are 11 Panchayat Samitis co-terminus with Block boundaries, and 171 Samiti constituencies. Rayagada being the scheduled District all the seats of chairpersons are reserved for Scheduled Tribe persons only.

Each Panchayat Samiti consists of both official and non-official members. The official members are the Block Development Officer (BDO) and officers of various department situated in the block level. The non-official members include the Sarpanch of each GP under the PS and Panchayat Samiti members.

The Chairpersons of each PS is elected indirectly by the PS members amongst themselves. The term of the Samiti is five years. Bi-monthly
meetings are held regularly. Official members can take part in the discussion of the PS meetings along with non-official members but are not entitled to vote.

The Planning, execution and supervision of all developmental programmes in the block area are done by the respective Panchayat Samitis. It looks after health, education, sanitation, social security and other developmental activities implemented by the Government from time to time. It supervises the works of the GPs within its jurisdiction. The Block Development Officer is the Executive Officer of the PS. The 11 Panchayat Samitis/Blocks forming part of Rayagada district indicating their areas of operation are as under:

1) **Gunupur**

This Block/PS is situated 80 kilometres away from District headquarters. It started functioning since 20.7.1963 and running as a post stage- II Block with effect from 01.04.1972. All villages covered under the PS have tribals in majority and are specified as Scheduled Area like the other Blocks of Rayagada District. The headquarters of this Block is located at Gunupur and it comes under Gunupur Sub-Division. Geographical area of this Block is 46897 square kilometres. This Block consists of 18 numbers of GPs having 220 Wards with 129 revenue villages with 183 Hamlets. As per 2011 population census, total population of this Block is 76479, out of which SC population is 3971, ST population is 58910 and other caste population is 13598. There are two Police Stations. As per 1997 BPL census, there are 10847 BPL families and 5622 APL families in this Block. There are 152 Primary Schools, 15 Government High Schools, three Aided High Schools, 16 SSD Department Schools and three private schools functioning in this Panchayat Samiti. There is one CHC-II and three PHCs (New) functioning within its jurisdiction.

2) **Kolnara**

This Block is situated 15 kilometres away from District headquarters and comes under Rayagada Sub-Division. It started functioning since 01.01.1961 and running as post stage-II Block with effect from 01.01.1962. Geographical area of this PS is is 388.48 square kilometres. The Panchayat Samiti consists of 15 GPs having 203 Wards with 200 revenue villages. Total population of this Block is 73839 out of which SC population is 6940, ST population is 52387 and OC population is 14512. As per 1997 BPL census, there are 10707 BPL families and 5957 APL families inhabiting in this Block. There is one Police Station and two Out-Posts functioning in this Block.
3) **Kalyansinghpur**

This Block is situated 50 kilometres away from District headquarters. The Block started functioning since 01.04.1956 in the category of C.D. Block. Geographical area under this PS is 6045 square kilometres. It consists of 13 GPs having 164 Wards with 240 revenue villages. Total population of this Block is 63558 out of which SC population is 9238, ST population is 40646 and OC population is 13674. There are 138 Primary Schools functioning in this Block. In order to provide health services to the rural people of the area, one CHC is functioning in this Block. There are 115 AWC centres with 27 Mini-AWCs functioning in this Panchayat Samiti.

4) **Muniguda**

This Block is situated 65 kilometres away from the District headquarters and comes under Gunupur Sub-Division. It started functioning since 1.10.1961. This PS forms part of the Tribal Sub-Plan scheme. Geographical area under this Panchayat Samiti is 506 square kilometres which include 16 GPs having 307 revenue villages and 105 uninhabited villages. Total population of this Block is 75551 out of which ST population is 24398 and SC population is 19428. As per 1997 BPL census, there are 10687 BPL families inhabiting in the area of this PS.

5) **Rayagada**

This is a District headquarters Block and comes under Rayagada Sub-Division. It started functioning since 01.10.1959. The geographical area covered by this PS is 404.26 square kilometres which consists of 28 GPs having 324 Wards and 294 revenue villages. Total population of this Block is 205975 out of which ST population is 140922, SC population is 20398 and OC population is 44655. Being located in the District headquarters, people under this Panchayat Samiti are relatively better placed.

6) **Gudari**

This Block is situated 80 kilometres away from the District headquarters and functioning under Gunupur Sub-Division. It started functioning since 5.5.1955 and running as post stage-II Block with effect from 1.5.1972. Geographical area of this Panchayat Samiti is 307 square kilometres which includes 9 GPs having 102 Wards with 161 revenue villages and 85 hamlets. Total population under this Panchayat Samiti is 43167 out of which ST population is 31886, SC population is 5906 and OC population is 5375. There are 102 Primary Schools, 40 U.P. Schools, five Up-graded High Schools, two Government High Schools, three Aided High schools, one +2 Junior College, one Degree College and 11 Primary Sevashrams functioning in this Block. There is a CHC, two PHCs and 12 ANM Sub-Centres
functioning in this Panchayat Samiti. There are also 82 AWC centres and 41 Mini-AWCs functioning in different villages under the PS jurisdiction.

7) **Bissamcuttack**

This block is situated 50 kilometres away from District headquarters and functioning under Gunupur Sub-Division. It started functioning in CD post stage-II phase with effect from 01.04.1951. Geographical area of this Block is 415 square kilometres which include 20 GPs having 238 Wards and 280 revenue villages. Total population under this Panchayat Samiti is 93203 out of which SC population is 15693, ST population is 55482 and OC population is 22028. There is one CHC and three PHCs functioning in this Block. There are 1442 tube-wells and 39 piped water projects under this Panchayat Samiti. Total area of cultivable land is spread over 18573 hectares of land being 33.42 per cent under irrigation. There are 48 Lift Irrigation Points in various villages of this Block. The number of Primary School is 171 besides nine Sevashrams, two of Ashram schools, 13 Upgraded Government High Schools, 10 Government High Schools, one Kanyashram. 246 schools are covered under MDM programme of this Block. There are 129 AWCs and 42 Mini-AWCs functioning in this Block in addition to 26 ANM centres.

8) **Padmapur**

This Block is situated 80 kilometres away from District headquarters and functioning under Gunupur Sub-Division. It started functioning since 01.04.1960 and has been running as a post stage–II Block with effect from 01.04.1973. Geographical area of this Panchayat Samiti is 538.12 square kilometres which include 13 GPs having 124 revenue villages and 32 hamlets. Total population of this Block is 57194 out of which SC population is 7216, ST population 29712 and OC population 20266. There are 82 Primary Schools, 37 UP Schools, four Government High Schools, three Aided High schools, five SSD Department Schools, two private colleges in this Block. Primary health infrastructure includes one CHC-II and four PHCs. As per the 1997 BPL census, 10153 BPL families and 3682 APL families inhabit in this Block.

9) **Chandrapur**

This Block is situated 130 kilometres away from the District headquarters and considered to be the most interior one. The Panchayat Samiti is part of Gunupur Sub-Division. The Block started functioning since 01.10.1963. Geographical area of this Panchayat Samiti is 776.97 square kilometres which include seven GPs having 87 Wards in 218 revenue villages. Total population of this Panchayat Samiti is 39910 out of which SC population is 6612, ST population 24371 and OC population 8927. As per
1997 BPL census, 6837 BPL families inhabit in this Panchayat Samiti. There is one Primary Health Centre and one Veterinary Dispensary functioning in this Block. The number of primary schools in villages under this Panchayat Samiti is 71 in addition to 14 UP Schools, two Government High Schools, and one Sevashram. There are 49 AWCs functioning in various villages of this Panchayat Samiti.

10) Kashipur

This Block is situated 80 kilometres away from District headquarters towards west of the District and comes under Rayagada Sub-Division. The Panchayat Samiti consists of 20 GPs covering 415 revenue villages. Geographically, it spreads over 1505 square kilometres and is surrounded by Dasamanthapur Block of Koraput District on south western side, Kalyansinghpur Block on eastern side, Thuamul Rampur Block of Kalahandi District on northern side and Laxmipur Block of Koraput District on south eastern side. As per 2011 census, there are 34580 households with a total population of 140633 out of which the male population is 68291 constituting 49 per cent of the total population. The female population comes to 72342 being 51 per cent. The population of Scheduled Castes is 29403 (21 per cent), Scheduled Tribes is 84357 (60 per cent) and other castes is 26873, being 19 per cent. Kashipur Panchayat Samiti is the biggest in terms of area and population.

11) Ramanaguda

This Block is situated 50 kilometres away from District headquarters and is part of Gunupur Sub-Division. Geographically, the Panchayat Samiti area spreads over 33.22 square kilometres and includes 12 GPs covering 119 revenue villages. The Panchayat Samiti also forms part of Gunupur Assembly constituency and Koraput (ST) Parliamentary Constituency. The number of households in the Block is 12876 which as per the 2011 census cover a total population of 52632 out of which male population is 25707 and female population comes to 26925. The number of ST population is 34456 whereas the population of SC and the other caste populations is 4768 and 7661 respectively.

Gram Panchayat (GP) and its Function

Grama Panchayat is at the bottom level of 3-tier Panchayati Raj administration. GPs were constituted in Rayagada District after the introduction of Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1948 which has been subsequently amended in 1994 and its provisions have been brought in tune with the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act of 1992, with the aim to establish and develop local self government in the village communities and to make better provision for their administration. Each GP consists of one or more
than one villages and is divided into a number of wards. In Rayagada District there are 171 GPs and 2094 Wards. Rayagada being the Scheduled Area, all the seats for the Sarpanch are reserved for the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribe communities only. The term of each GP is five years.

The election of Sarpanch and Ward Members with SC/ST/ SEBC/UR/Women is conducted according to the provisions of OGP Election Rules, 1965 on the basis of adult franchise. Naib Sarpanch of each GP is elected from among the Ward Members by indirect election. The Sarpanch is the head of the GP. He is assisted by a Naib Sarpanch and other members. He is assisted in his duties by an Executive Officer/ VLW appointed under the provisions of the Act.

The function of the GP inter alia is to look after all the developmental activities within the jurisdiction of GP, to generate internal resources and to prepare, execute and supervise the government schemes as entrusted by the Government from time to time.

**Panchayats Extension to Schedule Areas Acts (PESA)**

Panchayats (Extension to Schedule Area) Acts 1996 came in to force on 24th December 1996. Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 have adopted the provisions of the PESA Act in part. This law applies to Scheduled Areas as enshrined in the 5th Schedule to the Constitution. Whole of Rayagada District comes under Scheduled Area. The PESA Act provides for representation of scheduled tribe in every tier of PRI in proportion to the percentage of their population in the Districts not less than fifty per cent of the total number elected seats. The office of the Chairperson at every tier shall be reserved for the members of Scheduled Tribe.

Mandatory provisions of the PESA Act for ensuring tribal communities to have control over natural resources, granting of licenses for minor minerals and their exploitation and acquisition of land by Government for development projects, through the Grama Sabhas, are not being complied with Rayagada District in the absence of enabling changes in the relevant state laws. Currently, the rules framed by the State Government conform to the provisions of reservation of seats for STs and accordingly all the posts of Chairpersons of the PRIs at all levels are reserved for STs.

**Meeting of the Grama Sabha**

As per the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, sub-section 5, the Annual and Half yearly meeting of the Grama Sabha shall be held in the month of February and June respectively. Besides this, the meeting of the Grama Sabha shall also be held on the important day such as January 26,
May 01, August 15 and October, 02. Government of Odisha has given power to the Sarpanch or the Collector or any other person empowered by the Government to call the Grama Sabha meeting when ever necessary. The Grama Sabha has to be held by rotation basis from time to time in each of the village of the Grama at a convenient place as the Sarpanch may determine from time to time.

The annual and half-yearly meetings of the Grama Sabha is to be held in the months of February and June respectively. The Executive Officer of Grama Panchayat after receiving approval of the Sarpanch or after receiving requisition shall issue notice of the meetings and the date and time of the meeting including the special meeting under sub-rule (3) shall be fixed by the Sarpanch.

**Notice of the Meeting**

At least fifteen clear days notice of a meeting of Grama Sabha has to be given and copy of the notice shall be served on every Ward Member, the Executive Officer is to circulate the notice in a Notice Book which shall be signed by each of the Ward Members and in case of absence of any Ward Member, the notice shall be served through the process of affixture in the presence of two witnesses. Accidental failure of service of notice on any member does not invalidate the proceedings of any meeting. The notice is to be written clearly and fully about the business to be discussed at the meeting, but the Sarpanch may not bring any motion or proposition in the notice. The notice of the meeting of the Grama Sabha has to be published in the local area by fixing a notice at conspicuous places including weekly market places, High Schools, Primary Schools, Post Offices, hospitals and AWCs, within the Grama and the meeting has to be informed by beat of drum or through announcement by speech equipment in every village.

**Agenda of the Meeting**

The agenda of the meeting is prepared by the Sarpanch of the Grama Panchayat which shall include such subjects as are assigned to the Grama Sabha.

**Quorum of the Meeting**

The quorum for the meetings of the Grama Sasan is one-tenth of the members of the Grama Sasan. Out of the members present in the meeting one-third of the members shall be women. If at a meeting of the Grama Sabha the quorum is not attained, the Sarpanch or the President of the meeting shall adjourn the meeting until such other day as he thinks fit, of which not less than three days notice shall be given. As per the Odisha
Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, sub section 5(2b), there is no quorum for the adjourning meeting.

**Business of the Meeting**

As per the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, sub section 5(3), the Grama Sabha approves the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before implementation by the Grama Panchayats in addition to identifying/selecting beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation programmes. The Grama Panchayat obtains the utilisation certificates of funds from the Grama Sabha besides taking approvals to its the annual and supplementary budget, levy of all taxes, rates, rents and fees and enhance of rates. In the schedule area, the Grama Sabha is also responsible for safeguarding and preserving the traditions and customs of the people, their culture, identity, community resources and customary mode of dispute resolution constituent with the relevant laws in force and in harmony with basic tenets of the constitution and human rights.

**Records of Meeting proceeding**

The Secretary or in his absence the Executive officer of the Grama Panchayat shall record the proceedings of the meeting in the absence of both the, Sarpanch shall take such steps, as may be necessary for correct recording of the proceedings.

**Meetings of Palli Sabha**

As per the section-6 of the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, in every Village within the Grama Panchayat there shall be a Palli Sabha as constituted by the state Government Palli Sabha, shall be held within the ward constituted for the ward under section-8 consisting of more than one village; there shall be only one Palli Sabha for such ward.

The members of the Palli Sabha are those who are registered by their name under the Representation of the People Act, 1950 in the Electoral Roll for any Assembly constituency for the time being in force as relates to the area in respect of the Palli Sabha and the said portion of the roll shall be deemed to be electoral roll of the Palli Sabha.

The Palli Sabha meets annually in February every year and may also meet at other times in the manner prescribed. The members present in the meeting of Palli Sabha form the quorum for such meeting. The proceeding of the meeting of the Palli Sabha shall be recorded and authenticated by its president.

The Sarpanch arranges for convening the Palli Sabha meeting every year in the month of February. The date and time for holding of such meeting shall be fixed before two weeks. If the Sarpanch requires the Palli Sabha to
hold an extraordinary meeting or on requisition in writing of not less than one-fifth of the members of the Palli Sabha the date, time, place and subject for discussion in such meeting shall be fixed by the Sarpanch at least 15 days in advance.

The Block Development Officer may require the Sarpanch to call for a special meeting of Palli Sabha whenever circumstances may so required. The Executive officer after receiving approval of the Sarpanch under clause (a) or (b) or requisition under (c) shall issue notice of the meeting. The meeting shall be held in a public place within the area of the Palli Sabha to be decided by the Gram Panchayat. Wide publication of the date, time and place of the same along with subject for discussion shall be given by beating of drum or through announcement by speech equipment within the Palli Sabha area. The Grama Panchayat in a meeting shall select the president of the Palli Sabha as required under sub-section (4) of section 6 of the Act.

Where the meeting is requisitioned by not less than one-fifth of the members of the Palli Sabha, the requisition shall be addressed to the Sarpanch thirty days in advance and it shall state the place, date and time of the meeting. In case the Sarpanch of the Grama Panchayat fails to convene the meeting on the date mentioned in the requisition, The members who sign the requisition may call the meeting on the date and time and place mentioned in the requisition and the person representing the Palli Sabha area in the Grama Panchayat appointed by the Grama Panchayat under clause (f) of rule-5 shall preside over the meeting and in the absence of such member or members of the Palli Sabha, those present in the meeting may elect by open voting one from among themselves to preside over the meeting.

Notice of the Meeting

At least fifteen (15) clear days notice of the meeting of a Palli Sabha shall be given. The notice is affixed at one or more than one conspicuous place. The people may also be informed through the beat of drum or announcement by speech equipment.

Agenda of the Meeting

The duty of the Palli Sabha in its annual meeting in February in each year is to give its recommendation to the Grama Panchayats in respect of the following matters relating to the Palli Sabha area. The development works and programme that may be taken up during the ensuing year, and the annual budget estimate submitted by the Grama Panchayat under sub-section (1) of section 98. All questions which may come before the meeting of the Palli Sabha shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of equality of votes, the president of the meeting shall have a second casting of vote.
Records of the Proceeding

The proceeding of the Palli Sabha shall be recorded by the Secretary or in his absence by the Executive Officer in a book to be kept for the purpose in Odia and shall be signed by the president of the meeting and such book shall be opened to the general public for inspection. A person of the office of the Panchayat Samiti authorised by the Block Development Officer shall sign the proceedings of the meeting. In case the president of the meeting refuses to sign the proceeding such proceeding is to be signed by the authorized person under sub-rule (2) and shall be treated as authenticated.

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CHAPTER- XII

EDUCATION

Early History of Education

Rayagada was a part of Nandapur Kingdom which has come under the occupation of various dynasties in different periods of time and finally it was a part of Jeypore Estate under the King of Jeypore. Since this part of the territory is mostly inhabited by the tribals, very little is known or recorded about the status of education of the people of these areas during the rule of the Kings.

Education during the British Rule

In the pre-independence days under the presidency of the southern part of British Ruled Odisha, Koraput was a division consisting of five Sub-Divisions of which Rayagada was one of them. On the educational scenario of undivided Koraput District, R.C.S. Bell makes the following observation.

“In view of the large proportion of the population that is composed of aboriginal tribes it is only to be expected that Koraput should be a backward District in respect of education. Hill people sometimes assert that if one of their numbers dares to learn to read, his eyes will drop out and his head burst into a thousand pieces; and although actual antipathy to education is becoming rarer, their general attitude in the villages is one of complete apathy. At the census of 1931, it was found that only 15 persons out of every thousand in the Vizagapatnam Agency (corresponding roughly with the present Koraput) could be classed as literate. This portion is slightly lower than in the neighbouring Ganjam Agency, which contains a large proportion of aboriginals and has on the whole been less opened up to the ways of civilization. If figures for primitive tribes alone be taken into account, Koraput shows up very much worse, there being only 1 literate per thousand as against 5 per thousand in Ganjam. Perhaps the chief reason for the relatively slow progress that has been made in the education of the primitive tribes is that schools, have for obvious reasons of policy, been opened in the larger villages where the best attendance can be expected. Most of the hill tribes live in small settlements and in every large village there is a leavening of Hindus, whose children, being naturally more responsive to instruction, are apt to monopolize the attention of the teachers. Further, when an aboriginal boy leaves school he usually has no more contact with the written word for the rest of his life, except occasionally to sign his name, and so is very liable to lapse into illiteracy. It is a common experience to find that a young man, two or three years after he has completed the lower elementary course, when asked what he learned at school replies, “Pasari golli”, ‘I have forgotten’.
Among the taluks Gunupur has always been the most advanced, and in 1931, it had 32 per thousand literates.

In spite of the undoubtedly unsatisfactory state of education in the District, consolation may be derived from the reflection that the rate of progress has been greatly accelerated in recent years. In 1866, there was not a single school in the Vizagapatnam Agency. Mr. Carmichael then wrote, ‘The school we set on foot at the town of Jeypore, on our first entering the country three years ago, met with no success whatever, and after struggling for some time with neglect and the climate, the master came down and shortly afterwards died’. This school was not revived for some years, and a fresh beginning was made by opening a school at Gunupur. In 1895-96 there were 120 schools in the Agencies under the charge of the Assistant Agents at Koraput and Parvatipur, with 2,551 pupils. With half the population of the Koraput subdivision the Parvatipur Agency (Corresponding to the present Rayagada subdivision) then had more than twice the number of schools and scholars. In 1937-38 there were 366 schools and 13,327 scholars in the District, the numbers in the two subdivisions being approximately equal. In 42 years there had been a five-fold increase in the number of pupils throughout the District. But although the Koraput Sub-Division had made up some of the leeway it is still far behind the Rayagada Sub-Division in the proportion of the scholars to the total population. The staff in the schools consisted of 566 men and 15 women. One school served on the average 27 square miles and 1.4 per cent of the population was receiving instruction.

There is no college in the District. The District Board maintains high schools at Jeypore and Gunupur.

The Gunupur School (opened in 1929) had strength of 198 pupils in 1938. There were nine teachers including the headmaster, out of whom four were graduates. It has excellent buildings and a hostel.

The Board also maintains middle schools at Nowarangpur, Kotpad and Rayagada, where English is the medium of instruction. The first-named one was opened in 1926 and those of Kotpad and Rayagada in 1931 and 1938 respectively. There were 303 pupils in the three schools at the end of 1938. The Government makes an annual grant to the Board to aid it in the support of the secondary schools.

There were in 1938 eight higher elementary (or middle vernacular) schools and 356 elementary scholars.

A training school for teachers of the elementary grade was established in 1921. It has been located by turns of Jeypore and Gunupur, being shifted periodically for the convenience of teachers needing training in the two Sub-
Divisions. It is now at Gunupur. Thirty-six teachers are undergoing training.”

**Education in the Post-Independence Period**

**Growth of Literacy**

In 1937, only 15 persons in every one thousand could be considered as literate in the whole of undivided Koraput District. Among the Sub-Divisions Gunupur has always been the most advanced and in 1931 it was found that there were 32 per thousand literate in Gunupur Sub-Division.

By 1951, the percentage of literacy in the undivided Koraput District rose to 5.34 per cent. Although there were 67,788 literates, (58,514 males and 9,274 females) including 3,187 Matriculates, 243 Graduates and 29 Post-Graduates, Male literacy was 9.17 per cent and female literacy 1.47 per cent.

According to the census of 1961, literates in the undivided Koraput District are 1,24,440 out of which 1,02,320 are males and 22,120 females. This includes 1,07,377 literates without educational level, 12,927 having primary or junior basic education, 3,502 Matriculates, 77 with non-technical diploma, 90 with technical diploma, 353 with University degrees (Graduates and Post-Graduates) and 114 with technical degree of diploma (equal to Graduates and Post-Graduates). Male literacy in 1961 is 136 per thousand and female literacy 30 per thousand.

**Progress in Primary and Secondary Education**

During the post-independence period, the undivided Koraput District, of which Rayagada was one Sub-Division, witnessed steady progress in primary and secondary education and also education among women and backward classes and Tribes.

During 1963-64, there were 1838 Primary Schools and 319 Sevashrams in undivided Koraput District. Of these, 146 were managed by Mission Bodies, 118 by Committees and Private individuals and one Railway Primary School by Central Government. The remaining Primary Schools were under the control of Education Department and the Sevashramas were under the control of Welfare Department.

The following table shows the comparative figure of number of Primary Schools and scholars from 1937 to 1964 at periodic intervals in the undivided Koraput District.

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130 Bells, R.C.S.; 1945
Year | Type | Number of Schools | Number of Scholars | Boys | Girls
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
1937 | Primary Schools including Higher Elementary Schools | 356 | 12,490 | 12,490 | 0
1957 | Primary Schools and Sevashrams | 787 | 22,426 | 3,951 | 18,475
1962 | Primary Schools and Sevashrams | 1,336 | 76,997 | 19,426 | 57,571
1964 | Primary Schools and Sevashrams | 1,838 | 78,506 | 29,578 | 48,928

The progress of education in the undivided Koraput District is known from the following tables:

New Primary Schools by Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number of Schools</th>
<th>Number of Scholars</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1960 – 61 | Primary Schools | …… | 109 | 109 | 0
| 1061 – 62 | Primary Schools | …… | 173 | 173 | 0
| 1962 – 63 | Primary Schools | …… | 170 | 170 | 0

During the post-independent the undivided Koraput District of which Rayagada was one Sub-Division also witnessed considerable progress in the field of secondary education.

Before 1958, there were six High Schools managed by the District Board and two ‘A’ type High Schools managed by the Government. From the 1st January, 1958, Government took over the High Schools managed by the District Board. The following table shows considerable improvement in the growth of educational institutions as against the number of schools in 1937.

Year | Type | Number of Schools | Number of Scholars | Boys | Girls
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
1937 | High Schools | 2 | 534 | 534 | 0
1957 | High Schools | 8 | 2,582 | 338 | 2,244
1964 | High Schools | 26 | 3,285 | 696 | 2,589

Spread of Education among Women and Backward Classes and Tribes

In the sixties, the whole of undivided Koraput District witnessed significant progress in education among women and backward classes and tribes.

Girls Education

There were three High Schools, eight M.E. Schools, two Kanyashramas, five Primary Schools and 60 schools for special education for girls in the District. The High Schools were at Jeypore (started 1958), at Gunupur (in 1962) and at Kotpad (in 1963). M.E. Schools were located at Gunupur, Kotpad, Nawarangpur, Koraput, Rayagada, Padmapur and Gudari. A considerable number of girls were also reading with boys in
different educational institutions of the District. The following table shows the number of girl students reading in all types of institutions of the undivided Koraput District during the year 1963–64.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Type of Institution</th>
<th>No. of girl students reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>25,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Junior Basic</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sevashrams</td>
<td>3,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Senior Basic</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ashram</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M.E. Schools</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>High Schools</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Schools for Special Education</td>
<td>1,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Professional Education</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,590</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ashram Schools**

For educating the tribal people Government have opened Ashram Schools, Sevashrams and Training Centres, while stipends are granted to tribal students for higher education.

The Ashram Schools are residential which had then up to Middle Standard with provision for training in crafts like agriculture, spinning, weaving, carpentry, smithy, poultry rearing, cattle-breeding, bee-keeping etc. All the expenses of the students are borne by Government. These schools are originally meant for Scheduled Tribes only, but the facility has been extended to Scheduled Castes to a limited extent.

An Ashram School had a seven years’ course beginning from Class-I. It has since been decided to eliminate the Primary classes which are replaced by feeder Sevashrams which are being upgraded. The Ashram Schools have been recognized by the Education Department as equivalent to Upper Primary Schools and the syllabus of general education in the Upper Primary Schools have been adopted for the Ashram Schools.

In the beginning spinning and agriculture were compulsory for Ashram students. In order to make the institutions self-supporting, the students used to spin and weave their own clothes. Each Ashram School is used to raise a garden and the vegetables and fruits grown are utilized by the students for their meals and the balance if any goes to the market. Poultry units have been maintained in many Ashram Schools in order to enable the students to have practical training in poultry reading.

Thirteen Ashram Schools and two Kanyashrams were functioning in the undivided Koraput District in 1963-64. The number of scholars in them was 1217 boys and 148 girls and there were altogether 96 teachers.
Sevashrams

Sevashrams are primary Schools of a special type meant for rapid spread of primary education among the people of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. These institutions have been recognised as equivalent to Primary Schools under the Education Department. In these schools along with general education some elementary crafts like spinning, gardening and handicrafts were being taught. Some of the Sevashrams have been upgraded to provide facilities of education up to the Upper Primary standard.

The number of Sevashrams functioning in the undivided Koraput District was 319 and the number of students on rolls in these schools was 16,475 (12,506 boys and 3,969 girls).  

Growth of Education since 1992

Rayagada as a separate District took its birth on 2nd October, 1992. During the last thirty years (from 1962 to 1992), there has been tremendous growth in elementary, secondary and higher education in the whole of undivided Koraput District and Rayagada and Gunupur being two separate divisions also came under the influence of mother District in the expansion of education.

Presently, Elementary and Secondary Education are controlled by School and Mass Education Department, Higher Education is controlled by Higher Education Department, Technical Education is controlled by Industry Department and Medical Education is controlled by Health and Family Welfare Department. Besides these, SC and ST Development Department also run elementary and secondary schools for the welfare for SC and ST children. The Urban Local Bodies also used to run Primary and Secondary Schools which here now been taken over by School and Mass Education Department. Now Elementary Education has been distinctly defined by School and Mass Education Department which consists of Primary Schools (from Class–I to V) and Upper Primary Schools (from Class–VI to VIII). Secondary schools now consist of only Class– IX and X.

District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

This is centrally sponsored programme implemented in 1996 in partnership with the State Government with primary focus on Access, Enrolment and Retention of children in the school. In the first phase it was implemented in eight Districts of Odisha which included Rayagada District and subsequently this programme extended to eight more Districts of the State. Under the impact of DPEP, Rayagada District witnessed the growth of

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131 Senapati and Sahu, 1966
new primary schools, engagement of primary school teachers in the inaccessible pockets where there was no educational facility.

**Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA)**

This is a centrally sponsored programme launched during 2002-03 which is implemented in partnership with the State Government with a clear focus on universalisation of elementary education. It has four well defined objectives viz. universal access, universal retention, bridging social and gender gaps and provision for education of satisfactory quality.

Under the impact of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Rayagada District witness rapid expansion of elementary education across the District. As per the guidelines of SSA, school mapping was conducted throughout the District in order to identify the gaps in elementary education.

Further, as per SSA norm, the State Government prescribed the norm for the establishment of primary and upper primary schools. As per the present norm of the State Government a primary school is required to be established within a radius of one kilometre of school-less habitation if there are 25 children in Tribal Sub-Plan area and 40 children in non-Tribal Sub-Plan area. Similarly, the norm for the establishment of an Upper Primary School is within a radius of three kilometres if there is no Upper Primary School and there are at least 30 children for upper primary classes.

Accordingly, a large number of Primary and Upper Primary Schools were established under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and as per the Unified District Information System on Education (U-DISE) for the year 2014-15, the following table clearly indicates the growth and status of elementary education in Rayagada District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block Name</th>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>GENERAL Boys</th>
<th>GENERAL Girls</th>
<th>OBC Boys</th>
<th>OBC Girls</th>
<th>SC Boys</th>
<th>SC Girls</th>
<th>ST Boys</th>
<th>ST Girls</th>
<th>TOTAL Boys</th>
<th>TOTAL Girls</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>1378</td>
<td>1341</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4558</td>
<td>7353</td>
<td>14035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandra-pur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1296</td>
<td>1622</td>
<td>2918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>1599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gudari nac</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru-pur</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>543</td>
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<td>1481</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guru-pur nac</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>1431</td>
<td>2861</td>
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<tr>
<td>K.Sing-pur</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2727</td>
<td>3522</td>
<td>6249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasipur</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1767</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>2176</td>
<td>2779</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2750</td>
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<td>6497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>2570</td>
<td>4510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muni-guda</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>2364</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>2464</td>
<td>2384</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2865</td>
<td>3622</td>
<td>6487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padam-pur</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2756</td>
<td>3407</td>
<td>6163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1532</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>3441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raya-gada</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>1342</td>
<td>1216</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5128</td>
<td>6140</td>
<td>11268</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

221
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

As a separate component under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, the programme to enhance girls’ education among SCs, STs and minorities, residential girls hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) have been established in 182 backward Blocks of the State.

Accordingly, 11 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) have been established in 11 Blocks of the District with a provision for 100 girl students each from Class-VI to VII. One is bound to be impressed when one visits any one of the KVBVs whose enabling environment has been created for the free education of society is disadvantaged category of girls children.
Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

This is a revolutionary Act since independence of the country which was enacted in the Parliament in 2009 as a constitutional right of the children and came into effect throughout India since 1st April, 2010.

This Act mandates that every child in the country in the age group of 6-14 has a right to free and compulsory education. This Act further mandates the duties of the State Government, the duties of the School, the duties of the Teachers, the duties of School Managing Committee. It has also clearly spelt out the norms and stands for elementary schools.

Under the provisions of Right to Education Act, 2009 the State Government has enacted Odisha Rule of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education which came into effect from September, 2010.

Under the provision of this Act, the State Government is now mandated to provide free and compulsory education to all the children in the age group of 6–14.

---

Educational Indicators of Rayagada (As per DISE and Child Tracking system)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Schools (All)</td>
<td>1714</td>
<td>1668</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>2068</td>
<td>2133</td>
<td>2095</td>
<td>2148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>1279</td>
<td>1279</td>
<td>1287</td>
<td>1378</td>
<td>1502</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>1522</td>
<td>1536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Primary</td>
<td>1468</td>
<td>1507</td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>1556</td>
<td>1651</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enrolment (All)</td>
<td>1138</td>
<td>1170</td>
<td>1179</td>
<td>1215</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1322</td>
<td>1329</td>
<td>1336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>3304</td>
<td>3365</td>
<td>3306</td>
<td>3406</td>
<td>3816</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>4296</td>
<td>4510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Secondary Education

Since 1992, there has been a rapid stride in the fields of Secondary Education in Rayagada District. As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2014–15, there are 123 Government High Schools, 29 SSD Department managed High Schools, 24 Government-aided High Schools, 25 Private-unaided High Schools, three Government Managed
High Schools, thus a total number of 213 High Schools in Rayagada District. The following table indicates detailed status of Block-wise enrolment in High Schools of Rayagada District.

**Kendriya Vidyalaya, Rayagada**

Kendriya Vidyalaya, Rayagada a co-educational institution run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India, was established in the year 2007. It started functioning in an office of Jeypore Sugar Industries at Rayagada from 28.02.2007. It is now functioning in old Collectorate building, Municipality Campus, Rayagada and it will start functioning in newly constructed campus at Rayagada from this academic year. This organisation aims at physical, mental and moral development of every child through academic and extracurricular activities like games and sports, scouts and guide, drawing and painting etc. At present its students roll strength is 595 and the result of school/ board examination during last three years is as follows:

**Result of School/ Board Examination during last 3 Years:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Pass Percentage</th>
<th>Performance Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>100 per cent</td>
<td>82.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>100 per cent</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>100 per cent</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV), Bissamcuttack

This organisation started functioning in 2002 at a temporary site at Bissamcuttack. This year it is going to shift to its permanent building at Therubali (25 kilometres away from Rayagada town). This was established in accordance with National Policy of Education, 1986 of Government of India for co-education and residential school run by an autonomous organisation called Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and fully financed by Government of India (HRD Department). It aims to promote national integration through specific programme, promote talent in rural area to establish high quality institution and to ensure reasonable level of competency in three languages as per three-language formula. This organisation is affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi. The track record of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Bissamcuttack since its inception in 2002 has impressing records. It has become a role model for other educational institutions with up to date educational tools.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

In view of the encouraging result of the successful implementation of SSA, Government of India in partnership with the State Government launched a centrally sponsored programme called Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) with the objective of universalisation of Secondary Education.

Accordingly the State Government has implemented the programme as per RMSA guidelines and has set up new High Schools if there is no High School within a radius of five kilometers.
Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya

The State Government has launched a new programme called Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya in line with the Kendriya Vidyalaya and has proposed to set up 314 Adarsha Vidyalaya in each Block of the State. Accordingly the work for the establishment of Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya in all the 11 Blocks of the District is in active progress.

Educational Institutions Managed by SC/ST Development Department

Rayagada Welfare District came into existence as a separate Welfare District on bifurcation from erstwhile Koraput District w.e.f. 08.11.1973, covering 15 Blocks in three Sub-Divisions/ ITDAs viz Rayagada (4 Blocks), Gunupur (7 Blocks) and a part of Koraput (4 Blocks). After creation of Rayagada Revenue District vide Notification No. RDC-36/92/4513/R dated 01.10.1992 of Government of Odisha, Revenue Department; the jurisdiction of the Rayagada Welfare District has been confined to Rayagada Revenue District only i.e. comprising two Sub-Divisions viz Rayagada and Gunupur with 11 Blocks. The Geographical area of this District has spread over to 7,584.07 square kilometres with total population of 9,67,911 as per 2011 census, out of which 1,39,514 are SCs, 5,41,905 are STs and 2,86,492 are others. The percentage of ST and SC population is 55.98 per cent and 14.41 per cent respectively. The entire Rayagada District comes under the Tribal Sub-Plan area and it is one among the KBK Districts.

Since education is the only answer to promote socio-economic development of the people belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, the programme has been given thrust with the following provisions.

i. Provision of Residential Schools.
ii. Award of Scholarship to SC and ST Students.
iii. Supply of reading and writing materials.
   i. Provisions of PMS to Schools of Education Department.
   ii. Post-Matric Scholarship to ST/SC/ OBC-SEBC students.

The following categories of Educational Institutions of SSD Department are functioning in this District, which provide free Education, Lodging and Boarding facilities to the ST and SC students and supply of free nationalized text books, reading and writing materials as well as garments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Institutions</th>
<th>Rayagada Sub-Division</th>
<th>Gunupur Sub-Division</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMRS</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Secondary Schools</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt.(SSD)High Schools</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt.(SSD) Girls High Schools</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashram Schools</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Sevashrams</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sevashrams</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>59</strong></td>
<td><strong>76</strong></td>
<td><strong>135</strong></td>
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</table>
Different Categories of Hostels in Rayagada District as on 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Hostels</th>
<th>Rayagada Sub-Division</th>
<th>Gunupur Sub-Division</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total boarders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Hostel functioning in Ashram/Sevashram/High Schools</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>17439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Seated Boys Hostel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 seated Girls Hostel</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KBK Hostel (40-Seated (ST) girls)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3720</td>
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<tr>
<td>100-Seated (ST) Girls Hostel</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>10393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Seated (ST) Boys Hostel</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary School Hostels (PSH)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>6136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Hostel (SandME) High Schools</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>44056</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Colleges/Institutions Covered Under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme in 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Types of Colleges covered under Post-Matric Scholarship</th>
<th>No. of institutes</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Engineering Colleges</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Management Colleges</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ITI/ ITC</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Polytechnic Colleges</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Degree Colleges</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>DIET/ C.T School</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nursing Institute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Govt. Vocational Jr. College</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 2014-15, 8823 students belonging to the STs, SCs and OBC have been benefited under this scheme. This year, 11487 applications have been received by this office and scrutiny is going on.

Urban Education Programme (ANWESA)

During the academic year, 2015-16, Government has launched a new scheme i.e. ANWESA for the ST and SC BPL families in 16 Districts of Odisha. Under this scheme, in Rayagada District, 215 ST and SC students (both Boys and Girls) enrolled in 8 (Eight) English Medium Schools at headquarters in 2015-16 and now they are studying in standard-I. This year also, Government has allotted 550 seats for STs and SCs in Rayagada District and the enrollment process is going on.

Now, there is a craze among parents to avail this opportunity in urban areas where Government of Odisha will bear all expenses of each student during the academic year. Now-a-days ST/SC parents are showing lot of
interest in educating their children like as costal Districts of Odisha, which is a welcome sign.

**Girls Educational Complex at Kansur (Parsali G.P. of K.Singpur Block) and Kereba (Sagada G.P. of Gunupur Block)**

To educate primitive tribal boys and girls, two numbers of Education Complexes at Kansur and Kereba have been constructed to accommodate the Dongaria Kandh (PVTGs) and Lanjia Soura (PVTGs) girls respectively. 200 girls in each hostel are staying and taught in their tribal language. One boys’ complex for the Dongar has been completed at Kansur (Parsali GP) to accommodate the Dongaria boys of Niyamgiri areas from next session.

Ramakrishna Mission Ashram at Hatamuniguda: A Model of Inspiration
Sri Ramakrishna Mission Educational Complex at Hatamuniguda in Bissamcuttack Block is a model of inspiration for quality education. It is a branch centre of Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math. Ramakrishna Mission in collaboration with the State Government has established this centre in 2008 over an Ac.100 of land provided by Government of Odisha.

This is an English medium higher secondary residential school for 1000 tribal boys affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi. Presently, 700 tribal boys from Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, and Koraput are enrolled. This school offers courses from Class-V to XII. The school is equipped with modern system of smart class, computer laboratory, library and all necessary laboratory facilities as per the CBSE norms.

A separate sports complex with facilities of various types of games, multi-gym and yoga and other assembly hall for 1000 students is under construction.

There are two hostels in this complex. One is for the junior students i.e. from Class-V to VIII with the accommodation facility for 350 boys and another one is for the senior tribal students from Class-IX to XII with the accommodation facility for 350 boys.

A vocational training centre is under construction; it is slated to begin its activities very shortly. It will provide vocational training to 150 dropout tribal students, out of which 100 students will be provided hostel facilities and 50 students will be admitted as day scholars. This centre will offer vocational courses in seven trades viz lathe machine training, computer repairing, diesel engine repairing, electric wielding, internal electrification, mason and plumbing. The objective is to bring back the tribal youth to the mainstream of the country and to make them self-reliant.
One medical dispensary is being set up to provide free medical services to the locality which will offer facilities like general OPD, Dental, X-Ray and Pathology.

It is also proposed to start one mobile medical service unit and one mobile vocational training unit for the villagers who cannot avail on-campus opportunities.

The achievement of this nascent institution is remarkable. Starting from 2008 with two classes i.e. V and VI, at present the institution is running classes up to XII and three batches of Class-X and two batches of Class-XII have passed out of this institution with 100 per cent result. Apart from this, students from this institution have represented in many local, state and national level competitions and have secured very prominent positions.

Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRS) at Siriguda in Rayagada Block

The Tribal Welfare Department of Government of India have sanctioned nearly 100 Ekalavya Model Residential School throughout the country exclusively for the welfare of the tribal children out of which 13 EMRS have been set up in 13 Scheduled Tribe populated District of Odisha.

Accordingly, one EMRS has been established at Siriguda in Rayagada Block in 2000 which has been shifted to its present building in 2007. Presently, the school is under CBSE Board since 2011-12 academic session.

Government of Odisha has provided 14.41 acres of land at the foothill of a picturesque hill. The school is well connected from Rayagada bus stand and railway station. There is one 200 seated Boys’ Hostel and one 64 seated Girls’ Hostel in this school.

The students of this school have been participating in many curricular and co-curricular activities and have won many laurels for the school.

Teacher Education

There are presently two teacher training institutes in Rayagada District to provide training on teacher education. One such institute is District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) functioning at Bissamcuttack with student strength of 200 and the other one is Block Institute of Education and Training (BIET) functioning at Gunupur with student strength of 200.
Higher Education

Until 1962, there was only one Government College at Jeypore in the whole of undivided Koraput District. In 1966, Rayagada College was established as the first institution for higher education. Since 1970-80, a number of colleges under private initiatives were established in different Sub-Divisions of the District.

Today Rayagada District boasts of 24 +2 Colleges, five +3 Colleges out of which two are exclusively for women’s education. No Government college has been established till now in Rayagada District. The names of the colleges are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Name of Block/ULB</th>
<th>Name of the College</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
<th>Established with the stream</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rayagada (MPL)</td>
<td>Rayagada Junior/Degree Auto College, Rayagada</td>
<td>4-Jul-1966</td>
<td>+2 (Arts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rayagada (MPL)</td>
<td>Rayagada Junior/Degree Auto College, Rayagada</td>
<td>4-Jul-1966</td>
<td>+2 (Arts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rayagada (MPL)</td>
<td>Rayagada Junior/Degree Auto College, Rayagada</td>
<td>Session 1971-1972</td>
<td>+2 (Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Gunupur Junior/Degree College, Gunupur, Rayagada</td>
<td>2-Jul-1973</td>
<td>+2 (Arts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Gunupur Junior/Degree College, Gunupur, Rayagada</td>
<td>2-Jul-1973</td>
<td>+2 (Science)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Gunupur Gunupur Junior/Degree College, Gunupur, Rayagada Session 1976-1977 +3 (Commerce)
8 Rayagada Rayagada Women's Junior/Degree College, Rayagada 1-Aug-1982 +2 (Arts)
9 Kasipur Manikeswari Adivasi (Junior) College, Kashipur 13-Jul-1983 +2 (Arts)
10 Gudari Gudari Science (Junior) College, Gudari, Rayagada 19-Aug-1983 +2 (Arts)
11 Gudari Gudari Science (Junior) College, Gudari, Rayagada Session 1984-1985 +2 (Science)
12 Muniguda Muniguda Junior/Degree College, Gobardhana, Muniguda 1-Jul-1987 +2 (Arts)
13 Bissamcuttack Maa Markama Junior/Degree College, Bisam Cuttack, Rayagada 15-Jul-1987 +2 (Arts)
14 Rayagada Rayagada Women's Junior/Degree College, Rayagada Session 1986-1987 +3 (Degree) Pass/Hons
15 Ramanaguda Droupadi (Junior) College, Gumuda 25-Jul-1988 +2 (Arts)
16 Gunupur Gunupur Junior/Degree College, Gunupur, Rayagada Session 1987-1988 +3 (Science)
17 Ramanaguda Droupadi (Junior) College, Gumuda Session 1989-1990 +2 (Science)
18 Rayagada Rayagada Women's Junior/Degree College, Rayagada Session 1991-1992 +2 (Science)
21 Gunupur Thyarama (Junior) Women's College, Gunupur 1-Jun-1994 +2 (Arts)
22 Rayagada Lakshnipati Singania (Junior) Higher Secondary School, Jaykaypur 30-Jul-1994 +2 (Arts)
23 Rayagada Lakshnipati Singania (Junior) Higher Secondary School, Jaykaypur 30-Jul-1994 +2 (Commerce)
24 Muniguda Muniguda Junior/Degree College, Gobardhana, Muniguda Session 1994-1995 +3 Arts (Degree) Pass/Hons
25 Bissamcuttack Maa Markama Junior/Degree College, Bisam Cuttack, Rayagada 1995-1996 +3 (Arts)
26 Bissamcuttack Maa Markama Junior/Degree College, Bisam Cuttack, Rayagada 1996-1997 +2 (Science)
27 Gudari Gudari Science Degree College, Gudari, Rayagada 1996-1997 +3 (Arts)
28 Rayagada Ugratara (Junior) Higher Secondary School, Komtalpeta 24-Aug-1996 +2 (Arts)
29 Rayagada Ugratara (Junior) Higher Secondary School, Komtalpeta 24-Aug-1996 +2 (Commerce)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Date/Session</th>
<th>Course</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>Ambodala Samant (Junior) College, Ambodala</td>
<td>28-May-1997</td>
<td>+2 (Arts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Thyarama (Degree) Women's College, Gunupur</td>
<td>1-Jun-1998</td>
<td>+3 (Arts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Dr. B.R.N. (Junior) College, Dombosora</td>
<td>1-Jun-1999</td>
<td>+2 (Arts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Rayagada (MPL)</td>
<td>Sri Bharati College, Devodala, Rayagada</td>
<td>1-Jun-2002</td>
<td>+2 (Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Gunupur Junior/Degree College, Gunupur, Rayagada</td>
<td>Session 2004-2005</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Vocational)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Ramanagu da</td>
<td>Droupadi (Junior) College, Gunupur, Rayagada</td>
<td>Session 2004-2005</td>
<td>+2 (Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Commerce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Eklavaya Model (Junior) Residential School, Siriguda, Rayagada</td>
<td>7-Jul-2007</td>
<td>+2</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>Maa Markama Junior/Degree College, Bissam Cuttack, Rayagada</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>+2</td>
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<td>(Vocational)</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>JITM +2 Science Residential College, Pithamahal, Rayagada</td>
<td>23-Jun-2011</td>
<td>+2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>Royal Science College, Muniguda</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>+2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Maharshi Gurukul +2 Science College, Gunupur</td>
<td>13-Jul-2012</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>(Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Regional Degree College, Dombosora</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>+2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Arts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Rayagada (MPL)</td>
<td>Swami Vivekananda Residential College, Rayagada</td>
<td>Jul-13</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Rayagada (MPL)</td>
<td>Swami Vivekananda Residential College, Rayagada</td>
<td>Jul-13</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Commerce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>Government (SSD) Higher Secondary School, Ambodala</td>
<td>1-Aug-2013</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Padampur</td>
<td>Sainath Junior Science College, Padmapur</td>
<td>1-Jul-2014</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(From Nov 2015 not functioning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Kasipur</td>
<td>Government Higher Secondary School, Dongasil</td>
<td>7-Jul-2014</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Science)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>Kabi Balaram Sakuntala (Junior) College, Gunakhal, Therubali</td>
<td>22-Jul-2015</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Arts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Shantiniketan (Junior) College, Gunupur, Rayagada</td>
<td>30-Jul-2015</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Arts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>College/Major</td>
<td>Session</td>
<td>Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>K. Singpur</td>
<td>Devagiri (Junior) College, Kalyansinghpur</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Padampur</td>
<td>Triveni +2 Science College, Padmapur</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Rayagada Junior/Degree Auto College, Rayagada</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Rayagada Junior/Degree Auto College, Rayagada</td>
<td></td>
<td>+3</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Rayagada Junior/Degree Auto College, Rayagada</td>
<td></td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Rayagada Junior/Degree Auto College, Rayagada</td>
<td></td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical Education

Even though there is no Post Graduation level institution in Rayagada District, in the field of technical education, Rayagada District has witnessed rapid growth. Several technical and professional institutes mainly under private managements impart courses in Biotech Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical and Instrumentation Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Power Electronics Engineering, Structural Engineering and Machine Design and Thermal Engineering. Some of such important institutions are as follows:

Gandhi Institute for Engineering and Technology (GIET), Gunupur

With the establishment of Gandhi Institute for Engineering and Technology (GIET) at Gunupur in 1997, this District has become the hub of technical education where students from throughout the State and outside the State come to pursue technical education. It offers B.Tech, M.Tech and also MBA courses. This institute has achieved 90 per cent, 92 per cent, 94.28 per cent, 95.52 per cent, 94.92 per cent, 95.04 per cent, 90.4 per cent, 90.2 per cent and 93 per cent placement in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. Its computer lab with 1056 nos of computers and digitized library opened for 24 hours are worthseeing. It is found that students from Nepal, Bhutan, Sudan, Saudi Arab, Vietnam, Qatar and South Sudan have been admitted to this college. Its student strength is 900 to 950.
Gandhi Institute of Advanced Computer and Research (GIACR), Rayagada
This institute was established in 1999 as ‘Institute of Advanced Computer and Research’ which was later taken over by Gandhi Group and later known as GIACR. Initially started with MCA course it has introduced B.Tech Degree courses in Computer Science Engineering, Information Technology, Electronics and Telecommunications Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Civil Engineering. In 2006, Post Graduate course MBA was introduced. Initially it was affiliated to Berhampur University and now it is affiliated to Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela (BPUT). This institute is certified with ISO 9001:2008 by Bureau Veritas, London for the Quality Management System. It has signed MoU with ORACLE University, INFOSYS and WIPRO.

Majhigariani Institute of Technology and Science Engineering College, Rayagada (Kolnara)

It was established in 1998. It imparts different engineering and polytechnic courses in six different locations. In its campus it has established, 1) MITS Engineering College, 2) MITS Institute of Polytechnic, 3) MITS School of Engineering, 4) MITS School of Biotechnology, 5) MITS Institute of Professional Studies, and 6) MITS Skill Schools.

Gandhi Institute of Science and Technology (GIST), Rayagada

This institute was established at Kholliguda of Rayagada in 2000, with the objective of materialising the dream of Digital India. The student strength has been increased from 242 to 480 in 2015. It imparts B.Tech courses in Mechanical, Civil, Electrical, I.T., Computer Science Engineering, Electronics
and Communications Engineering. It also imparts Diploma Courses. It has ensured placement of students.

Gayatri Institute of Computer and Management Studies (GICMS), Gunupur

This institute was established in 1999 under ISA Trust. It is affiliated to BPUT, Odisha and duly approved by AICTE, Government of India. It is also affiliated to Berhampur University and recognised by Department of Higher Education, Government of Odisha. This institute accommodates 57 per cent of students belonging to ST, SC, OBC and SEBC communities. It imparts courses in MBA, MCA, B.Pharm, M.Pharm, BBA and BCA.
Rayagada Institute of Technology and Management (RITAM), Rayagada

This institute was established in 2003 under Bhagawan Sri Krishna Gyan Vikash Charitable Trust. It imparts courses in Mechanical, Civil, Electrical/ Electronics Engineering and Electronics Communications Engineering.

Balaji Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Gunupur

This institute approved by AICTE and recognized by Government of Odisha and affiliated to SCTE&VT, Bhubaneswar was established in 2009-10. It offers Diploma courses in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Telecommunications Engineering. At present, it has student strength of 260.

Today, this District boasts of one Government Diploma Engineering College and six other private engineering colleges. There are two Government ITIs and 14 private ITIs in the District. There are four Skill Development Centres operating in PPP mode.
Government Technical Colleges

Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Institute of Technology (U.G.M.I.T.)

Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Institute of Technology was established in 1979 as a Government Polytechnic in Rayagada town. Initially it started with 15 students per year with three-year Diploma course in Leather Technology which was championed by Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das. Then in 1991 this Diploma course was kept in abeyance and three-year Diploma course in Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering was started in 1993 under World Bank scheme. At present, it is imparting three-year Diploma course in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The activities of this Institute were earlier controlled by the Directorate of Technical Education and Training, Odisha since 1982. Besides these courses, Government of India finances short-term training activities under ‘Community Development through Polytechnic’ (CDTP), Ministry of Human Resources Development and Vocational Training Providers (VTP) of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India are conducted.

Government ITI, Rayagada and Gajabahal (Bissamcuttack)

There are two Government ITIs in the District established at Rayagada and Gajabahal of Bissamcuttack Block in 2009 and 2011 respectively. These were established under Skill Development and Technical Education Department/Department of Industries, Odisha. This fulfills the aspiration of poor and aspiring youths (both boys and girls) to develop their skills in the trade of fitter, electrician, electronics mechanic, welder and machinist. At present, it has the capacity of 332 students whereas 240 students have been admitted. District Administration is trying its best to induct the tribal boys and girls into it keeping the future of industrialisation in view.
Skill Development Centres (PPP Mode)

Besides these institutes, District Administration has already started three Skill Development Centres at Rayagada, Bissamcuttack (under ILFS) and Gunupur (under Gram Tarang) where preference is given to ST/SC youths. At least 450 students have been taking training since 2015.

***
Public Health

The health seeking behavior of a large fraction of the population of the District still hovers around traditional healers like ‘Jaani’, ‘Disari’, ‘Beju’ and the like though due to change in awareness and availability of modern health facilities at hand the majority have turned towards modern medicine, with the intervention of different disease control programs. Though their incidence have come down the diseases like diarrhea, cholera, measles, malaria, TB still pose a threat in the District. As the mortality due to these diseases is high, specific plan and programs are allotted to the District from time to time.

The modern health care system which started in the District in a rudimentary form in 1870 under the then Vizianagaram Region and subsequently handed over to the Kashipur health authority in 1937 has now emerged into a vibrant structure of modern way of health care. But there are miles to go. With the difficult geographical terrain, low literacy rate, lack of awareness among the masses coupled with not so friendly attitude towards modern medicine, it is not going to be an easy work. However, then with different health programs and a team of dedicated work force, health department is determined to march towards providing comprehensive health care at door step and bringing a positive deviation in the health care seeking behavior of the community.

After creation of Rayagada District, the Sub-Divisional Hospital, which had earlier started as a Dispensary and subsequently converted into Sub-Divisional Hospital, was further upgraded in to a District Headquarters Hospital of Rayagada with the existing pattern of staff and infrastructure.

The 69 bedded institution (SDH) was upgraded to 99 bedded in 2002. But the staff pattern was same till 2010. The posts of Specialist Doctors and other posts changed as per new District headquarters hospital pattern in 2010.

At the time of new District creation, the sub District level institution status were (i) SDH Gunupur was of 30-beded, (ii) CHC Padampur, CHC Kashipur, CHC Muniguda, and CHC Bissamcuttack were 16-beded and the rest Block level institutions were 6-beded institutions. At sector level 34 PHCN were sanctioned and 189 sub-centres were functional. Thereafter, during 2008 two PHCNs and 46 SCs were created as per the population norms.
Present scenario

The District headquarters hospital is proposed to be upgraded up to 300-bedded institution by December, 2015. All the Block level health facilities have been declared as CHCs (11 nos) and there are 36 functional PHCs and 236 functional sub-centres.

Health Infrastructure Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-health Infrastructure Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Headquarters Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Divisional Hospital (Gunupur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Health Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary health Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Private Hospitals (Accredited under JSY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical establishment (private)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Health Unit (Hard to reach, difficult areas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Health Team (For schools and AWC activities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood banks (Rayagada and Gunupur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulances available at 13 institutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 200-bedded Christian Hospital (serving since 1954)

This hospital serves as a referral centre for the Districts of Rayagada, Kalahandi and Kandhamal, with patients coming from these and other areas such as Bolangir, Nuapada, Koraput, Gajapati and even Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. The nearest higher referral centres are 200 kilometres away in Berhampur and Vishakhapatnam. With its busy Operation Theatres, Labour Room, Emergency Services, Diagnostics, Blood Bank and dedicated health care team, and providing services at a fraction of the cost in comparable private hospitals, CHB makes a difference especially to the poor and marginalised of south Odisha.
Health Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMR</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMR</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBR</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDR</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional delivery</td>
<td>5per cent</td>
<td>67per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Immunization</td>
<td>22per cent</td>
<td>71per cent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Services provided in brief

1. 23 institutions are providing institutional delivery.
2. Two institutions are providing C-Section, Major/ minor operation facilities.
3. Two institutions having blood transfusion facility.
4. One institution is having dental services.
5. All Sub-Centres, AWCs, Residential Schools, Day Scholars are being provided services through Mobile Health Teams.
6. 24x7 free referral services are being provided at Block level and District level institutions.

A hospital development committee namely ‘Rogi Kalyan Samiti’ has been formed and functional at Sector level, Block level, Sub-Division level and District level institutions.

Implementations of programmes for improvement of health status in the District

1992–1997: Family Planning Programme (the focus given to provide family planning services at block level facilities)

1997-1999: RCH-I Programme (Adolescents, reproductive age group, strengthening institutional deliveries are being focused)

1999-2005: RCH-II Programme (Identified residential schools, adolescent activities (June) at AWCs, construction of Labour Room etc are being focused)

2005-2007: Enhanced RCH-II Programme: (strengthening the home delivery through trained manpower, improving the Labour room, enhancement of institutions for quality services)

2007-2012: NRHM Programme (infrastructure strengthening by increasing manpower, construction of new buildings, establishment of Blood banks, SNCU (children ICU), NRC)

2012-2017: NHM Programme (Focus given on all key areas such as Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child health and Adolescent health)
**District Specific Innovation**

There are 183 villages without having approach roads due to which the referral of diarrhoea cases, pregnant women etc. are not possible. Hence a “Doli” is prepared and 183 Dolis will be handed over to the ‘Gaon Kalyana Samitis’ and the necessary patients/ beneficiaries will be brought through that Doli and the same is named as “Amo Gaon Doli”.

In Rayagada District, a special drive has been taken up in three villages of primitive tribal group and LWE affected areas such as Parsali of K.Singpur block, Munikhol of Muniguda block, and Khambesi of Bissamcuttack block where the specific tribes are living and they are mostly deprived of health facilities due to non-communication/ approachable roads. Under this special drive taken up by the District administration, a team of doctors, paramedics along with all medicines and consumable is going every month to those areas and holding health camp. Thus, the District authorities are approaching the people to provide health benefits through the camp. This approach is going on from April, 2015.

**Social Welfare**

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

Launched on 2nd October, 1975, ICDS Scheme represents one of the world’s largest and most unique programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India’s commitment to her children; it is India’s response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. With this objectives, at present there are 11 ICDS projects with 72 ICDS sectors and 1947 AWCs.

Services by ICDS

Objectives of the ICDS are sought to be achieved through a package of services comprising:

i. supplementary nutrition,
ii. immunization,
iii. health check-up,
iv. referral services,
v. pre-school non-formal education and
vi. nutrition and health education.

The concept of providing a package of services is based primarily on the consideration that the overall impact will be much larger if the different
services develop in an integrated manner as the efficacy of a particular service depends upon the support it receives from related services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Service Provided by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary Nutrition</td>
<td>Children below 6 years: Pregnant and Lactating Mother (P&amp;LM)</td>
<td>Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunization*</td>
<td>Children below 6 years: Pregnant and Lactating Mother (P&amp;LM)</td>
<td>ANM/MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Check-up*</td>
<td>Children below 6 years: Pregnant and Lactating Mother (P&amp;LM)</td>
<td>ANM/MO/AWW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral Services</td>
<td>Children below 6 years: Pregnant and Lactating Mother (P&amp;LM)</td>
<td>AWW/ANM/MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-School Education</td>
<td>Children 3-6 years</td>
<td>AWW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Health Education</td>
<td>Women (15-45 years)</td>
<td>AWW/ANM/MO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Integrated Child Development Scheme-ICDS**

In Rayagada District ICDS program started in 1986 covering three Projects namely Kolnara, Gudari and Chandrapur. Further all other eight Blocks of the District are covered under ICDS in two phases. The Programme has been extended to 1361 Tribal, 36 urban (Total-1947 AWCs (1397 Main AWCs+542 mini AWCs).
Decentralized Feeding Programme

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Decentralised feeding programme has been operationalised under SNP since 1st April, 2011 in the District. Hot cooked meal is being provided to the 38129 nos children in the age group of 3-6 years in all the 1947 AWCs and Mini AWCs. The following ration is provided to all the children, as per Government norm daily for 300 days in a year. The weekly menu prescribed by Government is being followed in all the centers under ‘hot cooked meal’ category. The prescribed menu ingredient (Dal, Oil, Soya, Egg, vegetables and condiments) is procured weekly by the AWWs, as per the plan approved by the concerned ‘Janch’ or Monitoring Committee. The funds is e-transferred by the District to the Joint account of AWWs and Ward Members,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>SNP (3-6 yrs children) for each beneficiary per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rice</td>
<td>80 Grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dal</td>
<td>25 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Soya</td>
<td>10 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Seasonal Vegetables</td>
<td>25 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Oil</td>
<td>03 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Egg</td>
<td>03 (Wednesday, Friday and Saturday)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Take Home Ration

In pursuance of the implementation of guideline ‘Take Home Ration’ is being provided to the 7 months to 3 years old children (47767 nos.), 840 severely mal-nourished between the age group of 3-6 years, pregnant women (9024) and nursing mothers (11082 nos.) in shape of RTE (Chatua). There are 50 WSHGs engaged in preparation of ‘Chhatua’ during 2015-16 and are provided to the AWCs on 1st and 15th of every month along with weekly two boiled eggs (Wednesday and Saturday). There are 1908 ‘Janch’ or monitoring committees formed at AWC level for regular supervision of quality and quantity of feeding in the village level. The WSHGs making ‘Chhatua’ adhere to the food safety and standard norms and also ensure that basic cleanliness, hygiene and food handling standard are maintained. During the mixing of ingredients in ‘Chhatua’ all LSs are being monitored to ensure the quality and quantity. The monitoring officials from Project and District level collect random samples from THR unit/ AWCs/ Beneficiaries’ House-hold and send with a sealed container to State Public Health Laboratory to test the quality. The compiled analysis reports are communicated to all the CDPOs and THR units which discuss the findings regularly at the District level review meeting. If the proprietary food report received is adulterated / misbranded the WSHGs are issued with warning letter for streamlining.

Immunization of Children at AWC

All main AWCs (1397) of the District are declared as immunization points. In convergence with the Health department Immunization has been conducted smoothly, as per the micro-plan. At the AWC level AWW and ASHA are facilitating for motivation of beneficiaries. They are also conducting counseling on immunization and special camps are being
organized at out of reach areas for better coverage of immunization. Joint field supervision is also conducted between Health and ICDS functionaries at AWC level.

Pre-schools Education

Pre-school education is being provided to 3-6 yrs children in all the AWCs with a view to develop the physical, psychological and social status of the children. Pre-school kits have been provided through joyful learning method. The detailed status of pre-school education is as follows:
Functioning of Mamata Divas (Health Day)

In all the 1397 AWCs, Mamata Diwas is being conducted with the convergence with the Health department as per the micro-plan. At the AWC level AWW and ASHA are facilitating organization of session and motivation of all pregnant women, nursing mothers and children (0-5 yr). Along with the health check-up, in all VHND session a counseling session is conducted focusing on the monthly topic. In association with the UNICEF under Project Surakhya the IYCF practices are carried by Shakti NGO at the field level. Monitoring and supportive supervision has been conducted by both health and ICDS functionaries. Gaps are identified during the field visit and shared in different forums like District Level Coordination Meeting of Health and ICDS, District Level Review Meeting of ICDS, Block Level Project Meeting, and Sector Meeting etc. The field observations are shared with the District Collector, CDMO, and DSWO and the like for improvement of service delivery at the grass-root level.
Besides the general ICDS packages of services as Rayagada District is coming under KBK/LWE and high burden District, the following schemes have been taken up in the District.

**Implementation of MAMATA scheme**

To address the situation and alleviate the problem of maternal and infant under nutrition, Government of Odisha (Women and Child Development Department) has envisaged a state specific scheme for pregnant and lactating mothers called “MAMATA”, conditional cash transfer maternity benefit scheme. This scheme provides monetary support to the pregnant and lactating women; it enables them to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behaviour.

The beneficiary receives a total incentive amount of Rs.5,000/- in four installments, subject to the fulfillment of specific conditions. Payment is made by e-transfer from the bank account of the CDPO to the account of the beneficiary.

**Adolescent Anaemia Control Programme**

Under Adolescent Anaemia Control programme 1325 Balika Mandals have been formed in Rayagada District covering 37570 (10-19 yrs) adolescent girls. Every Saturday, meetings of these Balika Mandals are being conducted by the AWWs in which informative sessions on adolescent health are transacted. Consumption of IFA tablets (one tablet per week for 52 weeks) by the Adolescent Girls under supervision of the AWW is ensured in each AWC. Bi-annual de-worming is also implemented in the District.

**Supply of Hygiene Kit**

Funds to the tune of Rs.19,39,000/- have been released for supply of Hygiene kit to all AWC at a cost of Rs. 1000/- per AWC in the 1st phase. An amount of Rs.14,62,250/- @Rs.750/- per AWC has been released during 2013-14. So far Hygiene kits have been procured in 1876 functional AWCs, out of 1947 AWCs.

**Supply of Pre-School Uniform**

As per the instructions of Government, funds amounting to Rs.50,91,300/- received and Rs.37,90,100/- have been released to CDPOs to supply pre-school uniform to AWCs. PSE uniforms are supplied to all PSE children in 11 ICDS project and instructed them to ensure children’s attendance with uniform. All Preschool children enrolled AWCs have been given Rs.100/- per uniform per PS child through School Management Committee (SMC) of the village. The Boys – Pink colour shirt and blue colour pant and Girls – Pink colour shirt and blue colour skirt. Total funds released Rs.47,46,400/- @ Rs.100/- per child for the year of 2013-14. Funds
Rs.47,84,800 were sanctioned towards supply of PS uniform at AWCs during 2014-15.

**Anna Prasanna Diwas**

It is observed in every month on 2nd Thursday during 12 PM to 2 PM at all AWCs in order to create awareness among mothers and families to start complementary feeding of child from 6 months of age and other child care practices with a separate bowl and spoon provided by concerned AWW on the ‘Anna Prasanna Day’.

**Nua Arunima**

Pre-school education is conducted for three hours a day in the morning at AWCs for the age group of 3-6 yrs of children who are provided with a natural, joyful and stimulating environment by AWWs, as per ‘Nua Arunima’ curriculum. It aims at providing a learning environment for the promotion of social, educational, cognitive, physical and aesthetic development of the children.

**Supply of Pre-School Kit**

Pre-school kit is provided to 1947 AWCs for strengthening the PSE through joyful learning methods. The items in the kit have multiplied in terms of possible play activities and concepts, durable, safe for children, culturally and environmentally relevant cost effective easy to maintain, handle and store. The budget provided @ Rs.2500/- for 1397 AWCs and @ Rs.1250/- for 550 Mini AWCs.

**Observation of Breast feeding Week**

It is observed during 1st–7th August of every year at the District Level and AWC level. Every year, the District Level workshop is conducted to create awareness among mothers and community for initiation of breast-feeding from birth of the baby within an hour and to continue exclusive breast-feeding up to six months. It reduces malnutrition, IMR and Neo-natal mortality to less than 5 yrs of children.

**Nutrition Month**

It is observed during the month of September 2013 to create awareness among Mothers and Community regarding the importance of nutritious food.

**Shakti Varta**

Shakti Varta is a unique initiative of Government of Odisha implemented in this District since April 2013 as a pilot programme. It was operated through the existing structure of Mission Shakti. The main objective
of the program is to reduce infant and maternal mortality through mutual learning and change in behaviour. This programme addresses issues relating to new born and infants as well as, pregnant and lactating mothers, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene.

This is a joint initiative of Health, Women and Child development and Rural Development departments. TMST provides technical assistant to the programme in planning, implementation and monitoring. Likewise a District team is in position to support the implementing agencies.

The target groups of the programme are; all pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescent girls and all the members of SHGs.

**Social Welfare Scheme**

**Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Eligibility**

(i) The age of the applicant (male or female) shall be 60 yrs or higher.
(ii) The applicant must belong to a house hold below BPL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009-10 Covered Beneficiaries</th>
<th>2015-16 Covered Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39494</td>
<td>48184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Eligibility**

i) The age of the applicant (widow) shall be between 40-79 yrs
ii) The applicant must belong to a house hold below BPL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009-10 Covered Beneficiaries</th>
<th>2015-16 Covered Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12665</td>
<td>21811</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension Eligibility**

i) The age of the applicant (disable) shall be between 18-79 yrs
ii) The applicant must belong to a house hold below BPL
iii) The applicant should be suffering from severe or multiple disabilities with eighty per cent or more of disability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009-10 Covered Beneficiaries</th>
<th>2015-16 Covered Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1904</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Madhu Babu Pension Yojana**

This scheme is totally funded by the state Govt. and aimed to provide the basic social security to the poor people in the form of old age /widow and disable pension @ Rs 300/- per month per beneficiaries

**Eligibility**

A person shall be eligible to get pension under the scheme if he / she
i) is of 60 years of age and above for OAP category
ii) is a widow (irrespective of age) for WP category

iii) is a leprosy patient with visible signs irrespective of age for CLP category

iv) is a person of 5 years of age or above and unable to do normal work due to his/her deformity of disability for disability category

v) Aids patient identified by Odisha's Aida control Society or a widow of AIDS patient irrespective of age and income.

vi) is an unmarried woman of age 30 years and above

B) Has family income from all sources not exceeding Rs. 24,000/- per annum issued by a Tahasildar

2009-10 Covered Beneficiaries   2015-16 Covered Beneficiaries
18392                           48993

All above Pension scheme Beneficiaries are getting @300/- per month and 80 years above IGNOAP beneficiaries are getting @500/- per month for their social security.

National Family Benefit Scheme

The aim and objective of the scheme is to provide social assistance benefits to poor households in case of death of the primary bread winner of the family either gent or lady. The intention of providing assistance is to ensure social protection of the beneficiaries. Under the scheme Central assistance is available for lump sum family benefit of Rs. 20000/- each for the households below poverty line on the death of the primary bread winner.

2009-10 Covered Beneficiaries   2015-16 Covered Beneficiaries
1225                           12805

District Profile on Disability Sector

There are 11590 Persons with Disabilities identified in Rayagada Dist. covering all 11 Blocks. The survey has been conducted by the Anganwadi Workers at Block level. The Block wise figures are indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Block</th>
<th>No. of PWDs identified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>2106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>1238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>1256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>1137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>1244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>K Singpur</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kashipur</td>
<td>1360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>11590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Issue of Disability certificates

Disability certificates have been issued to the eligible PWDs by organizing Bhīma Bhoi Bhinnakhyama Samarthya Abhiyan (BBSA) Camps at Block Level and conducting Medical Board at DHH, Rayagada. There are 10654 PWDs who have been issued with Disability certificate so far. The Block wise information is indicated below: Now the Disability certificates are being issued through online application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Block</th>
<th>No. of PWDs certificate issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Kolnara</td>
<td>1185</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Ramanaguda</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>1197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Gudari</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Padmapur</td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>1092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>1116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>K Singpur</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kashipur</td>
<td>1252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>10654</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supply of Aids and Appliances

The Aids and Appliances have been supplied to the eligible PWDs by organizing BBSA camps at Block level so far.

Disability Pension

7987 no. of Persons with Disabilities have been covered under the MBPY and IGNDP Scheme till today.

Madhubabu (MBPY) Pension scheme: 6771

IGNDP Scheme: 1216

Implementation of scheme of Re.1/- a Kg of Rice to Disabled Persons

The scheme is being implemented in Rayagada dist since 2012-13. 2201 Persons with Disabilities have been covered under the scheme so far.

Banishree Scholarship

The scholarship to the children of disabled is being paid at the following rate to different categories of student under Banishree Scheme.

1) Class (I to V) : Rs. 200/- Per month
2) Class (VI to VIII and IX to XII) : Rs. 250/- per month
3) + and +3 : Rs. 300/- per month
4) Technical and vocational Education: Rs. 350/- per month

During 2013-14, 485 students have been benefitted under the scheme and 572 students are benefitted during 2014-15 under Banishree Scheme.
Scholarship to the Children of PWDs

As per the instruction of Government the children of PWDs having annual income below Rs.50000/- are being assisted @ Rs.350/- per month pursuing higher education after 10th standard. Three students have been benefitted so far.

Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Top class Scholarship for the year 2015-16 to the students of Persons with Disabilities

Government of India Ministry of Social Justice and Environment, Department of Disability Affairs have invited online applications from eligible students with Disabilities for sanction of Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Top class Scholarship for the year 2015-16 as a part of Digital India Project. In this regard all BDO/Eos/Principals of Rayagada Colleges/DEO, Rayagada have been intimated vide letter No. 1761 dated 11.08.2015 for its wide publicity among the students with Disabilities.

DRI Loans to the Persons with Disabilities

There is provision for DRI loans to the persons with disabilities for their livelihood. During 2014-15, 83 and 100 PWDs have been assisted with CMRF matching grant @ Rs.20,000/- each to them who have been covered under DRI loan during 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Mission Khyamata

Mission Khyamata programme for promotion of PwD SHG is a sub-component of ‘Mission Shakti Programme’. Minimum Group is 5 (five) with male and female can be enrolled as member. There are 32 nos. of PwD SHGs in the District so far. 320 members including male and female are enrolled in the group. Each group is provided with Rs.10,000/- as revolving fund for their economic development and livelihood.

NHFDC Loan: (National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation)

11 Persons with disabilities have been covered under NHFDC Loan. The amount of Rs.50,000/- to each beneficiary is sanctioned by the MVSN, Bhubaneswar and disbursed under the scheme for starting small business.

Scheme for Incentive for Marriage

Government has been pleased to introduce the scheme of award incentive @ Rs.50,000/- for the marriage between person with disabilities and other persons irrespective of category of disability w.e.f. 01.10.2013. The guidelines have been communicated to all the BDOs/Tahasildars/EOs of ULB/CDPOs and Sub-Collectors. So far three cases have been sanctioned and awarded to the PWDs under the scheme during 2015-16.
Nutan Gyan Vardhini

In addition to the above Government sponsored schemes the District administration has also sponsored “Nutan Gyanabardhini” School for Mental retarded children in association with “SPARSH” NGO at Kolnara Block. The school is financially aided through donation from Vedanta, Utkal Alumina and J.K. Paper Mill, Rayagada. At present, there are 25 children enrolled in this institution.
CHAPTER – XIV

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Political Parties and Civil Societies

Rayagada District is under Koraput (ST) Parliamentary Constituency (Lok Sabha) since its inception. It has three Assembly Constituencies namely (1) Rayagada, (2) Bissamcuttack and (3) Gunupur. Once, Rayagada District was a stronghold of Congress party. During 2014 election, candidates of Biju Janata Dal (BJD) have won from all the three Assembly Constituencies and Koraput Parliamentary Constituency. At present besides Biju Janata Dal, other political parties like Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), National Congress (NC), Communist Party of India (ML), and Kalinga Sena exercise their influence through their political activities.

Political Parties in the Assembly Election

The following table gives a brief idea on the participation of different political parties in the Assembly election and the election of MLA and MP of different constituencies since 1995.

Election to Odisha Legislative Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Election Year</th>
<th>No. Of Ac</th>
<th>Name Of Ac</th>
<th>Winner Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Votes Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Ram Murty Gomango</td>
<td>Janata Dal</td>
<td>36203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
<td>B.Cuttack</td>
<td>Saranga Dhar Kadraka</td>
<td>Janata Dal</td>
<td>35419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Ulaka Rama Chandra</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
<td>37273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Laxmipur</td>
<td>Akhila Saunta</td>
<td>Janata Dal</td>
<td>21227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Akhaya Kumar Gomango</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Dambarudhar Ulaka</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Ulaka Rama Chandra</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Laxmipur</td>
<td>Anantaram Majhi</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>Rammurty Gomango</td>
<td>Bharatiya Janata Dal Party</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Biju Janata Dal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Lalbhai Himirika</td>
<td>Biju Janata Dal</td>
<td>38168</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Laxmipur</td>
<td>Bibhisan Majhi</td>
<td>Biju Janata Dal</td>
<td>32640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>Gunupur</td>
<td>Hemabati Gomango</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
<td>41111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
<td>B.Cuttack</td>
<td>Dambarudhar Ulaka</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Election Year</td>
<td>No. of PC</td>
<td>Name of PC</td>
<td>Winner name</td>
<td>Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Koraput</td>
<td>Giridhari Gomango</td>
<td>Indian National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Koraput</td>
<td>Giridhari Gomango</td>
<td>Indian National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Koraput</td>
<td>Giridhari Gomango</td>
<td>Indian National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Koraput</td>
<td>Hema Gomango(W)</td>
<td>Indian National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Koraput</td>
<td>Giridhari Gomango</td>
<td>Indian National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Koraput</td>
<td>Jayaram Pangi</td>
<td>Biju Janata Dal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Koraput</td>
<td>Jhina Hikaka</td>
<td>Biju Janata Dal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ‘Bhratiya Mazdoor Sangh’, the CITU and the ‘Biju Nirman Sramika Sangh’ are active in industrial areas. Opposition parties organise bandh, dharana, demonstration etc. at District, Sub-Divisional and Block headquarters frequently on various issues like drinking water, corruption, site selection for schools, relief, removal of encroachments, displacement and rehabilitation, closure of liquor shops and other local issues.

Public opinion is very sharp and precise through media and political parties. Civil Societies are active in the District when media publish news against any social issues. Except RTI activists and Human Right activists, NGOs are not that active to create a public opinion. NGOs are engaged in their activities in respective fields. It is found that some of the NGOs are not disclosing foreign funding particularly those who proclaim to be involved in rehabilitation of orphans, destitute and aged persons.

Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance, Lions’ Club, Ladies Club, Walkars’ Club, Indian Medical Association, Laxman Nayak Youth Association, and Ama Odisha play a vital role in organising blood donation camps. Recently, Jeeban Bindu Karyakrama by Biju Janata Dal has helped
the poor patients needing blood through blood donation camps. Seva Samaj at Gunupur and Thakarbapa Ashram at Rayagada by Dr. Ratan Das have continued to help the poor orphan children for last 50 years.

Religious organisations like ‘Satya Sai Seva Sangh’, ‘Iswariya Brahma Kumaries’, and ‘Divya Dashan Sangha’ are active in helping the poor at the time of need.

**List of NGOs Active in the District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the V.O (In Capital letter)</th>
<th>Address of the District Level Head Office and State level Head Office, if any (With Telephone/Fax No. and E-Mail address)</th>
<th>Substantive area of work/activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AGRAGAMEE</td>
<td>AT/PO-KASHIPUR, DIST-RAYAGADA, PIN-765015 (ODISHA) Ph. No. 06865-285009 and 0674-2551123 FAX No. 06865-285174 and 0674-2551130 E-mail: <a href="mailto:agragamee@satyam.net.in">agragamee@satyam.net.in</a> <a href="mailto:agragami@sancharnet.in">agragami@sancharnet.in</a> Website: <a href="http://www.agragamee.org">www.agragamee.org</a></td>
<td>Training and capacity building Education Watershed development Women’s Development Micro-planning Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Micro credit and Micro organisation Women’s empowerment Advocacy for pro-poor policy change Campaign on right to food, water Networking etc. Agriculture Education Health Child labour eradication Women Empowerment through Self Help Micro finance PRI members Training HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health, and community Health Rural workers education. Awareness building Disaster Management Water and sanitation Development of Education. 1. Education. Non-Formal School, Special Female Literacy. 2. Health. Community Health. b. Reproductive and Child Health. c. Health Awareness and Trainings. 3. Community Development. Promotion of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adivasi Krushi Swasthya Sikhya Unnayana Samiti (AKSSUS), Karanjaguda, Kumaradamuni, Bissamcuttack, Rayagada Odisha, Pin 765 019 Ph.no. 06856 -240164 Liaison Office - At- Cooperative Colony, Near D.I.C., Chekkaguda Road, Rayagada -765 001(post box no.26) Ph.No.06856-222683, 226002 <a href="mailto:akssus@rediffmail.com">akssus@rediffmail.com</a> E–MAIL <a href="mailto:akssus@sancharnet.in">akssus@sancharnet.in</a></td>
<td>Agriculture Education Health Child labour eradication Women Empowerment through Self Help Micro finance PRI members Training HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health, and community Health Rural workers education. Awareness building Disaster Management Water and sanitation Development of Education. 1. Education. Non-Formal School, Special Female Literacy. 2. Health. Community Health. b. Reproductive and Child Health. c. Health Awareness and Trainings. 3. Community Development. Promotion of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ARUNI</td>
<td>(Action for Rural Upliftment and National Integration) Post Box No –30 Behind DRDA Office At/Po/Dist – Rayagada Pin – 765 001 (Odisha) Ph.No – (06856) – 223075 Fax NO – (06856) – 225967 (PP) E-mail <a href="mailto:aruniorg@yahoo.co.in">aruniorg@yahoo.co.in</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ASHA</td>
<td>Post: Gunupur, Dist.: Rayagada, State: ODISHA. PIN: 765 022 Ph: 06857 250276 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ashaoorganisation@yahoo.co.in">ashaoorganisation@yahoo.co.in</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bharati
AT-Gopal Nagar
Po: Gunupur-765 022
Dist: Rayagada
Phone: 06857-251225 / 251622
Email: bharatiorg@yahoo.co.in

IRDS (Integrated Rural Development Social Welfare Research Center)
Post: Gumuda –765024
Via: Ukkamba,
Dist: Rayagada, Odisha

Jagarana
At/PO: Gudari
Dist: Rayagada – Odisha.
Pin: 765 026
Tel. Ph.No: 06862 – 260 031
06857 - 262102

Lepra Society, Rayalep, Hatipathar Road, Raniguda, Rayagada
PHONE/FAX-(06856)222385
E-MAIL: raylep@lepraindia.org

SHGs,Federation of SHGs,Goat keeping, Fishery, Grain Bank, Kitchen Garden, IGP, Community Plantation, Rehabilitation & Resettlement, Short Stay Home, National Child Labour School, IPDP Programme, Aids Awareness Programme, Right to Information, Water and Sanitation.

SHG formulation and Promotion, Mother and Child Care, Malaria eradication, sanitation campaign, Disaster preparedness, environment protection and awareness campaign on development projects.

EDUCATIONAL:
1) Non-Formal Education
2) NCLP School Management.

ECONOMICAL:
1) I.G.S. Programmes./Formation of S.H.G/Vocational Training.

HEALTH:

AGRICLUTURAL:

SOCIO – CLUTURE:
Sports, Games, conducting Debate etc.
- Promotion of sustainable livelihood and community empowerment.
- Empowerment of women and Promotion of Self Help Groups.
- Strengthening in Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihood for Women in Tribal Odisha.
- To implement Health and Child Care in tribal pockets in operational area.
- To implement of SHG promotion and Income Generation Programme.
- To implement of Education Programme in Tribal areas.

LEPROSY :
- Reaction management
- Disability management
Lepra Society, Regional Office,
631-Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar
PHONE: (0674) 2544537, 2545532
FAX: (0674) 2506042
E-MAIL: lepra@ro-lepraindia.org

- Ulcer management
- MCR footwear supply to anesthetic foot patients
- Podiatric footwear for Ulcer cases.
- Referral of fit for surgery patient to reconstructive surgery hospital
- IEC in high risk and non-approachable villages
- Capacity building to Health Worker (M and F), PRI members, SHG members, patient and patient’s family members on early detection of new leprosy patient, management of self care of ulcer patient, deformity patients and reaction patients, and use of MCR footwear.
- Socio-Economic Rehabilitation
- Counseling in Psycho/Social aspects
- Economical assistance for Leprosy cured Persons
- Facilitating Govt. benefits/ Schemes

9 Lakshman Nayak Society For Rural Development (LNSRD)
At – Sargiguda
PO – Tikiri,
Via – Kashipur,
Dist – Rayagada
– 765015
Ph./Fax– 06865– 286118
E. mail – Insrdr@yahoo.com

10 NATIONAL INTEGRATION SOCIETY FOR HEALTH and ACTION,
(NISHA), HATIPATHAR ROAD, RANIGUDA FARM, RAYAGADA – 765 001 (ODISHA)

11 National Youth Service Action And Social Development Reserch Institute (NYSASDRI)
Regd. No: At: Santhasara,
Po: Santhapur.,Via: Gondia,
Dist: Dhenkanal, PIN: 759016
PH: 956762-231138/231140

Branch Office:
Nyasasr Educational Complex, At/ Hukumtola, PO.Kutragarh, via-Muniguda District: Rayagada.
EMail:nyasasri@rediffmail.com

12 Odisha Professional Development Service Consultant (OPDSC)
At- Raniguda Farm, Post Box No: 17
PO/Dist: RAYAGADA – 765 001, Odisha
Phone No. 06856 222516 / 224571
Fax No. 06856 224571
E-Mail : opds@sancharnet.in
and opdsc@sancharnet.in

Self Help Group promotion,
Watershed development,
Development of wasteland,
Alternative Education
Centres, Plantation and
Forest protection, Promotion
of community grain banks

G.P. PadaPadi.
G.P. Parikiti

Activities:
Community development
Project./ S.H.G.and I.G.
Project/ I.B.Project/ Health
and education programme/
NCLP School.
Educational Complex for
Tribal Girls.

Capacity building/skill
development of
voluntary
organizations/communi
ty through training on
natural resource
management for
sustainable livelihood
of the tribals and the
backward communities
(watershed
management and
production measures)
- Technical support services to NGOs/community based organizations for promotion of land and water management projects for conservation of resources for enhancing production.
- Socio-economic studies related to natural resource management issues
- Awareness generation on disaster mitigation/appropriate drought proofing measures
- Promotion of Panchayati Raj in scheduled areas (PESA)
- Empowerment of women and promotion of self help groups (SHG) and sensitization on protection of tribal, women and child labourer
- Technology promotion and dissemination in rural and tribal pockets

**Peoples Rural Association for Better Human Action and Training**

AT/PO: Dangasorada
Via: Muniguda
Dist: Rayagada
STATE: ODISHA-765020
PHONE:9437224859

**PRAGATI**

New Colony
P.B.NO.34
RAYAGADA-765001
Tel:06856-222452
E.mail:pragati95@yahoo.com
1. Sri Kailash Chandra Palo
   New Colony, Rayagada

**Social Action for Rural Development (S A R D)**

At/PO: Ramanaguda,
Dist: Rayagada – 765 029
Odisha.
Phone No: (06857) – 262102
16 SEVA SAMAJ
AT/PO- Gunupur
Dist : Rayagada
Tel No- 06857-250001

17 Shakti Social Cultural And Sprrting Organisation
Shakti Organisation (SSCSO)Po.-Ramanaguda ,
Dist.-Rayagada, Odisha, Pin-765029,
Phone- 06857-262115,
06856-225762,
e-mail-shaktiorg@rediffmail.com
Activities: ORPHANAGE (for Girls)

18 SHED – Society For Health, Education and Development,
P.O.Box No. 18,
Opposite Polytechnic,
At/Po/Dt: Rayagada – 765 001, Odisha.
Tel. No: 06856 – 222031,
Fax No.: 06856 – 223681;
E-Mail : shed1@rediffmail.com
Activities:
- Health, Education
- Women’s Development
- Biogas
- Social Forestry,
- People’s Capacity Building

19 Society For Nature, Education And Health (SNEH) Ph- 06863-
243706
DIST. Level Head Office:
At – BarigudaPo- Chatikona
Block- Bissamcuttack
Dist.- Rayagada Pin- 765019
State Level Head Office:
Flat No 205 Dibyaprava Apartment, Nageswar Tangi,
Bhubaneswar – 2
Ph.- 0674-2430045/ 9437146608
Administrative Office
Plot No. 67/1706 Bhoi Nagar, Bhubaneswar – 22
Ph.- 0674-2541171
Activities:
- Elementary and Secondary education programme,
- HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme,
- Women Empowerment programme,
- Reproductive and Child Health Programme
- Rural Sanitation Programme
- Female Literacy Programme
- Disaster Risk Management Programme
- Reproductive and Child Health
- Indian system of medicine
- Control and Prevention of STD/ HIV/AIDS
- Natural Resources Management for Food Security
- Child Labour School
- Vocational Skill Training
- Promotion of Women SHGs
- Operational Research
- Total Sanitation

20 Universal Service Organisation
AT. B. DEBADALA
PO- KOMATALPETA
DIST.- RAYAGADA
STATE- ODISHA-765017
PHONE- 06856-233349
E-MAIL
pravat_uso@rediffmail.com
Activities:
- Reproductive and Child Health
- Indian system of medicine
- Control and Prevention of STD/ HIV/AIDS
- Natural Resources Management for Food Security
- Child Labour School
- Vocational Skill Training
- Promotion of Women SHGs
- Operational Research
- Total Sanitation

21 UTKAL
New Street
At/Po: PADMAPUR
DIST :: RAYAGADA
ODISHA
PH :: 06857- 278303 (O)
Activities:
- Women Empowerment and Child Welfare / Mass Education /Community Health /Environmental Protection /Integrated Community Development/ Animal Husbandry /Cultural Promotion/Empowerment of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact Details</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Banabasi Vikash Parishad</td>
<td>At/ Po: J.K.Pur, Dist: Rayagada- 765 017 Ph: 06856-233135</td>
<td>e-mail : <a href="mailto:bvp12@rediffmail.com">bvp12@rediffmail.com</a></td>
<td>PRI/Drinking Water. And Sanitary Encourage patriotism among rural people Watershed Development work. To promote, establish, equip, conduct, manage, maintain administer and coordinate mother and child care, Health, Education, Women empowerment, Traditional Health, Disaster preparedness, Self Help Groups, Child and human Rights, Water and Sanitation Health, Education and Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Chetak Club</td>
<td>At/Po-Kashipur, Dist-Rayagada, Ph. No-(06865) 285127</td>
<td></td>
<td>Education, Health, Social and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Centre for Social Development and Research</td>
<td>Netaji Nagar, Ranigudafarm At/Po/Dist: Rayagada Pin- 765001, Odisha, India Ph: 06856-225230 E-mail: <a href="mailto:nabinch2@yahoo.co.in">nabinch2@yahoo.co.in</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Education, Health, Social and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>DANDAKARANYA</td>
<td>At: Central Forest Office, Po/Dist: Rayagada Ph. 06856 – 222221 (o), FAX: 222841 Email: dandkaranya <a href="mailto:NGO@rediffmail.com">NGO@rediffmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>PLANTATION AND NRM, AWARENESS AND TRAINING, REHABILITATION OF MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN, MCHSHG, TBA MANAGEMENT AND ADOLESCENT GIDS MANAGEMENT, MALARIA ERADICATION, HIV/ AIDS, PANCHAYATI RAJ PROGRAMME, WOMEN LITERACY, DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT, WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME, CHILD LABOUR PROJECT, AGRICULTURAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING PROGRAMME, LAND DEVELOPMENT AND PLANTATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>DEEPTI</td>
<td>BALARAM NAGAR, GUNUPUR - 765 022, Phone 06857-250213, Cell: 9437338392</td>
<td></td>
<td>MCHSHG, TBA MANAGEMENT AND ADOLESCENT GIDS MANAGEMENT, MALARIA ERADICATION, HIV/ AIDS, PANCHAYATI RAJ PROGRAMME, WOMEN LITERACY, DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT, WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME, CHILD LABOUR PROJECT, AGRICULTURAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING PROGRAMME, LAND DEVELOPMENT AND PLANTATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>HELP LINE</td>
<td>At/Po: Kolnara, Via: J.K.Pur, Dist: Rayagada- 765 017 Ph: 06856-233147</td>
<td></td>
<td>SHG FORMATION AND PROMOTION, DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT, WATER AND SANITATION, EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN PRI S, HEALTH CAMPS, RALLIES, TLC AND FEMALE LITERACY, BONDED LABOUR, UNIVERSAL BIRTH REGISTRATION, MALARIA ERADICATION, TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT, LAND ISSUES, SPORTS AND COMPETITIONS, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, CHILD RIGHTS AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>PRAYAS</td>
<td>R.K.Nagar, Rayagada Ph.No.223352</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>PREPARE</td>
<td>At: Amalabhata, Po: Penta, Rayagada and Kolonara Block:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

266
Dist: Rayagada – 765017
Ph.: 06856-233257
E.mail: prepareccf@rediffmail.com
prepareccf@hotmail.com
Head Office:
PREPARE
4, Sathalvar Street,
Mogappair West,
Chennai – 600058,
Ph.:044-26244211, 26244100
E.mail: prepare@vsnl.com

29 Social Action For Integrated Development (SAID)
Rama Talkies Road, R.K.Nagar, Rayagada-765001 (Odisha)

30 Servents of India Socity
At/PO/DIST:RAYAGADA, PIN: 765001, Phone:(06856)-236252
STATE LEVEL HEAD OFFICE:
SERVENTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, BUXIBAZAR, CUTTACK-753001Phone:

31 Ulkal jyoti voluntary organisation
At/PO: K.SINGPUR.
DIST:RAYAGADA.
PIN:- 765016

32 Utkal Vikas
Po/Dist.Rayagada-765001
Ph.No.06856-225313(pp)
E-mail: utkalvikas1995@yahoo.com

33 Vidya Kiran
R.K.NAGAR,
At/Po/Dist: RAYAGADA

34 Nehru Yubak Sangha
Kashipur Dist: Rayagada,
Ph.No. 06865-285150

35 ALISHA ( Association for Luminous and Intentive Social Heal Awareness)
At: Ramchandrapur Street,
Po: Gunupur,
Dist: Rayagada

- Health and sanitation
- Nutrition
- Early Childhood
- Development (ECD)
- Basic Education and A.E.
- Micro Enterprises
- Development

Rayagada, Kolonara and B.Cuttack Block:
INHP (Integrated Nutritional Health Programme)
- Immunisation
- IFA
- Complementary Food
- Colostrums
- Exclusive breast feeding
- Women Development
- Plantation
- Management of NCLP centres
- SHG
- Health
- Literacy

EDUCATION:
1. RESIDENTIAL Hostel for SCs.
2. Educational Complex for ST.Girls.

Kalyansingapur Block:
Activities:
- EMC CAMP
- HEALTH CAMP
- G.P/VILLAGE LEVEL TRAINING AND MEETING BASE LINE SURVEY
- DMH TRAINING ON G.P LEVEL.
- AWARENESS CAMPAIGNING
- Education,
- Health, Social and Development
- Child Labour
- Water and Sanitation
- Self Help Action among women, IGP etc.

Literacy Awareness,
Community development,
Nursery and Plantation, SHG Awareness, Health and Hygienic programme,
Developmental Programme,
Celebration of National Days, Primary Education, village level survey
Kashipur Block area

Ramanaguda Block and Gunupur Block:
- Awareness camp of SHG promotion
- Women empowerment
36 **SPEAD** (Society for People's Education and Action for Development),
At: Convent Road,
Po/Dist; Rayagada

37 **ANKURAN**
Head Office,
At: Odiyapentha,
Po: Narayanapatna,
Dist: Koraput, PIN-765014, Ph. 06856-264425(o),
ANKURAN,
Lision Office,
At: Kasturi Nagar,
Po/Dist: Rayagada,
PIN-765001, Ph. 06856-264425(o), FAX- 06856-223147

38 **SAHARA**
Near S.T.School, Gunupur,
Ph. No. 06857-251231
Mob.9437338509

39 **SNAEHA** (Society for Natives, Education, Health and Agriculture)
P.B. No. 23
Po/Dist: Rayagada

40 **CRDS** (Council for All Round Development of Society)
Plot No. 341, Jayadev Bihar,
Bhubaneswar – 751013

**Branch Office:**
**SEVA, Drug De-addiction Centre**
At: Subas Nagar,BC Road
J.K.Pur
Po/Dist: Rayagada PIN: 765017 P.No.06856 – 224785

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**Income generation/Health education**
- Community plantation
- Disaster risk management
- Base line survey
- Education / Health
- Social and development
- Child Labour Water and Sanitation
- Self help action among women
- I.G.P.
- Women Literacy
- Group Organisation
- Child Education
- Economic Programme
- Land and Water Management
- SHG formation
- Sensitisation of Women Panchayati Raj Institution
  Members
- NCLP School
- To perform works of Charity
- To erect, establish, construct or acquire colleges, infirmities, and hostels for orphanages, founding homes for windows for widows, infirm and old and aged persons, clubs, institutions, libraries, crèches and Mahila Samitis.
- Welfare programme relating to Literacy, plantation, environment, pollution control, health care activities, agriculture and sericulture development, fishery and animal husbandry, watershed dev.
- Welfare programmes related to ST/SC and other backward communities.
- Development of Khadi and village industries in rural areas.
- Family Counseling Centre
- Developmental activities in Gumma G.P. of Rayagada District.

**Drug Abuse Prevention**
41 BALNIKETAN
At: Limameda Po: Chalakamba,
Dist: Rayagada

Orphanage for boys

42 Pragati Yuvaka Sangh
Vill: Talamaligaon,
Po: Renga,
P.S: Kashipur,
Dist: Rayagada

- Socio-welfare, Health care and Education.
- Creche, Mahila Mandal
- Plantation and conservation of forest, environmental protection.
- Adult education awareness programme

43 SKSAF (Sri Krishna Social Activities Foundation)
Head Office:
At/Po: Chandrapur
Via: Muniguda
Dist: Rayagada
Ph. No. 06863-241111
FAX No. 06863-245047
E.mail: sksaf@yahoo.co.in

- Health, Education, Women Empowerment, Child Labour, SHG, RCH,
- Adolescent Care Forest and Environment, Senior Citizens Care

44 LIFE (Little Flower Educational Society),
PO Box N o. 20,
Hatipathar Road,
Raniguda Farm,
Rayagada.
Ph. No. 06856 225575 (pp)
E.mail: life_org_rgd@rediffmail.com

- Formal Education/
  Rehabilitation of the disabled/Income
generation /SHG/ Credit
- Groups/ Micro Credit
  /Community health Safe
  motherhood and child survival /General
development/Welfare
  activities /Social Forestry
  Skills Training /Non
  formal Education /Adult
  Education/Female
  Literacy Environment
  Awareness HIV/AIDS
  awareness /Training of
  village health committees/ Traditional
  birth attendant /Safe
drinking water awareness /Health
  education, Relief
  assistance /Adolescence
  education

45 Surakssya
At/Po: Bissamcuttack,
Dist: Rayagada

- Health Awareness
- Training to SHG
- Service to destitute and poor
- Bonded labour survey
- Child labour survey
- AIDS Awareness
- Leprosy awareness and
door to door survey
- Natural Disaster
  Management
- Watershed Management
- SHG formation
- Water and Sanitation
  programme
- Women Literacy
  programme
- Reproductive and Child
  health
- Control and prevention of
  STD/HIV/AIDS
- Total sanitation
- Farmers training
- Capacity building
- Women’s Empowerment
Sadhan Rural Community Development Trust  
Registered office:  
At/Po: Chandrapur,  
Dist : Rayagada – 765020  
Communication office:  
College Road, Post Bag No. 6  
At/Po: Muniguda-765020  
Dist: Rayagada  
Ph. No. 06863 -245336  

Area of work:  
40 villages of Chandrapur and Muniguda Block

Matrubhumee  
At: Raniquda farm,  
Po/Dist: Rayagada  
Ph.No. 06856-277304

Disaster Management  
programme  
NCLP school Crèche Centre  
Water and sanitation programme  
Women Literacy  
/Bonded Labour survey /AIDS awareness camp

Adibasi Kalyan Parisad (A.K.P)  
At: Badisola,  
Po: Bankili – 765029  
Dist: Rayagada  
Ph.No. 276061

Formal and non formal education  
Rural Library  
Disaster Risk Management  
Water and Sanitation  
Malaria Eradication  
Micro Finance  
AIDS/HIV  
Women and Child Care

Palli Vikash  
At/Po: Therubali,  
Dist: Rayagada, Odisha,  
PIN- 765018  
E.Mail: vikash62@sancharnet.in  
Sri David Pani, Chairman  
S/O Siva Pani, M.S.Nagara,  
Po: Therubali – 765018  
Dist: Rayagada  
Ph. No 06856-230318

Formal education  
Computer training  
Data processing  
Disaster Risk Management  
Water and Sanitation  
Rural Library  
Malaria Eradication  
Vision-20  
NCLP School  
TRYSEM TRAINING  
Health Awareness  
WPRI empowerment  
DRM and DWSM

Sarup  
Agraharam Street, Chatrapur – 761 020 Ph: 06811-263 287 Mb: 9861381350  
Branch Office :  
Goutam Nagar – 6th Lane, Rayagada – 765 001.

Support destitute children

Sambhabana  
Horticulture Road 4th Lane, Raniguda Farm Rayagada-765001

Literacy, Education, Social and Rural development etc

Health Camp  
DRM programme  
Watershed training programme  
Water Sanitation

Centre For Rural Development Society  
At/Kotlaguda Po: Halua  
Dist : Rayagada Pin-765002,  
Ph: 06856-2224966  
Account No. UGB, Rayagada - SB43/311

Literacy Campaign  
NCLP Project and Promotion of Animal Husbandry  
Health and Agriculture social mobilization
57  **SMARDA,**  
Regd Office Kothapeta,  
Address : Near O.M.P,  
At/Po” Rayagada  
Dist : Rayagada Pin- 765001  
**Lalbahadur Yubak Sangha and Pathagara**  
At/Po:  
Dist : Rayagada Pin- 765002  
**Society for Education and Tribal Upliftment (SETU)**  
At/Po-R.K Nagar  
Dist. Rayagada  
Field office  
At-Tharli  
Po-Dongelsinki  
Via-Kashipur  
Skill Development, Capacity Building, Training in fabric designing, providing self employment, Handicraft and Art development , WSHGs Non-formal , SHG, Cottage Industry, Awareness on health, child Labour, human resource,  
SHG formation and empowerment. Lobby and Advocacy NREGA work.  
Health Awareness (Collaboration with state Govt.), P.D.S issues.  
To make people consciousness on Health Sanitation Environment protection of forest, Organic Farming, Savings Start Grain Bank and Using safe Drinking Water, Sending there children to the School. Regulate alcohol and superstition.  
To form SHG Mahila Mandal, youth clubs. Social forestry organic farming fruit orchard, vermin compost.  
SHG formation, Farmers Club formation, Agriculture Activities, Awareness on Heath and Sanitation,  
**SRD (Service for Rural Development)**  
At-Khedapada  
Po-Dumuriguda  
Via-Therubali  
Dist-Rayagada  
Pin-765018  
Mob-9438072031  
**PRIYA**  
(Perpetual Reconstructive Institute for Youth Activity)  
Head Office-141, Kanun Bihar, Phase-II, Bhubaneswar,  
Ph-0674-2725542  
Pin-751031  
Branch office,  
At/PO-Ambodola,  
Dist-Rayagada  
e-mail: perpetualactivity@yahoo.com  
Ph-06863-277581, 244665  
Mob-9861623253  
**SARDHA**  
(Social Association for Rural Development and Health Action., Muniguda  
At/Po-Muniguda  
Dist-Rayagada  
Pin-765020  
Ph-06863-245359  
Mob-9439545524, 8093893180, 9861814373  
e-mail: sardha.1@gmail.com  
sardha.rayagada@gmail.com  
**NVCT**  
(Nabin Vikash Charitable Trust)  
At/Po-Bissamcuttack  
Dist-Rayagada  
Mob-9439507711  
e-mail: nvct.bmck@gmail.com  
Organic Farming  
Developing Sustainable Rural Occupation  
Promotion of Linkage of SHG  
Awareness Generation of Project for Rural and Poor Women  
Naturopathy Awareness Programme for Women Balachetal Project Swabalamban ( Food processing of Women) Agriculture,  
Education, Health, Environment, Sanitation, P.R programme Social programme  
271
65 Centre for Social Action and Trival Development (CSATD)
e-mail.pramodkupradhan123@gmail.com

Create awareness among the people about the existing social economic political condition
Organizing trainings, meeting and seminars
To give emphasis on community based health activities
Formation of SHG women empowerment
Strengthening Natural Recourse Management and Substantial Livelihood
Promotion Agriculture Activity through adopt New technology strengthening primary education
Women empowerment , promotion of lively hood, promotion of Micro enterprise, community based health insurance
water and sanitation
Housing for poor
Promotion of Self help co-operatives
Promotion of vegetable grower co-operatives
PRI training
Promotion and demonstration of improved agriculture activities under ATMA
Gender and Women Empowerment, Basic Health Services, Education, Promotion of Sportsman spirit in Rayagada,
Kolnarara, K.Singpur with financial support from J.K.Paper Mills, NABARD, Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary, Irrigation and Women and Child Dev Department of the Rayagada District.

66 MAHA SHAKTI FOUNDATION
At-Hata Muniguda, Dist. Rayagada (Odisha), Pin-765020
Ph No.06863-245549
e-mail- mahashakti@mahashaktiindia.orgmahashaktifoundation@yahoo.co.in
www.mahashaktiindia.org

Women empowerment , promotion of lively hood, promotion of Micro enterprise, community based health insurance
water and sanitation
Housing for poor
Promotion of Self help co-operatives
Promotion of vegetable grower co-operatives
PRI training
Promotion and demonstration of improved agriculture activities under ATMA
Gender and Women Empowerment, Basic Health Services, Education, Promotion of Sportsman spirit in Rayagada,
Kolnarara, K.Singpur with financial support from J.K.Paper Mills, NABARD, Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary, Irrigation and Women and Child Dev Department of the Rayagada District.

67 Sparsh (A Society for Community Initiatives and Rural Development)
Gouest House-2
At/Po:J.K.Pur-765017
Rayagada District
Ph.No.06856-233456

Gender and Women Empowerment, Basic Health Services, Education, Promotion of Sportsman spirit in Rayagada,
Kolnarara, K.Singpur with financial support from J.K.Paper Mills, NABARD, Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary, Irrigation and Women and Child Dev Department of the Rayagada District.

68 Idital Society
A/Po: Puttasingi
Via:Gunupur-765022 Dist., Rayagada
Cell No.9437745253

To provide social service favour Improve living of neglected people, facilitating them resource Training and Developmental work covering Agriculture, Health, Education, Environment, Art and Craft, Formation of SHG, conducting research emergency operation and management of Natural Resources.

69 SRD Farmers Club Federation
(Agricultural Reconstruction and solution for sustainable development)
At: Khedapada, Po: Dumuriguda
Via, Theruail, Dist. Rayagada (Odisha)
Pin-765018, PB No.07
Cell: 9437071601

Upliftment of male Farmer’s Club SHG and Women SHG in village level with single system for a vision to mitigate the ill-evils of education, social and agricultural developments in rural area within the operating area. Strategic projects and plans.
Important personalities of Rayagada

Rayagada occupies an important place in the history of Odisha. It has produced eminent freedom fighters, social reformers, religious leaders, and great persons of literature, singer, dancers, and other glittering personalities. Brief notes on some of them are presented below:

**Arjun Gomango (Sadguru Arjun)**

He was a Soura saint (1933-1989) and was the founder of Divya-Darshan-Sangha. Though he passed up to
Standard-VII, he had mastery over different subjects of Science, technology, Astrology, Ayurveda, Yoga, Music etc. He did not preach any new religion but insisted on basics of all religion like Truthfulness, Purity, Knowledge, Sacrifice etc. and evolved a religious philosophy called ‘Divya Darshan’. All his sermons have been compiled in several books. He has a large number of followers in and outside the State.

Balaram Mishra (Dramatist)

He was a prolific writer and a great dramatist with revolutionary spirit. Many of his dramas were played and some were cinematized. His writings include “Dumba” Sankha Mahuri” “Bisa Piyusa”, “Jeeban Jhada”, “Surya Paraga”, “Sankalpa”, “Bisadrusti” etc. He died in 1997 when a song recording of his film was going on at Chennai.

Bhagabat Prasad Rath

An eminent teacher, a creative writer, a social thinker Bhagabat Prasad Rath is known for his contribution to literacy and social cause. Besides writing many books of poems, novels, he is a prolific writer and contributed in many national and international journals. He is one of the editors of the Sarvodaya. His book the ‘Green Room’ has revolutionized the literary environment. He has been facilitated by a number of organizations in India.

Biswanath Pattnaik

After martyrdom of great tribal leader, Laxman Nayak, if any freedom fighter of south Odisha draws attention, it is Biswanath Pattnaik of Kujendri. He left Ganjam to come to Kujendri at the age of 12. He started Gandhian reforms and mobilized villagers to know more and more about freedom movement and civil disobedience. He spent all his life to stop exploitation of STs, SCs and for upliftment of poor through Gandhian values. He has been jailed several times for disobeying orders of British Government. He set up Kujendri Ashram (Seva Samaj) in 1952 and started ‘Bhudan Yagnya’ in undivided Koraput and Kandhamal. For him Sarvodaya leaders like Gopabandhu Choudhury and Nabakrushna Choudhury came to Koraput to spread network of Sarvodaya work. His organisation still survives test of time.
B.V. Nageswar Rao

An erudite speaker, Mr. B.V. Nagawar Rao has published a number of articles in English and Telugu. His book entitled “Insights into the Law of Karma” has been published by Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan. He also delivers religious discourse on the Ramayana, the Bhagavata and the like.

Giridhar Gamang, Ex-Chief Minister of Odisha

Dr. Giridhar Gamang, born on 8th April, 1943 in Dibrisingi village of Gunupur in Rayagada District in Odisha, graduated from Berhampur University and was subsequently conferred Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science by the Forest Research Institute (Deemed University), Dehradun. He served as a Union Minister in various key ministries from 1982 to 1996 except the years 1984 and 1990. He was Union Deputy Minister for Supply and Rehabilitation (1982), Union Deputy Minister, Labour (1982-83), Union Deputy Minister, Welfare (1985-88), Union Minister of State for Tourism (1988), Union Minister of State for Communications (1988-89) and held Independent Charge of the said ministry from July to December 1989; Union Minister of State for Food Processing Industries (Independent Charge) (1991-93), Union Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation (Independent Charge) (1993-95) and Union Minister of State for Mines (Independent Charge) (1995-96). Dr. Gamang was elected to Lok Sabha for eight consecutive terms (5th Lok Sabha elections 1972 to 12th Lok Sabha Elections in 1996) from Koraput Parliamentary Constituency without any break. His eventful political career is interspersed with divergent activities i.e. Member, Estimate Committee (1973-75) Executive Member, C.P.P. (I) (1977-79), Member, Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs (1978-79 and 1980-82); Member Committee on Official Language (1980-84); Member, Committee on Subordinate Legislation (1990); Member, Library Committee (1990); Member, Consultative Committee (1990-91); Ministry of I and B; President, Odisha P.C.C.(I) (1990-92); Chairman, Odisha Election Campaign Committee (1995); Member, AICC (1996), Member, Committee on Communications (1996-97 and 1998-99). Besides, he is a Life Member to Indian Parliamentary Group; Member, Indian Institute of Public Administration and Member/ Adviser to various cultural organizations. He has visited countries like Canada, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Mauritius,
Seychelles, U.K. and USA. He was the first Adivasi Chief Minister of Odisha from 17 February, 1999 to 6th December, 1999.

Dr. Gamang has an amazing interest in tribal culture, music and dance. As a performing musician on stage, he holds spectators spellbound with his dancing agility and musical performances through his much-loved folk instruments Dhamp and Changu. Dr. Gamang, an amateur artist of high caliber is the Founder Director and patron of Hidden Talent Cultural Troupe. He is not only a voracious reader but also the author of two books. Piradana Kening i.e. a collection of Soura poems in Odia and Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Harish Chandra Buxipatra**

Harish Chandra Buxipatra was son of a great freedom fighter, Gopinath Bozipatra. He started his political career as a student leader. He was the President of the Students Union of Ravenshaw College and Law College, Cuttack. He devoted most of his time for farmers and labourers. He was a firm believer in ethical politics. He was elected to Odisha Legislative Assembly thrice and became a Minister.

He had a great role in industrialization during which steps were taken for NALCO, Konark Jute factory, Chilika Development Agency and expansion of Gopalpur port. He was a front-runner in organising Odia people in Sadheikala and Kharshuan areas. Publication of the ‘Lokniti’ is a milestone in his literary and political career.

**Krushna Chandra Buxipatra (1927-2010)**

Sri Krushna Chandra Buxipatra, son of Gopinath Buxipatra and Smt. Sashirekha Buxipatra is popularly known as architect of modern Rayagada. Belonging to a family of Zamindar, Sri Buxipatra completed his schooling at Gunupur and degree at Paralakhemundi SKCG College. He gave up job of Odisha Administrative Service to start his social service being inspired by Sri Nabakrushna Choudhury, Ex-Chief Minister of Odisha and participated in freedom movement. He was Chairman of Rayagada Urban Local Body in 1973-75, 1977-1980, 1992-1997, and 1997-2002. He planned Rayagada town in such a way that it became the best ULB in Odisha. He was the President of Koraput Central Cooperative Bank (1977-1980). He was founder-member of
Rayagada Autonomous College and Syndicate member of Berhampur University. He was member of State Pollution Control Board, District Planning Board, Managing Trustee of Maa Majhghariani Temple and District President of Utkal Sammilani. He organised State Meet of Utkal Sammilani in 1993 where the then Chief Minister, Biju Patnaik along with council of Ministers attended. He was associated with Bhoodan Andolan and life member of Bharat Krushak Samaj.

Krushna Chandra Jhalia

Dongarias have no dialect. But Krushna Chandra Jhalia was the first writer to write in ‘Kui’ language, which found place in Shrikrishna Leela, Radhaprema Leela, Ram Nataka, Prahallyad Nataka, Gopa Leela, Ramayan, and Sita Chori which were performed in the areas of Koraput, Ganjam and Kandhamal. Throughout his life he had tried to bridge the gap between ‘Kui’ language and Odia language. He had also written the ‘Gandhi Jeeban Charita’ and the ‘Bhagaban Charita’. He was conferred with the title ‘Pandit’ in 1985 in presence of ADM. He died in 1988.

Mongei Gomango

He is considered to be the father of ‘Soura’ script. Prior to him Soura people had the language but had no alphabet which was later developed by Sri Mongei Gomango. He was born in a poor family, not very much educated, not trained in linguistics and employed as a compounder in the hospital. He was disturbed when he was insulted by colleagues for his language in his office and his family members. He became a reformist and plunged into penance for language. In dream, he got hints of 24 nos. of letters and numbers which he called “Askhyara Dham” and later developed into “Souraun Someped” (Page-131- Rayagada)

He has written a number of books like the Ramayana, the Mahabharat, the Varnobodh, the Grammar, and the Mathematics in ‘Soura’ language. He has been awarded the title of ‘Soura Pandit’ by Odia Sahitya Academy in 1979. He was a legend in his life time.
Nagabhusan Pattnaik

Communist movement took a violent turn in Odisha under Nagabhusan Pattnaik, born at Gunupur. By profession he was a lawyer. He organized CPI (ML) in the undivided Koraput, Srikakulam, and Vizianagaram against exploitation of poor people. His revolutionary spirit and activities inspired thousands of youths to join CPI (ML). He was never hungry for power. He was in prison several times for naxal activities and was sentenced to death on 30.10.1970. When great people like Jaya Prakash Narayan, Acharya Binova Bhave, Justice Tarkunde and others appealed for President’s clemency, he was released on parole on 24.05.1977. Till death, he was a revolutionary against exploitation.
Pandit Raghunath Panigrahi was born on 10th August, 1932 in Gunupur of Rayagada District. He is known as Geeta Govinda Panigrahi for his immaculate singing of Geeta Govind and famous for promoting, propagating and popularising the life and works of Sri Jayadeva (Geeta Govind) and the cult of lord Jagannath, Puri in and outside India. He was married to the noted Odishi dancer Smt. Sanjukta Panigrahi. For this couple, Geeta Govinda and Odishi dance attracted the attention of the lover of music and dance in the world. Shri Panigrahi is a playback singer for films like Ilavelpu (1956), Shri Patitapaban (Odia Film, 1963), Chinnada Gombe (Kannada Film, 1964), Sindura Bindu (Odia film, 1976), Mukti (Odia film, 1977), Ahalya (Odia film, 1998) (Music Director), Nabajanma (Odia Film). He has received award namely title of Suromani-1968, Central Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, 1976, State Sangeet Nataka Akademi Award, 1993, Padma Shri, 2010, Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowship Jayadeva Sanman, 2008, Banichitra Lifetime Achievement award, 2008, D.Litt, Berhampur University, Odisha, 2010, D.Litt, Utkal University, Odisha, 2011, D.Litt, Ravenshaw University, Odisha, 2013, He has received award from Government of France, 1980.

Smt. Sanjukta Panigrahi was a great exponent of Odishi dance and had performed in number of foreign countries to give classical Odishi dance world wide recognition. She has been awarded Padmashree by Government of India.
Smt. Sumani Jhodia

Smt. Sumani Jhodia is a firebrand woman activist of antiliquor movement not only in Rayagada but in adjacent Districts also. She was born, brought up and married in Siriguda village of Kashipur Block. She impressed Sri Biju Patnaik, the then Chief Minister of Odisha by her inspiring presentation of 10 point demands of Adibasis. The then Chief Minister conferred on her the power of Sub-Inspector to prevent liquor vending in tribal areas. She attracted attention of the country by this. She was inducted as a member of State Adivasi Advisory Council. She had led more than 200 anti-liquor agitations in Rayagada and nearby Districts. For her community halls, food storage godowns, tribal training centers have been established in different villages of Kashipur Block.

She is a relentless fighter for the rights of the tribal people over land, water and forest. For her outstanding contribution to tribal women empowerment, she has been conferred Rani Gaidinliu Stree Shakti Puraskar for the year 2001.

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The District of Rayagada is territorially small but culturally rich. It is mainly populated by tribal people and influenced by tribalism, Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Sikhism. Its festivals and festivities have developed accordingly. In the process of acculturation, festivities during festivals are symbol of unity in diversity and have remained a ground of assimilation and accommodation of different people and their cultures. Tribal and Hindu festivals are influenced by polytheism whereas Christianity, Islam and Sikhism are influenced by monotheism. Though it has been carved out of undivided Koraput District in 1992, it has its own and most bewildering aspect in cultural matrix possessing a strange combination of the Tribal, Telugu and Odia cultures in an osmotic integration.

It is amazing to note that the District of Rayagada is an extreme hinterland with remote places which bear the testimony of multi-religious cohesiveness reflected through their cultural and ethnic diversities. The District has Jains, Buddhists, Hindus, Christians and Muslims with variable proportions. Of course, the Hindus play the pivotal role in the main stream of festivities and social life and it includes the tribals as an integral part. But in fact the religious beliefs and cultural celebrations have been polarised under two major categories viz. the Hinduism, Christianity and Islam etc. on the one hand and the tribal on the other.

Almost all the Christians of the District are converted tribals under the influence of missionaries’ right from the British occupation. These tribal people follow the common formalities like attending churches and observing the important festivals like Good Friday, Christmas etc. unlike their non-Christian tribal counterparts but they also observe certain other customs and beliefs which are different and contradictory to Christianity. Similarly the Muslims of the District can be divided into two groups. One group has entered into the District very recently for trade and commerce and other miscellaneous activities and they bear a tendency of sharp differentiation from the Hindus. The other group migrated from obscure past has however mixed with the localities and is regarded as a different community practically having little relationship with the former.

But, in reality and form they do not differ much and are marked by common features like totemism, polytheism, occultism, atheism etc. Notwithstanding the facts and faiths no clear-cut line can be drawn between the local functioning of the Hindus and the tribal religious beliefs and social practices. Strangely enough both have been sharing each other’s features.
Among the major Hindu festivals, the famous Sakta, Saivite and Vaishnavite festivals are intricately interwoven with the tribal dominance. The important festivals which are being observed in the District by the Hindus are Mahavishuba Sankranti, Savitri Brata, Ratha Yatra, Ganesh Chaturthi, Janmastami, Mahalaya, Dusserah Janhi Osha, Kartika Purnima, Laxmi Puja, Sudasa Brata, Sitalasasthi, Somanath Brata, Sasthi Osha, Diali Parva, Makar Samkranti, Pongal, Ugadi, Saraswati Puja, Naga Chaturthi, Sivaratri, Holi etc. The special festivals like Bali Jatra, Chaiti Parab, Dola, and Basantika Dusserah are celebrated with much pomp and ceremony in the District.

Bali Yatra

Even though it is originally a tribal festival, many non-tribal people attend and enjoy. This festival is celebrated for eleven days: five days before the full moon and continues for five days after Bhadrava Purnima. The beginning of the festival is identified with Nuakhia parab (famous festival of western Odisha). On this day newly harvested rice is cooked and served to all family members and relatives with great rejoicing and merry-making. Tribal people celebrate it with great pomp. At Bissamcuttack, a typical swing is hung with its seats studded with sharp nails. On this swing a witch doctor called ‘Bejja’ is made to swing. Sacrifices in the form of goats, pigeons and hens are offered to propitiate the mother goddess and observe penance of walking on burning charcoal.

Dusserah/Dasahara

Dusserah in Rayagada is celebrated in two different seasons on two different occasions. One is Sharadiya Dasahara which is commonly known as ‘Durga Puja’. It falls in the bright fortnight of ‘Aswina’ (September-October); it is the biggest Sakta festival of the District. From ‘Mahalaya Amavasya’, the preparation of the ‘puja’ takes place. On the day of ‘Mahalaya’, people offer oblations to their ancestors known as ‘shraddhas’ for the welfare of their family and Dusserah is celebrated from ‘sasthi’ to ‘dasami tithi’ to invoke Goddess Durga. This is marked with the glorious victory of Lord Rama Chandra over demon king Ravana. In Rayagada, this occasion has a great celebration in the Maa Majhighariani sakta pitha and in Maa Markamma shrine of Bissamcuttack. Both the idols are iconic in form and symbolise both Hindu and tribal deities. This festival is also observed at Gudarikatak and Gunupur in iconic form. The tribal people celebrate Dasahara in their own way of religious belief and animal sacrifice like goats, hens and pigs. In each cluster of villages, the Dasahara is celebrated with much pomp and ceremony. The unmarried tribal youths select their life partners on the Dasahara night.
The other type of Dasahara is known as Basantika Dasahara and also known as ‘Chaiti’ or ‘Chaitra Parab’.

**Chaiti Parab**

This festival of “hunting” is celebrated for the entire month of ‘Chaitra’ or ‘Chaita’ (March-April). Everybody enjoys it with warmth but the tribal people go wild with the fun of hunting. They set out for Akhanda Shikar or animal hunting. Any tribal, if comes back empty handed is treated as coward or incapable. They cannot show their face to women folk, who sing, drink, booze and dance with ecstasy. This is a post-agricultural festival. The entire month is teemed with various occasions like Danda Nacha, Jhamu Yatra, Usha Kothir, Jantala Mangala Jatra, Patua Jatra, Ghoda Nacha and Mutyalumma festivals. All these festivals symbolise the festivals of punishment, penance, fertility, hunting and excitement.

‘Chaiti Parab’ is otherwise observed as ‘Pongal’ and ‘Makar Sankranti’ mostly by Telugu community with South Indian tradition.

The ‘Ugadi’ festival is considered as the new year’s day of the Telugu community. People wear new dress on this occasion. Houses and hamlets are nicely decorated with powders, festoons, screw pine twigs. ‘Panchadi’, a semi-liquid drink is prepared with raw tamarind, jaggery magrosa, coconut and condiments. These are offered to the guests and friends with a gesture of friendship and goodwill.

**Maa Majhighariani Festival**

This festival is a part of ‘Chaiti Parab’. It is celebrated in the temple of Maa Majhighariani of Raygada for five days. After the harvesting, the festival starts from the 11th day of working lunar phase of ‘Chaitra’ and concludes on the following full-moon day. The sword of the deity is taken as a token of customary procession in the town to ward off the evil spirits. It is worshipped in Brahmanic order and rituals are performed accordingly.

**Maa Markamma Festival**

This is another Basantika Durga Puja festival. The Dongaria Kondhas of the Niyamgiri hills living in 64 hamlets come down to worship Maa Markamma. Hundreds of animals including buffaloes are offered to the goddess and sacrificed. Devotees even quarrel for the sharing of sacrificial animals.

**Gadgada Yatra**

It is a festival of Gumuda on the banks of the river Vamsadharah. In the deep forest of Tamingi, there is Lord Nilakantheswar who is worshiped by the tribal people as well as the caste Hindus. This is celebrated during the
Mondays of Kartika and Magha Purnima. Due to security reasons, presently it has been restricted to Magha Purnima only. The worship of the deity is associated with many legends. It is said that the demon ‘Parkuta Borana’ once suffered from dysentery by taking fifty peahen eggs, his favourite food at a time. He prayed Lord Siva here and a bright light came to his vision and blessed him to get rid of the acute disease. Another legend of Brahmin Sadora is widely discussed. The cutting of god-possessed tree was stopped by his wife and rescued the people from committing a mistake.

This is a very important socio-religious festival of Rayagada and its neighboring areas. It is a place of scenic beauty as well. In course of time, importance of this place has been multiplied and the festival has attained the status of the single most popular festival of the District involving both the tribal and the non-tribal people and even that of royal households.

Ratha Yatra

This religious festival of Hindus is celebrated at Rayagada, Gunupur, Bissamcuttack and other Block headquarters in the month of Asadha (June-July). Ratha Yatra at Rayagada and Gunupur are outstanding. In 2015, Dongarias and Souras were specially invited to Car festival and they participated.

Shivaratri

Next important festival of Hindus is Shivaratri, celebrated in all the Siva temples of District in the month of February every year. Among Saivite festivals, the Shivaratri is an important one. In Kalyansinghpur, the famous Saivite temple of Lord Neelakantheswar is located. Shivaratri is celebrated there with austerity.

Festivals of Christian Community

At present, there are about 85 Christian families residing in Rayagada. Festivals like Christmas, Easter, New Year and Good Friday are observed by these people. Another Lutheran Church is now functioning at Mission Bungalow, Ramakrishna Nagar in Rayagada.

Festivals of Sindhi Community

At present, there are about 52 Sindhi families residing at Rayagada. Festivals like Guru Nanak Jayanti and Jhulelal Jayanti are observed by the people of this community.

Festivals of Muslim Community

At present, there are 460 Muslim families residing in Rayagada town. Festivals like Moharram, Milad-un-navi, Ramzan, Id-ul-fitre and Id-ul-juha are celebrated by the people of this community. Besides Rayagada, the Muslims
are also living at Jaykaypur, Muniguda, Bissamcuttack and Gunupur areas of the District.

The famous Vaishnavite events like Ratha Yatra and Dola Yatra attract many. Holi is a colourful festival of all people, now joined by Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Jains of the District. During the Holi or swing festival, imitation flowers of paper or pith are tied in bunches to the bamboo poles of at least 20 feet high. These are called ‘dhandas’. Night preceding the full-moon day, the ‘dhandas’ are carried in procession with dancing troupe and music players to a bonfire. The god Vishnu is carried thrice round the fire. On full-moon day, the god is swung on the hung swing. Next day, colored water and powder are thrown to each other and idol of Jagannath is carried in chariot called ‘Ratha’. This is an important festival of Gunupur.

The geographical conditions, the cultural blending of different ethnic groups play a major role in the osmotic integration of festivities and festivals of Rayagada.

Literary Activities

Though Rayagada as one of the Districts of Odisha has its recent identity but has made a significant contribution to the growth of Odia literature since pre-independence era. Predominantly populated by the tribal people, geographically situated on the borders of Andhra Pradesh and the process of industrialisation in the post-independence era have obviously given a multilingual population diversity of literary activities. Notwithstanding the fact of the multilingual problems, the leading litterateurs of Rayagada made a slow but steady progress in the field of Odia literature. Gunupur and Rayagada towns were the main centers of literary activities.

Gunupur, on the bank of the river Vamsadhara had a flourishing culture. There were few distinguished writers like late Neelamani Panigrahi and Neelakantha Mishra who initiated the process of creative writings in Odia literature during the pre-independence era. It gained momentum during 1960s. One of the most popular poetic works of this period was the “Banshadharara Teere” by Narasingh Misra. Literary activities were all geared up through organisations and societies. Two such leading literary societies namely, the “Bamsadhara Sahitya Samaj” and the “Sustha Sahitya Samaj” played important role to promote the interest in Odia literature through regular activities.

The “Bamsadhara Sahitya Samaj” was established in 1974. The pioneering personalities who were instrumental in bringing this society to life were Giridhar Gomango, Sibaram Patra, Devi Choudhury, Lokanath Panigrahi, Kalicharan Misra, Chandrasekhar Panda, Govinda Khuntia, Santosh Misra, Himansu Sekhar Behera and many others. Later on
Bighnaraj Mohanty, Purna Chandra Sahu, Neelamadhava Padhi, Bhabani Prasad Das and Narasingha Das made considerable attempts to serve the purpose of the society.

The “Sustha Sahitya Samaj” has also equally contributed remarkably to promote the interest of Odia literature. Two pioneering figures of this organization, Lakshmi Nrusingh Rath and Nibedita Rath made sincere attempts for the growth of Odia literature. Two magazines viz., “Aama Sahar Aama Gaon” and “Barnali” were published by this society giving adequate scope to creative Odia literature.

Comparatively, Rayagada was more active than Gunupur in literary activities due to its strategic position and industrilisation. Many people from different walks of life came to this place in various capacities and in due course, got actively involved in socio-cultural and literary activities of the town. Initially, Sri Ramachandra Dev Club and Thakkar Bappa Ashram served as the centres for these activities. Sincere efforts were made by Rama Chandra Baxipatra, Krushna Chhadrab Baxipatra, Radha Govinda Misra and Binod Lal Padhi to infuse a new spirit of inspiration through various cultural activities including staging dramas and organising special sessions for literary activities. There were many other luminaries who supported these activities and joined the programmes organised at the club and the Ashram. They were Jagannath Das, Kalia Panigrahi, Radha Krushna Tula, Shyam Sundar Rath, Radha Krushna Rath Sharma, Simanchal Mahapatro, Sarat Misra, R. N. Mohanty and Rekha Mohanty.

The literary activities in Rayagada received momentum during the 1970s under the patronage of the District administration. Eminent administrators-cum-writers like Ajit Kumar Tripathy and Bidyabhusan Mohanty gave a new dimension to the literary movement of the District. Their continuous support and active involvement in literary activities encouraged many others to join the mission. Eminent teachers and educationist like Bhagabat Prasad Rath, Rama Chadrab Pattanaik, Nabin Chandra Padhi, Sachidananda Sabat, Narayan Prasad Panda, Basant Kumar Samant, Journalist Joseph Bara and social worker Madhusudan Sahu were among those who were instrumental behind these literary activities through the “Nagabali Sahitya Sansad”.

The historical session of the “Koraput Zilla Sahitya Sammelana” hosted at Rayagada in 1981 was another step towards the growth of Odia literature in and around Rayagada. It not only boosted the young writers for creative literature but also helped organizing literary societies and cultural bodies to meet the purpose. The “Srasta Sahitya Sansad” and the “Rayagada Sahitya Sansad” were two such leading societies which came up in due course of time. The main activists of these societies were Satya Narayan Gantayat,

Literary organizations like ‘Savitri Sahitya Sansad’, Govinda Chandra Sahitya Sansad, and ‘Saragpuri Sishu Sahitya Prachar Samiti’ have organized literary workshops at different times. Literary Magazines like the ‘Jharana’, the ‘Manana’, the ‘Malhar’, the ‘Nuajuga’, the ‘Nabaprava’, the ‘Kantidhara’, and the ‘Jyostna’ were published. Recently, the ‘Chaitali’ is published annually by District administration. Many writers of this District have been honoured with State level and National level awards.

Oral Literature of the Tribal People

There is a rich tradition of oral literature among almost all the tribes. In spite of the absence of formal education, the tribes continued to maintain this rich tradition of oral literature which passed on from one generation to the other. The dominant tribal ethnic groups of this District like Kandha, Dongaria Kandha, Sabar, Lanjia Saura, and Jatapu continued this tradition of oral literature since time immemorial through their folklore, legends and myths. A number of such folklores of these tribal people have been collected by the Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture, Bhubaneswar and by the Multi Lingual Education of OPEPA, Bhubaneswar.

Aesthetic Activities

Rayagada District is mostly a tribal dominated District where different ethnic tribes like Soura, Janjia Saura, Kandha, Dongaria Kandha, Jatapu, among others have a dominant presence.

Dance, Song and Music

Since the tribals live in the lap of nature, the appreciation of nature in its myriad form is the basis of their cultural life which is demonstrated through their dance and music which are a part and parcel of the tribal life. Dance and song come naturally to the tribal life and in order to perform dance, the tribals prepare different types of musical instruments through the available local resource.

The aesthetic life of Saoras manifests through colourful dance, typical music, wall paintings particularly ‘Edital’. Almost every Saora is a musician who can coin a song and sing it as and when required. Both men and women cultivate the art of dancing and singing as a matter of natural habit. In their songs, one can find a great deal of humour, romance and melody in the composition of words.

The Dongaria men and women sing and dance in all festive and ceremonial occasions. Their song and dances reflect expression of love and
devotion, narration of different aspects of their socio-cultural and economic life.

**Painting**

The Lanjia Saoras are very artistic people. Being children of nature they derive inspirations and ideas from nature for their artistic creations. Their artistic talents and skills find expression in their colourful and enchanting wall paintings called ‘Edital’. The icons so skillfully dreamt and drawn; have made the Saoras famous as natural painters and artists.

**Theatre**

Rayagada offers a wonderful mix of multi lingual population where a sizable number of Telugu speaking people live and known for their passion for theatre. The theatre halls of Rayagada, Gunupur and Gudari have been the centre of entertainment both for Telugu and Odia speaking people. Besides, different theatrical groups from neighbouring Andhra and coastal Odisha are brought by these communities during different festivals or celebrations from time to time where they enjoy the theatrical performance through song, music, dance and drama.
Group Dance of Dongaria Kondh

Group Dance of Lanjia Soura

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CHAPTER – XVI

PLACES OF INTEREST AND TOURISM

Rayagada District has come under influence of different religions and cults as per tribal helicts and influence of different royal power. Over a long period of its history, institutions of varied interests have come up to be the centre of attraction of local people and that of outside states including foreign tourists. Tribal religious beliefs, Budhists, Saktism, Sairism, Hinduism, Islam and Christian Mission have developed their institutions which either survived or collapsed leaving their remains to be part of history of Rayagada.

Entire Rayagada District is a scenic place full of mountains, rivers and rivulets, vast meadows and varieties of flora and fauna. Primitive tribals (Dongaria Kondhas and Lanjia Soura) have attracted tourists (mostly foreigners) throughout the year. Shiva-Shakti-Vaishnav temples are found in all Blocks which have been places of pilgrimage. So, Government of Odisha has renovated tourist places and temples to attract the tourists over years.

Bhimsankar Jyotirlinga

Bhimsankar Temple in Bhimpur is about 100 kilometres from Rayagada and 30 kilometres from Gunupur. It is one of the Jyotirlingas according to the ‘Linga Purana’. It is situated on the western part of the holy Mahendragiri mountains and at the river bank of Mahendratanaya. It was excavated in 1974, having quadrangular Shakti around the Linga and decorated by an Upavita as per the Purana.

Chatikona

It is located at 48 Kilometres from Rayagada, surrounded by a series of valleys and hills of various colours. It is also a centre of pilgrimage of Mahadev Temple. It offers gorgeous view of the waterfall called “Gadgada”. Best time to visit this area is all around the year. After negotiating the Kailash Kota Ghat of Rayagada, one can have a glimpse of an old fort called Mukundpur. Even though no remains of Budhist idols
or shrines have been found out, legend says that this fort was connected with Therubali through a tunnel.

Devagiri

There is a small ruined mud fort on the foot of high mountainous Devagiri in Kalyansingpur Block. It has a temple dedicated to Lord Neelakanthaswara. There are 476 steps which are the unique feature of the Devagiri. It is about 50 kilometres from Rayagada and connected by regular bus service.

Gunupur Fort

The old fort of Gunupur, with mud and boulder defenses, is located to the north of Balaji Math of Gunupur. This was built by Raja of Paralakhemundi.

Temples

Gunupur Town is a fine blending of Odia and Telugu culture with tribal background. People of Gunupur almost all celebrate Odia and Telugu festivals with cooperation, pomp and splendor. The oldest Saira temple of Gunupur is Baghna Temple with Presiding deity Sri Ram Lingeswar, Madan Mohan or Madan Gopal temple, built in early 20th century. It is located on plain structure of pidha deula with presiding deities Radha/ Krushna with wooden image of Gayatri. Laxmi Narayan temple, with presiding deities like Laxmi, Narayan, Radha and Krishna indicate Vaishnavite culture. Similarly, Balaji Mandir of Puruna Gunupur, built in 19th century, has idols of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra, Subhadra, Lord Balaji, Lord Vishnu and Laxmi and Siva in it. There is another temple called Sri Mandir of Lord Jagannath built in 19th century which is a great place of devotees with Lord Jagannath, side
deities like Trvikram Narasimha and Varaha. Recently, new Jagannath Temple has been constructed also. Telugu people have built up Ayappa temple.

Jagamunda

Jagamunda is located at Padmapur, 20 kilometres away from Gunupur; Jagamunda is a famous place with five Siva temples and Buddhists remnants. As described in the previous page, at present, four Shiva temples are visible. It is difficult to identify Manikeswar temple. There is a two-line Buddhist inscription (700 AD), where names of three Buddhist Acharyas namely Dharamkirti, Chandralekha, and Bhaddhakham have been inscribed (Prof. N. K. Sahu and S. N. Rajguru). It needs research and care of Archeological Survey of India. It is a scenic place with historical importance.

Kanak Durga Temple

Goddess Kanaka Durga (Mahisamardini Durga) was originally worshiped by rulers of Badakhemundi. Langula Biswambar Deva, the Raja of Gunupur brought the idol when he was on hunting. This temple is inside the old Jagannath temple complex.

Besides these main Sakti temples, Maa Brahmani Devi of Gumuda and Dakhina Kali temple at Gunupur are also famous Sakti temples.

Laxmi Narayan Temple

It is located at Therubali, 25 kilometres from District headquarters. The deities Laxminarayan, Hanuman, Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra, Subhadra and Lord Siva are worshiped by thousands of devotees. It is built some 14
years ago by the IMFA Ltd., Therubali; the temple is a major attraction of the District.

Maa Majhighariani Temple

Temple of Majhighariani, the presiding deity of the District, is located on the bank of the river Jhanjabati at Rayagada. This tribal goddess has been assimilated into the Aryan-fold. Priests of the temple are non-Brahmins, and Paikas. Sometimes, “homa” or ‘fire sacrifice’ is performed in Vedic way. A number of animals are sacrificed every day. People of Andhra Pradesh and Districts of Ganjam, Gajapati, Kandhamal, and undivided Koraput visit this place in large number every day. ‘Chaitra Parav’ is performed every year in the month of ‘Chaitra’ with pomp and ceremony.

Maa Markama Temple

This temple has reference in the ‘Chandi Purana’. Two sisters, Maa Markama and Maa Karkama are worshipped inside the temple complex. Basantika Dasahara and Saradiya Dasahara are important festivals of this temple. Not only the town people or the non-tribal people, but the Dongaria Kondhas of Niyamgiri and nearby areas also worship Maa Markama with animal sacrifice. The sword of Maa Markama takes a round in the town in procession to ward off evil spirit on the sixth day of Saradiya Dasahara.
Manikeswari Temple

In Rayagada traditionally it is believed that Manikeswari temple of Gudari is a part of Manikeswari of Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi). Because of a partition in the royal family, the brothers cut the goddess into two pieces and kept a part at Gudari. As the old Manikeswari temple is in dilapidated condition, new temple has been built up in 2007. Similarly, new Manikeswari temple is built at Padmapur.

Minajhola

It is situated on the confluence of the Vamsadhara, the Phalaphalia and the Chauldhua. It has a temple dedicated to Lord Meenaketanswara which is one of the oldest temples of Rayagada. It is a Swayambhu Siva Linga and throughout the year it looks like a ‘Meena’ or a fish except on Shivaratri. Large number of pilgrims from Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring Districts gather here on that day.
Niyamgiri Hills

It is a hill range situated at a distance of about 70 kilometres from Rayagada. These hills are home to Dongria Kondh indigenous people. The hills have one of India's most pristine forests in the interiors.

Nuagada

This area is famous for its practice of the ‘Sahajyara Tantra’. Tribal people believe that through ‘yantra’ and ‘mantra’ war can be won, women can be bewitched and injury can be healed. Very recently, a small Jain idol (in Dhyan Mudra) has been found in Ambadola area.

Rayagada

As discussed earlier, Rayagada is a fort (town) built by Biswanath Deo (1521-1571). This was mainly built to ward off Muslim attacks from the south. It is symbol of heroism and sacrifice of Ray Jani (Kondhas chieftain). It needs preservation by Archeological Survey of India. Apart from this, very
recently a new temple has been built in this town dedicated to Lord Jagannath which has become a great centre for pilgrims.

**Evangelical Lutheran Church**

The East Jeypore Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rayagada (EJELC) was established in 1912 in the name of “Churchill Memorial Hall” as a prayer hall for about 15 Christian families mostly of Government employees. The Church was renovated in 2013. It is the holy place of Christian community

![Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1912](image1) ![Present day Photograph of Church](image2)

**Gurudwara**

In 1954, about 10–15 families residing in Rayagada started a Gurudwara by keeping the holy Guru Granth Sahab in a small rented room in the Kashipur House at Main Road, Rayagada. In 1982–83 a pucca Gurudwara was constructed in New Colony, Rayagada. It is maintained by Gurudwara Sindhi Panchayat.

![Sindhu Bhawan, Rayagada (Gurudwara)](image3)
Noorani Masjid

The Noorani Masjid at Rayagada was established in 1920 at Main Road, Rayagada by about 62 Muslim families. The land was donated by one Sk. Sultan Sahab, S/o Late Peer Sahab Jamindar. In 1922 a small pucca Masjid building was constructed at the site. The building was demolished and a new Masjid building was constructed in 1992. It is the holy place of Muslim community.

(Rayagada-Koraput Railway Line)

Noorani Masjid in 1922

(Present Day Photograph of Noorani Masjid)

Rayagada-Koraput Railway Line

The railway journey from Rayagada to Koraput covering a distance of about 176 kilometres passing through 36 tunnels over 250 bridges offers a thrilling experience of wild life and natural scenery.
Sanskruti Bhawan

It has been constructed by the District administration at Rayagada for promotion of art and culture of the District. It has a conference hall, a museum, a library and a talent trust for the promotion of building talents of the District. It organises regular activities of socio-cultural interest.

Sakti Cult: Important places

Besides Grama devatas of every village and town, Devi Pithas are spread over all blocks of the District. Temples of Maa Majhighariani at Rayagada town, Maa Markama at Bissamcuttack, Manikeswari at Gudari, Manikeswari and Kanak Durga at Gunupur, Thakurani and Jayadurga at Gumuda, Manikeswari at Padmapur, and Maa Brahmani at Serama are famous.
Saiva Temples

Among the Saiva shrines, that of champagam is the oldest that resembles the Pashupati image of Harappa. The Meenketanswar temple of Meenajhola situated on confluence of Vamsadhara, Phalafalia and Chaudhua, is one of the oldest temples of Rayagada. It is a Swayambhu Siva Linga and throughout the year it looks like a Meena or fish except on Shivaratri, it is visible for few hours. Pilgrims from Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring Districts gather here on that day. There are five Siva temples of Lord Manikeswar, Dhabaleswar, Malikeswar, Nilakantheswar and Padukeswar situated on a small hill called Jagamunda. There is inscription of 700 AD as per historian like Prof. N. K. Sahu and S. N. Rajguru. Lingaraj temple near Deuli of Ravanguda, Jagannathpur (Gunupur), Machhakhunti, Pataleswar Siva Temple at Paikapada, Nilakantheswar temple at Devagiri (Kalyansingpur), Balunkeswar temple at Karni Sasana (near Gumuda), Ramlingeswar and Nilakantheswar temple at Gudari, Gokarneswar temple at Turkaniguda (near Gunupur), Pataleswar temple at Bissamcuttack, Siva temple at Deranga (near Gumuda), Nilakantheswar temple at Penguda (Gunupur) are famous Shiva temples and places of worship and pilgrimage in this District.

Other Tourist Places

The other tourist places of this District are craft village at Jhigid, Adivasi Soura (Lanjia Soura) market, Puttasing, Kujendri, Bailey bridge, Hukumtola, Jaltar Church and Kashipur (one lakh Champak tree plantation).

Tourist Office

A newly established Tourist office at Rayagada started functioning in 2009 and one Tourist Officer is posted.

Tourism has been developed a lot in this District because of development of communication and other infrastructures. People are able to reach different tourism places easily and get many facilities to stay there.

Trained Guide Services

There are 17 trained Tourist Guides registered under Tourism Department to provide services on payment of usual charges.

Hotel and Hospitality Industry

In order to attract tourists/educationalist/business men to Rayagada 86 Motels are available at Rayagada/ Muniguda/ Gunupur with Economy class suite/Luxury suite/Dormitory.
SUPPLEMENT

KASHIPUR

Introduction

The tahsil of Kashipur, which became a part of Koraput District after 1st August, 1962, is situated between 82°42’ and 83°18’ east longitudes and 19°3’ and 19°32’ north latitudes. Shaped as a parallelogram of irregular sides, it is bounded in the west and north by the Kalahandi District, in the east by the Rayagada tahsil and in the south by the Koraput tahsil.

The total area of the tahsil is 580 square miles. According to 1961 Census its population is 62,780.

As an administrative Unit

After merger of States, in 1948; Kashipur, which was a zamindari in ex-Kalahandi State, formed part of the newly formed Kalahandi District. In 1952 the zamindari was abolished. For want of communication facilities with Bhawanipatna, it was merged with Koraput and it formed a tahsil of Rayagada Sub-Division.

Topography

The tahsil is formed of rugged hills and intervening valleys with a few level stretches. The land surface has the characteristics of north of the Koraput subdivision with which it is contiguous and generally undulating.

The mountain system in the east of the tahsil forms the watershed between the Nagavali valley and that of the Indravati. A greater part of this mountainous tahsil is over 3,000 feet above sea level. The highest peaks are along its east in the hill ranges called Kutrumali, Sasbahumali, Kodingmali, etc. Kodingamali on the southernmost point of the tahsil has an elevation of 4,182 feet. Tangri Dongar is its next highest peak having a height of 4,031 feet. To the immediate east of Kashipur village is another important peak, Indragiri (3,956’). Many peaks attain more than, 3,500 feet and to its further west is Baphlimali Parbat, the highest point of which is 3,588 feet.

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132 Two small pockets of land belonging to this tahsil are entirely surrounded by Koraput Sadar subdivision and similarly two other small areas of Koraput Sadar subdivision are within Kashipur tahsil. The reason for such a distribution of territories is historical. It is said that while granting the Kashipur tract the Raja of Nandapur (Jeypore) wanted some check-posts to be retained inside Kashipur along the border and that for similar reasons Kashipur was given some villages inside Nandapur country. After the inclusion of Kashipur in Koraput District their existence has become meaningless. Steps are being taken for administrative convenience to transfer the areas to the administrative units with which they are contiguous. Headquarters of Kalahandi District, some inconvenience was felt and it was decided to transfer Kashipur police-station covering the zamindari area to Koraput District with which it has natural contact.
The hilly regions are all covered with thin forest where vegetation is like that of the north of the Koraput subdivision. The practice of Podu is, perhaps, responsible for the thinning of the forests.

The regions in the middle of the tahasil consisting of relatively plain areas to the south of Kashipur village and around Tikri are a plateau 3,000’ in height. This plateau is dotted and parted by a number of mountains and has a slope towards the west reaching the 2,000 plateau near the Indravati basin.

Rivers

The most important river of the tahsil is the Golagad which rises from the Sasbahumali near Kashipur. It has a number of mountain streams as its tributaries. The Golagad falls into the Indravati on the border of the Nowrangpur subdivision. A number of streams in the north of the tahsil also ultimately feed the Indravati. In the eastern extremity rises the Kumbhikota Gedda (also its tributaries) which falls into the Nagavali after flowing past Rayagada. All the rivers of the tahsil are either completely dry or have only a small flow of water during the hot months. But during the rains they suddenly rise to the banks discharging enormous volumes of water.

Geology

No systematic survey of the tahsil has been undertaken. Khondalite rock is predominant here as in the surrounding areas. Regarding its mineral wealth the unexploited deposits of Manganese and Bauxite near Konaghola, Nisikhol and Podakana are known.

Forest

The type of forest found in this tahsil is invariably a mixed forest with or without bamboo. It is remarkable that with the exception of a few small patches which have been preserved in the tiny forest blocks by reservation, about 40 years ago, Sal is virtually absent from Kashipur, at any rate above 2,500 feet. Outside the few small isolated blocks where it has been reserved, Sal is rarely found. Such eradication in general is suggestive of the continuous degradation of the soil by the shifting cultivation over centuries. Climate is suited to Sal’s growth. The summer is mild and mercury rarely reaches over 100ºF. Early showers in April and May generally occur. Were it not for the ruthless manner in which the vegetation has been destroyed, it is reasonable to conjecture that these valleys and hills of over 2,500 feet elevation should now carry moist type of vegetation, evergreen along the lower valleys, with Sal as the principal species on the intermediate slopes and hills. Extensive sheet erosion and gulleying are observed as a result of Gudia.
Flora

The principal species commonly found are Asan, Dhaura, Janum, Kendu, Bahada, Harida, Kusum, Kasi, Biji, Haland and Tangan. In case, shifting cultivation is halted and the area protected from fire Sal may establish itself provided there is enough soil left on the surface. Champa (Michelia champaka) occurs sparingly throughout on the hills above 2,500’. Vitexquinata and Picrasma Javanensis are of very rare species which are found in the high lands near the streams at about 3,000’/ Mohua, noted for its flowers, is very rare and is completely absent in the higher hills of above 2,500’ altitude. During the monsoon months a variety of edible fungi is available in great quantity.

Fauna

Fauna of Kashipur is not much different from fauna of other areas of Koraput. Tiger, Sambar and barking deer abound besides common fauna (including birds); in this part of the country. Man-eating tigers are not uncommon. Elephants and bison are rare.

The hill streams do not afford suitable breeding place for fishes. Fresh-water fishes are, however, found in the few tanks.

Climate

Situated as it is on a high plateau of about 3,000’ above sea-level, Kashipur experience a cool climate. The village of Kashipur is at an altitude of 2,833’. Because of the wooded hills around it and, also because of the early showers, Kashipur village is cooler than the headquarters town of Koraput of almost equal height. Summer is quite cool and pleasant except for the drizzles and rains which set in early.

There are no observatories in this tahsil. Only a rain-gauge is maintained by the local medical officer. The rainfall figures of Kashipur for the years 1949 to 1962 are given in the Appendix. It may be seen that the year 1949 was a year of abnormal rains. Ordinarily, heavy fall is experienced in the months of July and August. Average annual rainfall during the decade of 1951- 60 was 74.29”.

History

The early history of Kashipur can be gathered from two copperplate inscriptions one of which is in possession of the Maharaja of Kalahandi and the other one is with the ex-Zamindar of Kashipur. The Maharaja, Kalahandi, submitted this copperplate to the Ministry of States, Government of India, in May 1949 claiming the zamindari of Thuamul-Rampur in ex-Kalahandi State as his personal property, while the other plate had been submitted by the Zamindar of Kashipur to the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States, Raipur, in
1937 in connection with his memorandum for restoring rights and privileges which had been forfeited by the Ruling Chief of Kalahandi. The gist of each of these copperplate records is presented below:

(i) Copperplate of Maharaja, Kalahandi

It records that Maharaja Kumar Sri Kesaisingh, the Zamindar of Thuamul and Depur under Kalahandi, fought against the father of Budha Biswambhara DEo and installed Biswambhara Deo on the Gadi of Jeypore as a result of which Biswambhara Deo gave four garhs namely Kashipur, Chandragiri, Bissamgiri and Mahulpatna to Maharaja of Kalahandi who, in his turn, granted these four garhs to Kesaisingh who was to pay Rs.700 as Malguzari per annum including Rs.300 for the two garhs of Thuamul and Depur. The grant was written on the 5th day of the waxing lunar eclipse of Magha in Samvat 1769, i.e., in 1712 AD.

(ii) Copperplate of Kashipur

This states that Maharaja Sri Vikram Deo granted in Samvat 1630, i.e., 1573 AD the Ilaka of Kashipur with the Taluks Mandibisi, Laliguma, Chandragiri and Mahulpatna in favour of Sri Udayasingh the Thatraja. He was to pay Rs.300 as fixed Jama annually to the Sri Sirkar.

The contents of this copperplate, however, appear to be doubtful because of the following reasons:

(a) In Samvat 1630, i.e., 1573 AD there was no Maharaja named Vikram Deo on the Gadi of Jeypore, and the ruler of that kingdom by that time was Balarama Deo I (1571 – 97 AD).

(b) The long epithet of the Maharaja of Jeypore furnished in the plate was not known at the time the record is said to have been issued. In the Kechala copperplate grant which was issued in 1698, the Raja of Jeypore has been represented as Rajadhiraja Virasri Krishnadeva Maharaja. But in this grant the Maharaja is referred to as Sriman Mahamandaleswara Mahograpratapa Bishamasamaravijayi Sri Nauna Gajapati Jharkhandapattisa Laksharajamukutamani Rajadhiraja Maharaja Sri Virasri Viradhiviravarapratapa Sri Sri Sri Vikram Dev Maharaja.

(c) Words like ‘Sri Sirkar’ meaning the illustrious Government, ‘Taluk’ and ‘Ilaka’ were not in use in Odisha about the time the plate is said to have been issued. These words came into common use in Odisha with the settlement of Mansimha after 1592.

It thus appears that the garh of Kashipur, together with Chandragiri, Bissamgiri and Mahulpatna which formerly belonged to the Maharaja of Jeypore, was given by Biswambhara Deo to Maharaja Jugraj Deo of Kalahandi in 1712 AD on recognition of some military help. Later on Jugraj
Deo gave away these four garhs to Kesaisingh, the Zamindar of Thuamul and Depur. Thus Kesaisingh got the possession of a bigger zamindari consisting of six garhs. Lt. Elliot referred to this in his report, dated the 28th July 1856, in which he also states that four garhs – Kashipur, Mahulpatna, Chandragiri and Bissamgiri were ceded to the Ruler of Kalahandi by the Raja of Jeypore.

After Kesaisingh, his eldest son Gobinda Rai became the 3rd Patraja of Thuamul, while another son Udaya Singh became the Kamdar or Manager of that zamindari, and was popularly called Thatraja. Mahulpatna became a separate zamindari in 1778 under Fakir Singh, the son of Jayasingh and grandson of Kesaisingh. The peculiar custom of Thuamul that the head in the main line would be the Patraja and the head in the collateral line would be Kamdar led to constant feuds between the two families. The Briristh records also reveal that dispute continued between the Rajas of Kalahandi and Jeypore regarding the ownership of Kashipur. As per the British record, Kashipur is not shown as a dependency of the Raja of Jeypore, while the Report of Mr. Oram, a Junior Councillor to the Chief in Council, dated 1784, points out that Kashipur was outside the jurisdiction of Nandapur. But in 1862 the Maharaja of Jeypore seems to have claimed Kashipur and Mr. A.C. Neill, Agent to the Governor-General, in his note, dated the 7th March 1862 declared Kashipur as part of Jeypore Zamindari. We know from this note that the Thatraja of Kashipur in 1862 was Baidyanath Singh who was the 5th descendant of Udaya Singh, the 1st Thatraja. The dispute between the Patraja and the Thatraja was investigated by Captain Glasford and on the basis of his report the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, decided on the 9th October 1862 that the administration of Thuamul should be vested in the Thatraja so long as the amount of Rs.850 towards peshkash is continued to be paid regularly into the Sambalpur Treasury and

The amount rightly due to the Patraja is paid to him. This decision failed to set at rest the disputes between the Patraja and the Thatraja and subsequently in 1866 the Thuamul zamindari was divided in the following manner between the two branches:

Garhs in Thuamul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bissamgiri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahulpatna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deopur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

133 The confusion regarding Kashipur as a dependency of Jeypore estate even in 1862, may be attributed to the fact that in the Sanad granted to Viziaram Razu in 1752 by Subadar Salabatjang, Casseypatnam (Kashiparam), Nandapore and Maulgal (Madgol) were assigned to him by way of jagir. Madgol and Kashipuram were formerly held by vassals of Jeypore. This Kashipuram lies 8 miles to the north of Sringavarapukota in Andhra Pradesh and is distinct from Kashipur, now in Koraput District.
At the time of partition it was decided that out of Rs.850 the fixed Takoli of the undivided Thuamul zamindari, half the amount (i.e. Rs.425) was to be paid by the Thatraja and the other half by the Patraja. Under this arrangement Thuamul was placed under Kalahandi State; but Kashipur was asked to pay its share of tribute direct to the British Treasury.

In 1869 the Thatraja was placed under the feudal control of Raja of Kalahandi. Thus Baidyanath Singh became the first Zamindar of Kashipur. In 1882 he was given powers of a Magistrate, 2nd class, to exercise within the limits of Kashipur.

After the death of Baidyanath Singh in 1885 his widow Ranee Suryakumari Devi managed the administration of Kashipur with the help of her Dewan as her son Uditpratap was then a minor. Later on Kashipur zamindari came under the management of the Court of Wards under authority of Kalahandi Durbar. The zamindari was released from the management of the Court of Wards in 1907. It was during the time of his management that the Settlement of Kashipur, 1913, was undertaken. Uditpratap Singh died in 1918 and as his son Rudrapratap Singh was then a minor, Kashipur again came under the management of the Kalahandi Court of Wards. Rudrapratap Singh attained the age of majority in 1931 but the Kalahandi Durbar declined to release the zamindari to him on the plea that he was not competent to manage it. When Rudrapratap applied to the Kalahandi Durbar for the release of his zamindari he was given to understand that it would be released to him under some conditions which he was not prepared to accept. He then appealed to the Political Agent, Chhatisgarh States in 1937 but could not get tangible relief from him.

Immediately before the merger of the States on 1st January, 1948, the Maharaja of Kalahandi released Kashipur from the management of the Court of Wards. Rudrapratap, after getting the status of a zamindar, created a number of Maufis, but the condition of the zamindari was considered void by the Government of Odisha and consequently it was nullified through a Home Department notification in 1949. In consequence of this, the estate was again reverted to the management under the Court of Wards and this state of affairs continued till the abolition of the estate in 1952.

The genealogy of the zamindar family of Kashipur as known from the family records and British correspondence is given below:
Raja Rai Singh Deo (20th Chief of Kalahandi)

Raja Dasmat Deo (21st Chief of Kalahandi)  Padam Singh (Original grantee (of Thuamul and the first Patraj)

Gobind Ra  JayaSingh  Ude Singh
(3rd Patraja)  (1st Kamdar and Thatraja)

Fakir Singh  Gopinath Rai
(1st Zamindar of Mohulpatna)

Hari Singh

Ananda Singh

Trilochan Singh  Ratan Singh

Baidyanath Singh
(1st Zamindar of Kashipur)

Suryakumari Devi, The dowager Ranee

Uditpratap Singh

Rudrapratap Singh
(The present ex-Zamindar)
Population

The tahsil of Kashipur is a thinly populated area with only 108 persons to a square mile. Its population (sex-wise) and density of population during the last three Census years are as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Population Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>53,887</td>
<td>92.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>53,106</td>
<td>91.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>62,780</td>
<td>108.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tahsil is without a town. The entire population is distributed in about 400 villages, most of them tiny settlements in hilly areas with little pretensions to permanency, scattered throughout the country. Its most populated village is, of course, its headquarters, Kashipur with a population of 2,356 (1961) only. No other village has a population exceeding 1,000. There are in all 172 villages in plain areas and 242 villages in hilly or Dongarla areas.

Language

Odia is the principal language and the Odia script is in use. Khonds speak their tongue Kuvi, which is slightly different here from Kuvi of Rayagada. Unlike Rayagada Telugu influence is not so prominent here. Thorias have a dialect of their own which is an admixture of Kuvi and Odia. These tribal dialects have no script.

Religion

The bulk of the population is returned as Hindus and they include the entire tribal population. Tribal religious practices and worship of local deities are prevalent here as in other areas of Koraput District. The only other religion is Christianity with a small Domb following.

Caste and Tribes

The tahsil has a large tribal population. During 1961 Census 41,984 persons consisting of 20,162 males and 21,822 females were returned as belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The principal tribes found are the Jhorias, the Pengu Khonds and the Khonds. Among Scheduled Caste population Dombs are numerous. Dombs have earned notoriety for cattle lifting and they are found in almost every village. The total Scheduled Caste population according to 1961 Census is 11,180 consisting of 5,876 males and 5,304
females. The rest of the population belongs to a number of castes ranking high and low. Important castes found here are:

**Brahmans**

There are no Brahmin villages or Sasans. A few Brahmans are found in important villages like Kashipur, Sankirda, Tikri and Mundagaon; many of them are engaged in religious callings such as Purohit, temple worshipper, etc. Brahmans are divided into two classes, the Aranyakas and the Vaidikas. The Vaidikas have emigrated from the coastal areas of Odisha while the Aranyakas are the settlers of Western Odisha from early time.

**Paiks**

They are scattered throughout the tahsil and are numerous. They belong to the militia caste of the pre-British period.

**Gours or Gaudas**

They are the traditional cowherds but many of them are engaged in agriculture.

Persons belonging to service castes like Dhoba (washerman), Bhandari (barber) and Darji (tailor) are found only in important villages like Kashipur and Tikri. An Adivasi rarely requires the service of a tailor, his washings are done by himself and his haircut is done by a helping hand.

**Marriage**

Marriage takes place between parties belonging to the same tribe or caste. A few inter-tribe marriages between a Pengu Khond and a Khond and between a Khond and a Gour have been noticed; but those have not been recognized by the tribe or caste concerned. Among lower castes marriage with maternal uncle’s daughter is practiced. ‘Udlia’ form of marriage, where the bride is kidnapped by the bridegroom and his party is also recognized by the tribals. Dowry to the bridegroom as a pre-condition to marriage is found in a lesser degree only among the well-to-do people of the higher castes. Polygamy is prevalent among tribals and low caste people, but its practice is gradually becoming less numerous.

**Festivals**

As in other areas of Koraput District, ‘Chaita-parav’ (or the spring festival) is most popular in this tahsil. This is primarily the festival of the tribals. Tribal folk also observe Usharani and Mendiaran, festivals in the month of *Asadha*. In the month of *Bhadrapa*, Balijatra is observed at Tikri, Kashipur and Champajor where Bhairava is worshipped. Another important festival of the tahsil is Ghanta-parva which is participated by both Adivasis.
and non-Adivasis. Besides the above; important Hindu festivals like Dashara, Dola and Dipavali are observed in larger villages.

**Agriculture**

According to the recent survey the area of the tahsil is nearly 568 square miles or 363,520 acres\(^{134}\). About a half of it is covered with hills, and 66,500 acres of land are covered with forests of different kinds. Of the remaining 117,964 acres, greater part constitutes cropped area while a lesser part consists mostly of uncultivable waste. Extent of different types of land is as shown hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Total cropped area</th>
<th>New fallow land</th>
<th>Land fit for reclamation</th>
<th>Land unfit for reclamation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80,556</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7,487</td>
<td>29,841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘New fallow land’ are those left fallow within 3 quarters. It may thus be seen that Kashipur has a very small extent of cultivable waste (7,487 acres).

The tahsil affords little irrigation facilities to its farmers. The only irrigation project here is a revenue project near Gorakhpur with an ayacut area of only 120 acres. But some perennial streams are tapped here and there. 2,681 acres of land have such perennial irrigation sources and other 1,741 acres have facilities up to January. These irrigated lands include the Jhola lands, situated on river-beds.

**Soil Conservation**

The soil conservation programme in the Kashipur area was initiated during the Second Plan period and the main programmes undertaken in the area, (1) establishment of Demonstration-cum-Nursery Farm near Kashipur, (2) establishment of Watershed Management Unit to take up comprehensive soil conservation work, and (3) extension soil conservation work as part of Community Development Block programme.

**Soil Conservation Demonstration-cum-Nursery Farm**

To demonstrate better land use practice and adoption of comprehensive soil conservation measures in agricultural field one Soil Conservation Demonstration-cum-Nursery Farm comprising an area of 112 acres has been opened in Kashipur. Soil Conservation measures suitable for hill agriculture to get maximum yield from the land on a sustained basis have been undertaken. Varieties of fruit trees in large numbers, and

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\(^{134}\) Area of the tahsil is shown as 580 square miles in revenue and other official records.
legumes are grown and the suitable ones are multiplied for large-scale distribution in the area

**Water-shed Management Unit**

During the Second Plan period one Watershed Management Unit was established in the Kashipur area with a view to introduce proper land use in the area, to conserve soil and improve the economic condition of the tribal people. Under this scheme 1691 acres have been treated under soil conservation measures like contour bunding, tree planting and gully control.

**Extension Soil Conservation work**

The above programme is financed from the Block budget. Soil Conservation staff posted under the scheme help the people of the area to take up soil conservation measures in their own land. Up to June, 1965, 1220 acres of uplands belonging to tribal families have been contour bunded and about 138 acres of village waste land have been planted.

The soil conservation extension staff in cooperation of the Block Level Agricultural staff helps to organize conservation farming demonstrations in cultivators’ field and assist the farmers to take up improved agriculture in their own land.

**Crops**

About half of the total cultivable area is under paddy cultivation. Less than 25 per cent of the paddy lands are low lands while 25 per cent are medium lands and more than 50 per cent are high lands. Besides the *Khariff* paddy which is generally cultivated, another variety called ‘Amdhan’ is grown. Amdhan is a summer paddy corresponding to the mango (Am) season. Dalua paddy, a Rabi crop, is also grown.

Among important Khariff crops may be mentioned millets, Kating, chilli, Arhar and Jodang. Although the soil and climate of Kashipur is well suited to growth of vegetables these are sparsely cultivated. It has been observed that in Kashipur, potato can be grown throughout the year and early cabbage is of good quality.

The following are the important *Rabi* crops of Kashipur: niger, mustard, tobacco and field-pea. Sugarcane, castor, maize and wheat are also grown in small quantities.

**Industries**

There are no industries in the tahsil. There is a proposal to install an oil mill at Tikri.
Banking

Only private money-lenders are operating. They advance money during the lean months and collect it with a high interest of 25 per cent after about four months.

Trade and Commerce

Main items of export from Kashipur are, oil-seeds, niger, mustard, Kating and forest produce, such as timber, Kendu leaves and Rauwolfia serpentina.

Kashipur and Tikri are the only trade centres. People are habituated to purchase their small requirements from the weekly market places called hats. These hats are situated in the following villages: Kashipur, Gorakhpur, Nuagaon, Renga, Tikri, Kendripadar, Dangasil and Sunger.

At Kashipur a shop is run by a Multipurpose Cooperative Society.

Weights and Measures

Rural folk are unused to weights, they use capacity measures instead. In the various hats a weighing balance or its equivalent is never used. What cannot be measured is either counted or an eye-estimate is made. The following capacity measures are popularly used in the entire tahasil:

\[
\begin{align*}
2 \text{ gidhas} &= 1 \text{ padi} \\
2 \text{ padis} &= 1 \text{ ada} \\
4 \text{ adas} &= 1 \text{ mana} \\
20 \text{ manas} &= 1 \text{ puti} \\
30 \text{ putis} &= 1 \text{ gadisa}
\end{align*}
\]

[70B. of R. – 57]

Land measures are also according to the capacity measures. An extent of ordinary land capable of producing one gadisa of paddy is measured as being one gadisa. The following land measures are used.

\[
\begin{align*}
4 \text{ adas} &= 1 \text{ mana} \\
20 \text{ manas} &= 1 \text{ puti} \\
30 \text{ putis} &= 1 \text{ gadisa}
\end{align*}
\]

For land measures Acre-cent system (1 acre = 100 cents) is also used. One acre of land corresponds to two putis and ten manas.
Communications

The tahsil is very backward as regards roads. An old trade route between the coast and Chhatisgarh passes through Kashipur. Brinjaries and other traders used to frequent this route with caravans of pack bullocks and it is known that they were paying Rs.6 towards transit duties at Kashipur for every one hundred laden bullocks while on their way to Chhatisgarh. As other routes opened to Madhya Pradesh this route through Kashipur was no more in use. For want of good roads pack bullocks (called ‘Lada’) are still used for transport of goods. For lessor loads ‘Bharas’ are used. Carts are very few. There are only about 10 carts in the whole tahsil. At present the following roads are inside Kashipur. All of them are under the Revenue Department and are only fair-weather routes. (Mileage of roads within Kashipur is shown in brackets):

1. Rupkona-Kashipur road (20 miles)
2. Kashipur-Thuamul-Rampur road (12 miles)
3. Kashipur-Gunupur road (15 miles)

Post Office

Branch Post Offices are functioning at Kashipur, Tikri and Kochepadar, but telephone or telegraph facilities are not provided anywhere.

Standard of living

General standard of living of the people is very low. There would be only less than half a dozen persons including the ex-zamindar with a monthly income exceeding Rs.500. Low caste people and the Adivasis are usually unable to have rice for their food. They mostly depend on Mandia which is much cheaper. A daily wage earner gets a low wage which is about 75 P for a male and 62P for a female worker.

Community Development

The entire tahsil constitutes one Development Block with a Block Development Officer in charge of its administration. During the Second Five-Year Plan period Kashipur was a special Multipurpose Block. Since 1st April, 1962 it has been converted to a Tribal Development Block.

General Administration

Administration of the tahsil is in charge of a Tahsildar, who is stationed at Kashipur. He is to look after collection of revenue and other revenue duties. He is assisted by a Revenue Supervisor and two Revenue Inspectors.
Settlement Operations

Little is known of its early revenue history. The whole tract was formerly the domain of the hill tribes who have now retreated into the hilly and jungle tracts known as dongarla where they still practise the Jhum cultivation so dear to their heart. The system of village management by gaontias is followed.

The latest survey and settlement operations started in 1953 and were completed in 1962. Before the abolition of the zamindari, Kashipur had two regular settlements, the first of which was completed in 1913 and the second in 1932. Strictly speaking the zamindar was entitled to make his own settlements. The first settlement conducted by the then zamindar U.P. Singh Deo, Thatraja, and was quinquennial. By the time of the second settlement the zamindari was under ‘financial control’ of the Kalahandi State and so the settlements are not available. The zamindari had its own land record staff and was maintaining land records; but the State had some control over it. Report of the latest settlement has now been prepared.

The zamindari and other tenures

Originally, when the zamindari of Kashipur was carved out of the old Thuamul zamindari of Kalahandi State in 1866, it was assigned an independent status by the British Government (for details see History). The then Thatraja Baidyanath Singh was asked to pay a takoli of Rs.425 only direct to the branch treasury at Sambalpur, and Kalahandi State was to have no control over Kashipur. For obvious reasons this arrangement was unsatisfactory. To the British, Kashipur was an out-of-the-way place. So it was decided to place Kashipur under the feudal control of the Chief of Kalahandi in 1869 and the Thatraja was directed to pay the tribute amount of Rs.425 to the Kalahandi State. At the time of Kashipur’s inclusion in Kalahandi the Raja of Kalahandi was specially instructed not to interfere with the right of the zamindari. As the time lapsed, the Kalahandi Durbar sought and exercised more and more powers over this zamindari than was intended by the authorities in 1869. Besides the fixed takoli, the Kalahandi State realized new forms of income from the revenues of Kashipur. Long periods of minority of successive zamindar of Kashipur when the Kalahandi Durbar took over administration for management under Court of Wards, considerably helped the Durbar to bring Kashipur to the level of other zamindaris of Kalahandi State. As such Kashipur was subjected to various new takolis in uniformity with other zamindaris of Kalahandi.

The zamindar was appointing and ejecting his Gaontias without reference to the State. Where a Gaontia was ejected the village was disposed of in the same manner as in the Khalasa areas of Kalahandi but
the disposal was not communicated to the State. Gaontias held their Bhogra land rent free. The zamindar was making his own mutation of Gaontias.

The zamindar was creating muafis (Khorak-posak grants) and sub-zamindars. Sub-zamindars were to pay takoli to the zamindar but other conditions of these grants are not available. There are two types of muafis, viz., full village muafis where the muafidar gets the land revenue of the village and the tokra muafis where the muafidar holds the land on quit-rent. At present, as per the latest settlement, there are in Kashipur 16 full village muafis and 5 tokra muafis. Ordinarily the eldest son succeeds to a muafi but the grant is jointly enjoyed by all brothers. Mutation is granted in favour of one person only and partition is not officially recognized. In muafidari villages there are Shikilometrei Gaontias, appointed in the same way as ordinary Gaontias.

All villages except a few held direct by muafidars were being managed by village headmen or Gaontias who executed a lease or patta for the village. The Gaontias held and still hold lands appertaining to their office known as Bhogra which may be sub-leased. The office of the Gaontia is ordinarily inherited according to the rule of primogeniture by a male.

In the villages there are chowkidars and jhankars and narihas appointed by the zamindar. These have Jagir lands except in the dongarla where they are entitled to certain payments from the ryots. The nariha supplies water to the touring officers and the jhankar helps the chowkidar. He also worships the village deity.

A ryot is not liable for ejection except for non-payment of rent or through a civil court.

Revenue according to the previous settlement (1932) was Rs.25,479-9-9 pies. In the present settlement land revenue assessed is Rs.62,556-35 P. and total cess assessed is Rs.16,721-80P. Average rate of rent fixed by the present settlement on different types for lands are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barchha (Sugarcane area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bari (Garden)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kachhar (Riverside land)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tenures**

There are four types of tenures. They are (1) Muafi (favour grants) which is equal to Devottar, Brahmottar, Kharaposh and Anugrahi grants, (2)
Occupancy tenures, (3) Sikilometrei tenures and (4) Jagir lands called Chakran of chaukidars and jhankars.

**Crimes**

The entire tahsil constitutes one single police-station area with headquarters at Kashipur in charge of a Sub-Inspector. Very few cases of crimes are reported and registered. During the past few years number of cases reported in the police-station is as follows: 58 (1962), 64 (1961, 65 (1960), 60 (1959), 50 (1958), 35 (1957), 19 (1956), 22 (1955), 37 (1954), 42 (1953), 35 (1952). In 1956 there were only 19 reports which is definitely a very low figure. It may, however, be presumed that many crimes go unreported as the unsophisticated people are averse to run after the policemen.

Cattle lifting and murder are the main crimes. Adivasis generally are addicted to drinks. Mohua liquor is their favourite drink. Many of the murders are due to drunkenness. Every year sees about four such murders. Dombs are the traditional cattle lifters. Gambling is seen among the Backward classes but rarely among Adivasis, Gambling, of course, goes unreported.

**Panchayats**

The tahsil area is constituted into a Tribal Development Block under a Panchayat Samiti. Under the Samiti are five Grama Panchayats of Kashipur, Tikri, Dangasil, Sunger and Mandibisi.

**Education**

A B type Middle English School is run by the Government. This school was formerly managed by the zamindar. A privately managed Middle English School has recently been started at Tikri.

There are, in addition, eleven Upper Primary and 28 Lower Primary Schools in the tahsil. There is an Ashram School at Gorakhpur mainly intended for educating Adivasi students. Started in 1956 the Ashram School has 100 students on roll with an average daily attendance of 80 students. Its staff consists of 11 teachers. The school has 15 acres of irrigated land attached to it where gardening and cultivation is done with the help of the students. A number of fruit trees are grown. Attached to the Ashram School is a hostel. It is proposed to start a craft’s training centre in this Ashram School. At Upar Kudinga, Gorakhpur and Maribhat are located three Sevashrams, also intended for students of the Backward population.
Health

The climate of Kashipur is considered unhealthy. Outsiders on Government employment here get 10 per cent of their pay over and above their usual salaries. It is declared as class I Agency.

Pox is prevalent here almost throughout the year. Leprosy is very common, especially among backward population. Venereal diseases are also widely noticed.

At Kashipur there is a hospital and a Public Health Centre. The hospital is functioning since pre-merger days. The Public Health Centre with 6 attached beds for indoor patients, started during the First Five-Year Plan period. For a few months both the institutions were having qualified doctors but afterwards the post of the doctor in the Hospital was kept vacant. At present the doctor of the Public Health Centre is the only Medical Officer, and is also in charge of the Hospital.

There is only one qualified private practitioner in the tahsil.

Places of Interest

(i) Kashipur is the largest village of the tahsil. There are a few small sized temples, all modern. It was the seat of the zamindars. It is a local trading centre with a weekly market (Hat) which is busy. Population 2,356 (1961)

(ii) Tikri is another village with a small market. Population 436.

(iii) Gorakhpur is known for its Ashram School (see Education). Close to Gorakhpur is the Chingujore Experimental Farm of 15 acres. The farm is managed by the Kashipur Block and different plants and seedlings are grown here. Population 374.

(iv) The Math at Sankirda dedicated to Vaishnavite god Balaji was created in or around 1875 by way of a trust in favour of Mahant Satran Das, who came from Rajahmundry. The Math flourished during the Mahantship of Satran’s disciple Balaram Das, Balaram’s disciple Gobardhan Das and Gobardhan’s disciple Raghunath Das. But it was wound up on the death of Raghunath Das and its properties consisting of 10 villages were taken charge of by the zamindar. Afterwards the Court of Wards managed its affairs and seva pujas were done through a Brahman employee. It is at present under the Commissioner of Endowments. Two pujaris are employed as paid servants. In the centre of the Math compound there is a small temple which seats Lord Balaji surrounded by a host of other Vaishnavite devinities, all placed in the same high platform. Population of the village is 439.

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GLOSSARY

Anwesha
It is a scheme for the promotion of education of ST/SC Students in urban areas under which State Government bears all expenses of a student reading in urban areas during an academic year.

Ashram School
Residential School up to middle standard set up by Government to provide free education for the tribal people.

Atavika
The ancient land of the name of the territory comprising undivided Koraput District.

Attal
The alluvial soil area on the side of the rivers is classified as “Attal” land.

Bali Yatra
It is festival celebrated mostly by tribals to cook the newly harvested rice like the Nuakhai of Western Odisha. It is celebrated with great rejoice and merrymaking.

BPL Survey
It is a survey for the identification of the people leaving below the poverty line.

Chaiti Parab
It is also known as the festivals of hunting by the tribals and is celebrated for a whole month of Chaitra (March-April) by the tribals.

Chindaka Nagas
A dynasty of kings who were believed to have ruled some part of undivided Koraput district during thirteenth century.

Dhokra
The exotic name of metal craft of ancient India that combines the skill, ingenuity of craft persons with the display of artistic talents.

District Domestic Product
It is defined as the sum of economic value of all goods and services produced within a district after deducting the necessary inputs consumed in the process of production.

Dongar
Land area of the hill side is classified as Dongar land.

Dongaria Kandha
The Kandhas who live on the Dongeras or Hills of the Niyamagiri are popularly known as Dongaria Kandhas who are treated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribe (PVT) for the special attention by the Government.
Dusserah

It is a festival celebrated by both tribals and non-tribals in their own way. The non-tribals worship Goddess Durga and the tribals celebrate in their own way of religious belief.

Eastern Gangas

A dynasty of kings who were believed to have ruled the South-Eastern part of modern Koraput district from fifth century to tenth century.

Gada

In Odia and also in Sanskrit it means a fort.

Gross Domestic Product

It is defined as the total value of all goods and services produced within a geographical region during a given year.

Heta Bhumi

It refers to the grant of free land to the villagers by the kings or the Estate.

ICDS

It refers to Integrated Child Development Services, one of the world’s largest and unique programme for early childhood development which is in operation in all the Blocks of the State.

Ideetal

The traditional painting practiced by Lanjia Sauras which is unique for their structure and style of painting.

Ikshvakus

A dynasty of kings who were believed to have ruled the whole of eastern Deccan including undivided Koraput region in the third century.

Jani Pathar

A holy stone which is believed to have been inside the ruined fort which is worshipped by the tribals in reverence to their tribal chieftain “Rayjani”.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika

It is a girls residential hostel set up by Government in 182

Vidylaya

Educationally Backward Blocks to promote Girls Education.

Lanjia Saura

The Sauras who live on the hills of Putasing area of Gunupur Block are known as Lanjia Sauras because of their distinct style of male dress which hangs down in front and back like a tale or “Lanjia”. They are also treated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribe (PVT) for special attention by the Government.

Majhighariani

Literally the lady of the centre of the house who is the presiding deity of Rayagada town who is worshipped both by non tribals and tribals with great reverence.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maoists</td>
<td>A left wing extremist political group following the ideals of Mao which believes in violence as a means of political instrument to realize its objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matharas</td>
<td>A dynasty of kings who were believed to have ruled eastern coast of modern Odisha and some part of Koraput district in fourth and fifth centuries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsya Family</td>
<td>A dynasty of kings who were believed to have ruled the territories comprising of undivided Koraput district during fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustajari System</td>
<td>It refers to an old system of revenue collection under the leadership of a village headman called “Mustajar” who was an agent for collection of rent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalas</td>
<td>A Dynasty of kings who were believed to have ruled Bastar-Koraput territories during fourth and fifth centuries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Domestic Product</td>
<td>It is defined as the net book value of all goods and services produced within a geographical region during a given year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niyamgiri</td>
<td>A conglomeration of hills bordering Rayagada and Kalahandi districts which is the dwelling place of Kandha tribes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nua Puruna Sandhi</td>
<td>The transition period between ripening of crops and harvesting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya</td>
<td>It is a CBSE pattern English Medium School promoted by Government of Odisha which is being set up in every Block of the State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramkrishna Mission</td>
<td>It is a charitable missionary organisation set up the followers of Ramkrisha Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda which undertake social and charitable activities in India and abroad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rashtriya Madhyamik</td>
<td>It is a National Programme like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiksha Mission</td>
<td>aims at the Universalisation of Secondary Education in the State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratha Yatra</td>
<td>It is a popular Hindu religious festival dedicated to the worship of Lord Jagannath, Lord Balabhadra and Devi Subhadra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.H.G.</td>
<td>It refers to the village Self Help Group which was popularized in 1999-2000 through the scheme of “Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana” to promote livelihood among villagers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan</td>
<td>It is a National Programme for the Universalisation of Elementary Education across the country. It is being implemented in Odisha since 2002 – 03 in partnership with the Central Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sata Vahanas</td>
<td>A Dynasty of kings who believed to have ruled up to Mahendragiri region up to 202 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sevashramas</td>
<td>Primary Schools of a special type set up by Government for the rapid spread of Primary Education among SC/ST children. Along with general education, some elementary crafts are also being taught in these schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shivaratri</td>
<td>It is a popular Hindu religious festival dedicated to the worship of Lord Shiva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silavamsa</td>
<td>A dynasty of kings who were believed to have ruled the areas of modern Koraput region during fifteenth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somavanshies</td>
<td>A dynasty of kings who were believed to have ruled the territories comprising of undivided Koraput district during twelfth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suryavamsa</td>
<td>A dynasty of kings who were believed to have ruled the areas of undivided Koraput district up to 1568, the fall of the last independent king of Odisha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vakatakas</td>
<td>A dynasty of kings who were believed to have ruled the tract of land comprising of modern Koraput and Kalahandi area in the fourth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Participation Rate</td>
<td>It refers to the total number of workers who have worked at least for one day during the reference year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

A
Ambadola, 1, 5, 90, 91, 96, 115, 119, 122, 178, 232, 293
Ambaguda, 269
Ananda Raju, 44
Anangabhima Deva, 26
Ananta Sakti Varman, 23
Angul, iv, 111
Arthapati Raja, 21
Asoka, 18, 150
Atavika, 18, 319

B
Balaram Deo, 15, 36, 41, 42, 45
Bali Jatra, 280
Banavasi, 21
Bastar, 15, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 321
Berar, 21, 26
Berhampur, 52, 80, 124, 151, 152, 168, 190, 236, 242, 273, 275, 277
Bhadrachalam, 193
Bhawanipatna, 17, 53, 115, 126, 127, 131, 292, 299
Bhudan Yagnya, 272
Boipariguda, 167
Bonda, 162, 168, 169
Brahmin, 25, 39, 42, 62, 118, 268, 282, 308

C
Campbell, 50
Captain Haly, 47
Captain Richard Matthews, 45
Carmichael, 66, 214
Chanda Varman, 23
Chandragiri, 42, 91, 140, 302, 303, 304
Chauldhu, 1, 292, 297
Chodaganga Deva, 26, 28
Communist Party of India, xv, 257

D
Dabugan, 52
Dantapura, 24
Debjholla, 4
Desia, 63, 64, 65, 66
Domb, ix, 62, 307
Dongar, 2, 91, 160, 169, 227, 300, 319
Donnel, 49

E
Eastern Ghats, 2, 5, 12, 19, 70
Evangelical Lutheran Church, xiv, xvi, 294

G
Gangas, ix, 23, 25, 26, 30, 320
Ganjam, iv, 16, 23, 24, 27, 38, 44, 46, 48, 49, 123, 124, 150, 168, 194, 213, 272, 275, 291
Gaontia, 161, 313, 314
Gaudas, xiv, 308
George Russel, 46
Gond, 66
Gondi, 66
gohti, 114
Gudari, xii, 1, 8, 34, 54, 58, 73, 79, 85, 86, 97, 115, 119, 120, 122, 126, 128, 134, 135, 139, 150, 156, 157, 164,

Gupteswara, 38

Harihar Rai, 40
Harshavardhan, 24

Ikshvakus, ix, 19, 320

Jagadalpur, 28, 89
Jagannath Roy, 38
Jainism, 33, 279
JK Paper Mills, x, 109, 110

K

Kalachuris, ix, 26
Kasi, 92, 301
Kosala, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29
Kotpad, 15, 195, 214, 216
Kshatriya, 38
Kutia, 64
Kuvi, 64, 65, 307

L

Lakshmana Naiko, 52
Lakshmipur, 51, 123
Loharahira, 5

M

Mahanadi, 23
Mahatma Gandhi, xvii, 50, 51, 53, 140, 141
Malkangiri, 15, 16, 18, 33, 40, 45, 52, 53, 150, 151, 156, 167, 168, 169, 184, 228
Manikeswar, 290, 297
Manikya Devi, 29
Matsya, ix, 29, 31, 33, 35, 321
Mekala, 20
Mundagaon, 308
Mundari, 66
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>U</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sahukars, 55, 114</td>
<td>Tikri, 300, 308, 311, 312, 315, 316</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saivism, 21</td>
<td>Trikalinga, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakti Varman, 23</td>
<td>Srikakulam, 1, 2, 23, 35, 43, 115, 122, 276</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saktism, 33, 288</td>
<td>Sriya Devi, 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambalpur, iv, 25, 50, 131, 132, 161, 303, 313</td>
<td>Suryavamsa, ix, 33, 322</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saora, ix, 48, 66, 67, 285</td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savara, 16, 49, 66, 193, 194</td>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepoy Mutiny, 50</td>
<td>Visakhavamsa, 21, 35, 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silavamsis, 14, 32, 33</td>
<td>Vaishnavism, 280, 283, 289, 316</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simhachalam, 30, 32, 33</td>
<td>Vaishnavite, 280, 283, 289, 316</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simhapura, 23</td>
<td>Vamsadhara, ix, 1, 2, 3, 8, 18, 23, 58, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 174, 281, 283, 292, 297</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somavamsi, 25, 26</td>
<td>Vengi, 24, 25, 28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somesvara, 27, 28, 29</td>
<td>Vidarbha, 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Yajna Satakarni, 19</td>
<td>Visakha Varman, 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vizagapatnam, 115, 149, 194, 213, 214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vizianagaram, 1, 15, 38, 42, 43, 45, 46, 49, 65, 93, 115, 122, 123, 131, 149, 193, 241, 276</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yasobhanja, 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>